



IEC updates on Elections 2024 preparations



Electoral Commission updates the nation on progress in preparation for the 2024 National and Provincial Elections

The Electoral Commission reports that substantial progress has been made in preparation for the 2024 National and Provincial Elections (NPE2024). We therefore are pleased to report on the progress relating to the following milestones.

CANDIDATE NOMINATION

On April 12, the Commission issued certificates to the 14 889 candidates who will contest 887 seats in the forthcoming elections. Nominations of candidates closed on 8 March 2024 and following processes of verifications and objections 70 political parties, and 11 independent candidates were published as final contestants in these elections.

Fifteen political parties are contesting all tiers of the elections which means the compensatory seats in the National Assembly, the nine province-to-national elections as well as the nine provincial legislatures. A total of 31 political parties will contest the national elections for the first time.

An analysis of the list of candidates reflects that at 58.14% or 8 658, are male, with female candidates at 41.86% or 6 234. Candidates in the age category 40-49 are the majority at 4 361, followed by the 3 708 in the 50-59 age category and the 3 406 in the 30-39 age group. Voters who are over 60 stands at 1 924 and those between the ages of 18-29 are 1 493.

Notably, there are 15 candidates who at 18 years are also first-time voters. Of the 15, nine are female and six are male. These candidates are spread across eight political parties. There are 17 candidates who are aged 80 years and more. The majority 16 are male candidates standing for four political parties leaving only one female candidate in the age category.

On gender representation, 15 political parties have a female representation of 50% and

above. Seven parties achieved a 40% and a further 14 parties have a 30% female representation on their lists.

BALLOT PAPERS

The finalisation of the list of candidates contesting seats in the NPE2024 means that the Commission can now go ahead with the printing of ballot papers for the elections. The 27.79 million registered voters will receive three ballot papers to elect candidates to represent them in the National Assembly and Provincial Legislatures.

The use of the three ballots follows the amendment of the Electoral Act, which was signed into law in April 2023. This amendment revised the electoral system to allow independent candidates to contest in the regional (province-to-national) tier of the National Assembly and the Provincial Legislatures. Although the phenomenon of three ballots will be familiar to voters in various local municipalities, it will be new to voters in metropolitan areas and for the first time in general elections for national and provinces.

There are a total of 400 contested seats in the National Assembly. The proportional representation compensatory 200 seats will be contested by political parties only and there is a dedicated ballot paper for this tier of the National Assembly. The remaining regional or province-to-national 200 seats will be contested by independent candidates and political parties. This tier of the National Assembly will also have a dedicated ballot paper. This means that National Assembly elections will be based on two ballot papers (national ballot and the newly introduced regional or province-to-national ballot).

Therefore, in respect of the elections of the National Assembly voters may elect a preferred party on the national ballot and elect another preferred party or independent on the regional ballot. However, in respect of provincial elections, voters will elect a preferred party or independent candidate on a single provincial ballot.

The three ballot papers are as follows:

The National Ballot: This ballot will consist of a list of political parties vying for seats for 200 seats in the National Assembly. This ballot will be used to vote for political parties. There are currently 52 parties who will be on this ballot and the configuration will be a dual column.

The Regional or Province-to-National Ballots: It will have political parties and independents candidates contesting for the seats reserved for each province in the National Assembly. Voters will use this ballot to elect a political party or an independent candidate to represent them in the National Assembly. The number of contestants range from 30 to 44 on regional ballots. The configuration of this ballot is single column.

The Provincial Ballots. This ballot is unique to each province and includes parties and independent candidates competing for seats in each respective provincial legislature. This ballot will allow voters to choose either a political party or an independent candidate to represent them in provincial legislatures. The number of contestants range from 24 to 45 on the provincial legislatures ballots. The Commission has decided that the design of the ballot papers will be underpinned by the following identifiers:

- * Full registered name of the party
 - * The photograph of the registered party leader
 - * Registered abbreviated name of the party
 - * The registered emblem or symbol of the party
- In respect of independent candidate, the ballot papers will have;
- * the name of the independent;
 - * the photograph bearing the face of the independent and
 - * the word "INDEPENDENT".

The Commission urges voters to carefully review and mark each of these three ballot papers before depositing them into the ballot box. Our appeal to voters is to remember that they can only put one mark on each ballot, more than one mark will result in a spoiled vote and not counted. The Universal Ballot Template (UBT), whose dimensions are benchmarked against the longest ballot paper, is in production and will be available in all voting stations. The UBT can be used by blind and partially sighted people, low-vision users, people who are dyslexic, and people with motor and neuron conditions which do not allow for a steady hand.

LOGISTICS

As we announced earlier, over 95 percent of logistical supplies for election day are already at hand. We are in the process of distributing 1 873 tonnes of material between our different warehousing and storage facilities across the country.

VOTING STATIONS

In consort with the provisions of the election timetable, the Electoral Commission has also published the list of addresses of the 23 292 voting stations that will be used in these elections. The route for mobile voting stations has also been published. The highest number of voting stations will be in Kwazulu-Natal (4 974), Eastern Cape (4 868), Limpopo (3 216). All voting stations are now contracted with lease agreements concluded with landlords or owners.

A list of the voting stations can be found on the Electoral Commission's website at https://www.elections.org.za/pw/Documents/VotingStations_Final_20240412_National.pdf

SPECIAL VOTES

Applications for special votes, for the purposes of home visits and voting station visits, opened on 15 April 2024 and will close on 3 May 2024. Home visits are intended for those voters who are unable to travel to voting stations whilst special votes at voting stations are for everyone who is unable to be at the voting station on election day. Special voting will be conducted on the two days preceding election day, on 27 and 28 May 2024.

Special votes may be accessed using one of the following modalities:

- * Using our secured online application form found at www.elections.org.za
- * By SMSing your identity number to 32249 (R1.00 per SMS) for voting station visit only.
- * By visiting your local IEC office and submitting an Appendix 1B form for a voting station special vote.
- * By visiting your local IEC office and submitting an Appendix 1A form for a home visit special vote. Forms can also be hand-delivered, but someone else can deliver a form on behalf of a voter.

Special votes will also be administered at South Africa's diplomatic missions abroad to service 58 000 registered voters. These voters will be provided for at the diplomatic missions of the republic.

The Electoral Commission invites South Africans who are registered on the local segments of the voters' roll but who may be temporarily absent from the country to notify it of the intended absence and the mission where they intend to vote. Such notifications must be lodged with the Chief Electoral Officer by 22 April 2024. By 16 April, 9 100, such notifications have been approved.

Special votes at the diplomatic missions will take place 10 days ahead of general voting in the country on 17 May or 18 May 2024 depending on the weekend configuration of the country.

Those travelling out of country and between countries must take note that the period to notify the Electoral Commission at which mission outside the country they will be voting closes on 22 April 2024.

VOTE WHERE YOU ARE REGISTERED

Finally, voters are reminded that they may only vote at a voting station at which they are registered. Voters who will inevitably be away from their voting districts on election day, 29 May 2024, may give a Section 24A notice of their intention to vote at another identified voting station by no later than 17 May 2024.

ISSUED BY THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION
Centurion

Ensuring free and fair elections

For media queries: Please contact Kate Bapela on 082 600 6386
For media interviews: Please email requests to: spokesperson@elections.org.za

Follow us on social media: Facebook: www.facebook.com/IECSouthAfrica
Instagram: www.instagram.com/IECSouthAfrica

Mohono o ipiletsa ho setjhaba ho thusa ho etsa dinyehelo

Baahi ba babedi ka har'a sedika sa 33, Botshabelo, masepaleng wa Mangaung, ba sa tswa fumantshwa thuso ke Molekgotla ka tshehetso ya borakgwebo.

Monghadi Tshediso Mohono o ile a tswa tjaro ya mabonwa ho batla thuso bakeng sa batho bana bao e sa le ba phela ka thata ho latela maemo a bona a bophelo. Baahi ba babedi ba neng ba hloka di-wheelchairs ba di fumantshitswe ho latela ho utlwa tlhoko ena ke Molekgotla.



Mme Mohanuoa Fandi le ba mo tsheheditseng

O re ke ntho e bohloko le e thata ho etsa kgetho ho ba ka thuswang hobane ba ba ngata ba hloka thuso.

Mariha ke sehla se bosula ho batho ba bangata ba hlophihileng. Ke sehla seo ho batang haholo, mme batho ba hloka tshireletso mohatseleng le serameng.

O re har'a mathata ana ho na le bana ba bangata ba sekolo ba se nang dieta, mme o ipiletsa ho bohle ba nang le bokgoni ho thusa ho fumana dieta bakeng sa bana ba di hloka sehlang se atametseng sa mariha.



Mme Pakiso Setaka, Mong. Mohono le ditho tsa ANCWL

Mme Mohanuoa Fandi, ya dilemo di 63 o ile a fumantshwa wheelchair ho latela maemo a boima a hae a bophelo. Mohono o re o dumela hore o tla phela ha bobebe ho feta pejana. Wa bobedi ya fumaneng wheelchair ke Mme Pakiso Setaka, ya dilemo di 32. Le yena, Molekgotla o dumela hore o tla thusaha haholo ka motsamao lapeng le dibakeng tse ding, mme sena se tla etsa hore le yena bophelo bo be bobebe ho feta pele.

O lebohile borakgwebo ba ileng ba etsa nyehelo ho thusa ka theko ya di-wheelchairs, o boetse a etsa kgweheletso ho borakgwebo ba bang ho thusa ka dinyehelo maemong a mang a boima ho baahi ba futsanehileng.

O re dinyehelo tse tla bebofatsa maemo a boima a bana ba bana ba hloka dieta mariheng.

Water challenges attended to in Moqhaka Municipality, Deputy President

Water is an inseparable part of life - for humans, animals and plant kingdom alike. Water is crucial for domestic and industrial use.

While municipalities are responsible to dispense water, there has been a growing concern that some municipalities across the countries have faced persistent water challenges, including technical capacity, infrastructure, water shortage and provision of unhealthy water for domestic consumption.

Because of some municipalities' inability to deal with these challenges the central government stepped in a while ago to assist in resolving some of the issues that remain sore points in service delivery.

This has been confirmed by the Deputy President, Paul Mashatile when responding to questions in the National Assembly's questions for oral reply session a short while ago. A FF Plus MP, Ms T Breedt asked the Deputy President: "With reference to the declaration of a number of service delivery hotspots by the Former Deputy President, Mr D D Mabuza, including the critical state of Kroonstad's water sewage works, what (a) progress has been made to address these hotspots and (b) rapid response interventions does he intend to implement to restore the dignity of the residents affected by the pollution of the natural resources in the specified areas?"

In his response Mashatile indicated that the government, through the Ministry of Water and Sanitation the challenges are being attended to. "The Ministry of Water and Sanitation continues to mobilise Water Boards to assist affected municipalities to implement improvement plans. In Moqhaka Municipality, the Department of Water

and Sanitation is implementing Phase 2 of the project which commenced in April 2023. On completion, this project will enable the Kroonstad Water Waste Treatment Plant to function optimally, thus prevent pollution of the Vaal River. The anticipated completion date is 15 December 2024." He said.

The Deputy President said that government is assisting municipalities to attend to backlogs of water infrastructure.

"Government continues to support municipalities to address water infrastructure backlogs through Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG) and the Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG).

During the 2023/2024 financial year, the Department of Water and Sanitation allocated R10.1 billion to municipalities through the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG) and R4.6 billion through the Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG). An additional budget of R1.4 Billion has been allocated under the Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant for the 2024/2025 financial year, to fund the repair and reconstruction of the municipal infrastructure damaged by floods in 2023." He pointed out.

He said as part of the outreach programme, 'government continues to visit communities around the country to assess service delivery challenges with an aim of finding lasting solutions, particularly with regard to upgrades of water infrastructure, and provision of basic services to the people'.

"Thousands have lived without love, not one without water" - W H Auden



Deputy President, Paul Mashatile
Image: sahistoryonline

Foreisetata e ipabola ka bonono

Cultural and Creative Industry Awards 2024

Dikgalala tse pedi tsa Foreisetata sedikadikweng sa ditaba tsa bonono di beile profensi mapeng ka ho hapa dikgau moketeng wa kabong ya dikgau e neng e tshwerwe ka 30 Tlhakubele 2024 Gauteng, Sandton Convention, moo ho neng ho kgobokane dinaledi le dinaletsana tsa bonono.

Kabo ya Dikgau e bitswang 'Cultural and Creative Industry Awards 2024', ya mantlha (e neng e qala ho tshwarwa selemong sena), e ne e hlophisitswe ke Lefapha la Dipapadi, Bonono le Botjhaba la Naha. 'Kgau tsena di ajwa ho batho ba ithlommeng pele ho tseo ba di etsang mosebetsing wa bona ho tsa bonono.

Ka khampani ya hae, De Wee Production, mongodi e bile e le mophatlalatsi wa dibuka ya tsebahalang, Nomsa De Wee, o hapile

kgau ya Bophatlalatsi bo Hlwahlwa', athe Jane Mpholo yena o ile a ikgapela kgau ya 'Sebapadi se Hlwahlwa sa Kalaneng' moketeng ona.

Hona ho bolela hore dikgalala tsena tse pedi di tlisitse dikgau tse pedi Foreisetata. Bobedi bona ke bopaki ba bokgoni le dino tse teng profensing ditabeng tsa bonono tse lokelang ho



Nomsa De Wee

opelwa matsoho. Ho hloka hlahla tshehetso e kgolo ho tswa mafapheng, mekgatlong e amehang le ho tswa ho borakgwebo ho phahamisamaemo a di-artists ka ho fana ka tataiso le tshhehetso ntshetsopeleng ya neo ena ya setjhaba.

Tsela ya tshehetso e ka sehlohong ke ho fana ka menyetla ya thupelo e tibileng mafapheng a mangata teng ho tsa bonono :- mmimo ka



Jane Mpholo

mefuta, bongodi ba dibuka, dipale le ditshwantshiso bakeng sa radio le thelevishene, mesebetsi ya kalaneng, botaki, bohlahisi ba difilimi ho ya ka mefuta ya tsona, tsamaiso e akaretsang kgwebong ya bobono le tsamaiso e phethahetseng ya ditjhelete.

Karolo e ikgethileng ya boqapi le ntshetsopele ya bonono ke ho kgothaletsa di-artists ho se qopitsi ho feteletseng ha mesebetsi ya ditjhaba tse ding, empa ba mpe ba ikamahanye le ditaba tsa botjhaba, nalane esita le maemo a sejwalejwale har'a setjhaba seo ba phelang ho sona ho ka etsa 'impact' e bonahalang indastering ena.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

The U.S. starving of Cuba is criminal

By CPUSA INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The Communist Party USA International Department condemns the latest attempt by the U.S. State Department, along with its corporate-backed agents, to overthrow the government of Cuba.

We are stunned, but not surprised, by the cruelty, lies, opportunism, and disgusting victim-blaming being perpetrated by the U.S. government, the telecommunications industry, and their political allies as they once again attempt to destabilize Cuba and blatantly ignore the sovereign equality of nations.

Cubans *are* hungry. Why? Because the U.S. government is purposely and knowingly starving the entire



country. The U.S. ruling class is committing a crime on par with the slaughter in Gaza, a crime which is condemned year after year by the

entire global community. We must be out in the streets every day demanding: "End the blockade, and remove Cuba from the baseless State Sponsors of Terrorism list now!"

The ruling class of the U.S. is using your tax payer dollars without your consent to torture a small island nation. And for what crime?

The crime of providing free education, healthcare, and social services to its people, the crime of refusing to aid the U.S. in its colonial projects in Latin America, the crime of refusing to let U.S. banks and telecommunications industries expand their monopolies into Cuba.

While the U.S. spends 1 trillion dollars a year on wars that its citizens have no democratic say in, Cuba sends doctors around the world for free.

The depravity of the U.S. ruling class' foreign policy towards the Cuban people is our international shame and only we, the working-class majority of this country, can stop it.

Venceremos
We will overcome

China

China urges U.S. to stop harassing Chinese citizens under pretext of national security

The spokesperson of China's Embassy in the U.S. on Tuesday urged the U.S. to stop harassing Chinese citizens traveling to the U.S. under the pretext of national security, stop undermining the environment of public support for China-U.S. relations, and stop obstructing friendly interactions between the two peoples.

The spokesperson made the remarks when asked to comment on Chinese citizens being frequently harassed when entering or leaving the United States.

"The Chinese Embassy in the U.S. and relevant Consulate General have lodged representations with the U.S. State Department, National Security Council, the Department of Homeland Security and Customs and Border Protection. In response to what has happened, the Chinese side has been lodging representations on every single incident toward the final resolution of the issue," the embassy said.

Noting that in recent years, U.S. border control personnel have continuously and unjustifiably harassed, interrogated, and deported Chinese nationals entering the U.S., especially students and scholars, the spokesperson said that nearly 300 Chinese citizens have been deported by the U.S. since July 2021, including more than 70 Chinese students with legal and valid materials.

Since November 2023, at the Washington Dulles International Airport alone, there have been 10 cases of Chinese students being harassed, interrogated, and with their visas being canceled, deported, the spokesperson said.

In December 2023, a Chinese visiting scholar was harassed when entering Dulles International Airport, and U.S. border control personnel conducted three rounds and a 10-hour long interrogation in a "small

black room", including asking whether the scholar was a member of the Communist Party of China and checking his mobile phone, computer and other portable electronic devices. At the end, the scholar's visa was canceled, and the person was permanently banned from entering the United States. In February 2024, another Chinese visiting scholar was detained for 22 hours at San Francisco International Airport when entering the country. In a "small black room", four U.S. law enforcement officers took turns continuously interrogating this person on his political background, research field, purpose of visit to the United States, and funding, lasting 12 hours. Finally, the scholar had his visa canceled and was deported back to China and banned from entering the United States for five years.

"Similar incidents have emerged one after another, with increasing frequency recently. Even Chinese officials invited by the U.S. side for a friendly visit have been unjustifiably harassed and interrogated when entering or leaving the country," the spokesperson said.

Stressing that the two presidents had reiterated the need to take further steps to expand people-to-people exchanges between the two countries on April 2, the spokesperson said that "the acts gravely infringe on legitimate and lawful rights and interests of persons concerned, disturb normal cross-border travel between the two countries and run against the common understandings reached by the two countries on enhancing and facilitating cultural and people-to-people exchanges."

China is gravely concerned and firmly opposes such moves, and has made solemn démarches to the U.S., the spokesperson said. "Putting the people first, the Chinese government firmly upholds the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese citizens and will not tolerate any illegal and unfair treatment of Chinese students." (CGTN)

Trade unionists shut down UK arms factories demanding halt of arms exports to Israel

Hundreds of trade unionists have blockaded major arms factories in England and Scotland in March demanding the UK Government halt arms supplies to Israel.

Access to UK arms factories which produce components for Israeli fighter jets shut down according to the group Workers for a Free Palestine, in order to disrupt the flow of arms to the Israeli military.

It follows the Canadian Government's announcement that it will stop arms sales to Israel after a parliamentary motion was passed in the house of commons. Many are demanding the UK government do the same as well as supporting an immediate and permanent ceasefire.

Over 600 workers are involved in the blockade, including teachers, hospitality workers, academics and artists from trade unions including Unite, Unison, GMB, the NEU, the BMA, UCU, Bectu and BFAWU.

GE Aviation Systems in Cheltenham and Leonardo UK in Edinburgh have been targeted as the factories produce components for F-35 fighter jets which are currently being used by Israeli forces in its brutal attacks on Gaza.

As Israel prepares for a ground invasion of Rafah, a supposed 'safe' place according to Israel holding 1.5m people, workers are defying the UK Government's threats to curb protest to shine a light on Britain's continued provision of military support to Israel despite damning evidence of war crimes being committed.

Cam, a local resident taking part in the action said they don't blame the workers at the sites, but the bosses who sell the components. "We can't allow arms being used to massacre Palestinians to be supplied in our name and funded by our taxes, and as local residents we don't want murder being manufactured on our doorstep," said Cam. It makes us feel complicit.

Trade unionist and Workers for a Free Palestine organiser Laura said government 'threats' will not stop Brits organising, as the majority of the British public support a ceasefire. "It's ludicrous to suggest the extremists are those of us who want to stop genocide, rather than the politicians and companies which arm it," said Laura. We will not be cowed by such threats. The arms factory shutdowns are a defiant response to these intimidation tactics during a month of direct action answering the call of Palestinian trade unions on workers around the world to disrupt Israel's murderous war machine. Workers for a Free Palestine said the blockades will form part of a month of disruptive direct action while the humanitarian crisis and heart-breaking loss of life in Palestine continues.

An IPC report warned of an imminent famine in Gaza and over 30,000 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli military.
CREDIT: MONTHLY REVIEW (Edited)





SACP

SACP MESSAGE TO VOTERS

TOGETHER LET US BUILD PEOPLES'S DEMOCRACY AND PEOPLE'S ECONOMY!

Six Key Reasons Why You Should Vote ANC

The South African Communist Party, a long standing and reliable ally of the African National Congress, has been at the forefront of fighting for the interests and aspirations of the majority of South Africans, particularly the workers and the poor, for more than a hundred years.

On 29 May 2024 in the National General Elections, the SACP will be participating under the banner of the ANC. In this Election Message, the SACP provides the 6 key reasons why you should Vote ANC.

www.sacp.org.za



1. Vote ANC for People's Democracy

Since 1994, the ANC, together with the SACP, has been at the forefront of protecting and promoting democracy in South Africa. Over the past three decades, the ANC has worked tirelessly to improve the lives of South Africans, especially workers and the poor, by providing free housing, electricity, improved infrastructure, access to clean water, quality education, health services and social grants. We have advanced a progressive constitution, that combats racial and gender discrimination and promotes workers' rights.

We have advanced the rights of women and ensured a more equal representation of women in leadership positions in parliament, government and society overall.

These achievements cannot be taken for granted. The 2024 election is about defending and advancement of our people's democracy, encouraging active empowerment and participation of our people beyond voting – in schools, hospitals, clinics, community development, community policing and more.

The ANC has also learned from its mistakes and focused on serving the people rather than personal interests. Recent efforts to combat corruption and ensure accountable and disciplined leadership have shown good results. By voting for the ANC, you support the progress made in building a democratic South Africa.

2. Vote ANC for a good plan that put South Africans to work and for a people's economy

Unemployment remains a major challenge in South Africa, affecting mostly young people. The ANC is committed to addressing this issue head-on through its massive public employment programme funded by government, which aims to create and sustain 2.5 million job opportunities over the next 5 years, benefiting largely youth and women. It is a plan to realise the Freedom Charter call for the right to work.

By prioritising local manufacturing, investing in old and new industries, supporting small businesses and co-operatives, and investing in skills development, the ANC aims to build a people's economy that provides sustainable jobs and reduces inequality.

Vote ANC to create jobs for South Africans to transform the economy and include women in productive economic activity.

3. Vote ANC for Pro-Poor Policies

The ANC has implemented various policies to uplift the poor and marginalised communities in townships and villages. These include social grants, free basic services, affordable and free housing programmes, and social security such as the National Minimum Wage and the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

By voting ANC, you will ensure that these pro-poor policies will continue and expand.

The ANC will introduce a permanent Universal Basic Income Grant to provide financial support to millions of unemployed and vulnerable workers.

5. Vote ANC for Accessible Healthcare for All

The ANC has been championing the struggle for healthcare for all. We have made significant progress towards healthcare for all, including provision of free access to healthcare for pregnant women and children under 5 years, tackling the HIV-AIDS and COVID-19 pandemics, increasing life expectancy and improving healthcare facilities in rural areas and townships.

The ANC's plan for the next 5 years includes the effective implementation of the law on National Health Insurance (NHI). This will ensure good healthcare for all citizens, regardless of their socio-economic status.

By voting ANC, you will be supporting the goal of providing quality healthcare, reducing the financial burden on individuals and families, and reducing inequality in the healthcare system.

6. A Vote for the ANC is a vote for global peace and a better world

The ANC has been providing leadership in global peace efforts, be it between Russia and Ukraine, or in exposing the genocidal acts by apartheid state of Israel regime against Palestinian people. The ANC has worked tirelessly to ensure that we unite Africa around an agenda for development of Africa and work to advance the interest of the people of the continent.

Your vote matters

The election on 29 May will have a major impact on the future direction of our country and our people.

4. Vote ANC for Quality Education and Skills Development

Education is the key to empowering the working class. Under the ANC government, access to basic and higher education has been greatly expanded. We are on track to achieve universal early childhood education, along with plans to open new universities and colleges over the next 5 years.

The ANC prioritises investment in education and training to equip the working class with the skills needed for sustainable employment. By voting ANC, you will be supporting a party that values lifelong learning and strives to create a knowledgeable and skilled workforce.



COMMENT



Five weeks to go to return the African National Congress (ANC) overwhelmingly back into governing the country even better! Clearing the rot, pushing back corrupt practices, advancing service delivery and accelerating it everywhere is crucial.

Such tasks are the principal duty of all of us. We have our manifesto to guide us - the SACP, COSATU and SANCO have specific reasons for supporting the continuation of transformation in the interests of the people.

We owe it to all our principled leadership, membership and supporters, but especially to the people in whose name and interest we are in the struggle along and with! E se nde lendlela. Toward this objectives UNITY, RENEWAL AND FOCUS are the watch words in command!

During May 29 we must register a decisive victory and to move swiftly thereafter to fulfil the work contained in the manifesto. We aim to strengthen from the onset our relationships in the alliance and with the people in every ward, workplace, farm, hospital, clinic, classroom and lecture hall, home and sports field, crèche (early childhood facility) in the country.

We do not have to wait for the 29th to make some significant difference in each before the end of May! 2024 winter must represent a tidal wave of significant change in the quality of life of people.

It is our five year ritual to return to the people to report back and listen to the people and to seek the renewal of the mandate! Let's improve the outcomes especially in our conduct to let the IEC once more declare the results free and fair. AS citizens we must take charge where we live, work and play, to communicate the importance of the code of conduct all parties undertook to follow up and through.

We must remember we are the proud carriers of the freedom charter, dreams that no government can claim authority over us without getting it from the people it governs! We are however also painfully conscious that, being human, we made mistakes and our manifesto is evidence of our determination to correct and learn from them and become stronger as a result!

VOTE ANC!!!



NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC CAN NOW DIRECTLY PETITION THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Parliament, Friday, 12 April 2024

In a landmark move, the National Assembly (NA) has adopted a transformative amendment to the House's Rules and Guidelines for Petitions. This important amendment heralds a new era of direct public engagement in parliamentary processes.

Previously, public petitions required a Member of Parliament to act as an intermediary between the House and a member of the public. Also, before this amendment, the provision allowing members of the public to submit petitions directly, without Members of Parliament as intermediaries, was exclusive to the National Council of Provinces (NCOP).

Now, this significant reform empowers members of the public to directly approach

Parliament, fostering a more open, transparent, and is responsive legislative body. Crucially, the amendment is not merely a procedural change but represents a profound

commitment and effective mechanism for swift and direct interventions in addressing service delivery challenges and other public concerns relating to government's obligations to the public.

A notable and key development in the petitions process is the introduction of a Petitions Framework that applies to both Houses of Parliament. The Framework creates a definitive period of about three months for processing each petition, ensuring expeditious and efficient responses to the needs of the people of South Africa.

This responsiveness underlines Parliament's endeavour to continuously enhance its oversight and accountability

This responsiveness underlines Parliament's endeavour to continuously enhance its oversight and accountability interventions ...

Parliament seeks to provide essential clarifications, crucial for the accurate understanding and communication of the roles, functions, and events within our institution. These clarifications are imperative in preserving the integrity of our constitutional democracy and ensuring that the public, media, and other stakeholders have a clear and correct understanding of our parliamentary processes.

1. CORRECT TITLE FOR PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE PARLIAMENT

Over an extended period, Parliament has observed a consistent and growing erroneous use of the title "Speaker of Parliament" when referring to the Presiding Officer of the National Assembly. The correct title is "Speaker of the National Assembly." This inaccuracy has persisted across various sectors of our society.

This error, while often perceived as harmless or colloquial, has escalated to the point where it risks becoming entrenched in the public consciousness as an acceptable reference. This misrepresentation overlooks the specific constitutional functions and structures of our bicameral Parliament, as stipulated in our Constitution.

Section 42 of our Constitution clearly outlines that Parliament consists of two distinct Houses –

the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). Each plays a vital role in the legislative process, representation, and governance of our country. The National Assembly is elected to represent the people and to ensure government by the people under the Constitution. The National Council of Provinces represents the provinces to ensure that provincial interests are considered in the national sphere of government.

According to Section 52 and Section 64 of the Constitution, the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces are each presided over by their respective heads, elected from among their members – the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces.

The constant reference to the head of the National Assembly as the "Speaker of Parliament" is not only constitutionally incorrect but also implies a unicameral legislative system, which South Africa does not have. Such a misunderstanding diminishes the critical roles and representation of both Houses in our bicameral

interventions, ensuring deeper engagement with the issues affecting its citizens and their quality of life.

By allowing direct submission of petitions, subject to specific conditions, the NA is dismantling barriers to democratic participation, fostering a more transparent and accessible legislative process.

Petition Types and Requirements

The Constitution permits the National Assembly and its committees to receive petitions from individuals and institutions. With the growing volume of petitions, these amendments aim to optimise the handling of these crucial documents.

A petition may be:

***A single petition:**

A personal submission regarding a specific issue.

***A collective petition:**

A joint submission with multiple signatures on a common issue.

***A multiple/group/mass petition:** Submissions from individuals or groups on the same matter.

An associated petition: Submissions from an association or its representative on a particular issue.

Petitions must conform to the format prescribed by the Speaker and align with the guidelines of the Rules Committee, specifically adhering to Assembly Rules 345 to 347. These guidelines cover language, signing, submission, clarity, decorum, and provision of supporting documentation.

Ensuring Appropriate, Effective Petitioning

Petitions should seek action within the ambit of the House, the national government, or a Minister's purview. They must not repeat previously considered matters unless new, impactful information arises. Petitions should not interfere with ongoing legal proceedings or seek to overturn legal judgments. They must steer clear of matters currently under scrutiny in the National Assembly.

This amendment redefines the role of the National Assembly, underscoring its evolution into an activist, people-oriented body. It ensures that the voice of the public is not just heard but promptly acted upon, symbolising a new era in democratic participation.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

CLARIFICATIONS TO ENHANCE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF PARLIAMENTARY ROLES AND PROCESSES

system and the significant position of the NCOP and its Chairperson.

Parliament finds it imperative to address this error publicly, especially among key societal players, in the interest of upholding the integrity and understanding of our constitutional democracy.

We urge all role-players, especially those in influential positions, to make a concerted effort to use the correct titles when referring to our parliamentary officers. While unusual, this endeavour to issue a public clarification on this is essential in preserving the constitutional fidelity and the distinct roles of each House in our legislative and governance processes.

2. CORRECT REFERENCE REGARDING "STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS" and "OPENING OF PARLIAMENT ADDRESS"

Over the years, there has been an interchangeable use of the terms "State of the Nation Address" and the "Opening of Parliament Address" when referring to annual addresses delivered by the President to the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament. While similar in format, these events hold

distinct constitutional and ceremonial significance. In November last year, Parliament, through its Joint Rules Committee, took decisive steps to clarify the distinction between these two addresses by amending its joint rules.

Under the revised rules, the "State of the Nation Address" refers to the annual event every February, where the President calls for a joint sitting of Parliament to outline the government's key policies and plans for the year ahead. On the other hand, the "Opening of Parliament Address" is a more singular event, occurring only once every five years, immediately following National and Provincial Elections. This address, also delivered by the President at a joint sitting, is distinctively known as the "Opening" of Parliament as it serves as the official inauguration of the new five-year term of Parliament, marking the beginning of a new legislative cycle and setting the agenda for the forthcoming term. This differentiation is crucial for both the understanding of parliamentary procedures and for the accurate reporting of these significant national events.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Declaration of the 7th African Continental Meeting of Solidarity with Cuba

Mbombela, South Africa 15-17 January 2024

(From previous issue)

On People to People and Diaspora Solidarity

- * Raise awareness through social media, citizen and political education, on solidarity with Cuba as support for global humanity, not an act of charity. Mobilise community-based activities,
- * Organise grassroots and community mobilisation activities, including documentary screenings, poetry sessions and other cultural programmes and exchanges to build strong networks of support for Cuba in our countries, with a focus on sectoral organisations.
- * Immediately expand the campaign to collect non-perishable goods in all our countries, and ship these at least twice a year.
- * Set up a network of alumni who were trained in Cuba, to share information and expand and contribute to solidarity activities in our countries.
- * Organise community-based agricultural programmes towards food security; empowerment programmes to enable communities to build and maintain their own facilities e.g. schools, clinics, access roads and other socio-economic infrastructure; and short programmes for primary health care. These exchange programmes must not be confined to matriculants and graduates only, but should also empower all our communities, including early school-leavers.
- * Do ideological work to engage the battle of ideas work on solidarity and history and position of Cuba and its contribution to Africa and global humanity, as well as the national and socialist development achievements of Cuba, despite the odds. Popularise on revolutionary teachings of Cde Fidel Castro and other Cuban revolutionaries.
- * Develop communication strategies through TV, radio, social networks, newspapers and other platforms that allow the Cuban reality to be disseminated, denounce hostile policies against Cuba, and disseminate solidarity activities.

On Cultural Solidarity

- Encourage sporting activities with between African and Cuban sports clubs, as an education mechanism and for fundraising in support of Cuban solidarity activities.
- Encourage cooperation and exchange in film, art, music, broadcasting and other cultural exchanges.
- Encourage the building of monuments in Angola and other countries celebrating the Cuban contribution to African liberation and development, the creation of a Cuba-Africa museum with proceeds going to Cuba, especially where those who fell in this struggle. Take note that the Museum of African Liberation, based in Harare, Zimbabwe will also recognise the role and contributions of Cuba in the armed struggle across the continent.

On Women and Youth Solidarity

- Encourage women solidarity through cooperation amongst Women's Leagues of NLM, develop an action plan on women solidarity, colloquiums on women of Cuba, and activities coordinated by PAWO to advocate for the dignity and respect for the Cuban women. Collaborate on Young women's dignity packs to be sent to Cuba. Use the promotion of UN resolution on women, peace and security, Resolution 1325, as anchor for solidarity actions amongst women.
- * Strengthen youth solidarity with Cuba, with brigades, student exchanges, activities at universities and colleges, social media solidarity and awareness campaigns, exchanges through national youth services, social media campaigns, and other activities to raise awareness amongst new generations on Cuba. Inclusion of the role of Cuba in our history curricula, showcasing collaboration between Cuba

Resolutions of the 7th Africa Cuba Solidarity Conference on Palestine

and Africa in various sectors, and the creation of a Cuba Africa Youth Forum.

On Diplomatic and Government to Government Actions

- Encourage liberation movements and political parties, particularly those in power, to take a prominent role in advocating for the lifting of unilateral financial and trade blockades against the heroic people of Cuba. This involves leading international calls, mobilizing support, and engaging in diplomatic efforts to address the economic challenges faced by Cuba. Particularly mobilizing for the majority vote at the United Nations and African Union Resolutions.
- *Urge all African governments to raise the issue of the unilateral and unjust economic blockade against Cuba in diplomatic relations with the USA and countries of the North, and raise the matter in all multilateral and regional institutions.
- *Review Memorandum of Understanding/Agreements to strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation.
- *Promote the establishment of Cuban institutions in African countries, focusing on education and leveraging



African minerals and other goods produced on the continent to support Cuba at all times.*Strengthen and work towards the establishment of local government twinning agreements between African and Cuban municipalities, towns and cities. *Distribute the Declaration and Programme of Action of this conference to legislatures across the continent and the world.

* For the Africa Cuba Solidarity movement to reach out to Cuba Solidarity networks in the USA, Canada and the rest of the world.

Encourage national liberation movements and political parties to invite our respective diaspora communities and chapters in the USA to participate in national conferences, and to lobby, mobilise and advocate in the USA for the lifting of the blockade against Cuba.

*Write a letter to the government of the United States of America, signed by Conference participants, calling for the end of the unilateral economic blockade, for the removal of Cuba from the US list of countries sponsoring terrorism, the total withdrawal of the US from Guantanamo Bay and deliver to USA embassies in all our countries.

Reporting and the 8th Africa Cuba Solidarity Conference

- *Request South Africa as the host of the 7th Conference to monitor the implementation of this programme of action, and to hand over the report to Mozambique at the next conference.
- * Welcomes the offer from Mozambique to host the 8th Africa-Cuba Solidarity Conference at a date to be communicated.

Policy and legislation needed to prevent drowning incidences during school excursions

Lifesaving SA has called on government and other authorities to develop policies and legislation that will prevent drownings at events involving school excursions, camps, and trips. Says Mr Dhaya Sewduth, Lifesaving South Africa President president in a statement.

Mr. Sewduth says Lifesaving SA calls on the Minister of Education to work with all parties and offers 'our expertise gained over our 113 years of Drowning Prevention and Lifeguard Training to assist in ensuring that policies and legislation are put in place to prevent drownings.'

" Lifesaving SA appeals for engagement with relevant departmental officials to put measures in place to prevent tragic incidents of drowning."

He says the call to the Department of Education and other instances follows the risks faced by many children when the frequency of heavy rainfall and flooding increases in many parts of the country.

Sewduth points out further: "If there was legislation that compels facilities and schools to ensure safety measures are in place, then tragic incidents can be prevented. Lack of legislation and policies governing safety, seems to promote lack of consequence management - post tragedies."

We encourage the Department of Education to use this opportunity to put measures in place to reduce the risks taken by scholars with additional emphasis on those who cross rivers morning and afternoon. He added that "several cases have occurred in recent years and over the years where there have been several tragedies

involving school pupils - we surmise that such unfortunate tragedies could have been avoided if adequate safety measures were put in place by the Department of Education."



Dhaya Sewduth
Photo credit: Facebook

to help avoid drowning incidents Lifesaving SA provides the following guide that are easy to implement:

*The Checklist to arrange excursions, field-trips, and camps to areas where there are waterbodies, must include steps to contact relevant authorities to advise them on the number of pupils who will arrive at that place and the time that will be spent there. Beaches should be frequented if lifeguards are on duty at that place and their designated duty hours are obeyed.

* The Checklist should also enquire whether lifeguards are employed at specific resort, hotel, camp, to ensure a layer of prevention is provided. In the interim, Lifesaving SA can be contacted to provide details of Beach Managers as well as the 86 lifesaving voluntary clubs across the country. Lifesavings SA has also made our Drowning Prevention learning resources freely available to all schools. The WaterSmart Programme is available for in-person presentations to school pupils and via a digitised version accessible through mobile connectivity.

Simply scan the QR code to access the four modules and assessments – FREE of charge





OLIVER REGINALD TAMBO

The Spirit Lives

By Dr Lehloholo Kennedy Mahlatsi

African National Congress Youth League leaders like Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela, Anton Lembede, Walter Sisulu, AP Mda, Congress Mbatha were concerned about giving new life and vigour to the movement. The founders of the Youth League never considered themselves as a splinter group, and neither were their critical concerns and outspokenness about the conservatism in the ANC motivated by vanity, corruption, anarchy, mindless careerism, factionalism and petty opportunism. They wanted to provide a reinforcing layer to the movement so that it could realise its full potential. They succeeded in transforming the ANC Youth League and the ANC from a narrow version of nationalism which was reactionary to a more progressive non-racial stream.

This was a product of experience and an honest disposition, which enabled Tambo broaden his outlook and grasp the significance of all the major streams that have contributed to the present greatness of the ANC. The strength of Tambo can be traced from his own character. Unlike many of his colleagues in the Youth League who fell by the wayside, Tambo never regarded his entry into politics lightly. He has been re-elected into the National Executive Committee of the ANC uninterrupted ever since 1949 and served with greatest distinctions until his death on 24 April 1993. Even at the height of the so-called youth "rebellion" he was trusted by the old and young generation alike for his level-headedness and principled approach to life. El Comandante Fidel Castro Ruz cogently observed that "when victory comes, resulting from the revolutionary mobilisation of the masses, we all will know that they were led by a vanguard at the head of which there are men like you, Comrade Tambo."

It is an historical truth that if the people are not under the wise leadership of a leader they cannot emerge victorious in the struggle for freedom and liberation. It is above all because the wise leader elucidates the scientific idea and theory to develop society and successfully hew out the destiny of the people. The far-sighted leader sums up and systematizes into one the requirements of the time and the reformation, and the aspirations and requirements of the people, and establishes the scientific idea and theory. The idea and theory enunciated by the leader become the light and guide illuminating the way of shaping the destiny of the people. The leader plays the decisive role in providing the motive force of historical development. In order that social movement progresses successfully, the force in charge of the movement must be strong. The force precisely means the force of rallying the people. However, the rallying of the people does not proceed of their own accord but is effected by depending on one centre. OR Tambo was the centre which enabled the unity and cohesion of our people and their organisation, the ANC.

When the right leader is at the helm, the people, rallied firmly behind him, form a socio-political organism, a powerful main agent. Only when the people are led by a leader can they have correct strategy and tactics and develop society. The wise leader leads the revolution to success by unusual wisdom and stratagem in any difficult circumstance. This proves that the leader plays the decisive role in hewing out the destiny of the people and in social development. In this light that victory in the

revolution is inconceivable without the leader, as flowers are inconceivable without the sun. OR Tambo was the brain of ideology and theory and the centre of unity of the ANC and the revolutionary alliance. It is in this light that, pursuant to the spirit the 1969 Morogoro Conference, OR Tambo presented the following directives:

"These are the orders to our people, to our youth, to our army, to every soldier. These are the orders to our leaders. Close ranks. Wage relentless war against disruptors and enemy agents. Defend the revolution against the enemy lies and enemy propaganda, whatever form it takes. Be vigilant. Beware the wedge-driver-men who creep from ear to ear, driving wedges among us. We must face the enemy united for our unity is what the enemy fears. He fears our members for we are many and he is few. He seeks to divide us in order to weaken us. But we, the people, must make our numerical superiority count and that is why we must stand united, and face the enemy as one. This is the way to win our freedom"

In order to develop society and lead history along the right course, it is necessary to know what is the decisive factor which drives it. There are different factors which exert influence on the development of society. Among them is the factor which plays the decisive role. The leader who grasps and depends on this factor can achieve success, whereas the leader who does not do so and depends on the secondary factors cannot avoid failure. Tambo led by example and he taught us that a genuine leader appears among the people. He makes it a lifelong mission to learn wisdom from the people and fight for their independence. There, cannot be a leader who is ignorant of the requirements and interests of the people, and such a person cannot be called a people's leader. So, the extending of trust to the people from a leader becomes an intrinsic quality of a people's leader. When greeting a good, far-sighted leader, the people can hew out their destiny and the prosperity of their country and nation can be guaranteed.

The former General Secretary of the South African Communist Party (SACP), Cde Joe Slovo issued the following statement during the 70th birthday of Cde OR Tambo in 1987:

"You have achieved this by virtue of your brilliant grasp of liberation politics, your astuteness and your meticulous approach to organisational questions. You have unsparingly used your considerable talents with an energy which disregards personal costs and with a devotion which is a shining example to every militant. Both in your lifestyle and in your work style, you have shown us what professional revolutionary is all about. But it is not only these qualities which have earned you the affection, trust and leadership-loyalty of both our militants and our people; it is also your warm and humane personality, your approachability, your sense of fairness, your unswerving democratic instincts and your devotion to collectivism."

"Without the tested leadership of the ANC, active participation in the mobilisation of our people, the creators of victory, the combination of all forms of struggle and actual participation in armed struggle, all our endeavours would amount to shouting empty slogans, a futile and dangerous exercise."

Tambo has mastered what Mao Tse Tung coined art of "playing piano". This means

in playing the piano all ten fingers are in motion; it won't do to move some fingers only and not others. But if all ten fingers press down at once, there is no melody. To produce good music, the ten fingers should move rhythmically and in coordination. Accordingly cadres of the movement should keep a firm grasp on its central task and at the same time, around the central task, it should unfold the work in other fields. At present, we have to take care of many fields; we must look after the work in all the areas and challenges facing our country and the revolution, and not give all our attention to a few problems, to the exclusion of others. Wherever there is a problem, we must put our finger on it, and this is a method we must master. Some play the piano well and some badly, and there is a great difference in the melodies they produce. In his memory we must learn to "play the piano" well.

Addressing the first Consultative Conference of the ANC after the unbanning in December 1990, Cde Nelson Mandela acknowledged that Cde Tambo deserves a special place in the annals of our struggle for liberation both because of the longevity of his service in the ranks of the ANC and for his outstanding stewardship during the most difficult and trying times. The historical facts

show that only a genuine people's leader who loves the people earnestly and devotes his all to them can possess a true faith in human beings, a comradesly trust with which he shares life and death with them. After his re-election as the ANC President at Kabwe Conference in 1985 he reported that he was not well. However, in an undying spirit he made an inspiring vow that "whatever little is left of my health will be consumed in struggle."

Oliver Tambo was one of the greatest revolutionaries history has ever produced and his living memory will be cherished by generations to come. His stimulating message to the ANC External Mission in 1971 remains relevant in our current conjuncture when he said:

"We, who are free to eat and sleep at will, to write and speak, to travel as we please; we, who are free to make or break revolution, let us use our comparative freedom, not to perpetuate the misery of those who suffer, or give indirect aid to the enemy they are fighting by withholding our contribution."

His death robbed our country of a great leader, statesman, patriot, internationalist and humanist. His spirit lives on.

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

Chis Hani, Molwanedi wa tokoloho ya tla hopolwa kamehla

Hona le mahakwe a mangata a sebeditseng ka bokgabane le boitelo ntweng ya tokoloho. Chris Hani ke e mong wa mahakwe ana a bohlokwa a ke keng a lebalwa.

Chris Hani, o lwantse tokoloho mme o re sietse lefa lena leo re lokelang ho le baballa le ho le ntshetsa pele ka 'nako tsohle.

O bile le kabelo e kgolo ntshetsopeleng ya ntweng ya boitseko naheng ena. O ile a tela bophelo ba hae ho lwanela tokoloho le demokerasi Afrika Borwa, mme menyabuketso (footprints) ya makgabane a hae ke letlotlo le ke keng la hlakoleha nalaneng ya tokolohong Afrika Borwa ho tswa ditlamong tsa leano la kgethollo.

Martin Thembisile Hani, kapa Chris Hani, jwaleka ha a tsebahetse, o hlahetse Cofimvaba, Eastern Cape ka 28 June 1942. O phetse boholo ba bophelo ba hae ntweng ya boitseko tlasa SACP le ANC. E bile e mong wa baetapele ba matla ba leboho la sesole la ANC, MK (uMkhonto we Sizwe). Hani o hlokaletse a ntse a ikabetse ho lwanela tokoloho e phethahetseng Afrika Borwa. O hlokaletse ka ho fenethwa ka 10 Mmesa 1993 lapeng la hae, Dawn Park, Boksburg, ke Janusz Waluś, letswantle la naha ya Poland mmomoring le lejelathoko, Clive John Derby-Lewis.

Selemo le selemo ho ba a fenethwe SACP, ANC le mekgatlo ya Sele Kane esita le setjhaba ka kakaretso ba hopola Chris Hani ka makgabane a hae le boitelo phethahatsong ya Ntwa e tlisang Diphetoho tsa Demokerasi Afrika Borwa.

Molaetseng wa hae boemong ba ANC, Mongodi-Kakaretso, Fikile Mbalula, o hlalositse ha Chris Hani a ne a tla e ba motlotlo ka mohopolo o kopaneng wa Ditso tsa Sele Kane (Alliance) ho ntshetsa

pele Ntwa ya Setjhaba e tlisang Diphetoho le ho lebisa tokolohong ya moruo, mmoho le ho etela pele letsholo la ANC la ho hlola Dikgetho. Mbalula o boletse ha ho fenethwa ha Hani ho ne ho reretswe ho qala ntweng ya setjhaba. O re le ha ho le jwalo lefu la Chris Hani ke lona le ileng la lebisa tumellanong ya letsatsi la ho tshwara Dikgetho tsa naha tsa pele tsa demokerasi.

O boletse ha Hani a ne a tla ba motlotlo ka diphetoho tse molemo setjhabeng tse seng di fihletswe ha jwale, jwaleka di tshabeletso tsa bohle tsa bophelo bo botle, phumantsho ya thuto ya mantlha dikolong tseo ho sa lefuweng letho, phihlollo ya thuto e phahameng ka lenaneo la NSFAS le thusitseng ho fokotsa bofuma malapeng a mangata le nehelano ya ditjhelete tsa tshetso le phallelo ho bana, batsofe le batho ba sa sebeditseng.

Ho sa le jwalo SACP yona e re Hani ne e le molanwedi wa tokoloho ya itshwereng hantle le ho ba le tlhomphe, ka hona lebitso la hae le lokelwa ho tlotlwa le ho sireletswa. E bolela ha mohato wa pele e le ho sebeletsa tlhoho e matla ya ANC dikgethong tsa naha ho tlotla Hani.

SACP e re maemo a ntlafetse haholo naheng e sa le ho thehwa mmuso wa demokerasi; di tshabeletso di ntlafetse le ho ngatafala, phano ya motlakase, metsi ke tse ding tsa di tshabeletso tseo e di bonahalang di ntlafetse le ho abelwa bohle ka ho tshwana. Ntshetsopeleng le ntlafatso ya marangrang e ya bonahala, thuto, haholoholo ho batjha e eketsehile, mme batho ba fihletse thuto tse phahameng makaleng ao mmuso wa kgethollo le bokoloniale o neng o dumella ba basweu feela ho ithuta tsona.

Bophelo bo kgabane ba boitelo ba Hani bo lokela ho re kgothatsa le ho re tsosa molota ho hahamalla pele ntshetsopeleng ya Ntwa e tlisang Diphetoho. *A luta Continua!*



Re kgaba ka Diratswana



Mapotso Kena, Ph.D., Plant Pathology

O re fa dikeletso tsa tjalo e atlehileng ya meroho le dijalo tse ding diratswananeng tsa hae.*Ditaba tse na di fetolwetse le ho ngolwa ka Sesotho e le tsela ya ho ntshetsa pele le ho kgothaletsa ho bala puo ya Sesotho. O re ngolla mona boemong ba hae.

Mobu o selokwe (e leng sepheo): mobu ona o mongobo, empa ha o kgomarele, esita le ka mora' ho na ha pula. Mobu o motle o



pshatlehang ha bonolo. O ke ke wa etsa polokwana ha o o bopa ka hara letsoho kapa ho petsoha le ho etsa kgekge ha o omella.

Mobu o letsopa; ka dikarolwana tse nyenyane haholo, mobu ona o metsi mme o a kgomarela. Mobu o letsopa o tla etsa polokwana ha bonolo



ha o bopjwa jwalo ka hara letsoho. O fokola haholo ho ntsha metsi a fetang tekano ho ona, mme le moya ha o kgone ho tsamaya ka hara ona ka bolokolohi. Ha ngata ke mobu o nonneng empa dijo tsa ona di kwatlilwe, ke hore ha di kgone ho tswa ho ona. Mobu ona ha o omella ho tjheseng ha letsatsi la hlabula o a petsoha, mme mariha o dula o tshwere metsi. Mobu o letsopa o batla diphedi e le ho pshatla sebopeho se kgomarelang, se teteang sa ona. mme o ka kengwa bophelo ka ho kenya monontsha kapa podiswa ya kgale.

Mobu o lehlabathe; mobu o lehlabathe o utlweha ka dikarolwana tsa ona tse kgolo ha o o tshwara letsohong. Ke mobu o lewala, o ke keng wa etsa polokwana ha o o bopa ka



letsohong. Mobu o lehlabathe ha o tshware metsi mme o lahlehelwa ke dijo mme ka tsela e jwalo ke mobu o sa nonang. Ke mobu o lokelang ho eketswa ka manyolo kapa podiswa ya kgale.
(Di tswela pele kgatisong e latelang).

Etsa ka matla ho tseba mobu ka ho phethahala

Na o na le mobu o letsopa kapa o lehlabathe? Na mobu wa hao o bodila (acidic) kapa ke o senang bodila (alkaline)? Na mobu wa hao o na le dijo tse ngata? Ha eba o batla ho tlisa ntlafalo ka ho phethahala tshingwaneng ya hao, nka nako ho utlwisisa mofuta wa mobu o sebakeng sa hao. Ho tseba popeho ya mobu ho bohlokwa hobane o tla utlwisisa ha eba o lokela ho phahamisa maemo a ho hong mobung. Ho ba le mobu o motle ke ntlha ya bohlokwa katlehong ya hao jwaloka mojadi wa seratswana, mme qetellong hona ho tla etsa tshebetso seratswaneng e be bobebe.

Re tla qoqa ka dikarolo tse tharo tsa bohlokwa

- Mofuta wa mobu
- pH (bodila kapa ho se be bodila) ha mobu
- Phepo ya mobu

Mofuta wa mobu

Hona le mofuta e meraro ya mobu; mobu o letsopa (clay), mobu o lehlabathe(sandy) le mobu o bakilweng ke ho phalla ha metsi (silt).

Popeho ya mobu o lokileng e lokela ho ba selokwe, ka mantswe a mang mobu o lokela ho ba le karolo e lekaneng ya lehlabathe, letsopa le mobu o bakilweng ke ho phalla ha metsi. Mobu o selokwe ke mobu o lekaneng ka popeho – mobu o tshwarang mongobo, empa ka lehlakoreng le leng o kgona ho ntsha metsi a fetang tekano kapele, mobu o dumellang moya (oxygen) ho fihla metsong ya sejalo ha bonolo, mme e be mobu o nang le karolo ya diphedi (humus/organic matter) popehong ya ona. Ke mobu o nonneng, o bobebe ho sebetseha, ebile o tletse bophelo.

Ho lokelwa ho kenya moya wa ho iketsetsa temong

Karolo e nngwe ya bohlokwa ya diteko tsa ho tlisa katleho le tokoloho e phethahetseng Afrika Borwa ke ho kgothaletsa moya wa ho iketsetsa ho ma-Afrika Borwa. Ha ho setjhaba se ka tswelang pele ka ho phethahala ka ntle ho tlhokomelo le tshireletso ya tikoloho le tshebediso ya mobu bakeng sa tlhahiso e tswelang ya dijo. Tlhahiso ya dijo diratswaneng tsa hae le diratswaneng tsa setjhaba ke motheo wa boikarabelo tlhokomelong ya tikoloho le ntshetsopeleng ya yona. Tjalo ya meroho diratswaneng tsa hae le ho tsa setjhaba ke qaleho ya kgodiso ya moruo ka kgothaletso ya tlhahiso ya dijo le ho kenya tshebetso phepo e nepahetseng setjhabeng. Phepo e nepahetseng e tla thusa ho imolla mojaru o boima mafapheng a mang; lefapheng la tsa bophelo, lefapheng la thuto le lefapheng la mesebetsi hara'a a mang.

Ntshetsopele ya moruo ka mokgwa wa temo ke e nngwe ya ditsela tsa bohlokwa tseo moruo wa naha o ka phamiswang ka teng. Temo e fana ka menyella ya mesebetsi e fapaneng le tiisetso ya tlhahiso ya dijo mmoho le paballo ya tikoloho ka mokgwa o tswelang. Kahoo, e meng ya merero ya mmuso e ka sehlohong boemong ba naha, diprofenseng esita le dimasepaleng e lokela ho ba ho kgothaletsa ho itlhalisetsa dijo ka tjalo ya meroho. Ho iketsetsetsa ho bobebe ha sethato ke tlhahiso ya dijo diratswaneng tsa setjhaba le diratswaneng tsa hae. Mmuso o lokela ke hona ho qala ka matla ho ntshetsa pele mananeo a kgwebo ya tlhahiso ya dijo boemong bona ho potlakisa diphetoho tse lebisang katlehong le tokolohong e feletseng naheng ya Afrika Borwa.



Credit:Boezie.E.Getty Images

O mong wa mehlodi ya tshebetso temong ke batho ba ba ngata ba hlokanang mesebetsi ha jwale nahaeng ena. Ke bona ba lokelang ho kgothaletsa, ho rutwa le ho tshetshetswa kgwebong ya temo. Sena se ka etswa taolong, tataisong le botsamaiseng ba mafapha a ikarabelang le ka tshetshetsa ya borakgwebo ba temo, esita le ditsi tsa thuto e phahameng di lokela ho kenya letsoho kwetlisong ya ba sa sebetseng mokgweng ona wa ho nyolla moruo le tlhahisong ya dijo tsa boemo bo phahameng.

Karolo e bobebe ya temo eo ho ka qalwang ka yona ke tlhahiso ya meroho. Mofuta ona wa temo ha o hloke ditjhelete tse ngatangata ho ka o qala. Tse hlokalang ke phumantsho ya sebaka sa tjalo, metsi, disebediswa, sebaka sa tshebetso, pokello le polokelo ya dihlahiswa, mmaraka moo dihlahiswa di ka rekiswang teng le tsamaiso e phethahetseng hara tse ding. Tsena tsohle di ka etsahala ha ho na le boikemisetso bo feletseng ho tswa ho batho ba sa sebetseng ba nang le tjhesehelo le tjantjello ya ho ka iphedisa. Ho boetse ho hloka boikemisetso bo phethahetseng ho tswa mmusong ho ka thusa ka mehlodi e boletsweng ka hodimo le ka taolo le tsamaiso ya mesebetsi ya mofuta ona wa temo.

Mokgwa ona o ke ke wa thusa feela ho kgothaletsa moya wa ho iketsetsa empa o ka thusa le ho fokotsa tebello ya ho emela ho kgaketswa ka ditjhelete tsa phallelo ho ba sa sebetseng.