

TUESDAY : 17 JUNE 2008

Sitting No. 13

[No. 13 - 2008] Fourth Session, Third Legislature

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**LEGISLATURE OF THE
NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

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11H00

HON. SPEAKER:

Honourable Members, we will take a moment for silent prayer and meditation. You may get seated. Please read the next item.

**SECRETARY: ITEM NO 2;
MINUTES OF THE 10TH JUNE
2008**

HON. SPEAKER:

Honourable Members, I put before you the minutes for adoption, the minutes of the 10th of June 2008. Do Members have any corrections? None. Does the House adopt these minutes? Agreed? Thank you next item please.

**SECRETARY: ITEM NO. 3;
MOTIONS**

**(a) Motions without notice
(b) Notices of Motions**

HON. SPEAKER:

Honourable Members are there any Members any motions without notice.

HON. GROENEWALD:

Thank you Honourable Speaker, the DA wishes to move this august House that drastic investigation are necessary in the North West Schools by government and the Department of Education.

In Itsoseng, one crisis pertains to children not being taught because there are no or very few teachers in the school. The second crisis is the ongoing unruliness and lack of discipline of some elementary use that are burning down classes disrupting exams and attacking stoning police vehicles in Khutsong.

The DA would like the government to deal harshly with these youths after the court case

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today, since these violence, intimidation and malicious damage to government property is now getting out of hand and would appear to the youth as an every-day events if no action is taken now. I thank you.

HON. SPEAKER:

Re a leboga Rre Groenewald, does the House adopt this motion? Thank you. Mme maMokomele-Mothibi.

HON. MOKOMELE-MOTHIBI:

Thank you Honourable Speaker. Honourable Speaker, the ANC wishes to pass a motion without notice and sends its heartfelt and deepest condolences to Honourable Boitumelo Tshwene who lost his beloved mother, who passed away on the 15th of June 2008.

Mme Kedibone Besi Tshwene was born on the 02nd August 1940 in Amalia near Shwezer-Reneke. She passed away at the age of 68 and she is survived by one child Honourable Boitumelo Tshwene.

Honourable Speaker, mme Kedibone Tshwene will be buried on Saturday the 21st of June 2008 at Amalia near

Shwezer-Reneke. May her soul rest in peace. I thank you Honourable Speaker.

HON. SPEAKER:

The Honourable Members do we join in sending our deepest sympathies and condolences to the family of the Deputy Speaker ntate Tshwene. We all know the pain of loosing a parent, we agree with this motion? Thank you. Ntate Tselapedi.

HON. MEC. TSELAPEDI:

Honourable Speaker, the ANC joins the multitude of South African Youth in celebrating June 16 and Youth month. Honourable Speaker June 16 June 1976 saw the youth of South Africa take up arms against an illegitimate evil, the apartheid system.

Hundreds were detained killed and many more fled the country. 27 April 1994 saw the youth of South Africa lined up at polling stations across the country to legitimately defeat that evil by voting it out of power. Thirty two years later the North West Provincial Youth Commission commemorates this event by calling on today's youth not to forget the price paid for them to

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be here.

We commend their sterling efforts as they also used this the opportunity of the commemoration as a platform to remind the youth to go out in their numbers and vote in next year's polls as it is evident in their theme for this year which is "Entrenching democracy, all youth to the polls". I thank you.

HON. SPEAKER:

Thank you Ntate Tsealpedi. Members any contention to adopt this motion? Thank you. Ntate Baloyi.

HON. BALOYI:

Thanks Honourable Speaker, the ANC rise to placed a motion without notice to inform your House about the re-burial of the remains of the late MK cadre Job Tabane. Tabane, Honourable Speaker, also known as Cassius Maake (nom-deguerre) skipped the country in 1964 through Botswana to join the liberation movement in exile. He was brutally assassinated in July 1987 in Swaziland and buried in Lusaka.

Honourable Speaker, the

remains of this struggle hero assassinated 21 years ago will be brought from Zambia to be re-buried on Saturday, 28 June 2008 at Mosenthal near Rustenburg.

As the ANC Speaker, we will do everything possible to repatriate the remains of ANC cadres who died in exile during the struggle of liberation. We hope his mortal remains will find peace at his final resting place amongst his people whom he dearly loved and gave up his life for their liberation. May his soul rest in peace, the soldier of Albert Luthuli. Thanks Speaker.

HON. SPEAKER:

Re a leboga rre Baloyi, Members do we agree with this motion? Thank you. Ntate Mokaila do you want to present... ok. Is there any other motion without notice Honourable Members? None. Is there any Member who wishes to place any notice of a motion? None. We proceed to the next item.

**SECRETARY: ITEM NO 4;
INTERPELLATIONS AND
QUESTIONS.**

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HON. SPEAKER:

Honourable Members we have a very interesting set up, we have no questions set for oral response today. The first question which we do have today is a question pose by the Honorable Hattingh who is unable to make it today, he had a formal apology to the House, and he posed a letter to the Member of the Executive Council responsible for Transport, Roads and Community Safety. Honourable Member are you ready the question is posed for the second time, Transport, Roads and Community Safety. There is usually an arrangement where Members of the Executive Community ask other Members to table on their behalf. Are we then to understand that the Honourable Member had not made such an arrangement. We will pass on to the next question.

Question number 2 is a question posed by the Honourable Groenewald to the Member of the Executive Council responsible for Local Government and Housing, the Honourable Yawa is not in the House, is the any arrangement. The Honourable

Modiselle.

HON. MEC. MODISELLE:

Thank you very much Madam Speaker, I rise to table the written response to a question posed by the Honourable Groenewald reference number [080610-W/32 on behalf of the MEC for Developmental Local Government and Housing MEC Yawa, copies for circulation have been made available . I thank you Madam Speaker.

HON. SPEAKER:

Thank you ma'am the response is been tabled. We proceed Honourable Members to questions which are tabled for the first time for written reply. And the question 2 is such a question directed by the Honourable Member Groenewald to the Executive Member responsible for Education. Ntate Tselapedi a o reg ampo? Ke question 3 [W33].

HON. MEC. TSELAPEDI:

E MmusaKgotla keye ke a e sekega.

HON. SPEAKER:

Re lebogile thata nkgone for tsekego e wo. We proceed Rre Tselapedi again question 4 is

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asked for the first time to you from the Honourable Groenewald that would be response [W34]. A o gone nkgonne.

HON. MEC. TSELAPEDI:

E mongame k ea e sekega le yone.

HON. SPEAKER:

Le sekegile ba e tapele bamme re tswela pele re a kwa potsong ya botlhano. It is a question also for the first time to this Honourable House by the Honourable Hattingh to the Executive Member for Local Government and Housing. Mme Maureen do you have a mandate? Yes, this question is being tabled for the first time.

Question number 6 is also such a question tabled for the first time by the Honourable Hattingh to the Honourable Member responsible for Local Government and Housing. We will take it that it is also not ready to be tabled. We proceed to question number 7 which is being tabled for the first time. It is a question by the Honourable Hattingh directed at the Executive Council Member responsible for Health. Mme

maRasmeni it is question [W37] are you ready?

HON. MEC. RASMENI:

Not ready Honourable Speaker; in the next Sitting I will be ready.

HON. SPEAKER:

Thank you ma'am. Question number 8, is a question posed by the Honourable Groenewald to the Honourable MEC responsible for Transport, Roads and Community Safety. The Honourable Member is not in the House and we will assume that arrangements have not been done; we would also take into cognizance that it is a first time that this question is tabled in the House. This brings me to the conclusion of the interpellations and questions session. We proceed to the next item. The next item please.

SECRETARY: ITEM NO 5; STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS**HON. SPEAKER:**

Honourable Members, do you have statements to make. The Honourable Mokaila.

HON. MOKAILA:

Thank you Honourable Speaker, allow me on behalf of the ANC

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to rise and present the following statement to this august House in relation to the decision of the Constitutional Court on Merafong which was made last Friday, which Constitutional Court decision handed out a judgment and application brought by members of the Merafong community challenging the validity of parts of the Constitution Twelfth Amendment act 2005 I as well as the Cross- Boundary Municipality Laws and Repeal Related Matters Act 23 of 2005.

The Twelfth Amendment did away with cross-boundary municipalities and in so doing changed provincial boundaries including the boundary between the provinces of Gauteng and the North West. The Merafong Local Municipality was a cross boundary municipality. One part of Merafong was thus relocated from Gauteng to the North West, where the other part of the same municipality was located before the passing before the Twelfth Amendment Act.

Section 74 the Constitution requires the approval of the province where the passing of the Bill by the National Council

of Provinces if that Bill alters the boundaries of the province.

Allow me Honorable Speaker, to refer to the words of the judge Skweyiya who was quoted in his judgment conquering with justices with Van der Westhuizen J. and Ngcobo J in which he stressed the separation that it is not the function of the of the Constitutional Court whether to decide whether Merafong should fall into Gauteng or the North West but rather that is a political decision.

Further the court is not a side for political struggling instead in instances such as this one the Constitution provides voters with the powerful method to hold politicians accountable through regular free and fair elections.

The ANC Speaker, is disturbed by unfortunate statement which seems to be coming from a faction of the community including leadership in Merafong which to the extend that they reject the decision of the Constitutional Court.

This is unfortunately because in our view this is the highest court in the land and the last legal recourse that anybody has and

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there cannot be anybody who rejects a decision of a Constitutional Court. On that note the ANC hopes that all parties involved in Merafong the community and the leaders shall exercise restrained and not encourage anybody to break the law and where such happen, that the firm arm of the law shall be felt by those who may be found to be on the wrong side of the law. Thanks.

HON. SPEAKER:

Thank you sir, any Member wishing to participate in this statement? None. Is there any other Member who wishes to make a statement? None. Can we go to the next item please.

**SECRETARY: ITEM NO 6;
ANNOUNCEMENTS,
TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE
REPORTS.**

HON. SPEAKER:

Honourable Members, we have no announcements to make on the ATC. Next item please.

**SECRETARY : ITEM NO 7;
DEBATES ON YOUTH MAT-
TERS**

HON. SPEAKER:

Honourable Members, I have the honour to invite mme Mamampane, we have received a speakers list that says you are speaking leading the debate on matters of youth. The Honourable Whip I do not have time and therefore, ooh I am told to give you 10 minutes ma'am. Please proceed. All speakers on the youth may feel youthful and enjoy a democratic 10 minutes of speaking right today. Please proceed ma'am.

HON. MAMPANE:

Thank you Honourable Madam Speaker, Honourable Members of the Executive Council, Members of the Provincial Legislature. This year June 16 marks the 32nd anniversary of the Soweto uprisings of 1976. Accordingly we remember and celebrate the...
[Inaudible]...heroic deeds of the youth of our country in our struggle for liberation.

Next year for the fourth time our people will be participating in democratic elections. We call on all South African youth to participate in the next year election. The total freedom of the youth of our country cannot be achieved until all the children of

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Africa are free from poverty and under development. South African Youth must ensure that they do away with xenophobia in as much as they have dealt away with apartheid.

This challenge of xenophobia and other issues of social matters that affects youth need to be attended to as a matter of agency, therefore it is our call as African National Congress that the government must have ongoing programme that are sustainable to develop the youth of our country.

The youth policy should assist in ensuring that youth development is addressed in all spheres of government departments. The following challenges HIV/AIDS, drug abuse, illiteracy, unemployment and youth with disability, should also be addressed.

We call on all youth to participate in the development of our country, irrespective of race, colour or creed. We have realized that in many programmes that are going on that involves youth; youth from the white community are not involved, they are not participating there.

We do not know if it is because of lack of communication or they are not invited or they are less interested.

The government specifically came up with the National Youth Service Programme (NYSP) and integrated sustainable youth economic participation programme. Those programmes are there to respond to the challenges of youth empowerment and skills development.

Our youth should also play a meaningful role in agricultural development and economic development. South African youth must continue with a process they initiated during the African Youth Dialogue held in 2002, of ensuring that youth development is fully incorporated into NEPAD.

As elections are fast approaching us, we have had all these years in our elections apathy from youth, that most of them never bothered to go and register for voting, yet they are saying that they are the future of this country.

Honourable Speaker, I do not want them to call themselves or

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us to call them the future. Let them be the present because they will wait for tomorrow and tomorrow will never come. We want to call on all our youth who legitimately qualify for registration to register now and be ready for the 2009 elections.

In conclusion, we want to thank the youth of our country that they have never forgotten about June 16 Youth Day that has brought us this freedom we enjoy today. We want them to continue and celebrate this day, that this history should go down from generation to generation.

Honourable Speaker, I also take this opportunity to thank you, to motivate us, especially myself when I was still a youth. When I grew up and joined the Huhudi Youth Organisation, I grew up knowing that there is somebody called Thandi Modise. So I used to sing, it is just that I cannot sing, we used to sing "Thandi Modise, u mama wethu." So that was very encouraging to us. I thank you.

HON. SPEAKER:

Re a leboga. The Honourable Gerber. The Honourable Gerber and I are former youths.

HON. GERBER:

That is true Honourable Speaker. You invited me to speak out in a way as if I am 20 years old today, and I accept that challenge and I hope you will give me the chance to say what I want to say. I will try to speak and to translate the feelings of young Afrikaners in this country.

Honourable Speaker, we live in the year 2008, 14 years since South Africa became a democratic state. We all boast that our democracy is one of the most liberal democracies in the whole world. The very first clause of the South African Constitution reads as follows: "The Republic of South Africa is one sovereign state founded on the following values:

- (a) Human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms.
- (b) Non-racialism and non-sexism".

These are beautiful words written on paper, quoted by many politicians to impress the outside world, but what is going on in South Africa in practice? The

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University of Cape Town recently sent out a circular to potential medical students for 2009. In this circular the university makes use of racial qualifications although this apartheid act had been abolished already a few years before 1994.

There is no law in South Africa which defines who are black, who are brown, who are Indian and who are white in South Africa. This circular however says that if you want to become a medical student at the University of Cape Town, you must obtain 74% in the matric examination at the end of 2008. The racial qualification, you must be black. If however you are brown, you must obtain 78%. If you are Indian you must pass with 88% and if you are white your pass rate must be 91%.

Who are the students who are treated in this racist way? Most of them were born in 1990 after President Nelson Mandela had been released from prison. All of them, black, brown, Indian and white were about 4 years old in 1994. All of them were in grade 1 after the ANC governed the country already for 3 years.

All of them were in schools when the same curricula, but some of them will be allowed at the University of Cape Town with a pass rate of 74% whilst others with a pass rate of 90% will not be allowed only because they are white. What a shame on our democracy. I felt that I should today bring this injustice under the attention of this honourable House.

It is unbearable and the FF Plus youth of the Western Cape raised a complaint with the Human Rights Commission in this regard. They argued rightfully, that Clause 22 of the Constitution prescribes the right to choose your occupation or your profession. Furthermore, Clause 9 states that everyone is equal before the law.

In a memorandum to the Department of Education, the FF Plus youth also said, "The time has come for government to realise that it should prepare for a society based on merit, if we wish to avert a second 16 June 1976."

I think all of us who are responsible people should take this seriously. If racial discrimination

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in education was wrong in 1976, then racial discrimination in education is also wrong in 2008, and I today dare the government to speak out against this racial discrimination. If they do, we will walk a long way together. If they do not, I dare them to bring back the hated act on racial discrimination to legalise discrimination on so called brown people, Indians and white people. I thank you.

HON. SPEAKER:

Thank you. I have the honour to invite the Honourable Groenewald.

HON. GROENEWALD:

Honourable Members of the Legislature, the youth is the future of our country and that is the duty of parliament and the legislatures in South Africa to see that all the youth get proper education and training, to help them to become responsible citizens of our land, South Africa.

The ongoing violence in some of the schools in the province during exam times is definitely a big issue to read into. The burning of classrooms in Khutsong, but one of the high schools, and the stay away from exams is a big

worrying issue. The fact that children are being used as shields to make some statements by adults and to keep them away from education is not to the benefit of any community and the country.

The DA wants to know, why is there not enough trained teachers in Itsoeng? Nearly half of the year is gone and no education took place. How can anyone expect that there will be any positive results at the end of the year. If it is necessary to teach the youth in their mother tongue, the language they understand, the Education Department has a big task to inspire the learners and their parents to start reading in their own languages. Discipline in our schools are a big problem and if we want better results from our learners we must protect them from the evil in our societies, like the misuse of drugs and alcohol.

The North West National Youth Service is established to bring hope to the future of the youth. The challenge for the youth service is to see that all culture groups get involved in the activities of the youth service and let integration take place as we

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want to see it in the new South Africa. The imbizos that take place from time to time is an important mechanism to build the nation for a better future for all in the province to reach their goals.

The Youth Commission had a big task to fulfil. They must inspire the youth in all communities to get trained and get the necessary skills, to get sustainable jobs for their future. The Youth Commission must spend the budget money to help disadvantaged people to get a better life for themselves and for their families. They must also help and see that a better training get ongoing at the IDIP centres and let people be motivated in the province.

Let us, Members of the Legislature, support the activities of the youth in province. Let us be an example for the youth. Let us motivate and inspire our youth for a better future. I thank you. Ek dank u.

HON. SPEAKER:

Baie dankie Meneer. Die Agbare Lid Mnr Mahlakang.

HON. MAHLAKENG:

Thank you very much Honourable Speaker and good morning to you, and it is a bit cold.

Honourable Speaker, yesterday June 16 2008 mark the 32nd anniversary of Soweto uprising in 1976. Thus today this House saw it befitting to hold a debate on youth to commemorate the said day. I therefore thank you for allowing me a privilege to be part of the debate this morning.

We assembled under the theme entrenching our democracy, all youth to the polls, to celebrate the heroic deeds of the June 16, 1976 youth of our country in the struggle for liberation and to say thank you to the generations of young people who were at the forefront of the struggle against apartheid. I believe that this generation of young people were fighting against not just Afrikaans as a language, but were against the system of education which had as its objective the production of African people who were no less than the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

They were also fighting against cultural and the system of edu-

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cation which glorifies the history of the oppressor while at the same time trivialising the role played by Africans in the evolution of humility.

Today the challenges faced by the young people are in many ways different from those which were faced by the youth of 1976. While it was easy to make the country ungovernable during apartheid time through using petrol bombs and limpet mines, the task to build the country has however become more used and complex. It requires much more than singing slogans and toyi-toying. It requires the breed of young people who are conscious of themselves and their roles but also armed with vital knowledge of skills.

One revolutionary African intellectual Frans Fanon once said, "Every generation set itself a mission which it must either fulfil or betray." It is from that premise that I want to reflect on two challenges which the current young generation should fulfil or betray when it entrenches our democracy.

The challenges of xenophobia

and declining moral fabric amongst youth, firstly we have a problem of this xenophobic. Young people have been seen at the forefront of recent brutality of xenophobic attacks on mostly fellow Africans calling them with names, accusing them of stealing their jobs, crime, taking their women and so on. An African cannot be a foreigner in South Africa Honourable Speaker, whereas immediately after the 16th of June 1976 young people throughout the country went to exile in our neighbouring states and in many part of the African continent. We were given sanctuary and an opportunity to re-grow in those African states.

In this regard I would therefore encourage the current youth to practice internationalism and deepen their consciousness as Africans, embracing their fellow Africans and standing against xenophobic attacks. We should not have an African alien in South Africa.

Secondly Honourable Speaker, we have a challenge of declining morals amongst young people. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa pre-

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scribes the values which we must conform to build the social fabric of our society, particularly its youth, which are freedom, equality, human dignity, responsibility, accountability, respect and tolerance.

We know that in most cases if the youth are not victims of crime, they are usually the perpetrators. Many have filled up prison cells and they also made up the majority of those involved in substance abuse and are infected with HIV/AIDS. One of the reasons why we have got escalating crime in our communities is because youth themselves have provided criminals with safe markets for stolen goods like cell phones and TVs which are regarded as cheap goods in the black markets. Laws alone cannot deal with this situation.

Young people must restore the values of respect, honesty, responsibility, integrity, care and support within families and clearly demarcate the lines between right and wrong to our children. Certainly we will be making inroads in dealing with moral regeneration of our society.

In conclusion Honourable Speaker, we wish to call upon the youth of our country to come forward and occupy the forward trenches of the struggle for democracy, to intensify the offensive against ignorance, lack of skills, poverty, diseases and underdevelopment. Like their predecessors the youth of 1976, they too should rise to the occasion and help us to keep the flame of freedom and democracy burning. I thank you Honourable Speaker.

HON. SPEAKER:

Re a leboga Ntate Mahlakeng. Like all youth, various generations, the burden of ensuring a survival of every nation must be of importance. If we go through the Bible, it was not really that God sent somebody extraordinary. The honest factor is that Christ Jesus and those disciples were youth of that time and they were looking at the survival of their own people.

What people and authors afterwards chose to describe that group of young people, fighting for righteousness, good standards, morals is that we might earn. Every generation looks at its conquerors, like Africa had to

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deal with conquerors, and each conqueror must ensure that the morals and the identities, the cultures of those that they conquer disappears. That is the only way you can ensure that you contain your own, your evil one.

Throughout the ages in South Africa, youth, whether it was embodied by the Mandelas, whether it was embodied by the church at that time, whether it was the group of 1973, 1975 and finally the 1976 and 1986 groups, youth have the responsibility to try and fight very hard for their own futures and the survivals of their kind.

I think we must impress on the ability of the youth of 1976 to organise, to cascade what started in Soweto throughout South Africa, and 32 years later we must also remember the heroic youth of Langa and Gugulethu. We must not forget the youth of our own province who stood up. As the youth or former youth of the June 16 group, amongst the authoritative stamp in the memories of their people, those of us who were not here in the North West stood by, hold each other and said, "But what are we

doing about the North West."

We have approached this Honourable Member responsible for Arts, Culture and Sport for the government of the North West, like the government of Gauteng, to be part of the commemoration, the remembrances of the trail of the June 16 youth in this province.

We are hoping before this legislature rises for the last time, that there shall be a commitment towards that project, not because the youth of 1976 were extraordinary, but maybe because if we do so, we will be planting a seed in our province to our own children, that against odds, whether we were rural, poor, defenceless, we also recognised the need to stand up and be counted as the youth of South Africa.

So it is necessary that as this Legislature will begin to also look at what was happening around this province. Certainly there was youth in Klerksdorp, there was youth in Delareyville, there was youth in Rustenburg, there was youth in Potchefstroom, and as usual there was overwhelming support

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from the Zeerust area, youth fighting for recognition, fighting for that condition which the Honourable Mahlakeng says, not to be forever bonded to be hewers and drawers, but to be equal citizens of this country.

I think I agree with the Honourable Ntate Groenewald that the conditions of children and youth, and I agree with the statement made by the Honourable Mokaila, that the conditions beginning to be clear in Merafong, are conditions which are beginning to define logic.

Certainly we fought for democracy, the right to associate, the right to speech, the right of movement, the right to education, the right to good access to health, the right to shelter. We did not sacrifice our youth for the right to lawlessness. We fought for the rule of law. We fought for a good culture of human rights. We are not seeing that emerging in Merafong.

Certainly government must begin to pronounce itself more clearly about the challenges and the survival of our children and youth in Merafong. It cannot be

that when the Constitutional Court has pronounced itself, people say I am a leeway born government property and get away with it, it cannot be, not in the South Africa that has absorbed so many blood and bodies of our sons and daughters fighting for liberation. It cannot be.

I agree le Ntate Gerber that we cannot in 2008 have institutionalised racism in schools and institutions of higher learning. That we cannot support. There is a little matter there Ntate Gerber, which we must not lose sight on, and we must be certain why the University of Cape Town is doing this, which I do not support. However, there is also an issue of generations about generations of black African schools which have not had good access to maths and physics, and even biology training, which affects the marks up to now, of our children in those schools because the foundation given by the teachers are really sometimes not up to scratch. It could be that racist and as far as the University of Cape Town criteria sounds, they are thinking of an affirmative action towards the African children. I do not

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know.

If that is the position they are trying to address, one would have some understanding but certainly in this House we cannot support blatant racism. Affirmative action correctly spelt out, understood in the same way they wish people to understand, I think yes, that is very different, and maybe we should take pains to understand this criteria of this university.

Lastly, as the unlisted speaker on youth, I also wanted to say nation impresses anybody about the Jewish people than the annual track of youth, wherever they are across the globe to Massadam, because that is where when you are a Jewish youth you understand your roots, you know where you come from, you understand why you live in a certain way, you understand why you hold to certain cultures and what defines you.

We have since 1994 as South Africa said we are meeting into a nation called South Africa, national reconciliation, nation building, and sometimes I think we fail our own icon, Nelson

Mandela because in our own small corners we are failing to build a South African nation, and in that failure we are failing to bring our children together, even when they try because we still do not regard all children as our children.

We still do not hide for all children in the same way, and I think the day we define national interest, define children as part of that very important ball figure in our immediate future and invest in our children, then we will begin to celebrate Youth Day together Mme Mma Mampane. Then we will be able to stop universities from having this crazy criteria. Then I will get hurt when I see a white youth as much as get hurt when I see a black youth get hurt in the same game. Then I will call them my children. Then I will know that we are going somewhere.

With all this talk, I must thank you very much for the debate on youth and I think we must also as the Legislature, say we are very proud of what we saw happening yesterday here in Mafikeng, because in a way we have government intervention.

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Our youth were saying Africans are one. Thank you Botswana for hosting us when it was tough, with that friendly game. It was also saying we need to believe in beyond the bad. We need to be looking across facing something bright in the future.

We have exhausted our agenda for the day and I am happy to make this last announcement and it is that the business for today is concluded and that this House is adjourned. Thank you.

THE HOUSE IS ADJOURNED