



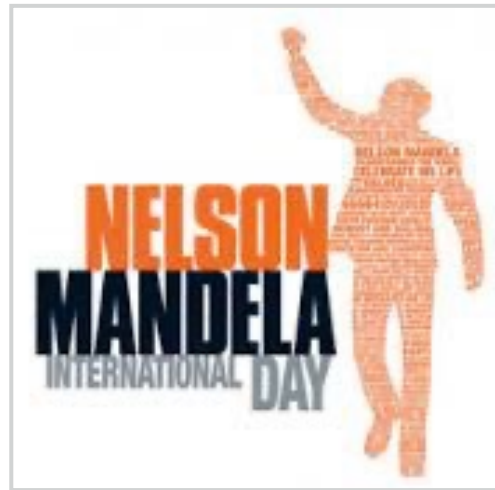
Letsatsi la Mandela

Tshebedisanommoho, boitelo le moya wa ho tsotellana

Letsatsi la 18 Phupu le tshwailwe e le Letsatsi la Matjhaba la Nelson Mandela. Ke letsatsi la tswalo la Presidente ya pele ya puso ya demokerasi naheng ena ya Afrika Borwa, Monghadi Nelson Mandela. Letsatsi lena ke sehlohlolo sa keteko le ho ikghopotsa makgabane a qhoku ena eo botho bo molemo ba hae bo tsebahetseng lefatsheng lohle ka bophara.

Letsatsi lena la 18 Phupu e le 'tsatsi la tswalo la Nelson Mandela le ne le thakgolwe ke Mokgatlo wa Matjhaba a Kopaneng ka 2009 e le letsatsi leo ka lona ho kgothaletswang batho ho thusa ba bang. Metsotsong e 67 ya letsatsi leo. Metsotso ena e 67 e supa dilemo tse 67 tseo qhoku ena e ileng ya sebeletsa setjhaba ka tsona.

Letsatsi lena ha le ketekwe Afrika Borwa feela, empa le dinaha tse ngata ho phatlalla le lefatsho, esita le



maamong a fapaneng ba ile ba keteka Letsatsi la 18 Phupu la Nelson Mandela dibakeng tse fapaneng ka hara Botshabelo ka mekgwa e mengata e le ho bontsha botho le ho intsha sehlabelo ka ho etsesa ba bang mesebetsi. Hara tse ding tsa diketsahalo tsa 'tsatsi leo e bile tlhwekiso ya dibaka le tikoloho.

Mosebeletsi wa Ofisi ya Palamente ya Setho sa ANC, Palamenteng, Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, Mme Nomzamo Khoba o re ofisi e ile ya kena letsholong la tlhwekiso. Tlhwekiso e bile Police Station ya Botshabelo. Khoba o boletse ha letsholo la bona le ile la kenyeletsa le tjalo ya difate le temo ya seratswana hona Police

Station.

O re ba ile ba boela ba penta keretjhe ya bana e W-section, Botshabelo. O re mesebetsi ena yohle e entswe ka kopanelo le setjhaba mmoho le balekgotla ba mabatowa a fapaneng ka hara Botshabelo.

Baahi ba bontshitse tjantjello le mafolofolo mesebetsing ena, mme ba bang ba boletse ha e ka ya ba taba e ntle hore mesebetsi e tjena e se etswe hang feela empa e dule e etswa kgwedi le kgwedi ho ya ka dibaka ho fapana.



Ditho tsa Mokgatlo wa Basadi wa ANC, di ile tsa kena ka setotswana ho phethahatsa mohopolo wa Letsatsi la Mandela ka mesebetsi ya tlhwekiso motseng

mekgatlo ya matjhaba e keteka letsatsi lena.

Boikgopotso ba makgabane a Nelson Mandela kgwedeng ena ya Phupu bo bonahala ka mekgwa e mengata ya ho thusa ba bang le ho sebeletsa setjhaba. Mekgwa ena e kenyeletsa: ho etsa mesebetsing e itseng thusong ya ba sa kgoneng e le karolo ya ho tsotella le ntlafatso ya maphelo, tlhwekiso ya tikoloho e le tsoseletso ya ho kgothaletsa le ho kgathalla tlhabollo le paballo ya tikoloho.

*Setjhaba, mekgatlo le basebeletsi ba mmuso



PHOTO: WIKUS DE WET/AFP

Jessie Duarte 1953 - 2022

Politicians and civil society paid tribute to one of African National Congress's popular heroine.

Tributes poured in from near and far afield for the Deputy Secretary General of the ANC, Yasmin 'Jessie' Duarte, who died on 17 July 2022 after a long battle with cancer. She had been on leave following poor health. Duarte was Acting Secretary General of the ANC following suspension of the organisation's Secretary General, Ace Magashule. Duarte served the ANC as Deputy Secretary General for almost ten years and has been a member of the NEC for 25 years.

Many people, including President Cyril Ramaphosa spoke about her contribution in fighting apartheid and establishing a democratic order in South Africa. She had been described as loyal, dedicated and disciplined hard-working member of the ANC.

President Ramaphosa described Duarte as 'an organiser of women' and was part of building and leading a powerful women's movement that directly challenged the oppression of black women and shook the foundation of the apartheid state.

By her death true and quality leadership in the ANC is gradually whittled.

Long Live the spirit of Jessie Duarte, Long Live!

Congratulations Banyana Banyana!
Congratulations to South Africa Women's National Football team for conquering the Women Africa Cup of Nations

Kgwebo ya merafo e lokela ho fetoha, Mohai

Ho lokelwa hore dikgwebo tse nyenyane tsa merafo di kenyeletse mekutung e etswang ho tsoseletsa kgwebo ya merafo profensing ya Foreisetata. Sena se lokela ho etswa ka kutlwiso ya ho tisa diphethoho ka hara kgwebo ena. Baahi ba dibakeng tse na tsa merafo ba lokela ho una molemo kgwebong ena e ntjha ya merafo. Ho bolela Setho sa Palamente sa ANC, Monghadi Seiso Mohai, eo e leng Sephadi Lekgotleng la Naha la Diprofensi, Palamenteng ya Afrika Borwa. O ne a bua sena kopanong ya ho nonya maikutlo e neng e tshwaretse Welkom nakwaneng e sa tswa feta.



Mong. Seiso Mohai

Mohai o re mmuso o lokela ho theha tsela e ntjha ya taolo ya phumantsho ya mangolo a ho rafa sehle se setjha sa ho aba mangolo a ho rafa.

O tswetse pele ka hore maano setjhaba le mesebetsi a se le teng ho fana ka tiisetso ya hore ditropo tseo merafo e leng ho tsona di una molemo merafong e le ho thibela hore dibaka tseo ha di siwe di itshwere dinala moruong ha merafo e kwalwa dibakeng tseo. Mohai o re merafo e le sisitho ho kenya tshibetsong maano a setjhaba le mesebetsi a reretswang ho tswela molemo baahi ba dulang dibakeng tsa merafo jwaloka Welkom. "Lefapha la Mehlodi ya Dirafshwa le Matla le lokela ho etsa ka matla hore dikhampani tsa merafo di kenya tshibetsong maano a setjhaba le mesebetsi". O rialo a tiisa hore baahi ba dulang dibakeng tseo merafo e leng ho tsona balokela ho una molemo. Sena ho ya ka Mohai se ka thusa ho rarolla diphephetso tseo e sa leng di le teng nakong e fetileng, e leng; bofutsana, ho hloka tekatekano, le tlhokeho ya mesebetsi, esita le tlhokeho ya tekatekano ya bong, mmoho le tlhokeho ya ntshetsopele ya setjhaba ka hara Foreisetata.

Ha a phethela o itse Lefapha le lokela ho sebetsa ka matla hore tshallo morao ya mangolo a tumello a ho rafa e akofiswa ka ho kenya tshibetsong mokgwa o motjha wa IT. O itse sena se tla thusa le borakgwebo ba ba nyenyane ba merafo ka har'a porofensi.

Mohai o re kgwebo ya merafo Afrika Borwa ha e so ho fetohe, mme o re matla a senyekenyeke le taolo e pahameng ya dikhampani tsa merafo di lokelwa ho fetolwa. O re dirafshwa tse ka sehlohong tse kang *lithium, graphite, cobalt, nickel, le copper* tse shebilweng ho tisa economy e kgannwang ka mekgwa ya tlhaho, di ka tswela naha le baahi ba dibaka tsa merafo melemo, esita le ho moruo wa porofensi ka kakaretso.

"Le ha bokamoso bo bonahala bo tshabile Foreisetata, bomadimabe ke hore bohlo ba dikhampani tsa merafo tse laolang mehlodi ena ya dirafshwa ke tsa matjhabatjhaba kapa diofisi tsa tsona ke tse matjhabatjhabeng., mme ka tsela e jwalo ditefo (lekeno, diabo le tswala) di tswa ka hara porofensi le ho tswa ka hara naha". Ka tsela e tjena ho hlokeha hore mmuso wa naha le mebuso ya diprofensi di lokela ho tisa hore maemo ana a teng a ba ka tlasa taolo ho thibela tahlehelo ya kuno e etswang ke 'kgwebo tsa merafo.' O rialo a hlalosa ha batsi sebopeho sa taolo ya merafo.

Makoloane o re baahi ba se dumelle tshenyo ya thepa ya mmuso

Baahi ba lokela ho sireletsa thepa ya phano ya ditshebeletso kgahlanong le ba senyang thepa esita le mashodu hobane ho senya le ho utswa thepa ya phano ya ditshebeletso ho kgutlisetsa setjhaba morao. Sena se builwe ke Molekgotla wa sedika sa 36, Botshabelo, masepaleng wa Mangaung, Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane.

Makoloane o ne a bua sena ho latela ho tlala ha matlwana ka hara motse. O re ho tlala ha matlwana hona ho bakilwe ke dintlha tse mmalwa tse keneyeletsang ho robaha ha motjhini o sebetsanang le dikgwerekgwere le ho nyamela kapa ho utsuwa ha motjhini o fehang motlakase hona sebakeng seo.

"Setjhaba se lokela ho ba sedi le ho tlaleha diketso tsa tshenyo ya thepa le boshodu – sena se thusa masepala ho etsa mosebetsi ka ntle ho tshitiso le tiehiso.

Baahi ba lokela honka karolo ya tsamaiso ya masepala, mme tlhokomelo ya thepa ya masepala e matsohong a baahi ka dinako tsohle." Ho bolela Makoloane a supa bohlokwa ba tshibetsanommoho pakeng tsa baahi le masepala."

O ekeditse ka hore metjha ya dipuisano pakeng tsa baahi le molekgotla e lokela ho dula e bulehile ka dinako tsohle.

Bahlanka ba masepala le Molekgotla ya ikarabelang ho Ditaba tsa Marangrang, Monghadi Morake, ba ile ba etela sebaka se oho lekola ho sa sebetse ha motjhini oo esita le ho bona hore tokiso ke e fe e ka etswang e le ho busetsa ditshebeletso tsa ho hulwa ha matlwana setlwaheding.

Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane o re kgokahano pakeng tsa molekgotla le baahi ke ntho ya bohlokwa. O re ha a rate ho utlwa ka bo bare ha ho hlahile se itseng.

O re kamehla o rata ho inwesa ka nkgo, ha ho hlahile taba e itseng.



Makoloane o bonwa mona e le karolo ya bahlanka ba masepala ho lekola sebaka seo kgulo ya matlwana e tliwang teng.

Each South African must take the responsibility to make a difference, Mandela

ANC MP and grandson of Nelson Mandela, Nkosi Zwelivelile Mandlesizwe Dalibhunga Mandela has urged all South African to take responsibility and make a difference.

In a statement issued recently, heralding the commemoration of Nelson Mandela International Day and Mandela Month, Mandela called on South Africans to rise up above the current challenging conditions, including the trail of devastation left by Covid-19.

"This year The Nelson Mandela International Day comes in the aftermath of the Covid pandemic that has devastated economies, destroyed livelihoods and forced the struggling masses in our country, continent and the world into an even deeper crisis. Our call on this Mandela Day is for the spirit of goodwill and community activism that we have witnessed on such a huge scale evidenced by ordinary people setting up feeding schemes, starting food gardens and

building networks of support for the most impoverished and vulnerable sectors of society."

"The Royal House of Mandela along with the other legacy institutions, the Nelson Mandela Foundation and the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund work tirelessly throughout the year to keep the dream alive and uphold my Madiba's legacy. We therefore welcome all the efforts by individuals, organisations and governments to mobilise and do whatever they can, with what they can, wherever they are. If we all do this, who is there that will need assistance."

He said it is pleasing to see acts of philanthropism in keeping with President Mandela's legacy and to making the world a better place.

"The Royal House of Mandela along with the other legacy institutions, the Nelson Mandela Foundation and the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund work tirelessly throughout the year

to keep the dream alive and uphold my Madiba's legacy. We therefore welcome all the efforts by individuals,

organisations and governments to mobilise and do whatever they can, with what they can, wherever they are. If we all do this, who is there that will need assistance.

On the scheduled visit by the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development he said: "We are especially pleased to host Honourable Thoko Didiza, Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development at Qunu on the 18th July 2022.



MP ZM Mandela

This is a fitting tribute and acknowledgement of the humble roots that raised and nurtured our global icon. Throughout this Mandela Month we will rally people in South Africa to rise above the prevailing doom and gloom. We have the capacity to overcome all the challenges no matter how daunting."

"We also welcome the initiative by the Nelson Mandela Foundation and The Nelson Mandela University to plant trees 16th July at Mvezo Komkhulu as a symbolic gesture during this month. This will remind us of the important role that trees playing in fighting the effects of global warming and climate change.

This year we also make a special plea for Palestine as we witness global hypocrisy in the face of the relentless Apartheid Israel's genocide, crimes against humanity and violation of the fundamental human rights of the Palestinian people.

In the spirit of Mandela Month we must double our efforts to make a difference if we can, wherever we can and however we can."

China calls on BRICS countries to foster high-quality partnership

China, the BRICS rotating chair this year, called on member countries to foster a high-quality partnership and start a new journey of cooperation.

BRICS is the acronym for an emerging-collaboration of a group comprising Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, which together account for about a quarter of the world's economy and over 40 percent of the global population.

At this historical crossroads, BRICS shall not only look back at the journey so far and keep in mind why the BRICS mechanism was started, but also

work together for a shared future, said Chinese President Xi Jinping (Pictured) when addressing the 14th BRICS Summit via video link. The summit was held under the theme of "Foster High-quality BRICS Partnership, Usher in a New Era for Global Development."

'Safeguard world peace and tranquility'

Noting that the world is facing accelerating changes "unseen in a century" and continued spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, Xi highlighted the importance of safeguarding world peace and tranquility.

"Some countries attempt to expand military alliances to seek absolute security, stoke bloc-based confrontation by coercing other countries into picking sides, and pursue unilateral dominance at the expense of others' rights and interests," he said, noting that "such dangerous trends" will bring more "turbulence and insecurity" to the world.

BRICS countries support each other on issues concerning core interests, practice true multilateralism, safeguard justice, fairness and solidarity and reject hegemony, bullying and division, he stressed.

'Uphold cooperation to boost development'

In jointly tackling risks and challenges, Xi said efforts are needed in making good use of various new platforms to boost connectivity of industrial and supply chains and jointly meet challenges in poverty reduction, agriculture, energy, logistics and other

fields. This year, the BRICS Initiative on Enhancing Cooperation on Supply Chains and the Initiative on Trade and Investment for Sustainable Development were launched,

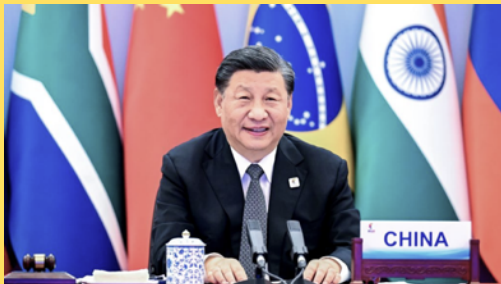
the Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters and the Strategy on Food Security Cooperation were adopted, and a High-level Meeting on Climate Change was held for the first time.

"We should also expand BRICS cooperation on cross-border payment and credit rating to facilitate trade, investment and financing among our countries," he added.

'Uphold openness and inclusiveness' China proposed the "BRICS Plus" mechanism during the 2017 BRICS Summit. Via the first ever Dialogue of Emerging Markets and Developing Countries, the Xiamen Summit included representatives of developing countries from different regions.

Speaking highly of the "BRICS Plus" cooperation achievements over the past five years, the Chinese president said that BRICS countries should pursue development with "open doors and boost cooperation with open arms". "Bringing in fresh blood will inject new vitality into BRICS cooperation and increase the representativeness and influence of BRICS," he said, adding that many countries have asked to join the BRICS cooperation mechanism in recent years.

SOURCE: CGTN



SACP E NA LE BAETAPELE BA BATJHA

Mokgatlo wa Makomonisi wa Afrika Borwa, SACP (South African Communist Party), o sa tswa kgetha Boetapele bo botjha le ho ntjhafatsa mehopolole maano Sebokeng sa bo-15 sa ho kgetha boetapele se neng se tshwerwe nakwana e sa tswang ho feta.

Monghadi Solly Mapaille o kgethilwe ka ntle ho kganyetso jwaloka Mongodi-Kakaretso e motjha ya tlang ho etella 'Tse Kgubedu' pele. Ho kgethwa ha hae ho latela Monghadi Blade Nzimande ya eteletse SACP ka dilemo tse 24. Nakong ya boetapele ba Nzimande Mapaille e ne e le Motlatsa-Mongodi-Kakaretso wa Pele wa mokgatlo.

Ho sa le jwalo Monghadi Nzimande o kgethilwe jwaloka Modulasetulo, moo a ileng a hlola ya neng a qothisana lehlokwa le yena, Monghadi Gwebinkundla Qonde, ka di-voutu tse 100. Monghadi Thulas Nxesi yena o boetse a kgethwa jwaloka Motlatsa-Modulasetulo wa mokgatlo. Mme Joyce Moloi-Moropa yena o ile a kgethwa hape e le Motshwara-Matlotlo wa Naha.

Boemo ba Motlatsa Mongodi-Kakaretso wa pele bo ile ba nkwa ke Monghadi Madala Masuku, athe Monghadi David Masondo yena o ile a kgethwa jwaloka Motlatsa Mongodi-Kakaretso wa bobedi.

Ho boetswe ha kgethwa ditho tse 44 tse latelang tsa tlatsitso: Buti Manamela, Alex Mashilo Rob Davis, Yunus Carrim, Lechesa Tsenoli, Chris Matlhako, Tinyiko



Ntini, Yershen Pillay, Sdumo Dlamini, Zingiswa Losi, Jenny Schreiner, Fikile Majola, Ben Martins, Polly Boshie, Dipuo Mvelase, Joyce Tsipa, Mike Shingange, Gwede Mantashe, Kholiswa Fihlani, Solly Phetoe, Andries Nel, Langa Zitha, Mabuse Mpe, Mungwena Maluleke, Nomarashiya Caluza, Mluleki Dlelana, Stan Mathabatha, Pat Horn, Tebogo Phadu, Bulelwa Tunyiswa, James Nxumalo, Zola Sapheta, Dibolelo Mahlatsi, Rudolph Phala, Molly Dhlamini, Gregory Brown, Jerry Thibedi, Barry Mitchel, Phumzile Mnguni, Motlalepule Likoma, Fisani Shabangu, Celiwe Madlopha, Grace Pampiri, Reneva Fourie.

"Together, Let's build a powerful, socialist movement of the workers and the poor" Socialism is the future - build it now!

Letsholo la ho kopana le setjhaba le tla tswela pele

Molekgotla Vumile "Doctor" Nikelo o re ho bohlokwa ho dula ho tshwarwa dikopano le baahi e le teko ya ho aha momahano pakeng tsa setjhaba le masepala.



Ke ka hona a seng a ile a tshwara dikopano tse mmalwa le dihlopha tse itseng setjhabeng, mme o sa lebeletse ho tswela pele. Nikelo ke Molekgotla wa lebatowa la 28, Botshabelo.

O boetse ke Sephadi sa Lekgotla la masepala wa Mangaung. O hlalosa polelong eo a e phatlaladitseng ha a ile kopana le dikereke ho tshohla tse ding tsa ditaba tse amang dikereke; diphephetso

tseo dikereke di tobanang le tsona, ho kenyeletswa ho hloma dikereke ditsheng nakwana, kgokelo ya motlakase le metsi dikerekeng, le

polokeho esita le karolo e bapalwang ke dikereke setjhabeng.

O boetse a hlalosa hore ba bile ba tshohla le bothata ba dikereke tse thehwang di se molaong le mathata kapa diketso tse seng molaong tse etswang ke tse ding tsa dikereke tse teng ka hara motse.

Ho latela kopano ena Nikelo o bolela ha ho ile ha thehwa komiti e tlang ho shebana le ditaba tse

tshohlilweng kopanong eo le diphephetso tse hlahang hara kereke letsatsi le letsatsi. O bolela ha komiti ena e tla fana ka boelets ho yena jwaloka Molekgotla wa lebatowa.

O re morero ke ho boela ho ntshetswa pele letsholo lena ho ikopanya le dibopeho tse ding setjhabeng tse tlang ho kenyeletsa;

Beng ba di-spaza shops, tsa baahi ba Afrika Borwa le melata, mekgatlo ya batjha, ya basadi, di-society le di-stokvel, mekgatlo ya dipapadi, bahwebi ba banyenyane, beng ba di-car wash, mekgatlo ya kgwebo, batho ba etsang ditene, ba tjeletsang le ba sebetsang ka ho betla, jwalojwalo.

A police crackdown of illegal drone operators is imminent thanks to 20 updated charge codes

By Jay Caboz Business Insider SA, Media 24

Things just got a lot more difficult for South African companies looking to fly under the radar and operate drones without the correct licences. Updates to the SAPS charge sheet system made in February now include 20 charges for drone offences – which will make it much easier for police to fine you. On the top of the list is holding drone retailers accountable for failing to inform consumers about SA drone laws when buying a drone.

South African drone operators flying under the radar and without the correct licences beware, a police crackdown is imminent.

In February, new charge codes were added to the South African Police Service's (SAPS) database, ending a technical blockage that had been preventing the police from prosecuting illegal drone actions in the country. The charge codes put to bed years of debate as to how the police should go about prosecuting drone pilots in accordance with the South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA) Part 101 of the Civil Aviation Regulations which governs the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems, which includes drones.

Until recently, should a non-licensed operator partly transgress Part 101, there was no means to charge and prosecute an offender. Therefore, law enforcement was not possible as there was no direct

way for police to charge someone with flying a drone illegally, says Nico van Rooyen, a board member and spokesperson at the Commercial Unmanned Aircraft Association of South Africa (CUAASA) that represents commercial drone operators in South Africa. CUAASA was approached by SAPS legal to assist with the implementation of the codes.

"That's the fundamental thing that's going to change. The police have written these codes into the Crime Administration System which now makes it possible to open a docket and investigate and take them to court."

For CUAASA it's a much-needed case of a rising tide that lifts all boats. For years the drone companies they represent have spent time and millions of rand acquiring the necessary documentation to establish their businesses legally, only to be undercut by illegal operators that could act outside of the law.

"What's been happening in South Africa for the past five years has been unhealthy. We've got a large illegal part to the market that's been fuelled by the fact that there has been little enforcement and it's left people with the perception that there are no regulations." With the charge codes in place, both the SACAA and SAPS have now made it clear that private use, hobbyist, and illegal operators must be held accountable.

If found guilty you could be fined R5,000 to R42,000 for a first offence, and even face time in jail.

Potentially citizens, companies and even retailers could be found guilty of 20 criminal offences. On the top of the list is a charge code which holds drone retailers accountable for failing to inform consumers about SA drone laws when purchasing a drone.

"Many people purchase drones without being told what the drone laws are. We've got to start there. Retailers are not educating the people buying these products. Once the retailer has notified you, you then can no longer claim you didn't know."

"The very first charge on the list is that any person selling drones needs to notify their consumers with a prescribed notification. It is something you must give to your customers and have them sign and keep on record. Any retailer that doesn't do this is immediately guilty of a criminal offence."

19 other offences are applicable to drone operators. What remains to be seen is the extent to which SAPS will be willing to hunt down operators taking the risk. "Illegal companies are pulling prices down and making it impossible for legal companies to even get a foothold in the market. In just one year 6,000 drones were sold in South Africa of those only 600 were registered. Without a doubt, there is a massive demand for drone technology."

The rules have yet to be tested in the courts, but as they stand, it is entirely plausible that any person that has flown a drone for commercial benefit - be it a farmer that uses their drone to crop spray his fields or a photographer capturing a wedding – could be found guilty, dating all the way back to 2015.



PHOTO:GETTY IMAGES

And if you thought there would be any reprieve on the regulations think again. According to CUAASA the rules are due to be tightened even further, not just in South Africa but the rest of the world. Of late South Africa has banned drone fishing as well as implementing special rules for security companies that want to make use of drone technology.

"The regulations are not going to go away. In fact, they are bringing in more stringent methods to controls these technologies. Once the ecosystem is in place it takes away almost all the downsides to the technology. We are trying to establish an ecosystem to keep South Africa relevant in the world." Simply put, the days of drones being flown for commercial benefit under the guise of a hobbyist are numbered.

Flying a drone as a hobby, or for strictly private use without commercial benefit, remains legal.



"It's the economy, stupid" South Africa's developmental conundrum

writes Sonwabile Ngxiza

South Africa is a rich country bequeathed with lucrative natural endowments yet her population faces grinding poverty, crisis levels of unemployment, persistent racialised and gendered income and asset inequality, chronic food and physical insecurity (escalating crime and Gender Based Violence) and general state of distress. The economy has been shrinking and shedding jobs with minimal job creation opportunities and access. The rate of wages has been falling over time whilst profits have substantially risen in some sectors. Run-away price increases in terms of fuel, food, electricity, interest rates and municipal services - the confluence of all these factors results in a crisis of rising cost of living.

Overall unemployment rate is in excess of 44% and youth Unemployment in particular is over 65%. The youth experience multidimensional poverty and intergenerational poverty which is exacerbated by low levels of education and skills as well as rising levels of unemployment. Poverty levels are endemic given the proportion of people living below the poverty line. The foregoing indicates a deeper

malaise confronting South African citizenry. But what is the source of this generalised crisis?

It's the economy, stupid!

This phrase was made famous by US strategist, James Carville, during the successful Clinton presidential campaign in 1992. This quip became a rallying point in the midst of a failing economy.

A critical analysis of the multiple crisis facing South Africa clearly reveals the embedded structural and systematic constraints plaguing the economy for a prolonged period of time.

The idea of Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) as a sustainable solution to the chronic challenges remains a contested phenomenon, not least from within the ruling Alliance. The South African Communist Party portends that the economic reforms are devoid of radical structural changes necessary to change the economic trajectory of SA. Yet, recently the International Monetary Fund recently concluded a visit to South Africa and continues to

advocate in an evangelical fashion the ERRP as a panacea to resolve the longstanding economic fault-lines facing this country. For the IMF this is part of the paradigm maintenance to entrench neoliberal hegemony. But why is the ruling ANC in light of the extant fault-lines continuing on this path?

Perhaps the conditionalities of the IMF loan dictate this policy and ideological direction. In its policy discussion documents the governing party also reinforces the content of the ERRP as a basis for fundamental transformation of the economic landscape. These reforms seek to tweak rather than alter the economic edifice that continue to produce and reproduce the multiple crisis besetting South African society. Economists lament the fact that the ANC seems unable to develop economic interventions that have the capacity to unlock the potential of the mineral rich country.

The source of the problem is the crisis of neoliberal capitalism which effectively continues to concentrate wealth in few hands and maximise profits, more specifically, short-term gains at the expense of long-term development objectives. A typical example in the South African context is the mining sector. Mining is the backbone of SA economy but for centuries this sector has been largely an extractive industry specialising in commodity exports.

Exporting raw materials without beneficiation is counter-intuitive in the drive towards manufacturing-based re-industrialisation. There is no doubt that export earnings are critically important for the economy to thrive and maintain a good balance of payments however value addition significantly improves the quantum of such earnings exponentially. Why then is this sensible approach not adopted as a strategic imperative for growth?

The mining industry is basis upon which industrial expansion depends yet the mining sector is effectively resisting the challenge to provide the necessary impetus for manufacturing growth which is crucial for beneficiation or fabrication, diversification and balanced growth. The mining sector has the potential to strengthen linkages with other sectors and develop value chains to broaden the economic base and avoid the decline of mining towns into ghost towns in the near future.

The current economic situation in South Africa is untenable and if left unaltered will further deepen the state of distress. The neoliberal fixes, within wider neoliberal traps, have failed to improve the situation but instead worsened the perilous conditions for the majority poor population. Only radical solutions will salvage the future of the majority and guarantee inclusive growth and prosperity.

A people in distress is a dangerous people. We have already seen signs of these dangers with the July 2021 unrest.

Sonwabile Ngxiza is a PhD Candidate at the University of Cape Town. He serves as SACP Western Cape 1st Deputy Provincial Secretary. He writes in his personal capacity

COMMENT



NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



MASONDO LAUNCHES SOWETO PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY OFFICE

Parliament, CAPE TOWN

The Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP), Mr Amos Masondo told Soweto Residents that the Parliamentary Constituency Offices (PCOs) are service and interaction points for public representatives to remain in contact with the people they represent.

Mr Masondo launched his newly remodelled PCO at Entokozweni Community Centre in Moletsane in Soweto today. The launch is part of Parliament's Mandela Day goodwill activities and outreach programme to communities needing developmental interventions to improve the quality of their lives.

"Today's activity represents the opening of a new chapter to improve the orientation of PCOs and their value to the communities. It is a small but significant step that must see us agreeing on what will constitute an ideal PCO, and on how to work collaboratively to achieve that", Mr Masondo said.

Mr Masondo said, amongst others, PCOs are meant to provide a point of leadership interaction with the community.

PCOs are designed to provide a platform to educate and empower people with information, and on how to take part in processes pertaining to how they are governed. They are part of a structural framework developed to enable Members of Parliament to engage people in an unmediated dialogue on their concerns and aspirations.

Mr Masondo explained that, over the years, there have been many efforts and ideas on how the PCOs could be strengthened. "One of the innovative ways of equipping the PCOs to meaningfully discharge their services was bringing the representatives from national parliament, the provincial legislature, and the municipal council, under one roof and in communication with the people," he said. "We do not have perfect solutions, and we do not believe there are. Our attitude is that improvement can result from taking one step in the right direction, learning from the impact of one's action, and using that to make further improvements as one moves forward," he continued. The remodelling of PCOs came as a result of an extensive consultation with the members of the public on how they would want Parliament to serve them better. "Having learnt from the feedback derived through surveys of the views of the members of the public and the stakeholders, Parliament revised its approach to public participation and placed at the centre the reimagining, repurposing and remodelling of PCOs," Mr Masondo said.

"This is in order to enable the PCOs to truly serve as our extension offices that are accessible and alive with activities that advance our democracy," he added.

The launch of Mr Masondo's PCO is part of the ongoing implementation plan. Sections 59 and 72 of the Constitution enjoin Parliament to promote public access

to and meaningful participation in parliamentary processes and activities to strengthen South Africa's participatory democracy and help accelerate the development of the people. The launch of the remodelled office in Soweto follows the Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula's launch in Makanda in April. Parliament plans to roll out a programme for all Constituency Offices.

The Chairperson of the NCOP also participated in the Nelson Mandela Day activities, through greening and tree-planting campaign at Dr. Vilakazi High School in Soweto, in collaboration with the City of Johannesburg earlier today. The activities included the planting of trees, painting and cleaning of the school.

ISSUED BY: PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The first ever process for the possible removal of the public protector in South Africa is underway in parliament. The public protector office is a critical chapter 9 institution designed to support democracy along with others.

The previous public protector successfully called for the formation of judicial commission of enquiry into state capture which recently finalised and submitted its report to the president. He in turn submitted parts of it to parliament with a promise to accompany the rest with a proposed program of implementation of its recommendations for parliament to oversee.

These transparent open processes are some of the key features of our democracy we should be proud of. Others elsewhere looks at us with envy even though the state capture reports are an embarrassment to us as the 'ruling alliance'.

The South African Communist Party just had its 15th electoral Congress. It reshuffled and refreshed its leadership including its policy direction. It invites us together to build a powerful socialist movement of the workers and the poor.

The congress took place not so long after the Young Communist League of South Africa itself turned 100 years and celebrated the anniversary committed to socialist South Africa its mother body the SACP is working to achieve.

Next on the political landscape will be the African National Congress policy conference in preparation for the national conference in December. The outcomes of the policy conference will be key in defining the orientation of the likely ongoing alliance relationships. The following political milestone will be the Congress of South African Trade Unions congress in September. When December arrives the ANC conference will have allies' congresses outcomes to deal with and delegates will be challenged to be responsive and chart the best path for the historic alliance and radically improve conditions of the masses in our country.

There's no doubt that only a decisive unambiguous assertion of the moral and political leadership of the alliance will make a difference. We owe it to the people who have generously granted us the privilege to lead them so far.

Rhetorical posturing will not produce the change of mood necessary if not accompanied by practical actions with results across many fronts.

Letshola la ho ikopanya le dihlopha tsa batho ba sa itekanelang



Pic: theconversation.com

Boikarabelo bo bong ba Palamente ke ho atamela setjhaba e le ho tseba ka dintlha tse amang setjhaba le se ka etswang e le karolo ya tsamaiso le kaho ya demokerasi.

Ho latela sena Palamente ka dikarolo tse fapaneng e ikamahanya le dihlopha tse teng setjhabeng e le ho tsepamisa tshebetso e ikgethileng dihlopheng tsena. Ke ka hona ho nang le se bitswang Palamente ya Dihlopha (Sectoral Parliament).



Me. Adelaide Mohale (Setshwantshong) eo e leng mosebetsi Ofising ya Motlatsi wa Dipuisano Sebokeng sa Setjhaba Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, o re letsholo le radiilwe ho ikamahanya le Dihlopha tsa Batho ba sa itekanelang, e le karolo ya boikarabelo ba ofisi ho ntshetsa pele ditaba tsa dihlopha tsena e le hore ho tle ho phethahatswe boikarabelo bona sehlang sena se setseng sa Palamente.

Morero wa letsholo lena ke ho: *Ntshetsa pele dipuisano le meqoqo ka tse amang batho ba phelang ka ho sa itekanela, bao ha ngata ba sa kgoneng ho fihlela baemedi ba setjhaba

*tiisa hore ditaba le ditlhoko tsa bona di a sekehelwa tsebe le ho bopa melao e tla ba tswela molemo
*Ho hlaha setjhaba leseding ka ditlhoko tsa sehlopha sena sa batho
*Ho ba kenyeletsa ka hohlehohele le ka toka mererong yohle ya mmuso
*Ho beha Palamente boemong ba boetapele setjhabeng ka ho betla le ho tshorisana maano a yona, le ho hlophisa le marangrang a meaho le marangrang a tlhahisoleseding a di-computer (IT) e le ho kenyeletsa ditlhoko tsabatho ba sa itekanelang ho Diphethoho tsa bo-4 tsa Kgwebo (4th Industrial Revolution)
*Ho theha setjhaba seo motho e mong le e mong ya sa itekanelang a ka nkang seabo se feletseng jwaloka moaho e mong le e mong.

Ho ya ka mosebeletsi wa Palamente ya sebitsang Ofising ya Monghadi Tsenoli, Me. Adelaide Mohale, ho hlwaiwe dibaka tse mmalwa tseo letsholo lena le tlang ho thakgolwa ho tsona haufinyane. Dibaka tsenadi kenyeletsa dikolo le ditsha tsa batho ba sa itekanelang.



It was not all work at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Africa Region meeting, held recently in Sierra Leone. The Deputy Speaker of the NA, MP Lechesa Tsenoli and South African High Commissioner in Ghana, Ms Grace Jeanet Mason took to the floor with some dance moves to relax. Mr. Tsenoli says "Her Excellency misses home - a dance routine is part of the remedy."

US MILITARISM AND IMPERIAL WARS

By Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi



Karl Marx wrote in *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon* that history repeats itself, “first as tragedy, then as farce.” The Cold War, waged between the United States and Soviet Union from 1945 until the latter’s dissolution in 1991, was a great tragedy, resulting in millions of civilian deaths in proxy wars, and a destructive arms race that diverted money from social spending and nearly led to nuclear annihilation.

Military Keynesianism encapsulates the unique set of institutional US conditions and historical conjunctures formed directly after the Second World War. Unlike other advanced industrial nations devastated by the First and Second World Wars, the United States essentially benefited from the wars’ promotion of US capital formation and growth. The New Deal era largely stabilized the entropic effects fully unleashed in 1929, but the Great Depression lingered until war orders from Europe and Asia provided an exogenous lift. Thereafter, military spending exploded, first rising 600 percent in one year from June 1940 to 1941, and then reaching 42 percent of GDP in 1943–44. Even though fifteen million workers entered the military, the economy expanded at its highest rate ever: real GDP jumped 54 percent from 1939 to 1944, when unemployment reached a historical low of 1.2 percent. This conjuncture was marked by both “guns and butter,” and the quick application of at least twenty major technological innovations. Far from being a “burden,” as neoclassical economists insist, the roots of what became known as military Keynesianism were established in this unique historical context—seeing a large military budget that created capital formation and technological dynamism. The collapse of the colonial regimes through national liberation struggles aided by the socialist countries prompted a transition to the domination of finance capital in the neoliberal regime of structural adjustments, privatization, forced labour, and hybrid war.

The Cold War, then, should be seen as an avoidable catastrophe provoked by one-dimensional leaders beholden mainly to their own class interests, prejudice, and hawkish proclivity. Its insanity was epitomized in a

scene in which the first US Defence Secretary James Forrestal was discovered in the street wearing his pyjamas shouting,

“The Russians are coming!” claiming they were about to invade Florida. The Cold War led to enormous profits for military contractors like Lockheed, Boeing, General Dynamics, General Electric, Chrysler, and Hughes Aircraft. These corporations employed legions of former army officers, spent millions of dollars in lobbying, and increasingly financed the political campaigns of candidates from both major parties.

Imperialism occurred not simply through the policies of states but also through the actions of corporations and the mechanisms of trade, finance and investment. It involved a whole constellation of class relations, including the nurturing of local collaborators or comprador elements in the dependent societies. Struggles over hegemony and more generally rivalries among the leading capitalist states were continuous, but took on changing forms depending on the economic, political and military resources at their disposal. To fight the imperial war machine is to fight the imperial propaganda machine.

The US intervention in Eastern Europe, specifically in Ukraine, from 2014 to the present, has centred on promoting a proxy military conflict with Russia. However, like its invasions of Iraq and Afghanistan, the results have been mixed for US imperialism. Unfortunately, it feels compelled to continue with this dangerous and deadly strategy. The irrational, obsessive Russophobia of U.S.’s ruling elites, whether in its original anti-Soviet form or in its contemporary guise, is a very dangerous thing. It closes the door on the immediate need for ceasefire and negotiations, or at the very least, it makes the work of diplomats more difficult.

US President Joe Biden’s call for the regime change in Russia and his ideological barrage within the context of the Ukraine war has added fuel to the fires of insidious bourgeois nationalism of both left and right, strengthening the hand of right-wing nationalists like President Duda of Poland

and Prime Minister Orbán of Hungary. His rhetoric serves to sharpen imperialist rivalries and heighten the global fascist danger. The Communist Party of the USA made it clear that the context set by U.S. imperialism’s role over the past months cannot be ignored, including Cold War rhetoric, sabre rattling, and what might be called a de facto NATOization of Ukraine. By NATOization is meant the arming of the country beginning with Trump and continued by Biden, and the building of infrastructure with potential military uses along with provocative Western military exercises by US and UK armed forces.

The 2022 Ukraine War, the origins of which date back to the 2014 US-engineered Maidan coup and the resulting Ukrainian Civil War fought between Kyiv and the breakaway republics of the Russian-speaking Donbass region in Ukraine, has now evolved into a full-scale war between Moscow and Kyiv. The Maidan Coup deposed the democratically elected president of Ukraine and imposed in his place a leader chosen by the White House, putting Ukraine in the hands of right-wing, ultra-nationalist forces. Russia’s response was to incorporate Crimea into its territory, after a popular referendum that gave the predominantly Russian-speaking Crimean population, who regarded themselves as independent and not part of Ukraine, a choice as to whether to remain in Ukraine or join with Russia. This took on an ominous worldwide significance on February 27, 2022, with Russia, three days into its military offensive in Ukraine, placing its nuclear forces on high alert as a warning against a direct NATO intervention in the war, non-nuclear or nuclear. The potential for a global thermonuclear war between the leading nuclear powers is now greater than at any time in the post-Cold War world.

The coup led to the violent repression by Kyiv of the populations in the Russian-speaking Donbass region of Ukraine, resulting in the Ukrainian Civil War between Kyiv (supported by Washington) and the breakaway Russian-speaking Donbass

republics of Donetsk and Luhansk (supported by Moscow).

The Ukrainian Civil War, which initially resulted in more than 14,000 deaths, continued at a low ebb over the following eight years despite the signing of the Minsk peace agreements in 2014, which were meant to end the conflict and give autonomy to the Donbass republics within Ukraine. In February 2022, Kyiv had massed 130,000 troops on the borders of

Donbass in eastern Ukraine firing on Donetsk and Luhansk.

On February 24, 2022, Russia intervened in the Ukrainian Civil War on the side of Donbass, attacking the military forces of the Kyiv government. On February 27, Moscow put its nuclear forces on high alert for the first time since the end of the Cold War, confronting the world with the possibility of global nuclear holocaust, this time between competing capitalist great powers. Figures in Washington, such as Senator Joe Manchin III (Democrat, West Virginia), have backed the idea of US imposition of a no-fly zone in Ukraine, which would mean shooting down Russian planes, in all probability escalating into a Third World War.

Last month on June 25, the US Navy sent a warship, the USS *Benfold*, to the South China Sea, only one day after a U.S. spy plane provocatively flew over the Taiwan Strait under the close monitoring of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army (PLA). From China’s point of view, the US spy plane mission on June 24 was especially provocative because it was the first US military activity in the region after China made it clear that there are no “international waters” in the Taiwan Strait. Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, China claims jurisdiction over the Taiwan Strait. Under the Convention, which China has ratified but the US has not, nations are entitled to territorial waters stretching 12 nautical miles (22km) from their coast. They may also claim an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) stretching another 200 nautical miles—beyond that are the high seas. If one accepts that Taiwan is part of China, as the U.S. nominally still does under the One China policy, then the entirety of the strait generally falls under Chinese jurisdiction—as China alleges. To use Karl Marx’ s formulation, the new Cold War between the United States and Russia or/and China is playing out as farce—a dangerous one at that.

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

Immigration dialogue a challenge in SA – Thuli Madonsela

Law trust chair in social justice and law professor at Stellenbosch University Professor **Thuli Madonsela** on Thursday said that the dialogue to handle immigration in manner that is socially just and anchored in shared humanity or Ubuntu remains a challenge in the country. Madonsela was speaking during an expert roundtable on Social Justice, Economic Inclusion and Immigration, organised by Stellenbosch University, where she said the divorce between social justices and the handling of immigration have been seen to influence politics all over the world. Immigrants are being blamed for social strife, particularly an inadequacy of work opportunities, economic opportunities and security challenges.

Madonsela said the roundtable takes place at a time when the issue of immigration, as part of globalisation, has become a hugely divisive issue, with politicians mining it and ordinary citizens scrambling for resources, which causes social conflict to increase. “Here in our country we have seen businesses owned by migrants attacked. We have seen local businesses that hire immigrants being challenged. And at the lowest point immigrants were burnt as part of this contestation of resources in shared space,” she pointed out. Meanwhile, the Department of Home Affairs chief director on policy and strategic management **Sihle Mthiyane** noted that the asylum seeker regime is being abused by economic migrants and this results in over 90% of the claims for asylum being rejected.

Mthiyane explained that with these high demands being placed on the asylum seeker and refugee regime, the country’s ability to provide protection services to migrants in need of it is compromised.

“Most applicants are economic migrants who claim asylum to buy time in order to work, study and establish businesses in the country. Other irregular migrants stay illegally in South Africa without claiming asylum, with many seeking to regularise their stay through fraud and corruption,” he said. He noted that South Africa is a product of historical flows of migrants from Southern Africa.

The South African economy still remains much bigger than the other countries in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) terms. SA’s GDP per capita is five to seven times

than that of the rest of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, he said.

For humanitarian, constitutional and practical reasons, South Africa has avoided encampment either for asylum seekers or for refugees, Mthiyane said.

“While the policy of non-encampment can be fully justified there, was no provision made for providing indigent asylum seekers with basic food and accommodation,” he noted. He added that South Africa ratified the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees without reservations, saying this makes it very difficult to limit the movement of asylum seekers, including those that pose security threats to the country.

SOURCE: polity.org.za



The dangers of the ENLARGED Eye of the Needle



By Ben Sediane

It will be interesting to know how the inaugural leadership of the ANC under John Langalibalele Dube would have reacted to the current state of the ANC. Often times, when things are not going the way

it's expected, human beings tend to take pause and reflect back.

The situation now in the ANC require that kind of manifestation, and not only short term clarification, rather long lasting explanations and solutions. All these will require men and women of character to embody, both in spirit and action, the original clarion call made at the conceptualisation and initiation of the ANC by Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, *"The demon of racialism, the aberrations of the Xosa-Fingo feud, the animosity that exists between the Zulus and the Tongaas, between the Basutos and every other Native must be buried and forgotten; it has shed among us sufficient blood! We are one people. These divisions, these jealousies, are the cause of all our woes and of all our backwardness and ignorance today."*

The words of Pixley Ka Isaka Seme are but part of the whole manifestation needed today to reinvigorate our innate love to our people and the country. The same love which made men and women to declare their oath to the

ANC and end up joining it. Once these men and women have joined the ANC, they're bound by the constitution and other related organisational prescripts.

It is common understanding that such men and women subscribe to the policies and owe their allegiance to the ***oath of the ANC, "I, [...], solemnly declare that I will abide by the aims and objectives of the African National Congress as set out in the Constitution, the Freedom Charter and other duly adopted policy positions, that I am joining the Organisation voluntarily and without motives of material advantage or personal gain, that I agree to respect the Constitution and the structures and to work as a loyal member of the Organisation, that I will place my energies and skills at the disposal of the Organisation and carry out tasks given to me, that I will work towards making the ANC an even more effective instrument of liberation in the hands of the people, and that I will defend the unity and integrity of the Organisation and its principles, and combat any tendency towards disruption and factionalism."***

Again, notwithstanding that the ***ANC is a voluntary organisation***; at no stage will one be coaxed to join it against his/her will. Cogently, everyone joins the ANC as an individual, having understood both the policies and constitution in their entirety.

The oath one takes when joining the ANC, is a declaration to abide by the set policies and constitutional prescripts, nothing else contradictory to that. Now that one has joined the ANC, accordingly, one is eligible to elect and be elected to any leadership positions.

The processes of electing and being elected to positions of power, that's the one which need intense manifestation and will reconnect us to the 'inaugural leadership of the ANC'.

History always helped us to pave the way forward; perhaps how our 'inaugural leadership' and subsequent leadership was elected thereafter, can serve as our current torch bearer when it comes to electing and being elected into positions of leadership in the ANC.

Let's now look how all these men and women who are now in the ranks of the ANC; on the basis of them being members, to serve the people of our country and fulfil what the Freedom Charter and every other related strategic thrust being pursued by the ANC requires.

Through the Eye of the Needle

The document, ***'Through the Eye of the Needle'***, coupled with the constitution, and the oath taken are guiding us as to what kind of character, ethical and moral compass needed and/ or required to be eligible for being voted into leadership positions.

The point which needs emphasis is that, ***it is not compulsory*** for anyone to be elected to leadership positions. It's important to take note that leadership of any organisation is there and/ or exist to pursue organisational program; and had to be elected through rigorous process of ensuring that the elected comrade will meet the set guidelines of the ANC constitution, conform to the oath of the ANC and ***fit the Eye of the Needle***.

Thus any election to leadership should be based on what capacity or character is needed to fulfil the organisation's mission and vision. It is not acceptable that in the whole process of lobbying someone to be elected into leadership position, the set frameworks guiding us on who really qualifies to be elected ***are modified*** to suite the particular candidate. Thus, we cannot ***enlarge the eye of the needle*** solely to accommodate certain candidates.

It'll be crucial and beneficial to the ANC that anyone who's been lobbied to stand for any leadership position to make self-introspection. The kind of self-introspection will enable one to make an assessment on whether one carries the required character, sound moral and ethical standards and conform to all the prescripts laid down in the oath and constitution of the ANC.

In the ANC, the document ***'Through the Eye of the Needle'*** has been made to serve as the basic guidance when choosing leadership and the document which we pin our hopes over it, and believe that it be used expeditiously, without any omission.

In the process of choosing leadership in the ANC, there's no iota of doubt that when these guidelines are adhered to by ***ALL***, the product of that leadership would have been the best chosen crop to fulfil the set program of the organisation.

Looking at how things have unfolded within the ANC in recent years, the question to be asked is ***'has there been proper and full application'*** of these guidelines contained in our documents? Surely, the answer to this question will come out to be both objective and subjective depending on how one justifies the document, (***Through the Eye of the Needle***) its parameters and application thereof. Both answers, whatever their interpretation, will take us to a point where we can see and/or observe those elected to leadership positions are indeed the products of the guidelines or the products of the ***enlarged eye of the needle***.

The Enlarged Eye of the Needle

Surely, we'll all agree that immediately after the unbanning of the ANC, of course with other organizations, especially those who were in alliance and under the MDM fold; should have moved with speed for the rebuilding and renewal of the ANC. Be that as may be, the material conditions under which we found ourselves operating, especially when we have to contest the parliamentary/municipal elections, that should have propelled us and afforded us an opportune time to have renewed the ANC.

Our renewal should have come up with succinct approach on who to deploy in government, and who to remain in the ANC. In the contrary, there seems to be deployments which had challenges as some amongst those deployed have ***caused a great reputational damage to the organisation***.

Looking at all the reputational damages the organisation did go through, the question then arises – ***which eye of the needle was applied to deploy this comrade/person?*** In answering that question; will anyone saying that ***'the comrade/person was deployed through the enlarged eye of the needle'*** be wrong? (***Continues***).

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

Seboka sa ANC, Free State E be se re fuparetse eng?

Nako e ntse e ya e atamela ya hore Seboka sa Profensi se tlang ho kgetha boetapele bo botjha se tshwarwe e le karolo ya boitokisetso ba ho nka karolo Sebokeng sa Naha se tlang ho latela. Ha Seboka sena sa Profensi se ka atleha e tla be e le kamora' nako e telele profensi e sena boemedi Sebokeng sa Naha sa Kgetho ya boetapele.

Tebello e kgolo ho ditho tsa anc le ho setjhaba ka kakaretso me ho ntshitswe mahlo dinameng ke bongata ba ditho ho sheba hore na dintho di tsamaya hantle ho Sebokeng sena sa Profensi. Hona ho latela tlhomamiso ya Komiti ya Nakwana ya Profensi (IPC) e thehilweng ka morao hore Lekgotla la dinyewe le qhale boetapele bo neng bo hlomamisitswe. Komiti ena e eteletsweng ke Benghadi Mxolisi Dukwana le Paseka Nompondo e tobane le mosebetsi o boima waho hlopha ditho ka ho hloma dibopeho tse phethahetseng tsa makala le tsa mabatowa.

Ka lehlakoreng le leng Komiti ena e tobane le mosebetsi o boima wa ho kopanya ditho tse arohaneng dikoto tsa ANC. Ho se ho ntse ho ropohile dipuopuo hara ditho le batshehetsi tsa hore Komiti e sitwa ho bopa kopano ka hara ANC profensing.

Taba e nngwe e shebilweng ka le ntjhotjho key a hore ana hot la be ho phethetswe mosebetsi wa tlhophiso ya makala le ona mabatowa hantle kapa ho tla etswa yona 'hlahlafethe mosebetsi ha o etsetswe makgethe' jwaloka ka mehla. Ha e ba hot la sejetswa ka tsela ena ho bolela hore boetapele bo tlang ho kgethwa Sebokeng sa Profensi e tla bo sa dudisehang hobane bang ba ditho jwaloka nako e fetileng ba k eke ba qeyaqeya ho mathela makgotleng a dinyewe ho phephetsa sephetho kapa le hona ho thibela Seboka ho tswela pele.

Ka tsela e jwalo Komiti ena ya nakwana e hlophisang mosebetsi ona o hlokolotsi e lokela ho hata butle ka diketso tse ka nngang tsa lebisana hore ho tsekisanwe makgotleng a dinyewe. Komiti le ditho tsa ANC ka kakaretso di lokela ho tseba hore tlhoho le kopano ya anc ka hara profensi ha se tlhoho ya lehlakore lefe kapa le fe. E tla ba tlhoho ha e le tlhoho e kopanyang ditho le ho matlafatsa mokgatlo.

Bohle boetapeleng le fatshe Makaleng ba ntseng ba loha mano a tlhoho ya sehlopha se itseng ba lokela ho kabelo ho ntshitsa pele ho nyenyefatsa le ho fokodisa ANC. E se e ka bohle, boetapele, ditho le beamed ba makala ba tla sebetsa ka boitelo ho bopa kopano ya moshwelella ka hara Profensi. Tebello e kgolo, mme re re O wele hle! Ha ho ke ho sebetsweng ka ho tshaphala le boitelo. Re tshema hore Seboka se tla tla se fupere kopano, bonngwe le kgotso!

THROUGH THE EYE OF THE NEEDLE.

A brief summary of "Through The Eye of The Needle":

- 1) A leader must uphold collective decisions and never define himself outside the collective.
- 2) He/She must understand ANC policy
- 3) He/She must always strive to improve his capacity and must not strive to be a monopoly of wisdom.
- 4) A leader must win people's confidence
- 5) A leader must lead by example
- 6) There are no ready made leaders but they emerge from various revolutionary struggles.
- 7) A leader must be able to influence and to be influenced.
- 8.) A leader does not seek popularity by undermining those in leadership positions.
- 9) A leader must subdue his/her personal interests to those of the collective and organisational interest.
- 10) Must not use leadership position to gain material possession and status.
- 11) Handle conflicts with the understanding of its origin.
- 12) A leader must possess the ability to inspire people in good & bad times.
- 13) A leader must be able to win members acceptance not through suppression, threats and or patronage.



Re kgaba ka Diratswana

**In this issue in our gardening we briefly look at the Agricultural Research Council, ARC, its mission and some of its functions.*

What is Agricultural Research Council?

The ARC was established in 1990 through the Agricultural Research Act 86 of 1990 (as amended by Act 27 of 2001) and is the principal agricultural research institution in South Africa.

It is a schedule 3A public entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999, (as amended by Act 29 of 1999).

The mission of the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) is to be a premier science institution that conducts research with partners, develops human capital and fosters innovation to support and develop the agricultural sector.

Its core mandate as defined in the Act is to act as the principal agricultural

research institution in South Africa so as to conduct research, drive research and development, drive technology development and the transfer (dissemination) of information in order to:

- *Promote agriculture and related industries;
- *Contribute to a better quality of life;
- *Facilitate/ensure natural resource conservation; and
- *Alleviate poverty

Main functions:

- *Undertake and promote research, technology development and technology transfer;
- *Utilise the technological expertise in

its possession and make it generally available;

- *Publish information concerning its objectives and functions, and establish facilities for the collection and dissemination of information in connection with research and development;

- *Publish the results of research;

- *Establish and control facilities in the fields of research, technology development and technology transfer that the Council may determine from time to time;

- *Cooperate with departments of state, institutions, persons and other authorities for the promotion and

conduct of research, technology development and technology transfer;

- *Promote the training of research workers by means of bursaries or grants-in-aid for research, technology development and technology transfer, and contribute financially;

- *Research, development and technology transfer programmes;

- *Hire or let facilities; and

- *Cooperate with persons and authorities in other countries conducting or promoting research, technology development and technology transfer in agriculture.

Website: <http://www.arc.agric.za>

AGRICULTURAL DUST AND ITS EFFECT ON FARM WORKERS

Adeola Rotimi, Bioinformatics Researcher at ARC-BTP

Dust is fine, dry powder made up of minute solid particles of the earth or waste matter dispersed or suspended in the air. It is anticipated that about 2000 Mt of dust is released into the atmosphere yearly, of which 1500 Mt is deposited on the land and 500 Mt to the ocean.

During this process, dust carries organic matter and supplies it directly to the carbon cycle. It also transports iron which is of vital importance to ocean productivity as well as playing a role in CO₂ exchange between the ocean-atmosphere. The dust cycle forms a key part of the Earth's system (Figure 1).

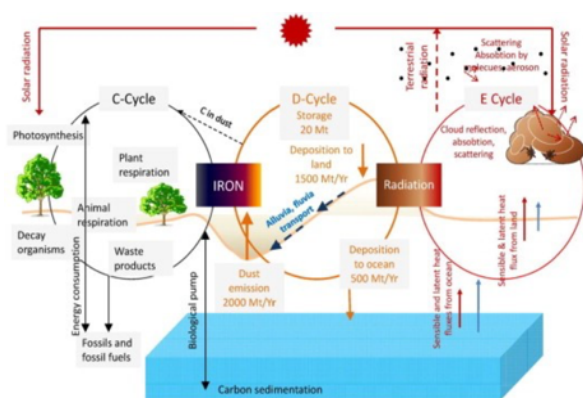
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Agricultural dust is mostly generated during field operations and consists of dust originating from grain, pesticides,

feed activities, fertilizers and biological aerosols from plants and animals. Anthropogenic activities such as farming practices have been linked to atmospheric dust loads and are distinctly associated with dust emissions in the Free State Province of South Africa.

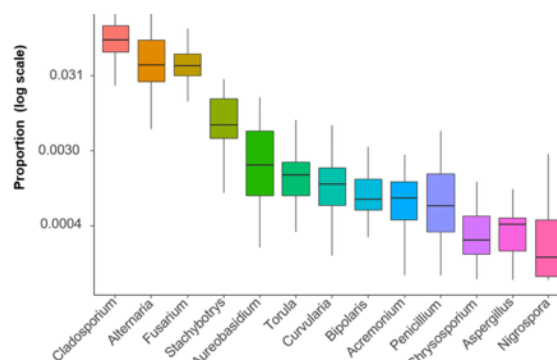


Links between the dust cycle (D-Cycle) with the carbon cycle (C-Cycle) and the energy cycle (E-Cycle) in the Earth System.

Dust is also reported to be one of the major means of microorganisms' distribution across the globe. Large increases in the concentration of airborne bacteria and fungi are linked with dust clouds during sandstorm events. Phylogenetic analyses of dust microbiomes have identified a wide variety of bacterial taxa, all of which are common soil phyla, while dust-associated fungal taxa include a wide range of both soil and plant taxa.

A recent study which assessed the impact of dust microbiome generated from arable farmland soils in the Free

State province of South Africa revealed that the fungal community at the Genus level had high levels of allergens and plant pathogens such as *Cladosporium*, *Alternaria* and *Fusarium* (Figure 2). Other studies have also linked farming practices to the over-representation of allergens in dust.



Relative proportion (relative to total fungal Amplicon Sequence Variant (ASV) counts) of potentially allergenic fungal pathogens present in both PI-SWEARL samples and BSNE dust-trap samples

Most farm workers are routinely exposed to elevated levels of dust particles generated during field operations. This exposure has been linked to adverse respiratory health effects such as chronic cough, meningitis outbreak, asthmatic attack, chronic phlegm, lung infection, wheezing and shortness of breath.

Over time, constant exposure to dust by farm workers can lead to Organic Dust Toxic Syndrome (ODTS) and farmer's Lung (Hypersensitivity pneumonitis). Organic dust syndrome is an acute, febrile,

noninfectious flu-like effect which occurs as a result of the inhalation of dust and can lead to inflammatory reactions in the lungs. Organic Dust Toxic Syndrome (ODTS) has been shown as a risk factor responsible for respiratory symptoms such as wheeze, bronchitis and nightly breathlessness in farm workers. While farmer's lung is the immunologic reaction that occurs in response to an inhaled antigen. The most common microorganisms associated with farmer's lungs are thermophilic actinomycetes such as *Micropolyspora faeni*, *Thermoactinomyces vulgaris* and fungi like *Aspergillus*.

Most of these health effects can be lessened by applying appropriate control measures such as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and proper awareness of hazardous dust. Most farm workers have limited information regarding the hazards that comes from agricultural dust; how to use the appropriate equipment and when to use other control measures to reduce exposure. It is therefore of utmost importance to bridge the gap in health and safety knowledge among farm workers.

Hence, an integrated system of development for farm workers and stakeholders should be encouraged through research, regular training of farm workers on the use of PPE, design of engineering controls to regulate contaminants and best farming practices to be used.

SOURCE: ARC