

## COMMENT

*Lest we forget*

We celebrate each new year, being internationalists, together with celebrating the - 63 rd this year - anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

We are kindred spirits for they played a decisive role in leading toward our own liberation.

On the second day of this new year unfortunately an outrage occurred when our premier political institution, parliament almost burned down. Thankfully parts it escaped though partly scared by smoke and or water. Further Investigations will reveal what led to this horrible instance.

The program of parliament has, however, been confirmed to proceed as planned. The SONA ( State of The Nation Address) will take place at the Cape Town City Hall, in our neighbourhood.

The sessions will be hybrid as forced on us by the covid 19 pandemic. More will be said on this matter soon.

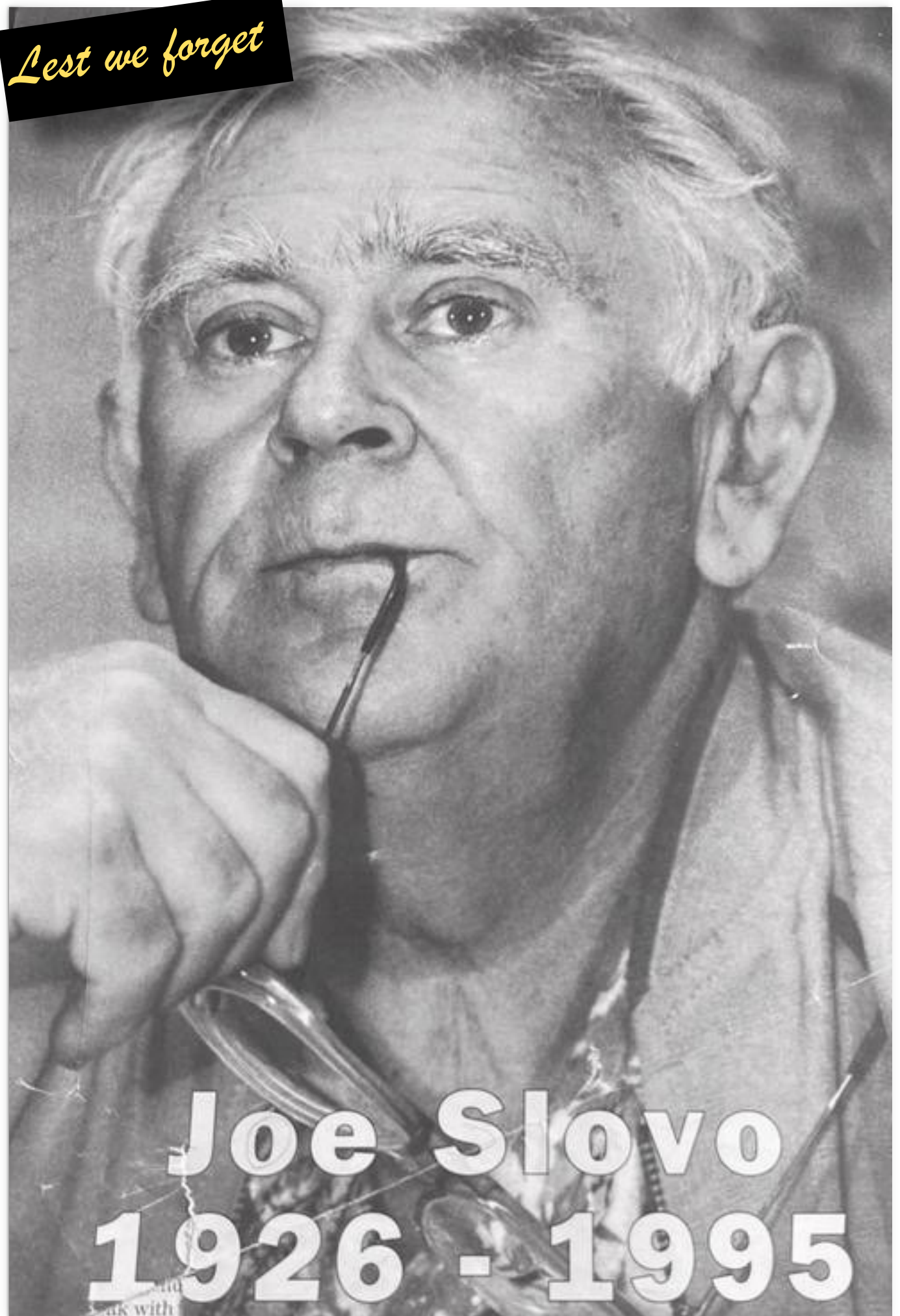
January 6 also gives us annually, at the Avalon cemetery in Johannesburg, as the alliance, an opportunity to reflect on the legacy of the hero of the South African revolution Joe Slovo. This year was the 27th such memorial event for this Seaparankwe/ Isithwalangwe.

We publish the remarks of another of these revolutionaries Nelson Mandela on 'JS' (as Joe Slovo was fondly remembered) when both lived. Their dedication and commitment, their values of selflessness, ethical conduct must forever guide us. Their integrity including non racialism must continue to inform our onward battles to renew the revolutionary movement in its entity, despite serious subjective weaknesses, often in our leadership ranks.

They provided us, by force of example and personal and political conduct, leadership lessons worth continuing to emulate.

The NEC of African National Congress, through the President, has provided leadership for the coming year through the Jan 8 statement Our strategic task is to convey and communicate this message effectively to our members and communities we serve. We must do so in the most creative and persuasive manner and urgently too.

This will include as another crucial task receiving and reading to understand acting Chief Justice Zondo's report of the State Capture Commission. In every platform we must hurry support for the implementation of its recommendations and findings, as part of our rebuilding trust and confidence of the people in the



state and in the movement in general. This year, as the Jan 8 statement says, must indeed be The Year Of Unity And Renewal To Defend And Advance South Africa's Democratic Gains. January 14 is World Logic Day. \* "This day of observance aims to bring the intellectual history, conceptual significance and practical implications of logic to the attention of interdisciplinary science communities and the broader public."

Finally, with Batho Pele in mind, we must campaign urgently to intensify job creation, reduce unemployment, and actively reduce inequality visibly. These crises are unsustainable.

\*From UNESCO & International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences on World Logic Day





# Comrade Joe Slovo,

Your militant and unswerving commitment to the ANC embodies many values which we wish to honour today.

There are some people who, by pursuing their own convictions and without being self-conscious about it, touch the lives of millions of others. Such has been your life.

I am not sure, comrade Joe, if you have ever particularly thought of yourself as a white South African. Nevertheless, the fact remains that your decades of activism have served as an outstanding example for hundreds of thousands of activists coming into our ranks, and indeed for millions of other South Africans. In a country in which there is a racially oppressed majority, non-racism is not an outlook that can simply be taken for granted. You have contributed immensely, through your personal example, to nurturing that outlook which is so evident in our ranks and, increasingly, in our country today. Let those politicians who have based themselves on narrow ethnic constituencies, supposedly to safeguard

minority interests, now ponder on your example.

Comrade Joe, you also symbolise and personify the alliance of the ANC and the SACP. It is an alliance whose durability continues to bewilder our opponents. They fail to understand its deep historical roots and its ongoing practical relevance. In your recent capacity as Minister of Housing, I believe that you are underlining what that alliance is all about. It is about a common commitment to overcoming, as the absolute priority, the terrible legacy of national oppression. It is an alliance based on serving the social needs of our people.

Your contributions to our struggle are many. But it is, I think, especially as a strategic thinker that you are held most dear by so many in our ranks. You have played a role, often a central role, in most of the outstanding strategic documents of our

struggle. In the decades of exile I know that your's was a crucial role in the regrouping and consolidation of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

You have always been able to respond practically and dynamically to changing circumstances. You have had the courage of your convictions, spelling out the implications of new situations which sometimes we, as a movement, have found hard to admit. I think, most recently, of your contributions to analysing the complex negotiations process.

We are extremely fortunate to have within our ranks such an outstanding revolutionary, who has combined a rigorous mind with attention to practical organisational work. It is with a sense of real pride and emotion that I announce today the decision of the National Executive Committee to confer upon you, comrade Joe Slovo, the Isitwalandwe Seaparankoe Award. - **President Nelson Mandela, December 1994**

## Endearing & Enduring Memories



January 6, 2022

I have recently returned to live in SA after 57 years in the UK, which is where we as a family were granted political asylum in 1964. Even after so many years, it feels like coming home. Being here brings me closer to Joe and Ruth, because I feel their legacy and their spirit everywhere.

Before he died, Joe gave me 3 pieces of advice for how to live a life.

1. Never get into debt. Pay off what you owe every month. Easy for him to say – I'm not sure he even had a bank account or owned a credit card until he got a job as a Minister.
2. Never take out life insurance. It's a complete rip-off. I have no idea where that came from.
3. Learn to make a great salad dressing. Oil, vinegar, mustard, blah blah blah. That alone will carry you through the culinary life. He wasn't wrong about that.

These things although they MAY sound frivolous give a picture of who Joe was. He was never interested in personal or material gain. A life of big houses and fat bank accounts and flashy cars and jobs for the boys and girls was never the life for him. He was against any form of corruption or nepotism, he wouldn't even arrange tickets for the Mandela concert because he didn't want to be seen to be dispensing special favours to his children.

For Joe, the struggle was his life. His personal principles were a perfect match of his politics. He was overall a happy man as the choices he made fulfilled his soul and his sense of self.

Joe was also always an optimist. Even in the darkest days of apartheid, he was confident that the collective would win and that the change would come. And we, his daughters, know that if he were alive today, he would look at the imperfections of his beloved country, and see them for what they are – things to be struggled with and transformed to ensure a world of justice and equality

END

Above: Shawn Slovo with Lechesa Tsenoli at Joe Slovo annual memorial event at Avalon Cemetery in Johannesburg. She delivered this message in memory of her father.

During the Second World War,

Photographer

Joe O'Donnell caught a child carrying a baby on his back while escaping the US bombing in Nagasaki, Japan. He was going to bury him. A policeman asked him to throw the dead baby off his back so that he would not tire. He replied to the policeman "He's not heavy, He's my brother".

As a comrade, sister, friend and leader - no problem was ever too heavy for Vuyelwa Manzana. She took it upon herself to empower those who were in distress, marginalised, less-fortunate and fragile. This would never

be too much for her to carry as it all came from a place of passion and compassion. The passion she had for her profession as a medical doctor, coupled with the love she had for her people - gained us a superhero in our community named Vuyelwa Edith Manzana. Many bear testimony to her selflessness and untiring acts of service. As a staunch member of the ANC, her values remained unshaken - In a time where the Discipline, Loyalty and Postulate of members have been significantly tested; & whilst many have failed - she remained steadfast in her beliefs, ideologies and convictions surrounding our Movement and could voice out her opinions as honestly as she thought them. A comrade with no cap or filter to nurse feelings or gain favour.



## Tribute to Dr Vuyelwa Manzana

She was my friend and dear sister. The loyalty she had for the ANC was deeply rooted within our

friendship too. She taught me a great deal about loyalty and discipline within a friendship narrative as much as she did within a political one. Hamba Kahle Umkhonto We Sizwe!

\*I remember one evening - one of the many we spent together, much as we were both not in good health...she demonstrated her Love for me beyond her too being unwell. I became her priority before even herself and she nursed me to health until I was able to be admitted the following day. No burden or problem was too heavy - I will miss you dearly my sister. & of

the many memories we have made together - you always had a zest for life and you maintained a youthful spirit and we partied and sat in to Batsumi moments with Bra Jonas Gwangwa - which was her favourite song.

My condolences to the Manzana family. God gave you this wonderful mother, great grandmother, sister and aunt who made a meaningful impact in your lives. Draw strength from the wonderful memories you have of her.

To those in leadership within the ANC. Let us remember and honour Sis Yoba's memory by ensuring clean Governance and Ethics. & making sure we put those in need as our priority - The people of South Africa.

R.I.P my sister.

Jane Moloji

## COVID-19 Info

### Who must register?

If you are 12 and above, don't wait any longer!  
Go and get vaccinated at a site near you.

You can speed up the process by registering before you get there. When you register online, you can even choose when and where to go.

You don't have to wait for an SMS. Just go straight to get vaccinated.

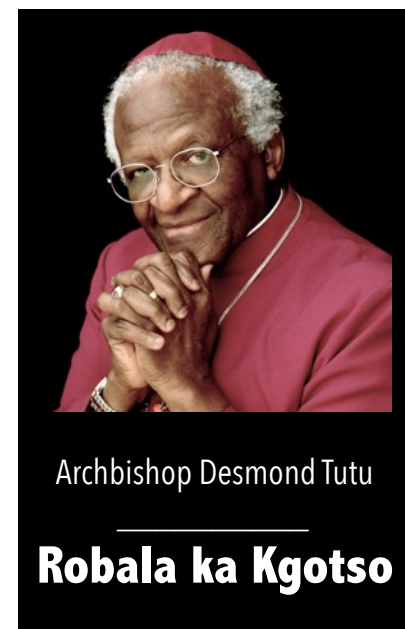
This is particularly important if you are fifty years or older because your risk is highest.

Do it NOW! Any questions or concerns, call 0800 029 999 or send an email to: [info@vaccinesupport.org.za](mailto:info@vaccinesupport.org.za)

## Ho tjha ha meaho ya Palamente ho ke ke ha setisa tshebetso



Le ho fumanwa ka diqhohane. Moqusuwa o se a ile a hlalaha lekgotleng la dinyewe mme ha jwalo o rometswe sebakeng sa tlhahlobo ya kellelo hore ho fumanwe hore na efeela e le motho ya feletseng ho ka emela nyewe, ka mantswe a mang hore na kelello ya hae e tsitsitse ka nka karolo e phethahetseng nyeweng kapa diqosong tse tobaneng le ena.



Archbishop Desmond Tutu  
**Robala ka Kgotso**

Meaho ya matlo a mabedi a Palamente, e leng Lekgotla la Naha la Diprofensi (National Council of Provinces) le Seboka sa Naha (National Assembly), e tjheleng e ke ke ya emisa mosebetsi wa Palamente.

Palamente ke ditho tsa mekga e fapaneng ya dipolotiki e ileng ya ba le boemedi bo hlokehang ho ka ikgapela ditulo ho nka karolo sebopehong sa ketso ya melao boemong ba naha. Kahoo ditho tse na di tswela pele ho nka boikarabelo ho phetha mesebetsi le dithomo tsa bona tseo ba tshwanetseng ho di etsa.

Bahlanka ba ka Sehlohong Tsamaisong ya Dipuisano Palamenteng, ba eteletsweng pele ke Mme Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula le Monghadi Amos Masondo ba boletse ha mosebetsi le merero ya Palamente e tla tswela pele le ha meaho ya dikopano le tshebetso e tjhele. Ho tjha ha meaho ya Palamente ho latela mollo o ileng wa qhoma pejana kgwedding ena, oo diphuphutso tsa sepolesa di supang ha e le mollo

o bakilweng ka boomo. Ho latela sena ho ile ha tshwarwa motho eo ho belaelwang e le ena ya bakileng mollo ona o bakileng tsheny o kgolo ya meralo ya meaho le thepa

Hara merero e meholo e lokelwang ho tshwarwa mathwasong a selemo se seng le se seng Palamenteng ke Puo ya Boemo ba Naha, e etswang ke Mopresidente wa Naha le Ditekanyetso tsa Ditjhelete tse tekwang ke Letona la Naha la Ditjhelete.

Merero ena ka bobedi e latelwa ke dingangisano tse tshwarelwang moahong wa Seboka sa Naha. Mosebetsi e meng ya bohlokwa ke ya dikomiti tsa Palamente tseo tse ding tsa tsona di tshwarelwang meahong ena e tjheleng.

Sepolesa se hlalosa ha motho eo a fumanwe ka karolong e nngwe ka hara meaho ya Palamente. Nakong ena Palamente e ne e sa kgefuditse mme meaho ya yona e kwetswe kapa e sa bulelwa setjhaba.

Ho hlalaha ha moqusuwa eo, Zandile Mafe, hara tse ding, a qosetswa ho tjhesa meaho ya Palamente, boshodu ba thepa

## COSATU welcomes proposed increases for the National Minimum Wage (NMW) for 2022.

The NMW Commission has proposed a CPI plus 1% increase to the NMW. If CPI remains at 5% this could mean a 6% increase in the NMW from R21.69 to R23.

The NMW Commission has also recommended the equalisation of domestic workers who are currently pegged at 88% of the NMW. This would mean an increase from R19.09 to R23 for domestic workers. These increases will make a positive difference in the lives of over 6 million workers currently paid at the NMW level. It will mean a significant increase for the 892 000 domestic workers who are overwhelmingly women.

The Federation is pleased that these proposed increases to the NMW and domestic workers enjoyed the support of Organised Labour, Business and Government in the NMW Commission. This is important to counter the unwarranted attacks on the NMW by those who think of workers as glorified slaves.

COSATU is pleased that the extensive research undertaken by the NMW Commission shows that few job losses have occurred because of the introduction of the NMW and that it has helped to reduce poverty and inequality levels and stimulated local economic growth.

It is critical that the NMW Commission and the Department and Ministry for Employment and Labour move with speed to ensure that these progressive increases can come into effect by no later than 1 March 2022. Workers simply cannot afford delays when they are having to support large numbers of relatives who have lost wages and jobs and are often highly indebted.

The Federation is however aggrieved that the NMW Commission has yet to make a recommendation to increase and at the very least adjust for inflation the Basic Conditions



**COSATU President, Zingiswa Losi**  
(PHOTO: BUSINESSLIVE.CO.ZA)

of Employment (BCEA) Annual Income Threshold. The BCEA Annual Income Threshold is used to peg a variety of labour rights, protection, and benefits. Workers who earn below it are entitled to these protections and benefits. Workers who earn above it are not guaranteed these and need to negotiate for them with their employers and some benefits are capped at this level.

Key protections, rights and benefits include the Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits, Compensation of Injury on Duty Fund protection, overtime pay, protection from exploitation by labour brokers, and automatic access to the CCMA. The NMW Commission and its predecessor, the Employment Conditions Commission, have only adjusted this income threshold for inflation once since 2014. This has meant a massive erosion of protections and benefits for millions of workers.

This gutting of our progressive labour laws through the back door needs to be addressed through an increase to recover the erosion in its value since 2014.

Issued by COSATU

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>

## China signs construction & energy deals with Cuba

Cuba, the Caribbean nation long a thorn in the side of the United States since Fidel Castro took control of the island against U.S. wishes, has managed to get around crippling U.S. sanctions that have rendered the island's economy backwards for over 50 years by signing reconstruction deals with China as part of the Belt and Road Initiative.

Cuba's economy shrunk by 11% in 2020, and the government says it only began to grow slowly last year at just 2%. Cuba's shortages of food, medicine and other basics have been worsened by decades of

U.S. sanctions, which were tightened under former President Donald Trump. China and Cuba have now signed a cooperation plan to promote construction into the country, injecting momentum for further collaboration by leveraging the complementary advantages of both parties and for cooperation between China and Latin America.

China has been making inroads into Latin and Central America too as the United States ability to agree external funding for some of its closest global partners is buried under a weight of preconditions and political infighting.

Never mind the proposed 'Build Back Better World', China is exerting control of a region now seemingly beyond Washington's influence.

The China-Cuba deal also shows that the era of U.S. economic might is possibly damaged more than is generally realized. While the nation remains rich, political infighting has diminished its ability to contain perceived threats and extend its global influence, bending other nations to U.S. Foreign policy.

Edited from MRonline

## Ten years of Excellence in HF Communications, SANSA

High Frequency communications or HF is an essential tool used across the globe and especially on the African continent for long distance communications.

Many sectors across the continent rely greatly on HF communications for different purposes. Such sectors include Aviation, Disaster Management, Defence and Security sector. For example, emergency responders rely on HF communication during natural disasters when all other forms of communications are off-line due to infrastructure damage.

An example of this was during the Mozambique hurricane disaster, when cell phone systems became overloaded and satellite phones did not operate due to heavy cloud cover. This left HF radio as the only option for disaster relief communications. In fact, HF Radio Communications is an integral part of the community based disaster preparedness strategy for natural disasters in Southern Africa.

HF Communications takes place when a signal is transmitted from one place on earth to another place on earth via a portion of the upper atmosphere called the ionosphere. This is made possible by radio waves bouncing off layers of the ionosphere. This allows long-distance communication without any need for third-party satellites. This makes HF a cost effective and ideal communications solution for the African continent.

But these radio frequencies can be interrupted by adverse space weather events. The main driver of space weather is the sun and when solar flares and coronal mass ejections interact with the earth's atmosphere, HF can be impacted and in severe cases cause complete radio blackouts.

For HF communications to work, an operator needs the right frequency for the path required. These frequencies can be predicted, and they change during certain times of the day, depending on the sun's influence on the ionosphere. The SANSA (South African



National Space Agency) in Hermanus, has become, over the past decade, a center of excellence in HF Communications. SANSA has both the infrastructure and expertise to monitor the layers of the ionosphere that are responsible for HF communications, as well as to forecast the impact that adverse space weather will have.

Our Infrastructure includes a network of four Ionospheric Radars in South Africa. This is an instrument that continually measures the upper atmosphere to give us an indication of what is happening at a particular time and place. It is considered the Rolls Royce of instruments for measuring the path that radio waves will follow through the ionosphere.

The data from these instruments is sent to the SANSA Space Weather Center in real time and forecasters use the real time data with additional data from the sun to predict the impact of Space weather on communications including HF.

In addition to infrastructure SANSA also has experts to disseminate and interpret information. These experts use the data from our instruments not only for real-time monitoring, but also to build models that predict the conditions for HF communications. SANSA provides space weather information reports that are tailored to HF Communication

and communications planning support based on user requirements. SANSA has developed new software called Ionospheric Characterisation and Prediction Tool (IOCAP). This is a modern, user-friendly tool that is designed to simplify HF communications planning.

IOCAP features a robust, proven prediction engine that provides dependable frequency predictions in the 3-30 MHz frequency band. The application is simple to use and contains innovative features not found in any other HF prediction software. In addition, SANSA provides HF propagation training to users to enable a deeper understanding and appreciation for the science of HF communications and the impact from space weather events.

The combination of access to infrastructure, reliable data products, and experienced experts makes SANSA your go to organization for any HF Communications requirements. A true centre of excellence on the African continent.

SANSA intends to continue our research and development of HF Communications tools and services to assist the continent in ensuring the continued use of this reliable and cost-effective form of communications. (Source: SANSA)



Basebeletsi ba setjhaba ke 'dipelesa tse meuba' ... Molekgotla Makoloane o re le ha e le ka hara mafelo a beke ha mohoo o hlahile o lokelwa ho phallelwa.

Mokwepa ke enngwe ya dinoha tse fumanehang khontinenteng ena ya Afrika, haholoholo dibakeng tse jwang bo bongata le difate tse entseng lephephe (Savannah).

E fumaneha hape le maralaneng a majwe. E rata mapetsong a majwe, mekoteng esita le ka hara diolo. Afrika Borwa mona e fumaneha haholo le bopong le ka botjhabela la naha, ke hore KwaZuluNatal, empa le ka hare ho naha dibakeng tse boletsweng e ka fumaneha. Tsena di ka kenyeletsa Limpopo, Mpumalanga le karolo e ka botjhabela bo hole ba Foreisetata.

Ke noha eo nakong tse ding e bang bolelele ba 4m (bona ke bolelele ba batho ba babedi, emong a eme hloohong ya emong). E lebelo la 20km ka hora. Hona ho bolela hore e ka siya ba ba ngata ba rona hobane re le batho ka kakaretso re

## Na o Tseba ka Dinoha le ka ho longwa ke tsona?

### Mokwepa Black Mamba (Scientific name) Dendroaspis polylepis

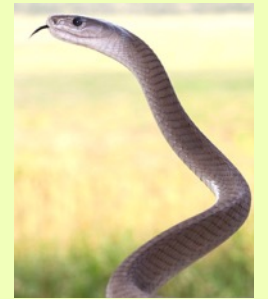


PHOTO: Johan Marais african snakesbite institute

matha feela 10km ho isa ho 15km ka hora.

E bitswa black mamba hobane e le ntsho tsho bokahara ba lehanano.

Mokwepa ke noha e tjhefu e kotsi haholo, ha a e loma e ka tshela tjhefu e ngata e bolayang ka pelepele. Tjhefu ya teng e monyela kapelepele mmeleng mme e mathela bokong ho sitisa tshebetso ya book hahoholo dithong tsa ho hema le tshebetso ya pelo. Motho ya lonngweng ke yona o sitwa ho hema

mme sena se lebisa lefung ka pele. Ho nka feela ka tlase ho hora e le nngwe ho shwa ka mor'a hore o longwe ke mokwepa. Ka lebaka la hobane e le telele haholo e kgona ho ema tswee ka karolo e ka pele ya mmele, mme ka nako tse ding e ka loma motho difubeng.

Mokwepa ha e tswale empa e behela mahe a pakeng tsa 6 -17 hlabula. Hobane qhotswe madinyane a yona a bolelele bo ka bang ruler tse pedi (60cm) a tjhefu e kotsi jwaloka noha e kgolo.

## Diteko tsa phahamiso ya ditsholetso Ward 36

Ho lokelwa ho sebetswa ka matla ho phahamisa boleng le sekgahla sa phano ya ditsholetso, ntshetsopole mahlakoreng ohle a setjhaba. Sena ke ho ya ka Molekgotla wa Lebatowa la 36 Mangaung, Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane.

Baahi ba lebatowa lena ba se ba ile ba kopana le Molekgotla ho tshohla tse ding tsa diphephetso le ho fana ka tlhahisoleseding ka tse amang motse wa bona esita le ho thusa ho bopa mehopollo e ka tlang tharollo.

Dikopano tsena tsa tlhahisoleseding di ile tsa thusa hara tse ding taba ya tshallo morao ya ho hula matlwana. Ke ka hoo molekgotla a ileng a kena dipakeng ho leka ho thusa ho akofisa kgulo ya matlwana. "Re leka ho thusa ho potlakisa ho hulwa ha matlwana hobane dipula tse ngata sehleleng sena di baka ho tala ha matlwana, mme sena se baka tshallo morao mosebetsing wa ho hula matlwana. Re ntse re tswela pele re etsa hanyanehanyane ho fihlela re anela hohle moo ho hlokehang." Ho boll Monghadi Makoloane.

Makoloane o re takatso ya baahi ke hore matlwana a lokela ho hulwa kgafetsa hore a se tlale ho feta tekano. O re ho tala tekano ho ka tshoha ho bakile mafu setjhabeng le dikotsi tsa ho wela ha matlwana.

Ho sa le jwalo Monghadi Makoloane o nehelana ka tshebeletso ya Wifi holong ya Setjhaba hona Lebatoweng la 36. Makoloane o re o ithaopile jwaloka molekgotla wa kenyetso baahi ditsholetso tsa marangrang a mofuta ona a Wifi ka ditjeho tsa hae.

O re lebaka ke hobane a na le takatso ya hore baahi ba fumane tlhahisoleseding habonolo: "Tlhahisoleseding ke matla. Ha motho a na le tlhahisoleseding o kgona ho etsa dintho ha bonolo." Ho bolela Makoloane a hlalosa nyehelo ena. O re Wiifi e tla thusa setjhaba, haholoholo batjha bakeng sa ho etsa dikopo tsa 'thuso tsa ditjhelete, ho etsa dipatlisiso tsa dithuto le ho sheba mesebetsi. O re hape tshebeletso ena e tla thusa ka boitehanyo hara baahi le molekgotla esita le dibopeho tse ding tsa setjhaba.

O bolela ha bofutsana bo teng ka hara setjhaba bo sa lokela ho setisa setjhaba sa Lebatowa la 36 ho kena le ho tseba tshebediso ya marangrang.

"Ena ke nako ya Leqhubu la bo-4 la Diphetoho tsa Induseteri, 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution, kahoo batjha ba rona ha ba a thswanela ho salla morao. Re lokela hore re le setjhaba re jarane ho kena diphetohong tsena tse ntjha. O rialo a kgothaletsa batjha ho nka monyetla ona ho o sebedisa ka tsela e lokileng le ka polokeho.

# COMMENT



*Continuous quality learning is fulfillment of the quest to break barriers.*

*This is true following the successful achievement of Masters degree in International Banking and Finance by the Chairperson of the Justice & Correctional Services Portfolio Committee of the National Assembly, Bulelani Gratitude Magwanishe.*

*Congratulations from all of us!*

### Here he relates his experience:

"The writing of a dissertation is a highly involved process, and it is emotionally draining. After I submitted it for marking, I felt as if I am able to breath again. Having done coursework before doing the dissertation, I felt that doing dissertation was the most important experience in my life.

It made me to understand the importance of the banking sector in our economy. The course itself made me to realise the importance of both hard core technical skills and your soft skills which we often overlook. In banking for example the issue of trustworthiness is a cornerstone of banking, and that also applies in our every day life including political life.

My background is law and business administration. Banking is a highly regulated environment, so my legal background became a good foundation for me to succeed in the course. The

advantage of working in parliament is that it is a major contributor to the production of knowledge. Under one roof you pass subject specific legislations, you respond to national, regional and international issues.

Although like all people who are working and studying at the same time, I had time pressures. The advantage I had, was that information was always on my fingertips. I must also thank my colleagues, Hon Sifiso Buthelezi and former MP Nhlanhla Nene who were always there to assist me with any question I had. Balancing the work of the PC on Justice and Correctional services was challenging.

I always remembered the words of Dr Paseka Ncholo, who did a PHD in constitutional law and a diploma in Public service at the University of London at the same time and passed them. He said generally we use less than 10% our brain most of the time, and asked a question, 'what happens to the 90% of our brain.'

I have found inspiration in my colleagues present and former, Dr Sydney Mafumadi joined parliament in 1994



# NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



## NA AND NCOP COMMITTEES REAFFIRM BUSINESS CONTINUITY

**Cape Town** – The National Assembly Programming Committee (NAPC) and the Joint NA & NCOP Programming Committee convened in separate meetings this morning to re-affirm a business continuity plan in the wake of the fire disaster that gutted the National & Old Assembly buildings.

Both Committees convened during the normal leave and constituency periods of Parliament that only end on 24 January 2022 to affirm Parliament's programme and consider the immediate issues that will enable both the National Assembly (NA) and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) to stay the course in ensuring that the delivery on the oversight and law-making mandate of Parliament is not compromised by the recent fire-disaster that left two of the parliamentary precinct buildings in ruins.

The extraordinary programming committee meetings of the houses of Parliament get chaired by the Presiding Officers and attended by representatives of political parties.

In her opening remarks, NA Speaker Ms Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula said the "the damage to our Chamber and other spaces where we gather to do our work has indeed left us all deeply saddened". She further added that "spaces and symbols mean so much to our democracy; however, it is still us as members and elected representatives of the people who are the cornerstone of what constitutes Parliament."

The Speaker assured the committee members that she had a series of meetings with Chief Whips and the leaders of political parties represented in Parliament to discuss various options as to how Parliament could continue with its mission-critical business

continuity and processes amid the devastating fire. "These discussions have included issues around appropriate spaces for the convening of not only the forthcoming Joint Sitting for the State of the Nation Address but also for future sittings of the National Assembly," she said.

She further expressed that she has "taken much courage from the commitment expressed by all Chief Whips and party leaders to rise above our collective loss and continue to fulfil our constitutional mandate and the work of Parliament."

The Committee accentuated that the NA 2022 programme will indeed continue as planned. The 2022 programme includes, among others, extensive activities of the Portfolio Committees and the sittings of the Houses physically and virtually. The Committee was encouraged to note that Portfolio Committees, such as the Mineral Resources and Energy currently processing the GAS Amendment Bill, were not deterred by the fire. The Committee is to resume its nationwide public hearings in the Eastern Cape from 17 to 19 January 2022 and is scheduled to move to Western Cape, Northern Cape and the Free State.

There are currently 37 Bills before NA Committees, four petitions, and ten other matters. The Bills include, among others, the Electoral Laws Second Amendment Bill, the South African Reserve Bank Amendment Bill, Protection of State Information Bill, Cannabis for Private Purposes Bill,

Traditional Courts Bill, 2022 Fiscal Framework and Revenue Proposals, The Copyrights Amendment Bill, Performers' Protection Amendment Bill, the National Health Bill, Expropriation Bill and the Children's Bill.

Among other matters that are currently before the NA committees include the Statutory appointments, such as the filling of vacancies on the boards of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Media Development and Diversity Agency, Independent Communications Authority of South Africa, Central Drug Authority and the Public Service Commission, among others.

The Portfolio Committee on Police will continue its inquiry into the violence and looting in Gauteng and the KwaZulu-Natal provinces. The Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services are also scheduled to resume its programme on the matter related to the complaint brought by the Justices of the Constitutional Court against the Western Cape Judge President John Hlophe.

The Joint Programming Committee of both Houses that also convened this morning considered and agreed on a joint Parliament's programme and alignment. The Joint Committee, co-chaired by the National Assembly Speaker and the NCOP Chairperson, also supported the SONA plans. President Cyril Ramaphosa will deliver his SONA on Thursday, 10 February 2022, at the Cape Town City Hall from 19:00. The Committee further emphasised that the forensic investigation process on the cause of the fire must be allowed space to run its course.

ISSUED BY PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

with only matric and left parliament with a doctorate in 2008. I have been inspired by the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly Hon Tsenoli, who always refuses to see difficulties in any situation, he would always ask what positive things can we see out of any difficulty. I must confess, I never liked finance, I always viewed it as difficult until I was appointed Deputy Minister at the Department of Public Enterprises.

The colleagues I worked with, especially Ms Vuyo Tlale would make it sound so simple and interesting. Inspiration does not always comes from above. Lifelong learning should be in the

DNA of all leaders in both public or private sector. We have a responsibilities as leaders to be ahead of the curve. Once society is far ahead of its leadership, instability will be the order of the day. Leadership is not a resting place but a school for lifelong learning.

Our families play a very good supportive role, my wife is my long life studying partner, who edits and challenges me everyday to be better than yesterday. Leadership and education are long journeys of self doubts, sometimes you need that voice that will whisper to you in times of self doubts and say you can make it, do not listen to any one, listen only to me, you can make it. When the certificate came, I knew that voice was right. You can make it!"



## January 8 2022 Statement - Highlights

### The Statement briefly :

#### PRIORITIES FOR THE ANC IN 2022

Having recognised the foregoing challenges, and in furtherance of our fundamental objective to create a better life for all, this January 8<sup>th</sup> Statement sets out priorities for all ANC members and cadres that must underpin our work during 2022.

**\*Build a social compact to decisively address unemployment and poverty.** Working with all social partners, we must accelerate economic recovery and reconstruction and ensure that social services are provided to all citizens.

**\*Defend our democratic gains against attempts to undermine our Constitutional order and destabilise our democracy.**

**\*Accelerate fundamental renewal and rebuilding of the ANC** so that it is a more effective and trusted agent of change.

**\*Build a capable developmental state with an effective and ethical public service** that drives the implementation of South Africa's transformative agenda.

**\*Continue to work for a better Africa and a better world.**

Combined with all these tasks, the ANC must strive to ensure that a **progressive commitment to social justice** forms the basis of our **outlook as a nation**. We must be at the forefront of combating all forms of retrogressive ideas and behaviour such as racism, tribalism, patriarchy, homophobia, gender-based violence and femicide, child abuse, substance abuse, anti-poor sentiments and policies, and other forms of discrimination against those who are vulnerable.

**Build a social compact to decisively address unemployment and poverty:-**The ANC urges government to lead in concluding a social compact with all social partners, setting out a collective commitment to implement measures and targets to place our nation on a higher and more inclusive growth path aimed at addressing our common national challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

Such a social compact must set out the obligations and commitments of all social partners – government, business, labour and community – in order decisively to address our nation's lasting challenges.

#### Defend our democratic gains:-

The advent of democracy in 1994 and the progress we have made to build a united and inclusive nation over the last 28 years stands as the greatest achievement of the South African people as it provides the foundation for our ongoing efforts to build a National Democratic Society. These democratic gains are, however, threatened by a concerted effort to destroy the institutions of our democratic State, to erode the values of our Constitution and to undo the social and economic progress made.

This worrying confluence of subverting actions is evinced by the blatant acts of state capture and criminality described in the report of the Commission of Inquiry into State Capture, the concerted campaign of public violence and destruction that took place in July last year, as well as ongoing acts of wanton theft, destruction and obstruction of vital public and private infrastructure, including communication and logistical networks.

#### Accelerate fundamental renewal and rebuilding of the ANC:-

A strong, effective and united ANC is crucial to the effort to build a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous South Africa.

When the liberation movement, governing party and one of the strongest forces for social and economic transformation is divided or ineffective, the whole country suffers.

In the words of Comrade OR Tambo: "It is only as a united force that we can move forward. It is as a united people that we shall be victorious."

Since 2018, we have sought to fundamentally renew, unite and rebuild the ANC as mandated by the 54<sup>th</sup> National Conference and indeed other Conferences before then.

All genuine leaders and members of the ANC are agreed on the need for thorough-going renewal and rebuilding in order both to adapt to the changing external environment as well as to deal with negative and destructive tendencies that have crept into our organisation.

The task of fundamental renewal is made more urgent by the loss of popular standing, support and trust that our movement has been experiencing for several years.

#### Build a capable developmental state for effective service delivery:-

A developmental state guides economic development and effectively uses state resources to meet the needs of the people. In our view such a developmental state must be capable of leading, guiding and mobilising all social partners towards achieving national objectives and goals.

A capable and professional public service is crucial to the attainment of our developmental goals. There must be sufficient capacity in the public service to deliver health care, housing, education and other government services to the people.

We must ensure that the government we lead implements a range of measures, such as instituting more rigorous criteria for the appointment of senior public service managers, to ensure citizens are served with diligence and respect.

Local government has long been an area of significant concern for our movement and this concern was amplified by our engagements with the people during the recent election campaign. Throughout this campaign, voters and communities complained about poor service delivery by local municipalities. The people raised issues about inadequate access to water, refuse removal, sanitation and electricity.

Through our public representatives and our newly appointed Mayors and mayoral committees, we must continue to implement a range of measures to strengthen local government, including ensuring that ANC councillors live up to their pledge to do and be better as they work together with the people to build better communities.

We have put in place mechanisms to choose capable and fit-for-purpose cadres as councillors, mayors and senior office bearers with the requisite knowledge, skills and experience to serve communities.

#### Continue to work for a better Africa and world:-

The ANC is committed to advance the cause of national liberation, development, world peace, disarmament and environmentally sustainable development. Guided by the Freedom Charter's call that **"There shall be peace and friendship!"**, we shall work towards peace on our continent and in the world.

Accordingly, the ANC will continue to play an active role in mobilising progressive forces globally, strengthening our relationships with progressive organisations, including former liberation movements, and engaging in campaigns of solidarity and the attainment of a better, more just world.

The attainment of peace, prosperity and equitable development across the African continent remains the central objective of our international perspective. African nations must move with even greater solidarity to address African challenges and pursue opportunities for the development of the whole continent.

The ANC will focus its international work on peace, development and reconstruction on the continent.

The ANC will play a stronger role in establishing and sustaining party to party links in countries that are striving to entrench democracy. We will strengthen our interactions and support to especially Sudan, Libya and South Sudan in this regard.

Ray Alexander Simons née Alexandrowich was born on 12 January 1914 in Latvia. While at school, she displayed little fear in challenging authorities. Her independent thinking suggested she pursue a career in medicine but she soon took up politics. When she was about 13, she became active in the underground Latvian Communist Party.

She arrived in South Africa on 6 November 1929, and began to organise Black workers unions. Five days later, on 11 November 1929, after meeting Cissie Gool and lifelong friend John Gomas, she joined the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA), aged 16.

In the same year, she lost her first job when she took part in an anti-pass campaign. She was involved with all facets of the Party's work, and after being dismissed from a job for attending the founding conference of the Anti-Fascist League, she became increasingly involved in trade union activity. Alexander Simons was the Secretary of the Communist Party in 1934 and 1935, and recruited many women into the organisation.

She helped organise workers in many different trades, but the union which became synonymous with her name was the Food and Canning Workers Union (FCWU).

Lest we forget

## Ray Alexander Simons



Founded in 1941, the FCWU spread through the fruit canning industry of the Boland and up the west coast among fishing communities.

The FCWU recruited Black and White workers, men and women, and earned the reputation of being both effective and militant. In the 1950s, it played a leading role in the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU). She also wrote a regular column on trade union matters in *The Guardian*, a newspaper affiliated to the CPSA.

In September 1953, she was served with banning orders. It was issued by Justice Minister Swart, and this forced her to resign as general secretary of the FCWU.

In April 1954, together with Helen Joseph, Lilian Ngoyi and Florence Mkhize, she helped found the Federation of South African Women (FEDSAW), which fought for women's rights and participated in drafting the pioneering Women's Charter.

Her FCWU banning precluded her

attending the 1956 Women's March to the Union Buildings, but she was involved in its organisation and recruited about 175 women from Cape Town. After another banning order in April 1954, she was forced to resign from FEDSAW.

Alexander Simons married Eli Weinberg in 1937, but they separated and she later married Professor Jack Simons, a devoted communist and a lecturer in African Studies, in 1941.

On 6 May 1965 Alexander Simons and her husband left South Africa for Zambia. From Zambia they went to England, where he obtained a lecturing post at Manchester University. Together they wrote the classic labour history *Class and Colour in South Africa: 1850 - 1950*, a pioneering analysis of the relationship between class and race, and how these shaped the South African political and social landscape.

They returned to Lusaka in 1967, and were

to be accepted into the African National Congress (ANC). During this time, her husband lectured in the bush camps in Angola and Alexander Simons continued to do underground work.

In 1990, she attended the Malibongwe conference in Holland, which was a follow up to the 1984 women's conference. Alexander Simons and her husband then returned to South Africa in 1990.

After her return, Alexander Simons advised various trade unions, as well as the ANC and SACP, and worked on a book on her involvement in the FCWU. Her husband passed away in 1995.

Today, Ray Alexander Simons remains honoured for her contributions to organisations like the Communist Party, ANC and FEDSAW, Unions, SWAPO and the New Women's Movement. In 2004, the ANC's National Executive Committee bestowed the ANC's highest honour of Isithwalandwe on this liberation movement stalwart.

She is the third woman to receive this award, and some of the previous 18 recipients are Chief Albert Luthuli, Father Trevor Huddleston and Yusuf Dadoo in 1955, Lilian Ngoyi in 1982, Nelson Mandela and Helen Joseph in 1992. Literally translated, Isithwalandwe means "the one who wears the plumes of the rare bird".

Ray Alexander Simons died on 12 September 2004, at the age of 91. (Source: [sahistory.org.za](http://sahistory.org.za))

FOCAL Point

## Men and Boys for Gender Justice

DELHI DECLARATION AND CALL TO ACTION

### Continued

Gender equality is an essential component of human rights, as upheld by international standards articulated, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, International Covenant on Civil and Political Right, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. We reiterate our commitment to implementing the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (1994), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), United Nations Commission on the Status of Women at its 48th Session in 2004, and all other relevant agreements. We reaffirm our commitment to implement the MenEngage Rio and Johannesburg Calls to Action (2009). We look forward to future agreements including the development agenda beyond 2015 and to continue to uphold boys' and men's engagement as key efforts to ensuring gender equality and gender justice for all.

This Symposium reflected the full complexity and diversity of gender justice issues. It challenged us to reflect, think strategically, reach out across socially constructed boundaries, and strengthen partnerships. There are gaps. As an outcome of this historic event, and as a shared commitment and **Call to Action**, we offer the following concerns and affirmations:

**1. Patriarchy and gender injustice remain defining characteristics of societies around the world, with devastating effects on everyone's daily life.** No matter who we are, and no matter where we are in the world, these forces make our relationships less fulfilling, less healthy and less safe. From an early age, they introduce suffering, violence, illness, hate and death within our families and communities. They strip us of our fundamental human rights and hinder our ability to live a life with love, dignity, intimacy and mutual respect. They hamper the development of our economies and keep our global society from flourishing. These are the root causes of many barriers to sustainable development around the world.

**We urgently need to overcome these immense threats to human wellbeing.**

**2. Patriarchy affects everyone, but in different ways.** Women and girls

continue to face significant, disproportionately high levels of gender injustice and human rights violation. Men and boys are both privileged and damaged by patriarchy, but are rarely aware of that fact. Men and boys are also gendered beings. Gender equality brings benefits to women, men and other genders.

**We urgently need to acknowledge that gender inequalities are unacceptable no matter who is affected.**

**3. We build on a precious heritage.** We owe our awareness of gender injustices, our efforts to promote equality, and the existence of this Symposium itself to the pioneering courage

and vision of feminist and women's rights movements. We align with the work of women's rights organisations and recognize all achievements in transforming social, cultural, legal, financial and political structures that sustain patriarchy.

**Keeping its historical context in view, we shall continue our work with men and boys towards gender equality informed by feminist and human rights principles, organisations and movements and in a spirit of solidarity.**

**4. We believe in an inclusive approach to realize gender justice.** We are men, women and transgender persons calling for *everyone* to participate in the gender justice movement. Though engaging men and boys is an essential part of such efforts, this has often been overlooked.

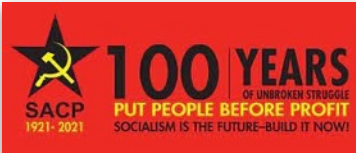
**We seek to make visible the most effective ways men and boys can contribute to gender equality, without being used as mere instruments.**

**5. Patriarchal power, expressed through dominant masculinities, is among the major forces driving structural injustices and exploitation.** We are particularly concerned about the many manifestations of militarism and neoliberal globalisation, for example: war; the proliferation of weapons; global and local economic inequality; violent manifestations of political and religious fundamentalisms; state violence; violence against civil society; human trafficking; and the destruction of natural resources.

**We urgently need to expose the link between patriarchy and the exploitation of people and environment, and to help boys and men change their behaviour from "power over" to "power with."**

**6. Gender inequalities are related to inequalities based on race, age, class, caste, ethnicity, nationality, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, ability and other factors.** We value the diversity of our world, and cannot continue to address these intersecting injustices in isolation.

**We commit to promoting social and economic inclusion through meaningful participation, deepened partnerships, and joint actions among social justice movements.** (Continues)



### Statement of the South African Communist Party Central Committee

by Dr Blade Nzimande, the SACP General Secretary  
Johannesburg, 1 August 2021.

Continued

#### The anti-SACP assault

Where was the SACP in all of this? To understand the Party's positioning at, for instance, the 2007 ANC national conference, it is important to understand the preceding years. From the early 1990s there was a very deliberate attempt from within leading quarters of the ANC to marginalise, and perhaps even liquidate the SACP. Long before the Zuma presidency, state resources, including intelligence resources were deployed against the SACP. This was at the national level. In provinces, the abusive relationship directed at the Party comrades was often more extreme.

Faced with this offensive, from the mid-1990s, the SACP deliberately embarked on two major endeavours, the one was strategic and the second was organisational.

On the organisational and campaigning front, we quickly realised that Party marginalisation, if not liquidation, would be easy if we failed to build a relatively large Party. As we mark our centenary year, we have certainly achieved an unprecedented mass scale with over 300,000 members. The extent to which we have effectively built a significant cadreship within this membership is a challenge we readily acknowledge. We also appreciated that it was not just a question of membership size, but that the Party needed to be an active campaigning party. Accordingly, we launched our highly impactful Red October

Campaign, with strong socialist and anti-capitalist messaging and mobilisation. Our campaigning activism contributed enormously to the massive growth of the SACP over the last 20 years or so.

Through the 1990s we also appreciated the key importance of cementing what we called the left-axis, the SACP and COSATU, while not abandoning active participation within the ANC itself. This left axis became particularly important in the struggle against privatisation of key state resources. It was also critical in sustaining the struggle, from within the ANC-led alliance itself, against what amounted to a genocidal AIDS denialism.

This was the context in which the SACP engaged with the ANC's 2007 Polokwane National Conference. Along with COSATU we were under no illusions that one part of those who emerged in Polokwane were populist primitive accumulators, who believed it was now their turn to eat. They saw themselves as the "walking wounded". Some were from provinces where much of early state capture was pioneered and who now aspired to carry their endeavours on to the national stage.

We cannot allow responsibility for selling one-self to the highest bidder, for the multi-billion looting of public resources, for eroding the democratic sovereignty of our country, to be obscured by presenting one-self as a sorry victim of supposed conspiracies. Against the recent sad attempts at drumming up populist sympathy, we must forever uphold the example of Chris Hanu, who was the target of numerous REAL (not imaginary) assassination attempts, and the REAL victim of the ultimate attempt. And yet, Hanu never, ever presented himself nor would he want us to remember him now as primarily a victim.

Participation, however heroic or otherwise, in a collective struggle in the recent past is not now a licence or coupon to be reclaimed against history for personal benefit. The struggle against the apartheid regime was not to earn "Loyalty" miles for one's own gratification.

"Nine wasted years"?

As we look back on the period that followed the

2007 Polokwane conference and the 2009 inauguration of Zuma as the President it is important that we reject, or at the very least nuance the now common "nine wasted years" narrative. There were wasted years before 2009, and after 2009 not everything was a waste. This is not remotely to deny the huge escalation of corruption and looting of public resources that assumed an industrial scale in the Zuma presidency years. But there were also some immediate advances. The most notable was the rolling-out of the largest anti-retroviral programme in the world. Within a matter of years, life-expectancy showed significant increases.

In 2011 the left succeeded in getting a Presidential Infrastructure Co-ordinating Commission established, with the objective of overcoming departmental silos and driving strategic integrated projects. In higher education, the National Students Financial Scheme was consolidated, there was an expansion of TVETs and a huge increase in tertiary level students. Re-industrialisation was boosted and consolidated through the iterative IPAP programmes. Our trade strategy was toughened up as we moved away from the earlier hyper-liberalisation and unfavourable bi-national agreements. The EPWP public employment programmes were scaled up, with an emphasis on sustainable livelihoods, rather than the tendency to regard these as simply short-term, temporary ladders into largely non-existent formal waged work.

In other sectors like communication and broadcasting, SACP members serving as ANC ministers bravely fought against corporate capture and monopoly capital's pillaging of the public broadcaster—until they were unceremoniously dumped as ministers. In other sectors like communication and broadcasting, SACP members serving as ANC ministers bravely fought against corporate capture and monopoly capital's pillaging of the public broadcaster—until they were unceremoniously dumped as ministers. employment programmes could never go to sufficient scale, even though, in the case of the latter, the National Development Plan called for massive, counter-cyclical upscaling in the event of weak growth and poor formal job creation.

Early successes in driving a major strategically integrated infrastructure build programme were dealt a major body-blow by state capture in the key SOEs (Eskom, Transnet, Prasa) whose infrastructure spend, and whose key engineering and other professional capacities were central to driving the programme. The budgetary squeeze on public sector-led infrastructure spending, the pillaging of SOE resources, the insertion of all manner of rent-seeking and unproductive or inexperienced, politically-connected intermediaries in the tendering process, swamped the infrastructure build pipe-line. It even led to the bankruptcy of many leading companies and significant job losses.

There are lessons for us all, including of course the SACP, to draw from this experience. We must continue to self-introspect on what our responsibilities and weaknesses have been. **What is undeniable, however, is that from at least 2016, it was the SACP along with some courageous ANC whistle-blowers, that was in the forefront from within the ANC-alliance of the struggle against state capture.**

**What is to be done?**

What now are the tasks confronting the SACP in the interlocking struggles to rebuild a national popular movement, to advance, deepen and defend a national democratic revolution, and to advance to socialism. **Building working class and popular social capacity.**



# Re kgaba ka Diratswana

(Di tswa kgatisong e fetileng)

## Bophelo bo botle ba mobu

Mobu ho mojadi wa seratswaneeng kapa ho mohwebi e moholo wa dijalo ke ntho ya bohlokwa haholo. Mobu wa boleng bo botle o bohlokwa bakeng sa bophelo bo botle le ho nonopela dijalong.

Pele ho qalwa ka tlhahiso kapa tjalo ya dijalo, ho bohlokwa ho utlwisisa molemo wa mobu o phetseng hantle. Temong ya meroho, esita le ho ntlafatsa mobu o fokolang hore e be mobu wa tlhahiso e hodimo.

Mobu o phetseng hantle ona le dikahare tse phelang le diphedi tse molemo. Ka tsela e tjena mobu o na o kgona ho laola phepo e ntle esita le metsi ka tsela e lokileng, o matla kgahlanong le kgoholeho ya mobu, ho ema kgahlanong le dinthwana tse tshwenyang le mafu, mme o fetoha lehae le letle bakeng sa dijalo tsa hao tse ntjha tseo o di ratang

Mobu o tloheletsweng feela, o fokolang ka phepo e ntle, o le thata, o baka kgolo ya dijalo e fokolang e hlokisa dijalo thasimoloho le matla.



## Professor Mapotso Kena, (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.

Ha re atoloseng taba ena ya hore mobu o hloka hore e be mobu o phetseng hantle, le ho ba mohlodi o wa tlhahiso e ntle ya dijalo le diratswana tse itjereng hantle.

Ho lokelwa ho utlwisisa hantle hore sepheo sa ho tsitlallela taolong ya bophelo bo botle ba mobu ke ho tlisa tekatekano ho tsohle tse kenngwang le ho ntshwa mobung e le karolo ya phepo e ntle ya mobu dijalong.

Tekatekano ena e hloka ho tswakatswaka mehato e mengatanyana ya taolo ho

kenyeletsa ho phetholwa ho lokileng ha mobu, nosetso, taolo ya masalla a dijalo, taolo ya e hola le temophaphanyetsano ya dijalo kapa yona meroho.

Ho se etse enngwe ya tse boletsweng ka hodimo ho ka baka bofokodi bophelong bo bothle ba mobu, mme ho ka ba ha tswaetsa le kgolo ya meroho le ho baka mathata a tshilafalo ka baka la kgoholeho, tahlehelo ya phepo e ntle ya mobu ka ho monyela.

**Dintlha tsa mantlha tsa mobu o phetseng hantle le melemo ya ona**

Mobu o phetseng hantle le ho sebetsa hantle o lekane ho nehelana ka maemo a lokileng ho fepa dijalo le nehano ya ditlhoko tsa diphedi tse bohlokwa tse phelang ka hara ona.

Mobu o bopilwe ka moya, metsi, masala a seng a fetohile podiswa

a dimela, dintho (organic matter) tse tswang dipheding tse phelang le tse shweleng le diminerale ho tswa mobung o fapaneng o kang lehlabathe, seretse kapa o letsopa.

Ho eketsa tsohle tse bopang mobu tse phelang (*organic matter*) ho eketsa bophelo bo botle ba mobu hobane tsena tse phelang mobung



**Mobu o phetseng hantle ke oo metsi le moya di kgonang ho kena ha bonolo hara ona**

di na le tshwaetso ho tse ngata tse etswang ke mobu.

Mobu o phetseng hantle ha o wa teteana, ka mantswe a mang moya le metsi di kena ha bobebe ho ona. Tekatekano ena ya popeho ya mobu e tlisa tiisetso ya lehae ho diphedi tse molemo tse tshetsang ho hola ha dijalo. **(Di tswela pele)**

## Good nutrition is good for education

The importance of education in developing people, children in particular, building better communities and a better world cannot be overemphasized. Equally, good nutrition is a *conditio sine qua non* for deriving the good in education.

Many children struggle to perform well in classrooms because of the poor value in their nutrition. It is important therefore that first, if we want to contribute in developing our communities' children through education, they need to be provided with healthy and nutritious meals throughout their school tenures.

Good nutrition should be a measure stick and primary focus from foundation phases in our educational environment.

Centre for Ecoliteracy Interim Executive Director,

Zenobia Barlow, emphasizes the value of education in building communities. She says education should be a priority. She demonstrates the importance of nutrition in education in a message recently.

Though her experience is based in the US, it is still relevant in the South Africa context, particularly in the developing environment where poverty and diseases have a higher rate of activity to a point of interfering



Sardines in tomato sauce and rice. Sardines are have Omega3 fatty acids which are said to be good in brain function in children, particularly in learning activities. PHOTO: KITCHEN GIDGET

with learning processes of children:

"When I co-founded the Center for Ecoliteracy in 1995, we began with the recognition that for lasting change to happen, we needed to address education. We listened, and

developed educational experiences that transform children's understanding of the natural world and how to live sustainably, using school gardens and fresh, local food as a focus.

Over 25 years later, these values have taken on new meaning and importance as we collectively face challenges to our health, education, and climate."

Most of schools have vegetable gardens that can be used to transform and be part of sustainable school nutrition. These must be used not only for vegetable gardens, but they must turn into a new learning dimension as Barlow says.

This kind of activity in schools, where pupils, teachers and other non-teaching staff all get involved to produce to supplement school nutrition, or where it does not exist, but the activity is engaged as extra curriculum learning or part of subject (s) of similar leaning, it will go a long way in improving pupils performance and quality of learning.

It is an indictment for all in the education environment not to include healthy nutrition in teaching and encouraging resourcefulness and self-reliance.

To augment what government and private sector provide for school nutrition schools must do their part. It is surely not too much to start vegetables gardens in schools. Imagine how much a benefit of maximization of nutrition if there is a productive vegetable garden in every school in a particular community. It is therefore prudent for school principals, especially in poor communities to kick-start vegetable gardens targeting nutrition improvement.

This is a challenge to all of us, as communities, to take an active role in, among others, focus on nutrition of school-going part of our population so as to improve ability of learning in kids and promote a culture of self-reliance than wait for handovers and left overs from elsewhere "MOKETA HO TSOSWA O ITEKANG!"

Like in Sweden where school nutrition is a regarded a universal welfare service and as part of public health, with **free school lunches provided to all children of compulsory school age**, we also need to put nutrition as a priority and a foundation for a productive human life.