



Magnificent Wednesday

School Sports League

a trajectory in the right direction to build excellence and social cohesion

Dr PHI Makgoe, MEC for Department of Education in the Free State province, has not only led the department in its achievement of what may now be considered a norm – the multiplied and successive academic excellence in obtaining high matric pass rate year after year, but Makgoe has also initiated a school sports league programme dubbed 'Magnificent Wednesday School Sports League'.

The programme was initiated in 2020 with the main purpose of revitalizing school sport leagues that will mainly encourage learners to participate in extra and co-curricular programmes as well as the following other objectives: to render support

to integrate sport and physical education to prevent obesity, to instil required conducive teaching and learning environment, to ensure mass participation, to ensure learner talent identification and to expose learners to possible sport career path.

Three sporting codes that accommodate mass participation in all schools were identified, namely: Football (Boys and Girls U13 and U19), Netball (U13 and U19) and Volleyball (Boys and Girls U13 and U19). These are the prioritized codes for the programme the *Magnificent Wednesday Schools Sport Leagues* programme. Other sporting codes such as athletics, basketball, chess, cricket, gymnastics, hockey, rugby, softball, tennis, table-tennis and

10 000 learners from 30 schools attended. The launch was attended by Dr. PHI Makgoe and officials of the department. The league kicked off on the very same day with Botshabelo cluster Schools. Many other schools in the four districts started playing their league games as well. The programme was interrupted by the scourge of Covid 19. The matches had to be stopped in 2020 and 2021 due to Covid 19 and lock down restrictions on sports and recreational activities.

A provincial relaunch of Magnificent Wednesday School Sports league was held on the 05th May 2022 at Intabazwe Stadium where 5000 learners from Thabo Mofutsanyana District Schools attended. The MEC, officials from the Department and officials from Department of Sports, Arts and Culture, School Principals, SAFA Free State and Volleyball Provincial Federation Councilors from Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality and Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality attended the re-launch.

Districts launches followed; with Fezile Dabi District launching at Parys on the 06th May 2022 with 2000 learners from around Parys schools attending the launch. Lejweleputswa District launched on the 18 May 2022 at Bronville stadium with 2500 learners from Bronville schools.



Magnificent Wednesday School Sports League finals – Dr Rantlai Molemela Stadium 2022

to curriculum delivery in schools, to improve learner attendance, to eliminate social ills that hinder teaching and learning in schools,

swimming also run as leagues. The provincial launch of the league was held at Kaizer Sebothelo stadium (Botshabelo) on the 04th of March 2020 where

Pelè

Qhoku ya bolo ya maoto ya dinako tsohle



Letsatsi la di 29 Tshitwe selemong se tswa feta sa 2022 le hlahisitse ketsahalo e kgolo historing ya bolo ya maoto lefatsheng lohle. Ke letsatsi leo ka lona e mong wa dibapadi tse kgolohadi tsa bolo ya maoto lefatsheng, Monghadi Edson Arantes do Nascimento, ya tsebilweng feela ka lebitso la Pelè, a hlokahtseng ka lona. O hlokahtse a le dilemo di 82 ka mora' ho kula nako e telele.

Pelè o bapaletsa sehlopha sa bolo ya maoto sa Santos le Sehlopha sa Naha sa Brazil ka nako e telele. E ne e le sebakadi se neng se bapala moleng o ka pele, le ha ka nako e nngwe a ne a bapala jwaloka mmapala-hare ya hlaselang. O tumisitwe ke ho hlaba dintlha, o ne a sebedisa maoto ka bobedi ho hlaba dintlha, tsela eo a neng a fetisetse bolo ho bo-mphato wa hae ka yona esita le ho tswedipana ka bolo hara dibapadi tse kgahlanong le yena. O ne a sa tsebe feela ho hlaba dintlha a le haufi empa ka nako tse ding o ne a hlaba dintlha ho tswa hole le dipalo.

Ditlaleho di supa hore ho ya ka FIFA o hlabile dintlha tse fetang 1 200 e le sebakadi sa professional, mme dintlha tse 1000 kaofela ke tseo a di hlabileng sehlopheng seo a neng a se bapalla sa Santos. O boetse a bapalla le sehlopha sa New York Cosmos moo a hlabileng dintlha tse 37 dipapading tse 64. O bapetse dipapading tse ka bang 1 363 kaofela.

E bile sebakadi se ileng sa tsejwa le ho tuma haholo lefatsheng ka bophara mme a fuwa tlotlo ka makgetlo. Hara 'tlotlo tse ding; ka

1994 o ile a thongwa e le UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador, ka 1995 Presidente ya Brazil, Fernando Cardoso o ile kgetha Pelè jwaloka Letona le e ikgethileng la Dipapadi. Ke hona nakong e na moo a ileng a sisinya hore ho etswe molao o tlang ho fokotsa manyofonyofo bolong ya maoto naheng eo ya Brazil, mme moalo oo o ne o tsejwa jwaloka "Molao wa Pelè". Ka 1999 *International Olympic Committee* ya mmita sebakadi sa Mongwahakgolo, ka 2000 *International Federation of Football History & Statistics (IFFSHS)* ya mo kgetha e le Sebakadi sa Mongwahakgolo.

Boholo ba Pelè le mesebetsi ya hae e metle ha e ya bonahala ka hara lebala la dipapadi feela, empa le ka ntle setjhabeng makgabane a hae a ile a bonahala. Ke motho ya neng a tshheheta maano a setjhaba a tshhehetsang le ho ntlafatsa maemo a batho ba hlopheleng, haholoholo bana. O thoholetsa ka seabo sa hae ntshetsopeleng ya dipapadi ka kakaretso.

Makagabane a hae papading ya bolo ya maoto a pakilwe ke dibapadi-mmoho le yena, boradipolotiki le barati ba bolo lefatsheng ka bophara. Boteng ba hae, semelo sa hae le neo ya hae papading le ka ntle ho lebala e kgothaditse dibapadi tse ngata tse atlehile le kaieno.

Congratulations

to learners, parents, educators and the entire crew of the Free State Department of Education for a sterling performance by the Class of 2022 matriculants!

And Honour to him, the Captain of the ship, Cde. Tate Makgoe for the strategic direction he took to build the institution.

ANC - maoba, kajeno le ka moso

Mokete wa selemo le selemo wa ho keteka letsatsi leo mokgatlo wa ANC o ileng wa thehwa ka lona, o tsejwa hape e le ketsahalo e kgolo eo mokgatlo o etsang boitekolo le ho beha phatlalatsa tseo mokgatlo o lababalabelang ho di etsa selemong.

Selemo sena, 2023 ke selemo sa bo-111 e sa le

ANC e ne e thehwe. E ne e thehwe ka 8 Pherekong 1912 e thehelwa kerekeng ya Wesele, Waaihoek, Bloemfontein. Ka nako eo e ne e bitswa South African Native National Congress (SANNC), empa hamorao e ile ya bitswa African National Congress, (ANC). E ne e thehwe ka sepheo sa ho lwanela ditokelo tsa batho ba batsho, ka ho hanyetsa kgetholo e neng e kentswe molaong ke makgowa. ANC e ne e tseka ditokelo tseo ka sehlohong e neng e le tokoloho tekatekano le ho kopanya batho ba batsho. Ho latela boitseko

bona batho ba ile ba tshheheta mokgatlo ona ka bongata. Ke bona bongata bona ba batho, bo ileng ya eba sesebediswa sa boitseko. Mekgatlo le dikarolo tse ding tsa setjhaba jwaloka mekgatlo ya basebetsi ba ile ba tshheheta ANC le ho sebetsa mmoho le yona. SACP ke mokgatlo o mong o ileng wa bapala karolo e kgolo ho sututsa ntwaga hlanong le kgetholo le ho tlisa toka lepatlelong la mesebetsi. Kgatele e kgolo ho tswa pusong ya makgowa ha e ya ka ya nyahamisa boitseko ba batho bo neng bo eteletsweng pele

ke ANC. E ile nna ya fumana tshheheto e kgolo ho tswa setjhabeng. Sena se ile sa lebisang Sebokeng se Seholo moo ho ileng ha ralwa tokomane ya Freedom Charter e ileng ya bopa moelelo o motjha wa boitseko le Ntwa e tlang Diphethoho tsa Demokerasi. Diketso tse ngata tsa ho se natse melao ya kgetholo le ho hana ho amohela puso ya kgetholo ho ile ha etsa hore ANC le mekgatlo e meng e kwalwe melomo le ho tshwarwa ha baetapele ba yona, ba jwalo ka Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Denis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Wilton Mkwayi le ba bang .

(Di tswela pele leqhepeng la 2)

(Di tswa leqhepeng la 1)

Oliver Tambo le baetapele ba bang ba ile ba leba dinaheng tse ka ntle ho batla thuso le ho matlafatsa ntwana ya boitseko boemong bo bong; ho batla tshehetso ya matjhaba le ho matlafatsa lebotho la sesole le neng le sa tswa thehwa la Umkhonto we Sizwe ka 1961 ho latela polao ya batho ba ba ngata Sharpsville le ho nka mohato o motjha o neng o tla qobella mmuso wa kgetholo ho fedisa kgetholo le theho ya mmuso wa batho bohle. Setjhaba sa Afrika Borwa ka bongata ba batho ba batsho se ile sa tswela pele ho ba le tshepo ho ANC, mme setjhaba ka mekgahlelo se ile sa lwantsha mmuso wa kgetholo tlasa boetapele ba ANC le mekgatlo ya setjhaba e neng e kgema le yona. Hamorao batjha ba ile ba nka karolo e kgolo ho tshehetsa ntwana ya boitseko. Tshepo ya bona ho ANC e bonahetse ka bongata boitlong ba bona ho eketsa lebotho la Umkhonto we Sizwe leo ha morao boetapeleng ba bahlabani ba tshwanang le Joe Modise, Chris Hani, Joe Slovo, Raymond Mhlaba, Moses Mabhida Ronnie Kasrils Lesiba Maphatho, Sipiwe Nyanda le ba bang, le ileng la hlokisa sesole sa Afrika Borwa sa kgetholo botsitso.

Ka dibopeho tse neng e neng e ntshetswa pele ka yona, bongata ba batho bo ile ba nna ba eba le tshepo hore ANC e tla tlisa tokoloho le ho theha demokerasi e phethahetseng naheng ya Afrika Borwa. Tshepo ya batho ho ANC ha e ya ka ya e ba lefeela hobane ka kगतello ya yona (ANC) qetellong mmuso wa makgowa wa leano la *apartheid* o ile wa lokolla batshwaruwa ba dipolitiki le ho bula molomo mekgatlo ya dipolitiki ka 1990. ANC e ile ya etella pele dipuisano tse lebisitseng dikgethong tse akaretsang tsa batho bohle, mme e ile ya hlola dikgetho tseo ka bokgabane bo bohlo. Sena se bontshitse tshepo eo setjhaba se neng se nang le yona ho ANC.

Esita le dikgethong tse latelang ka mora ho thehwa ha demokerasi batho ba ile ba nna ba bontsha tshepo ho ANC. Kajeno ANC e shebane le diphephetso tse ngata tsa ho atlehisa tokoloho e phethahetseng, haholoholo ho batho ba batho. Tse ding tsa diphephetso tse ke tse ka hare ho yona. Le ha ho le jwalo; tsela ya tokoloho e feletseng e le thata, tshepo ya bongata ba batho e sa le ho ANC le kajeno.

Ke dilemo tse 111 ANC e phela, e jare tshepo ya matshweletswele a batho ba Afrika Borwa, esita le ka ntle ho meedi ya yona - ha ho kamoo kajeno le ka moso e ka tlohelang boikarabelo ba ho ntshetsa pele ditabatabelo tsa setjhaba. ANC e tla lokela ho tiisa meqheleba ho fana ka tshepo e tswellang ho batho hore efeela e le m o e m e d i l e m o e t a p e l e ditabatabeleng tsa setjhaba.

ANC e tla lokela ho phethahatsa toro ya baholoholo ba ileng ba phutheha ho bopa dikahare tsa Freedom Charter. Kahoo, Diqeto tsa Seboka sa Setjhaba sa bo-55 le Polelo ya January 8 ya selemo sena di lokelwa ho phethahatsa hanghang ho kgutlisa tshepo ya batho, ho ba tsosa morolo le ho ba kgothaletsa ho boela ba kgetha ANC ka bongata dikgethong tse tlang.

*** Kgetho ya boetapele bo botjha ba ANC FS ke tlhola e kgolo ya demokerasi ka mor'a nako e telele.**

Ditwantshano tsa balekgotla ba ANC masepaleng di lokela ho fela – Mopresidente Ramaphosa

Mopresidente Cyril Ramaphosa o tshepitsitse hore ANC e tla sebeletsa ho phethahatsa ditabatabelo tsa setjhaba ka boitelo le mafolofolo sehleleng sena se setjha se tllisitsweng ke Seboka sa Naha sa bo-55.

Mopresidente Ramaphosa ya neng a feleheditse ke Mongodi-Kakaretso e motjha wa ANC, Monghadi Fikile Mbalula le ba bang, o buile sena Botshabelo boitokisetong ba ho tshwara tlhahiso ya polelo ya selemo le selemo ya ANC e tsejwang ka hore ke January 8th, eo ho neng ho bile ho ketekwa dilemo tse 111 tsa ho thehwa ha mekgatlo. Baahi ba ile ba kgobokana ka bongata ho tla utlwa molaetsa wa Mopresidente le ho hlalaha dingongoreho le mathata a bona.

Mopresidente o boletse ha phano e fokolang ya ditshebetso, tlhokeho ya matlo, mesebetsi, bofuma le boshodu ba ditjhelete tsa mmuso e le tse ding tsa dintho tseo ANC e tlang ho di lwantsha le ho di fedisa. O itse ke nako e telele ANC e leka ho rarolla mathata dipakeng tsa mahlakore a lwantshanang a balekgotla

ba ANC ka hara masepala. Diteko tse na di bile tsa kenyeletsa le bonamodi bo phahameng bo kenyeleditseng ditho tse phahameng tsa ANC; benghadi Thabo Mbeki, Kgalema Motlanthe le David



Phano e fokolang ya ditshebetso le ho se lokiswe ha marangrang di bakile maemo a hloabaetsang metseng ya Masepala wa Mangaung

Mabuza e ho leka ho lokisa ditaba 'pakeng tsa ditho tsa ANC tse ka hara masepala, tseo ho banahalang hore ke tsona tse tllisang tlhokeho ya botsitso le bokgoni ba ho fana ka ditshebetso.

O boletse ha le yena a ile a etela masepala nakong ya letsema moo a lekileng ho kgothaletsa tshebetso e lokileng ya masepala.

Le ha ho le jwalo ditwantshano hara ditho tsa ANC masepaleng ha di a ka tsa fela, ho teng di ile tsa ba tsa kekela le ho bahlangeng ba phahameng le basebetsing ba bang ba masepala.

Mopresidente o hlalositse ha ho tla sebetswa ka matla ho lwantsha bofokodi bo bohlo bo teng ka hara masepala o moholo wa Mangaung. O itse ditwantshano tse teng pakeng tsa balekgotla ba ANC ka hara masepala ke tse ding tsa dintho tse lebisitseng tshebetso e fokolang ka hara masepala. O tshepitsitse hore ditshita tse na di tl'o fediswa mme balekgotla ba tla lokela ho tsepamisa maikutlo tshebetsoeng ya setjhaba.

Mopresidente o hlalositse ha diqeto tse tse nkilweng Sebokeng sa Setjhaba sa bo-55 di fana ka tshepo setjhabeng mme mmuso o lokela ho di phethahatsa.

New ANC leadership, arduous task ahead

Is the new leadership equal to the task?

It may be an unfair question to ask. And normally the response is 'too early to tell - wait and see'. After many years of dubious, conflict-riddled leadership in the province, a new cohort of leaders has emerged in a long-awaited democratic Provincial Conference.

It is an era that heralds a new beginning after many years of inactivity in the organisational structures in the province. It is a beginning of hope, hope that the leadership will act and work selflessly to restore the dignity and reposition the ANC as a true leader of society again over the province, this, through caring and with its good work in communities of course.

Time will tell if the ANC with these newly elected leaders is on a path of self-discovery, especially here in the Free State, where the constitutional and policy manuals have been buried and replaced by naught, where self-aggrandisement replaced 'selfless service to the people', and where genuine concern and critic earned members exclusion, deletion from provincial membership register and rewarded with scorn.

They new leadership has an arduous task, to dust off the Constitution and other important manuals and guidelines that have steered the ANC's democratic processes over a century; truly familiarise themselves with; that the new leadership develops within the overall strategy and tactics, a new and an immediate action plan, suitable, relevant and applicable to the peculiar nature of challenges in the province; to revive branches in the province, for if not, the bulk membership that has over the years become 'res *direlictiae*' and the vanquished group may soon find new home elsewhere. The energy, joy and absolute euphoria is pleasing but will soon dissipate and replaced by hopelessness and revulsion if the PEC does not act swiftly - that will be another lost opportunity for the ANC to absolve itself. This will be its possible death knell in the province.

Tasks of an ANC branch cannot be over-emphasised, its leadership in community and participation in all local social and economic affairs, is paramount. This, with coordinated approach and liaising with regional structures and collaboration with Alliance partners and all other structures of the movement, will ensure that the PEC is grounded and strengthened, to build and lead a formidable election campaign for the coming general elections, and beyond continue working hard to restore its image and work towards advancement of the the NDR.



Obituary

Kelebogile
Georgina Saohatse
1949 - 2023

Saturday

21st January 2023 was a sad day as we bid farewell to comrade Kelebogile Georgina Saohatse, nee Mokgadi. She is survived by her two children Tebogo and Mamosa and her daughter in law Masechaba, five grandchildren plus five great grandchildren, two sisters and a brother.

She became a councillor, public representative, for two terms in Mangaung before. A tested revolutionary activist from the civic, trade union, effectively from the alliance structures. On returning from KZN to Mangaung - FS - in 1998 I persuaded her to become an administrator in my Constituency Parliamentary Office based at the Makofane filling station in Rocklands.

The Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU) later courted her successfully because her trade union experience and computer literacy we had helped her acquire.

She was deeply involved in her neighbourhood as well as in

her church apparently.

A straight talker of note but always also had a great sense of humour, generous and caring, features that endeared her to those she came into contact with. Some of us in our farewell messages felt her death was untimely given the huge renewal work now underway broadly speaking inside the alliance. Her significant experience, her patience, dedication and commitment, love and ability of working with people are just what we need today even though with more urgency than usual!

Georgina can rest in peace knowing that her work with and among domestic workers in the past resulted in the recognition and improved legal environment in which they worked. Much more, of course, needs to be done.

Lechesa Tsenoli
(Read more in the next edition)

Lechesa Tsenoli is the Deputy Speaker in the National Assembly, Parliament of the Republic of South Africa
(Photo:supplied)

ANC e nyatsa ketso tsa bahlanka ba tshireletso ba masepala Mangaung

Komiti ya Nakwana ya Boetapele ba ANC Foreisetata, IPC, e neng e le taolong pele ho kgethwa boetapele bo botjha e nyatsitse ka bohale mohato o nkilweng ho tlosa le ho thibela bahwebi ho rekisa dihlahiswa nakong ya mokete wa keteko ya dilemo tse 111 o neng o tshwaretse setediamong sa Dr. Rantlai Molemela, Mangaung.

Polelelong e ntshitsweng ke Mmuelli wa Komiti, Oupa Khoabane, ANC e re e nyatsa ka bohale ketso eo bahlanka ba tshireletso ba masepala wa Mangaung ba ileng ba hlekefetsa bahwebi moo ba neng ba leka ho ikgwantlella ka ho ithekisetsa ka tsela e lokileng. Ketso ena ho ya ka polelo ya Komiti, e netefatsa ntlha e hlaleletseng Sebokeng sa

Naha ya hore hona le dibopeho tse ding tsa mmuso tse kang dimasepala tseo diketso tsa tsona di sitisang boiteko ba 'kgwebo tse nyane ho etsa kgwebo.

“Ho ya ka tlaleho boholo ba bahwebi bana ba thibetsweng ho rekisa ke basadi”. Basadi ba sehlela ka thata ka baka la bofutsana ho feta banna, ketso efe kapa efe ya ho thibela boiteko ba bona ho hweba e kgahlano le leano la rona la ho fedisa bofuma.” Ho bolela ANC polelong ho kgalema ketso ena ya bahlanka ba tshireletso ba masepala.



Oupa Khoabane

Polelo e tswela pele ka hore Seboka sa Naha se nkile qeto e matla ya hore ditshita tsohle tse ka hara puso tse sitisang boiteko ba ho etsa kgwebo di lokelwa ho tlosa hanghang, ha eba ho lokelwa ho tsoseletsa moruo, ntshetsopele le theho ya mesebetsi.

ANC e tswela pele hape ka hore diteko tsa ntshetsopele ya setjhaba di ke ke tsa fihlelwa ka ho phethahala ha ho sa elwe hloko mathata ao basadi ba tobaneng le ona hobane matlafatso ya basadi e bohlokwa. Mmuso o lokela ho theha maemo a matle ao kgwebo e lokelang ho tswela pele le ho tlokoma.

Ho latela ketso ena ANC Foreisetata e re phepi ho bahwebi bohle ba amehileng ketsong ena e bowatla, mme e tshepitsitse hore e tla ikopanya le masepala ka taba ena.

From page 1

Motheo District launch followed on the 3rd June 2022 at Dr Rantlai Molemela Stadium with 10 000 learners from Mangaung schools. The Free State Premier, Me Sefora Ntombela, MEC for Department of Education, Dr. PHI Makgoe, Department of Sports, Arts and Culture MEC, Me. D Mahase, and

they can train schools at circuit level. Referees and Umpires courses for Football, Volleyball and Netball were conducted in areas with challenges. Grade 10 and Grade 11 learners were amongst the trainees. They are now developed referees and umpires.

Training programmes were developed; running from 24 January 2022 to October 2022. All identified sporting codes



Medal Presentation during Magnificent Wednesday school sports finals – Dr Rantlai Molemela Stadium 2022. Volleyball Girls U19 Winners for Magnificent Wednesday School Sports League Finals-Dr Rantlai Molemela Stadium 2022.

the Department's officials, principals, SAFA Free State officials, Volleyball Provincial Federation, Netball Free State Federation representatives and football, netball and volleyball legends also attended the occasion.

The FS Department of Education, with Department of Sports, Arts and Culture conducted various training courses to prepare for the start of the leagues. A sports administration manual was developed. It included how to conduct intra leagues and houses at school level and also how to run a successful league at circuit until provincial level. All relevant officials were trained so that

and recreation(s) were targeted with educators receiving training in; Safety and compliance Officers workshop, Safety and compliance, Officers workshop, Volleyball Introductory Coaching Course, Netball pre-entry Coaching Course Level 2. The trainings were held in Bloemfontein, Welkom, Boshof while others were held virtually.

In 2022, 598 schools participated in the league More than 750 Schools are targeted to participate in 2023 from 598 schools that participated in 2022.

Edited, issued by: Dept. of Education, Free State. Photos & Titles credits: Dept. of Education, Free State

If Mangaung metro was run a little like the FS Department of Education

The dire situation in Mangaung metro, Maluti a Phofung local municipality and many other municipalities in the Free State is a betrayal of what the ANC stood for over a century.

The increasingly narcissist tendency that is evident in some individual leaders of the ANC has contributed in weakening it to this almost terminal state. Their glaring gluttony for public resources has become a normalcy for many who position themselves in strategic positions to enable them an easy access to resources.

This is despite many of them having been in these positions of power for years without bringing any positive and tangible changes in people's lives. But they, like the Emperor in Hans Christian Andersen's literary folktale *Kejserens nye klæder* (The Emperor's New Clothes), who is exposed before his subjects, but thinking of course that he is covered, or his intentions are not noticed, those who are driving their selfish agenda are blissfully going on as though everything is normal and believe the masses do not see through them.

The confidence level of the metro's residents is at its lowest. Many have lost trust in the political leaders of the municipality whom majority come from the ANC. These (political) employees have mostly not been visible in doing good deeds, but their popularity, or should we rather say

their infamy in misdemeanours has been abundantly evident. They seem too occupied with their own ambitions while the municipality continues to go deeper into the maelstrom of destruction and decay. It is a reality many wish it is a dream that will soon come to pass! While the province seems to be struck by absolute affliction and overwhelmed by its own responsibilities the department of education in the province continues to give hope.

The department, under the leadership of Dr. PHI Makgoe, "Tate", supported by focused, committed and hard-working officials, has consistently stood out as a good example of commitment and hard work in keeping with the promise of building a better society through education. Like strings of a lute that play in harmony to produce a pleasing sound to the ear, Makgoe, officials and learners work together in producing required results, better with both volume and quality.

This is a far cry in Mangaung metro; defocused, directionless, confusion and infighting define the municipality today. The result of such dissonance and cacophony is seen in the ceaseless streams of sewage, trash all over, collapsed infrastructure, poor services at service points and lack of systematic and relevant communication among many.

The leadership, both political and at the administrative level are unable to coalesce and work as a team to fulfil their mandate within the local government realm and the Constitution.

The people have never demanded unreasonably, but merely pronounce their expectations according to the (ANC) election manifestoes, and in the main, the Freedom Charter.

Immediate provision of basic services, maintenance of infrastructure, environmental cleanliness, good practice of related legislation like procurement, labour and others pieces of legislation to ensure accountability and good governance in the municipality are minimum expectations of the masses. Building a viable and vibrant local economy as well as contributing, at the local level towards an effective public health service will but increase the people's confidence and alleviate their burdens variously.

Cardinal to all these is to put a premium on its communication services, because part of the distress is caused by the hackneyed, unequal model of communication.

The success of the department of education should serve as a road map, a manual to run the municipality in an informed and knowledgeable manner.. Qualified, capable and committed team that work in synergy, like in the department of education.

And finally, the ANC in its efforts of renewal should inculcate among all its cadres, including those that serve the public, a spirit of patriotism for the country to fully attain the promise of a democratic, prosperous country towards a better life for all.

Baahi ba fumana di-title deed



Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane le ba bang ba baahi ba fumaneng mangolo a mobu

Molekgotla wa lebatowa la 36 la Mangaung le Botshabelo, Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane o lebohisitse baahi ba fumaneng mangolo a mobu (di-title deed) ho tswa Lekgotleng la Motse.

Makoloane o boletse ha ketsahalo ena e supa phethahatso ya engngwe ya ditshepiso tseo a (ANC) ileng a di etsa ho baahi dikgethong tse fetileng. O boletse hore ke baahi ba fetang 100 ba fumantshitsweng mangolo a mobu. O lebohile bohle ba bileng le kabelo mosebetsing ona wa bohlokwa.

China, Africa sign cooperation agreements in agriculture, water treatment

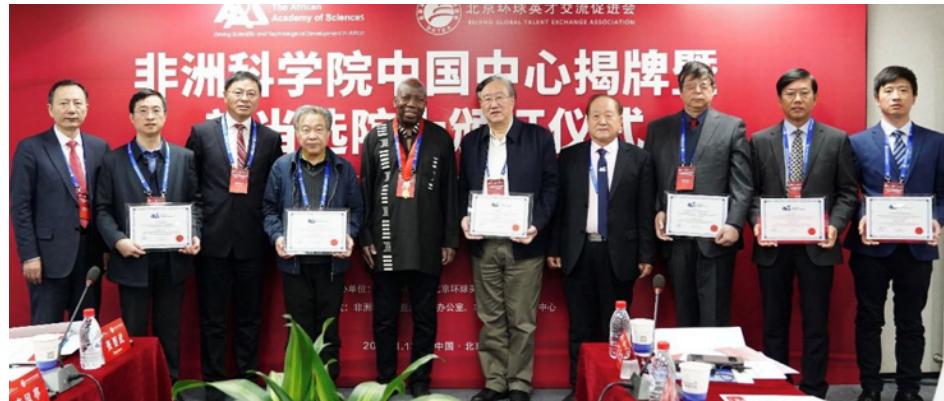
The African Academy of Sciences (AAS), the highest academic institution in Africa, signed several cooperation agreements with Chinese research institutions, universities and companies in areas such as agriculture, water treatment and animal health care recently in Beijing.

The China Center of the AAS was also established on the same day, with the goal of promoting talent exchanges and science and technological cooperation between China and African countries.

The AAS, its China Center and China Water Environment Group (CWEG) signed a strategic cooperation agreement, under which the three sides will join hands to bring China's advanced waste water treatment technology to African countries.

CWEG's latest waste water treatment technology adopted in Erhai Lake, a famous tourist attraction in southwest China's Yunnan Province, just won a silver award at the 2022 International Water Association World Water Congress & Exhibition held in

November 2022 in Copenhagen, Denmark for its significant innovations and contributions to the sustainable development of water resources.



The China Center of the African Academy of Sciences is established in Beijing, China, November 13, 2022. /CGTN

The three parties signed another agreement to improve the soil health and crop management and promote smart water-saving irrigation technologies in Africa, so as to improve the agricultural productivity and promote sustainable development on the continent.

Hebei Agricultural University,

one of the oldest agricultural higher education institutions in China, also signed an agreement with the AAS to strengthen exchanges and

research cooperation between the two institutions. Felix Dapare Dakora, president of the AAS, said the event is of great significance for strengthening China-Africa talent exchanges and scientific and technological cooperation in the post-COVID era.

The AAS is a pan-African

organization headquartered in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, aiming at promoting sustainable development in Africa through science, technology and innovation.

So far, the AAS has selected 12 Chinese academicians in research fields such as crop breeding, infectious disease prevention and control, neuroscience, satellite navigation and remote sensing, insect and pest control, water treatment and molecular biology.

Nine of them were newly selected since 2020, who received their certificates at a ceremony on Friday.

"We're very happy to see more and more Chinese colleagues to become academicians of the AAS. Africa and China enjoy long-lasting friendship, and the two sides have cooperation in many aspects of social and economic development," said Dakora.

CREDITS: CGTN

New Nelson Mandela Stadium is a symbol of the deep-rooted relationship between South Africa and Algeria.

New Nelson Mandela Stadium is a symbol of the deep-rooted relationship between South Africa and Algeria.

Algiers, 12th January 2023: We were honoured to attend the opening ceremony of the African Nations Championship 2023 hosted by Algeria.

We thank President Abdelmadjid Tebboune, President of the Democratic Republic of Algeria, the government, and people of Algeria for inaugurating the new Nelson Mandela Stadium and wish them well for the championship (CHAN2023).

This is a timely reminder of the high regard in which President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela is held in Algeria, the African continent and the world.

He regarded Algeria as his second home and the home of all revolutionaries on the African continent. We must honour this gesture by Algeria by continuing to strive for a united Africa and a better world.

Not only did President Mandela



MP, Nkosi ZMD MANDELA

receive military training in Algeria but in doing so he redefined the course of our struggle against the Apartheid regime which led to the change in tactics from passivism to armed struggle and eventually precipitated our democratic breakthrough in 1994.

We salute the leadership and people of Algeria and thank them for their contribution to our freedom

and for their continued solidarity on issues of strategic import especially support for the Palestinian struggle and the right of self-determination for the Sahrawi people.

We wish Algeria well for the African Nations Cup 2023 and call on the government of the Republic of South Africa to likewise reciprocate by honouring icons of the Algerian and African struggle against colonialist occupation.

Issued by Nkosi Zwelivelile Mandlesizwe Dalibhunga Mandela
Royal House of Mandela
Mvezo Komkhulu

Tokelo ya Thuto ka leihlo la molao

By Sekonyela Moeketsi



Thuto ke tokelo e ka sehlohong - ka ho qoholleha tokelo ya bana ya thuto. Ho bohlokowa ho totobatsa tokelo ena hobane nalane ya naha e re rutile hore ho sebediswa mekgwa e mengata ke ba nang le kgetholo hore ba kotele batho ba bang ho fumantswa thuto. Ho a hlaka hore hobaneng mekgatlo, ka ho qoholleha wa Batjha wa Makomanisi (YCL) o atisa ho thakgola matsholo a jwaloka la Joe Solo la 'Right to Learn' ka nako tse na tsa selemo.

Karolo ya bobedi ya molaotheo ka tlasa temana ya (S 29) e totobatsa bohlokwa ba tokelo ena:

29 (1) Motho e mong le e mong ona le tokelo ya- (a) ho fumana thuto ya motheo, ho kenyelletswa le thuto ya batho ba baholo ya motheo le

(b) ho ntshetsa thuto pele, eo puso ho latela le maemo a lokileng, e tlamehang ho hlokomela hore e fihlellwe le ho fumaneha.

(2) E mong le emong ona le tokelo ya ho rutwa ka puo ya semmuso kapa dipuo tseo ba ikhethelang tsona metkgatlong ya thuto ya setjhaba thutong eo, ebang ho kgonahala. E le ho etsa bonnete ba ho fihlellwa ha bonolo le ho kenngwa tshibetsong ha tokelo ena, puso e tshwanetse e hlokomela mekgwa e meng ya thuto e ka sebediswang, ho kenyelletswa mekgatlo e rutang ka puo le nngwe, ho hlokomela-

(a) ho lekalekana, le (b) kgoneho, le (c) tlhokeho ya ho lokisa ditlamorao tsa diketsahalo tse fetileng tsa molao wa kgetholo.

Le makgotla a dinyeo a bapala karolo e kgolo ho kenya tshibetsong karolo ena ya molaotheo. Tokelo ena ya molaotheo e ile ya ba ditekong tsa makgotla nyeweng ya Centre for Child Law

and others v Minister of Basic Education and others (2840/2017) [2019] ZACGHC 126; [2020] 1 All SA 711 (ECG); 2020 (3) SA 141 (ECG). Ntlhakgolo mona ene e le tokelo ya thuto ya motheo e tshireletsweng ke S 29 ya molaotheo. Mona kopo e ne e le mabapi le ho thibela bana ho tswelapele dikolong tsa setjhaba ntle le ha batswadi ba bona bane ba ka bontsha bukana tsa boitsibiso, mangolo a tlhaho kapa a ba dumellang ho ba ka hara naha. Sena se hlalosa qeto e ne e nkuwa mabapi le bana ba se nang ditokomane. Qeto mona e entswe ho ikamahantswe le tokelo ya seriti sa botho (S10) ya molaotheo ka hore "Bana bana le seriti h sa bona e le batho ba ikemetseng e seng feela ba bonwa ho ya ka diketso tsa batswadi ba bona"

Lekgotla le ile la totobatsa taba ena kaho qotsa Moahlodi Sachs nyeweng ya S v M [2007] ZACC 18, 2007 (BCLR) 1312 (CC):

"Ngwana e mong le e mong ona le seriti sa botho ka bo-ena. Ka molaotheo o tshwanela ho bonwa ka bo-ena le botho ba hae e seng feela ele motho ya monyane a emetseng kgolo kapa bana ba se bonwe e le katoloso ya batswadi ba bona. Kakaretso le tokoloho e fumanwang ka hara S28 ya molaotheo ho matsatsing ana e bolela hore dibe le ditsietsi tsa batswadi di se ke tsa jariswa bana"

Kahoo Lekgotla le ile la ntsha taelo ya hore ho amohelwe bana dikolong tsa setjhaba profensing ya Kapa Botjhabela ba se na mangolo a tlhaho mme bahlokomedi ba ka etsa mangolo tlasa kano ba hlakise bana bana. **Tokelo ya thuto e tshireletsehile!**

Sekonyela Moeketsi, Modulasetulo: BLA Free State. O ngola boemong ba hae e seng ba mekgatlo

COMMENT



NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



Mangaung, our metropolitan city is facing multiple challenges, including leadership and management. We are hearing stories of likely interventions to bring about changes. We hope these will be decisive, urgent and appropriate to arrest any further deterioration of people's confidence in the movement!

Putting Batho Pele, people first, requires no less! The political and economic boost to the city from hosting the national conference was significant and must be built on.

We must convey our deepest condolences to the Ginwala family, the African National Congress for the loss of the indomitable first Speaker of democratic South Africa - Dr Frene Ginwala. A stalwart of the revolutionary liberation movement of our country and continent, a true internationalist. She passes on months ahead of the 30th anniversary in 2024 of the 1994 democratic political breakthrough she played a critical role in bringing about.

We hope our readers are following the Science for Social Justice Declaration of the World Science Forum we hosted as South Africa in 2022 because of its historic significance, not only for our country but for the world. It holds great promise for helping us to resolve legacies of the past and resetting the trajectory of what we must do today in almost every aspect of our society-to achieve a real better life for all and faster.

The energy crisis currently wreaking havoc in all communities needs urgent resolutions- a multidisciplinary South African team properly resourced must be in place like yesterday!

We also wish to congratulate the leadership of education in the Free State for introducing sports in schools; it's long over due initiative that fits the bill as well for a long healthy ACTIVE life which the Department of Health champions!

The focus on The right to learn is a correct program campaign that encourages and motivates all young and old to pursue education - we must congratulate successful matriculates who will go to universities and to colleges this year!

STATEMENT OF PARLIAMENT'S PRESIDING OFFICERS ON THE PASSING OF DR FRENE GINWALA

Parliament, Cape Town

South Africa has today lost one of the foremost iconic leaders of our struggle for liberation, one of the pre-eminent midwives to our constitutional democracy and founding Speaker in our democratic Parliament, Dr Frene Ginwala.

Dr Ginwala passed away last night, 12 January 2023, at the age of 90, following a stroke.

Dr Ginwala was amongst revered, courageous and selfless revolutionaries who dedicated their entire life to the attainment of the free society we live in today. As a torchbearer of our post-apartheid Parliament, Dr Ginwala was exceptional and instrumental in the formation of one of the most acclaimed democracies and one of the best constitutions in the world.

Born on April 25, 1932 in Johannesburg in what was then the Province of the Transvaal, her pursuit for social justice and equality began at a very early age. Even as a child, Dr Ginwala was conscious of the policies of colonial oppression and racial discrimination which amongst others denied children of her colour from attending certain racially exclusive schools. This did not sit well with her, and with the innocence of a child and boldness, confronted a principal of a white-only school, demanding to know why she couldn't be admitted into his school.

That was the beginning of years of a courageous and fearless activism against the apartheid rule, which saw her rising to prominence in the ANC at a

young age despite significant gender barriers women activists faced. She defied all the odds and the limitations society imposed on young girls. Knowing well that the struggle for freedom and against injustice also required pursuit and advancement of knowledge, she left the country to pursue her studies in Bachelor of Laws at the University of London. She would later complete her Doctorate in Philosophy at the University of Oxford before returning to South Africa in the 1950s to carry on with the liberation struggle programmes and activities



of the Congress Movement.

Her educated mind, talent, fearlessness and courage made her one of the assets in the liberation movement, engaging in various strategic anti-apartheid struggle programmes both domestically and internationally. An internationalist par excellence; Dr Ginwala exposed to the international community the crimes of the discredited, oppressive regime in South Africa through her sharp journalistic pen and as an Ambassador of the liberation movement in various countries.

She was one of the powerful and influential revolutionary

voices in exile, and was key in mobilising international resistance through multinational cooperation, including the imposition of sanctions against the apartheid regime.

Through her links in the Southern African Development Community region and East Africa, she was instrumental in arranging safe passage for Oliver Tambo and other key freedom fighters who skipped the country to establish the liberation struggle programmes in exile. A skilled journalist, editor and broadcaster, Dr Ginwala played

a role in setting up and developing the Tanzanian communications system under the tutelage of then-President Julius Nyerere, at the time when most African National Congress (ANC) top leaders were exiled in neighbouring Lusaka during the apartheid era.

Between 1994 and 2004, Dr Ginwala served South Africa as the first Speaker of the National Assembly as the country ushered in a democratic dispensation. It was during her tenure that saw Parliament adopting new democratic Constitution, pass a raft of progressive and transformative pieces of legislation to shape the future of the young democracy. With her deep political experience, global perspective, razor-sharp mind and intellectual rigour, she was instrumental in the democratic transformation of Parliament consistent with the new constitutional order, which included new systems and

rules of the National Assembly. Together with the first generation of presiding officers of Parliament and Members, and under her astute leadership, she transformed Parliament from a bastion of colonial and apartheid oppression to a truly democratic and people-centred Parliament.

She laid a firm foundation for a democratic legislative sector and fostered the principles of non-sexism, non-racialism and equality. With her firm, erudite and no-nonsense leadership of the first democratic National Assembly, Dr Ginwala established solid and enduring oversight, law-making and participatory systems which Parliament is still pursuing today.

She is undoubtedly counted amongst the best activists and respected stalwarts of our struggle for freedom; a selfless combatant and a lifelong advocate for social justice, equality and freedom.

In 2005, Dr Ginwala was awarded the Order of Luthuli in Silver for her "excellent contribution to the struggle against gender oppression and her tireless contribution to the struggle for a non-sexist, non-racial, just and democratic society."

Parliament's Presiding Officers, National Assembly (NA) Speaker, Ms Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula, and National Council of Provinces (NCOP) Chairperson, Mr Amos Masondo, extend their heartfelt condolences to the Ginwala family, friends, comrades and the people of South Africa on this sad loss.

ISSUED BY PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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.

Donate
<https://donate.sacp.org.za>

Samidoun Palestinian Prisoner Solidarity Network and organizers for justice and liberation in Palestine around the world have the launch of the International Week of Action to Free Ahmad Sa'adat and all Palestinian Prisoners, 15 January to 22 January 2022. This week also comes in a tribute to the martyrs of the massacres committed by the Zionist entity in its brutal aggression against Gaza in 2008 ("Operation Cast Lead"), launched only one day after the trial of Comrade Sa'adat.

This international call for action is a cry of anger by the Palestinian people, the solidarity movement and supporters of the resistance and its legitimacy, which is embodied by the leader Ahmad Sa'adat and his comrades in the prisoners' movement, and of support for the prisoners' movement in the fierce battle that will only intensify to confront the next fascist regime of the Zionist regime after the announcement of its formation.

Ahmad Sa'adat and the prisoners' movement are resisting on the front lines of struggle and deserve our effort, work, and initiative through all forms of solidarity and support. With loyalty to the leader Ahmad Sa'adat, his comrades, and the prisoners' movement. Ahmad Sadaat (a.k.a Ahmad Sa'adat Yusuf 'Abd al-Rasul, Abu Ghassan) has been held without trial in Jericho jail under U.S./U.K. monitoring since May 2002. He was accused by Israel of ordering the assassination of former Israeli Minister of Tourism Rehavam Zeevi. He was nominated by the PFLP to run as a Parliamentary candidate in the PLC elections scheduled for January 2006, as a means of publicizing his continued detention and bringing pressure to bear for his release.

Sa'adat is a veteran of the first Palestinian intifada and has spent more than 14 years in Israeli jails for PFLP activism. He rose to prominence within the PFLP for his activities as an organizer and leader of Palestinian prisoners. Although not well-known internationally or in the media, Sa'adat - a PFLP "insider" who has always stayed in the West Bank and Gaza rather than going into exile - is highly regarded in the Occupied Territories as a charismatic leader who remains in touch with the grassroots.

The PFLP is the largest party on the Palestinian left, with an ideology that combines Arab nationalism with Marxist-Leninism. It was founded in 1967 by George Habash, a Palestinian Christian (and Palestinian Orthodox Christians have historically been prominently represented in the movement).

Saadat was sentenced to 30 years in Israeli prison on 25 December 2008 after being violently abducted from the Palestinian Authority's Jericho prison in 2006, accused of leading a prohibited organisation by the Israeli occupation authorities. He is a leader of in the Palestinian prisoners' movement and Palestine national liberation movement and a Palestinian, Arab and international symbol of

resistance to capitalism, racism apartheid and colonialism. Targeted for his political role and clarity of vision, he remains unable to be silenced despite the oppression imposed upon him and 4750 fellow Palestinian political prisoners.

Whist serving 30 years in prison, The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) re-elected Ahmed Sa'adat as its Secretary-General. He has been the PFLP secretary-general since 2001, after Israel assassinated Abu Ali Mustafa in his office in the central West Bank city of Ramallah. In 2006, he was arrested by the Israeli security occupation forces and accused of being behind the murder of late Israeli Tourism Minister Rehavam Zeevi in 2001.

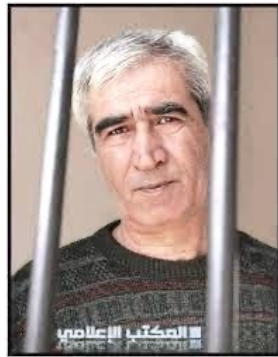
In 2008, the General Secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the revolutionary leader Ahmed Sa'adat, "Abu Ghassan," stood up to put the occupier on trial instead and turn his sham trial into a trial of the occupation, throughout which he refused to engage or recognize the legitimacy of the Zionist entity or its courts. Instead, he boycotted the military courts and emphasized the choice of our Palestinian people to continue their resistance with all their might, confronting in all forms the artificially imposed Zionist entity and transforming the prison into a new arena of struggle and confrontation against the occupier. Ahmad Saadat, the Palestinian leader imprisoned in Israeli jails, who has become the symbol of freedom, dignity and firmness of the Palestinian people, subjected to a cruel foreign military occupation. Ahmad Saadat, has become a symbol of the dignity and firmness of the Palestinian people, refusing to recognize the Israeli military courts that judge him for being of the occupying military power, denouncing all the lack of guarantees and above all the partiality and legality of these military courts at the service of the Israeli army. Palestinian prisoners are political prisoners, and their only "fault" is having resisted a foreign military occupation. They are usually detained "administratively", i.e., they are not charged. The Israeli military is denied family visits, is held in subhuman conditions and sometimes in solitary confinement for extended periods, is tortured and several have died in cells and prisons.

On January 14, 2007, during the trial at Ofer military base in occupied Palestine, he made the statement:

"Based on what has already been said, I consider your judgment against the combatants of our

people as a crime and as a prolongation of the further crimes committed against the sons and daughters of our people, including the expropriation of their lands, the confiscation of their freedom and the assassinations of their children, women, elderly and political leadership."

"I am proud to be a combatant fighting to end the Israeli occupation, to achieve national independence, to guarantee the Return of our people and to build the necessary mechanisms that drive a democratic solution to the conflict in Palestine. A solution capable of obtaining a permanent peace for all the population of Palestine, be they Arab or non-Arab. A solution capable of achieving historical reconciliation, equality and impartiality, as much in



duties as in rights, within the framework of one single democratic state sustained by a system that detests all forms of discrimination based on religion, nationalism, ethnicity, social class or sexual orientation."

"To close, it may be that this court would not wish to listen to this position; it may consider this position as being outside the framework of its functions; to maintain a theory within a certain narrow perspective. However, my position is pressured with logic, the fundamentals of the conflict and its objective causes; as the simple solution is that which deals with the causes, rather than the results. And before this fundamental counter-position, I would like to end my statement by saying the following: This is your court and you possess the force to celebrate the trial and convict me based on your lists of accusations, the public one and the secret one, and you can dictate a sentence prepared by the political and security apparatuses that are behind this trial. But I too possess a will obtained from the justice of our cause and the determination of our people to reject any decision from this 'kangaroo court,' and to preserve a logical and cohesive balance, and to continue my determination to resist your occupation alongside the sons and daughters of our people, despite the limited space that you impose on my already-limited movements as a 'prisoner for freedom!'"

The Judge asked Saadat for his opinion about the Prisoner Swap Deal that was conducted between Israel and the Palestinian resistance in Gaza, and whether he was disappointed because the deal did not include him, and Saadat said that "the liberty of the homeland is more precious and more important than my personal freedom; my freedom will

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEK OF ACTION TO FREE AHMAD SA'ADAT AND ALL PALESTINIAN PRISONERS 15 JANUARY TO 22 JANUARY 2022

By Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi



be achieved sooner or later". At the end of the court session Saadat addressed that Judge and told him that those who practice terrorism are the leaders of Israel's occupation and added that the Palestinian people are defending their rights and are conducting a legitimate struggle against an illegal and criminal occupation. In his essay written in Ramon Prison in 2017, he wrote that: "The prisoner is not weak and is not broken, despite all their best efforts. The responsibility of the political prisoner is to safeguard the flame. This is not the role that we have sought out or worked for. But now that we are in this position, we must hold our position to set an example, not to our people, who are rooted and steadfast, but to the enemy, to show that imprisonment will not work to defeat us or our people."

Apartheid Israeli continues to violate the international humanitarian law against the people of Palestine. According to Palestinian figures, as of the end of 2022, there were 4,700 Palestinians held in Israeli jails, including 29 female prisoners, 150 minors, approximately 850 administrative detainees, 15 journalists, and five lawmakers.

Israeli forces have killed more Palestinians in the occupied

West Bank in 2022 than they have in a single calendar year since the Second Intifada of 2000. At least 220 people have died in Israeli attacks across the occupied territories, including 48 children. Of the total death toll, 167 were from the West Bank and East Jerusalem and 53 were from the Gaza Strip. The death tolls of 2022 make it the most violent year in the West Bank since 2005, the year many consider the end of the Second Intifada.

In another development, Ana Belen Montes has repeated history by saying what she said during her trial 21 years ago: the US government's policies against Cuba are very harsh and she behaved according to her conscience rather than the law. She added: "I felt morally obligated to help the island defend itself from our efforts to impose our values and our political system on it." After spending 20 years in a Texas prison, the US has released American citizen Montes on January 6, 2023, after being imprisoned for supporting the Cuban revolution. Montes previously served as an analyst in the US Defence Intelligence Agency

The struggle for the release of Sadaat and all Palestinian political prisoners must be intensified. Victory is certain.

Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi,
SACP Free State PEC Member
Writes in a personal capacity



H.E President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, popularly known as Lula, is a Brazilian politician and trade unionist who has served as the 39th president of Brazil since 1 January 2023. A member of the Workers' Party, the 77 years old was previously the 35th president from 2003 to 2010.

Source: Wikipedia



World Science Forum

6 - 9 December 2022 Cape Town, South Africa

Continued

We call for the reinforcement of the participation of civil society in the shaping of the global science agenda for climate justice, which will ensure the representation, inclusion, and protection of the rights of those most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

We urge investment in scientific solutions that promote equity, assure access to basic resources, and ensure that future generations can live, learn, play and work in healthy and clean environments. In this regard, we recognize the recommendations of the IAP Report on Global Health Inequalities: Research for a fairer future.

We commit to the principles enshrined in the UNESCO Declaration on the Ethics of Climate Change.

We urge investment in scientific solutions that promote equity, assure access to basic resources, and ensure that future generations can live, learn, play and work in healthy and clean environments. In this regard, we recognize the recommendations of the IAP Report on Global Health Inequalities: Research for a fairer future.

We acknowledge the importance of support for technology transfer to, skills development in, and scientific collaboration with developing countries, in support of climate action.

We are cognizant that what we need for advancing a just climate transition, is knowledge about values, decision-making, behavioral change, underpinned not only by the natural sciences and technology, but also by strong support for the social and human sciences.

We recognise that our children will bear the brunt of climate breakdown, ecosystem collapse and the ravages of forced migration, we therefore commit to putting the best interests of future generations at the very centre of our science, policy, research programmes and social justice agenda.

3. Science for Africa and the world - How to unleash the potential of African science in global cooperation?

At the national, regional and continental levels, an African agenda for science, technology and innovation to respond to social justice is emerging. This is also a resource for the world, as responding decisively to global challenges requires an inclusive global response. The full and effective participation by African scientists and by other developing country scientists in global science is therefore an imperative.

We call for global science programmes, including in frontier sciences and those traditionally dominated by developed countries, to be more inclusive, and for those framework conditions, which may discourage the active participation of especially African scientists, to be addressed.

We acknowledge and celebrate the excellence and achievements of African science as a resource for humanity.

We recognize that more could be done by African and other developing-world nations to support science, including by accelerating their efforts to achieve their own commitments to increase investment in science, technology and innovation.

We support continued investment in capacity-building programmes for African science, including research infrastructure partnerships, researcher mobility and training schemes, and other cooperation instruments.

We support the creation of pan-African technological innovation hubs to cooperate with other research organisations, to foster inclusive and sustainable research practices effectively addressing the needs of civil society.

We call for international collaboration schemes that make sure that investment made in science by developing countries, with special emphasis on the training of researchers is preserved and shall not become unwarranted by alarming trends of brain drain.

4. Science for diplomacy - How can science reboot multilateralism and global solidarity?

Science diplomacy is a valuable instrument to bring nations and people together, focusing attention on our shared challenges, which can only be addressed by our joint efforts, surpassing political differences. With multilateralism under threat and global insecurity contributing to increased polarization, the investment in international science collaboration, enabled by multilateral programmes and other partnerships, is more important than ever.

We acknowledge the importance of science diplomacy as an instrument for peace, and call for the values of science, to inspire a greater commitment to global collaboration and solidarity.

We urge the global science diplomacy community to enshrine continuity in its internal and external engagement structures and to ensure that changing political and multilateral environments do not hamper its ability to communicate and advise.

We call for investment in researcher mobility programmes, especially for young scientists, to build people-to-people relations as a response to increased geopolitical tension and insecurity.

We call for the reinforcement of the role of science as enabler for collaboration within multilateral programmes, and to strengthen especially the institutions of the United Nations and their role in these.

5. Justice in science - How to ensure science reflects the society we want?

Science should not only advance social justice it should be inspired and identified by the values of social justice, such as greater transparency and inclusivity. This will require a renewed commitment to Open Science and research integrity. Working to renew the scientific enterprise will also transform society and advance humanity.

We recognize the need for the scientific enterprise to evolve to make it more responsive to the needs of society, without

neglecting our commitment to invest in the basic sciences, as an investment in the future.

We reaffirm our determination to advance science as a global public good, and accept our mutual responsibility to ensure the free and responsible conduct of science.

We call for greater inclusivity in science, systematic and concerted efforts to eliminate gender and racial imbalances in the scientific enterprise and remedies for exclusion which denies opportunities for full participation in science.

We also urge for concrete and impactful actions that contribute to reducing the gender gap in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

We recognize the crucial role of early career scientists in advancing science for social justice and therefore call for enhanced support for their career

development and engagement in science policymaking, including through support for the Global Young Academy and national young academies.

We stress the importance of the UNESCO Recommendation on Science and Scientific Researchers, which promotes human rights, inclusivity, freedom and responsibility in science to guide the response to this Declaration.

We acknowledge the importance of the UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science and call for support for its implementation especially to advance the objectives related to Open Access and Open Data.

We accept our mutual responsibility to ensure integrity and respect for the ethical conduct of science.

We commit to respond decisively to the "Science for Social Justice" Call to Action as set out in this Declaration.

Amílcar Cabral

African Marxist liberation leader

murdered 50 years ago by agents of Portuguese colonialism

By Carlos Lopes Pereira, Posted on 20 Jan 2023, WORKERS WORLD

Half a century ago, on Jan. 20, 1973, Amílcar Cabral, a prominent leader of the national liberation movement, was assassinated in Conakry [Guinea] by agents of colonialism on behalf of the fascist government of Portugal.

The crime provoked revulsion and indignation throughout progressive humanity. The United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and governments, parties and personalities from different parts of the world condemned the ignoble action by Portuguese colonialism.

The Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), then operating underground in Portugal, asserted that although the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), and the entire national liberation movement, had lost a unique leader, the objectives of the colonialists who commanded the assassins would remain unmet. It expressed its full confidence that the struggle for which Cabral gave his life would continue until the final victory.

The PCP paid tribute to the ardent patriot, who was wholly devoted to the liberation struggle of his people, to the consistent revolutionary leading the construction of a progressive society in his liberated homeland, to the irreconcilable enemy of Portuguese colonialism and sincere friend of the people of Portugal, whom he always considered an ally in the struggle against the common enemy. And the party reaffirmed to the PAIGC and to the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde the entire solidarity and the active and fraternal support of the Portuguese communists in all circumstances.

Can't assassinate the struggle!

Cabral's assassination failed to destroy the independence of the Guinean and Cape Verdean peoples. The PAIGC continued to fight on various fronts and

intensified the armed struggle, winning significant victories over the colonial army.

In July 1973, the Second Congress of the PAIGC elected Aristides Pereira as secretary-general of the party. On Sept. 24, the Popular National Assembly, meeting in the liberated zone of Boé in eastern Guinea-Bissau, proclaimed the State of Guinea-Bissau — and most U.N. countries immediately recognized the young republic. [Washington didn't recognize Guinea-Bissau's independence until a year later, when the new Portuguese government did. — WW]

With Portugal's heavy political, military and diplomatic defeats in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola, and the rise of the workers' and people's struggles in Portugal, Portuguese colonialist fascism was at death's door. On April 25, 1974 — 15 months after Cabral's assassination — the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) overthrew the dictatorship in Portugal. The military uprising and the popular uprising that followed paved the way for the April Revolution. [Called the "Carnation Revolution," it involved a deepgoing worker uprising in Portugal — WW.]

Following talks between the new Portuguese authorities and the PAIGC, an agreement was signed in Algiers on Aug. 26, in which Portugal recognized the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and reaffirmed the right of the people of Cape Verde to self-determination and independence. The Portuguese government recognized the *de jure* independence of Guinea-Bissau on Sept. 10, 1974, and Cape Verde became independent on July 5, 1975.

The peoples of the two countries proclaimed Cabral their national hero and the founder of both the Guinean nation and the Cape Verdean nation. (Continued)

(The author, a former member of the Secretariat of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), writes of African events for *Avante*, the newspaper of the Portuguese Communist Party. Translation: John Catalinotto)



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.

Tjalo ya Dihwete

Tjalo ya dihwete diratswaneng tsa hae

Dihwete ke meroho e metso, di monate (tsewerekere), mme di na le phepo e hodimo. Le ha ho le jwalo bajadi ba ba ngata ba fumana di le tshopodi ho di jala, haholoholo mobung o thata, o teteaneng. Le ha ho le jwalo, ka boikitlaetso bo bonyenyane, dihwete di ka jalwa. Dihwete ke meroho e jalwang sehle se phodileng mme di hola hantle sehle sa Selemo.

Ho fumana melemo e feletseng ya phepo di lokelwa ho kotulwa ka mora' hore di fumane serame makgetlo a mmalwa ka ha sena se di etsa hore di latswehe ha monate.. Ke mohlodi o motle wa vitamin

C, B1, B2 le *carotene* (Pro-vitamin A) mme di fana ka tjehebeho (mmala) e ntle dijong. Di ka jewa di phehilwe kapa di le tala. Metso ya tsona e ka ba



Metso e kopaneng kapa e arohaneng ya dihwete e bakwang ke tshitiso ya kgolo e ka tliswa ke bothata ba mobu ka nako e nngwe.

Photo: luv2garden.com

perese (purple) kapa ya ba mesehla (yellow) ka mmala, ho tswa hore mofuta o jalwang ke ofe. Dihwete ke mofuta wa meroho o latswehang ha monate ka tlhaho (di.tsewerekere), haholoholo tse



Photo: carrotswikipedia

jetsweng hae hobane tse mabenkeleng di tswa monate ka ha di dula di hola nakong eo di ntseng di le mabenkeleng

Tseo lokelwang ho tsejwa ha ho ho jalwa dihwete tshingwaneng ya hae

Dihwete di rata sebaka se nang le kganya ya letsatsi (dihora tse 6 ho isa ho tse 10 tsa kganya ya letsatsi). Mobu o lokela ho monya metsi ka bolokolohi; dihwete ke o mong wa mofuta wa meroho e kgolang molemo mobung o lehlabathe.

Mobu ha o a tswanela ho ba matla jwaloka ha ho boletse kahodimo hobane metso e ka sittwa ho teba! Ha mobu o le thata, o le letsopa, jala dihwete ka hara ditsehelu kapa karolong ya seratswana e phahamisitsweng.

Dihwete di ka jalwa neng?

Peo ya dihwete e ka jalwa dibekeng tse 2 ho isa ho tse 3 pele nako ya ho lala ha serame e feta. Ho hlokeha hore mobu o ome hanyane le ho futhufuthumala ka mora' mariha. Kgolo ya dijalo tsona e ntle haholo themperetjheng ya 15°C ho isa ho 20°C. Themperetjheng e tlase kapa e ka hodimo ho palo e boletsweng dihwete di hlahisa mmala o fokolang. Metso ya tsona le yona e ba mekgutshwane mme le tatso e ya fokola themperetjheng e phahameng.

Themperetjha e phahameng ya hlabula e fokotsa kgolo, e fokotsa boleng, mme e baka ho baba kapa bohla tsatsong. Dibakeng tse tjhesang, tseo serame se sa laleng qoba ho jala dihwete dikgwedeng tse tjhesang haholo (Mphalane ho isa ho Pherekong). Metso e kopaneng le ho petsoha mme bohareng e ba metenya e hlahela haholo hlabula.

Dibakeng tse phodileng, nako e ntle ya ho jala dihwete ke ho tloha tlhakubele ho isa Mmesa, le ho tloha Phato ho isa Mphalane. Ho dibaka tse themperetjha e bohareng dihwete di ka jalwa selemo ho pota.

Bakeng sa kotulo ya mariha, kenya peo ya dihwete mobung mahareng a lehlabula ho isa mafelong a lona - e le ha o qala ka tjalo dibekeng tse ka bang 10 pele ha ho lala ha serame dibakeng tseo mariha a teng a batang haholo.

(Di tswela pele)

Emerging dairy farmers' role in food security and poverty alleviation important, Dr Molomo

According to Dr Karabo Molomo, (Pictured below), a senior Lecturer specialising in Animal Science and WIL (Work-Integrated Learning) Programme Coordinator Animal Production at Mangosuthu University of Technology, smallholder and emerging dairy farmers play an essential role in food security and poverty alleviation. He says emerging farmers contribute to economic growth and employment.



Dr Molomo says the role played by emerging farmers, especially in rural areas, is important as many in these areas rely on agriculture for living. He believes that the commercialisation of emerging dairy farmers is a viable tool for economic growth and improving the lives of the poor. It is therefore, he says, a cornerstone of rural development and poverty alleviation and in many households in South Africa, milk provides much-needed nourishment. Molomo further says milk is in many rural communities a source of constant income for emerging farmers where market outlets are available. "The socio-economic value of milk is highly recognised in developing countries, where it

plays a major role in alleviating malnutrition and poverty.

Sustainable development of emerging dairy farmers and smallholder milk processors, along the value chain can increase household income, reduce losses, and create jobs in processing and marketing." He says citing report of FAO, 2017.

Smallholder and emerging dairy farmers are a vital source of nutrition and revenue for many farm families.

He says according to the World Health Organization (WHO) (2019), smallholder and emerging dairy farmers produce most of the milk in developing countries. Furthermore, the demand for milk is predicted to grow by 25% in developing countries by 2025 (FAO, 2017), partly because of population growth and increased disposable income.

He further illustrates the role that smallholder and emerging dairy farmers in South Africa can, with reports, compare

with other countries. In Kenya for an example, it is reported that smallholder dairy farmers dominate the milk industry, contributing significantly to many people's livelihoods. The sector accounts for 14% of agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 3.5% of Kenya's national GDP.

It is further noted that smallholder dairy farming in Kenya has created jobs in transportation, processing and in trade and



A Dairy farmer on the West Coast milks his cows.
Credits: South Africa/EricMiller

employs 35,000 full-time workers. In India, the world's largest milk producer, it is reported that smallholder dairy farmers dominate the dairy

industry, and more than 70 million rural households are employed in the milk processing industry.

Smallholder dairy farmers make a living by selling milk daily, making a significant contribution to the Indian economy and supporting the livelihoods of millions of rural families.

Dr Molomo says lack of support and poor access to finance are among many challenges faced by emerging dairy farmers in South Africa. He says they need political, financial, technical and material support to potentially develop into commercial producers and contribute significantly towards national food security and alleviation of poverty.

(Dr Molomo, (Certified Natural Scientist - SACNASP), PhD in Sustainable Agriculture (Specialising in Animal Science), University of the Free State. He is a senior Lecturer specialising in Animal Science and WIL (Work-Integrated Learning) Programme Coordinator Animal Production at Mangosuthu University of Technology)

Issued and published by: ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office, Room 18, 155 AB, Hospital Road, Mangaung Municipality Offices, Botshabelo 9781
Tel. 051 534 5157 Email: smonyobo@parliament.gov.za