



ANC TODAY

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Conversations with the
President



Special Tribunal is showing that crime does not pay

■ By **President Cyril Ramaphosa**

During the Presidential Imbizo in Mahikeng over the past weekend, several citizens raised concerns about the pace of the fight against corruption. They told me what I have heard in many other communities across the country: that the perpetrators of such acts are known, not least because they flaunt the proceeds of their crimes.

But the arm of the law is long. Those who have stolen from

the state may believe they have gotten away with it. But their deeds will eventually catch up with them, whoever they are, and whatever position they may hold.

They will learn that crime does not pay.

In this regard, one of our most effective weapons in the fight against corruption and state capture is the Special Tribunal of the Special Investigating Unit (SIU), which I established in 2019.

It adjudicates on matters

that the SIU institutes for civil litigation after it has concluded its investigations. The Special Tribunal was set up to speed up litigation. This approach has made it possible for public funds and state assets lost to corrupt acts to be recovered faster, avoiding delays in the high courts, where the SIU has to wait its turn together with other litigants.

The SIU can request preservation orders and the freezing of assets to prevent further losses to the State. This

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is important when considering that perpetrators who are under suspicion often go to great lengths to move around, hide or dispose of proceeds of corruption.

There can be no doubt the Special Tribunal has been a game changer. Since its establishment, the Tribunal has recovered around R8.6 billion from unlawful contracts.

For any fight against corruption to be deemed effective, it is not sufficient that perpetrators are prosecuted. The proceeds of their crimes must be recovered. This money belongs to citizens and should be used to meet their needs.

Last week, the Special Tribunal ordered two construction companies to return the profits they earned from R40 million in contracts to erect the Beit Bridge border fence. This followed an investigation by the SIU that uncovered a number of irregularities, including a pre-payment to the companies by

the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.

Over the past few weeks alone, the Tribunal has reviewed and set aside more than R100 million worth of irregular and unlawful contracts arising from COVID-related procurement.

The Special Tribunal has also been successful in getting back money from senior executives in state-owned enterprises who conducted irregular business activities. For example, last year a former Transnet executive was ordered to pay R26 million he received as a shareholder of a firm of consulting engineers contracted to Transnet while he was a full-time employee.

The SIU has in a number of cases approached the Tribunal to delay the payment of pension benefits, pending the outcome of its investigations, to public servants implicated in financial irregularities or fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

The cases before the Special Tribunal show that much

work still needs to be done to strengthen governance and management across all arms of the state. They point to serious lapses on the part of accounting officers and failures to adhere to laws and regulations governing procurement

I have said before that winning the war on corruption will be difficult, and that it will take time to unravel the vast webs of patronage that had become entrenched.

I have also maintained that we must fight private sector corruption with equal vigour, because for every public sector employee willing to be bribed, there is a business person willing to pay a bribe.

These corrupt relationships have eroded the capacity of the state to deliver on its mandate. They have set back the state's efforts to provide decent healthcare, to deliver clean water, and to ensure a consistent supply of power to communities and businesses.

But, as the Special Tribunal has demonstrated, we are steadily turning the tide. Not only are perpetrators being arrested and taken to court; they are also having to forfeit the proceeds of their crimes.

There is still a long way to go, and there is a huge amount of stolen public funds that still need to be recovered. But the SIU and the Special Tribunal have made a good start, and I am confident of many more successes in the months and years ahead ■

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Human Rights are not for granted

Dear Mr President

Barely a week ago, we passed a milestone of two years since our country entered a state of disaster management.

Fellow South Africans will remember the reasons that brought us here as the whole world faced a then little known health emergency.

The Coronavirus which would later be christened COVID-19 presumably originated in Wuhan province of China towards the end of 2019.

Back then, many South Africans did not suspect that the virus would arrive on our shores a few months later. The State of the Nation of 2020 as well as the budget of February of the same year happened under normal circumstances. When Patient Zero arrived bearing the virus on 05 March 2020, the government, guided by scientists and other experts, had to make hard and unprecedented decisions. The World Health Organisation (WHO) proclaimed the virus a global pandemic and cautioned countries to reduce, and in some instances, restrain the movement of people. This was done to curb the transmission of infections when it became clear that the virus was airborne and transmitted by normal human



Comrade Pule Mabe

movement.

Our early lockdown was meant to allow our healthcare systems to prepare for a spike in infections which would inevitably come.

As the virus spread and new cases rose, it became clearer that the lockdown would be extended. The novelty of this pandemic meant that there would be new information on a daily basis concerning its trajectory.

The lockdown brought the economy to a bear halt and normal human movement to a standstill.

Mr President, the naysayers were proven wrong when the number of deaths increased as a result of infections.

Those who insisted on holding gatherings in defiance of our

laws learnt the hard way, and in some instances tragic lessons when they succumbed to the wrath of the Coronavirus.

The new normal forced us to unlearn old habits and avoid needless contact with fellow human beings.

Kissing, hugging, shaking of hands were thrown out of the window to avoid infecting those we love.

For the first time in our history, mask wearing became mandatory for all citizens.

Today Mr President, it's been two years since we've lived under these strange times.

The arrival of vaccines early last year brought some hope that we would soon be able to resume normality in the near future.

There is no doubt that the vaccines are able to shield most of those who get infected from requiring hospitalisation as a result of its severity.

For that we are thankful that millions of our people heeded the call to take their jabs in the face of fierce opposition by the naysayers.

Herd immunity was touted as the Holy Grail that would allow the country to reset.

That moment is now upon us even as the virus continues to rage albeit minus its venom which felled many as it mutated

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and remade itself in variants that proved intractable.

So, Mr President, as we celebrate Human Rights on Monday and the losses we suffered in the last two years when our movement was restricted, it will be an opportune moment to appreciate the Bill of Rights of our Constitution which were only heralded in 1996.

That democracy is alive and well in our country is undeniable as those who lived under the oppressive apartheid hegemony will attest.

Although many take those freedoms and rights for granted, it is a fact that we are up there in top among the world's democracies.

This was demonstrated when the country managed to hold local government elections last November even as pundits demanded their postponement.

The country has suffered waves of the Coronavirus, which placed a toll on all of us as restrictions were relaxed and tightened as per the trajectory of the virus.

However, even as we seesawed through the pandemic, human rights trumped and there was doubt that we veered from those hard earned freedoms and rights.

Under the leadership of the ANC, history would show that the government rose to the occasion to shield our citizens from the worst excesses of the pandemic.

The balancing act which prioritised lives above other discomforts bears testimony that we have a government that cares.



Historians will have a field day when they reflect on how we handled the state of disaster because hindsight is not a science.

Most countries that ignored science suffered greatly. The United States of America, under its former President Donald Trump is one example of the devastation caused by failure to be guided by science.

These lessons came at huge cost to human life as many people died needlessly.

As we prepare to return to normality when the state of disaster management is lifted, we would do well to learn those lessons because there will be other disasters ahead, as science has confirmed.

Our healthcare system was forced to expedite its response in the face of disaster. Our march towards the Fourth Industrial Revolution was brought forward by several years when digital technologies took centre stage.

Today, connectivity has ceased to be a luxury but a necessity to navigate the

demands of modern society.

It is in that spirit that the recent announcement was made that the government would grant every household 50 Gigabyte.

This demonstrates that the government takes the advancement of the people seriously.

In this sense, connectivity ought to take its place among other human rights such as water.

The ANC played a leading role in codifying our human rights in the early 1990s.

It will serve our people well to remember that many of our people lost their lives in order for us to enjoy these human rights.

Therefore, human rights must not for granted.

Happy Human Rights Day to all our people.

Amandla!

Yours sincerely

Pule Mabe
National Spokesperson and
Head of the Department of
Information and Publicity

Ukraine: a victim of local Neo-Nazism and US imperialism

■ By **Dr Vyacheslav (Slava) Tetekin***

A synopsis In March 2015 at the initiative of Russia (with the participation of Germany and France) the Minsk agreements were signed, which provided for autonomous status of the LPR-DPR within Ukraine. However, Kiev regime evaded their implementation. Kiev was preparing to crush the LPR-DPR by force. The US, UK and other NATO members provided training for the Ukrainian army, constructed over 30 major military installation in Ukraine.

It was recently discovered that Americans created 30 biological laboratories to do research on cholera, the plague and other deadly diseases. They also studied the ability of birds to transmit deadly virus including Coronavirus over national borders. It is a major international scandal. The US laboratories in Ukraine were clearly developing biological weapons in gross violation of the 1972 International Convention banning all the research in biological warfare. At the same time, Ukraine with its four nuclear power stations and significant scientific-technical potential is able to construct an A-bomb. This intention was publically declared by



president Zelenski. If one adds to it a danger of deployment in Ukraine of US cruise missiles, it becomes clear that the situation in Ukraine increasingly threatened Russia's security.

In December 2021 Russia proposed to the United States to talk about non-expansion of NATO. In fact after the destruction of the Soviet Union and dissolution of the socialist block's Warsaw Pact, the reason for existence of NATO disappeared. However NATO not only stayed but continued to expand to former Eastern European allies of the USSR and to former Soviet republics, bringing NATO troops right to the Russian borders. Russia made it clear that incorporating Ukraine into NATO was a red

line that Moscow would not countenance.

The US and NATO ignored the proposal. In January 2022 Russia warned that it would be forced to take additional measures to protect its security. At the same time it became known that Ukraine had concentrated 150,000 servicemen and Nazi battalions in Donbass. Kiev was preparing to regain control over Donbass through war this March. On February 22, President Putin announced the recognition of the independence of the LPR-DPR. On February 24 the Russian Armed Forces operation began.

Russia is not going to occupy Ukraine. The purpose of the operation is the liberation of

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Ukraine from the Nazis and its neutrality (refusal to join NATO). The tactics of the Russian troops is, while attacking military facilities, to minimize the casualties among civilian population, to avoid destruction of civilian infrastructure. A number of Ukrainian soldiers are ethnic Russians and a number of Russian army is of Ukrainian origin. We are brotherly people. We will continue to live together. However, the Bandera Nazi apply the most disgusting tactics of the German fascists, using civilians and their houses as human shields. They install artillery and tanks in residential areas, forbid citizens to leave war zones, turning hundreds of thousands of people into hostages.

This nefarious Nazi tactic is not condemned in the West. The United States, their EU allies and Ukrainian stooges through global media controlled by them (only "Russia Today" resists), are waging an information war. They are using lies and slanders, faked pictures and videos about atrocities allegedly committed by Russian soldiers, about shelling of kindergartens

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and maternity houses. It is a giant global weapon of mass destruction conveniently used by the Western imperialism against their political enemies. It is akin to lies they spread for decades about the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe. Same thing.

The United States hits not only Russia but also Europe. The NATO war against Yugoslavia in 1999 was a means of destabilising the European Union. Today the US main goal is to prevent Russian gas supplies via the Nord Stream-2 pipeline, forcing

Europe to buy more expensive American liquefied gas, sharply weakening Germany and other EU economies. The volume of trade between Russia and the EU is 260 billion dollars a year. With the US - 23 billion USD. 10 times less. Therefore, the sanctions imposed at the request of the United States destroy, first of all, European economy. The events in Ukraine are yet another American war for control of the world.

In the mean time the claims about global boycott of Russia are false. BRICS countries (Brazil, India, China and South Africa) constituting 43% of the world population do not support sanctions. China is the 1st and India – 3d biggest economies of the world. Sanctions were not supported by Asia (excluding Japan and South Korea with their US military bases), by the Middle East, by the largest countries of Latin America and majority of African states.

For 30 years I have been one of the most active critics of domestic and foreign policy of the Russian elite. In its class character, the oligarchic-bureaucratic ruling group in Russia is not much different from their counterparts in Ukraine (except without fascism and full US control). However, in those rare cases when the leaders of Russia pursue a line that meets the historical interests of the country and the Russian people, we can hardly reject this line simply because we strongly disagree with all other components of their domestic and foreign policy.

The struggle in Ukraine is the

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struggle for world peace which would be strengthened once Ukraine becomes a neutral state. The eradication of new vestiges of Nazism, the termination of biological weapons research and prevention of A-bomb in Ukraine is in the interests of the whole world. Russia, more than any other country is interested in the wellbeing and friendship of the Ukrainian people. I am sure that we shall bypass this period of unnatural Russofobia in Ukraine and recreate the brotherly relations to build at a later stage a united, powerful and prosperous country based on the historic experience of the USSR.

I have long argued that sanctions will be beneficial for Russia liberating it from the economic dependence on the West. The Russian government is already taking steps in this direction. The task of the Left is to vigorously encourage the authorities to change not only foreign policy, but also the socio-economic course, detrimental to the interests of the people. We want the state leadership not in words but in deeds to uphold the principles of democracy. You cannot fight Fascism in a neighboring country without getting unity of the people. And this can only be done when the government is based on the real democracy for which Russian Communists have been fighting since the counterrevolutionary coup in 1991 and for which we shall keep fighting until Victory■

***Dr. Vyacheslav (Slava) Tetekin is Member of CC of CPRF and was Deputy of the Russian State Duma (2011-2016**



Human rights are rights that everyone should have simply because they are human. In 1948, the United Nations defined 30 articles of human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It established universal human rights on the basis of humanity, freedom, justice, and peace.

South Africa has included indivisible human rights in our own Bill of Rights, Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The articles of our Constitution can only be changed by a two-thirds majority in Parliament, which means it is difficult for anyone, including the government, to take away the basic rights of a citizen.

The Bill of Rights preserved in our Constitution is the cornerstone of our constitutional and representative democracy. The Constitution as our supreme law means that no laws may be passed that goes against it. The Bill of Rights also comprehensively addresses South Africa's history of oppression, colonialism, slavery, racism and sexism and other forms of human violations. The Bill of Rights embeds the rights of all people in our country in an enduring affirmation of the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom■

Material stories...

■ By **Cde Ruby Marks***

ne of the things that fascinates me about West Africa, is the many colorful wraps that women and men wear with such pride. Their pride fills me with some misgivings, because I recall the origin of these colourful squares of material that swaddles sleeping babies on the backs of their mothers, that is worn by market women as they sell their wares, or saved 'in the bottom drawer' for special occasions, or given as dowries to brides to be, or worn by refugees as they walk for miles....

Everytime I see these wrappers in a crowded market place on women and men and boys and girls carrying water or produce on their heads I am reminded of it's colonial origins. And for the most part, the brightness of those patterns with their abandonment of colours just reminds me of.... well....poverty. It always feel as if the more strident the colours, the louder is the defiance that shouts, and yet remains silent. For now.

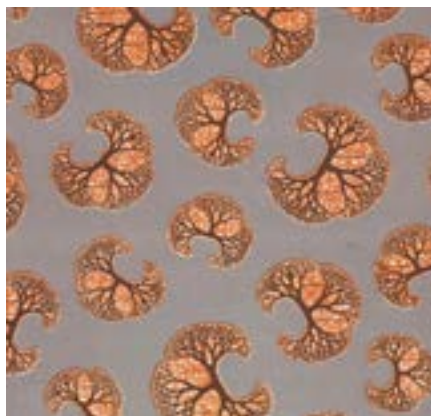
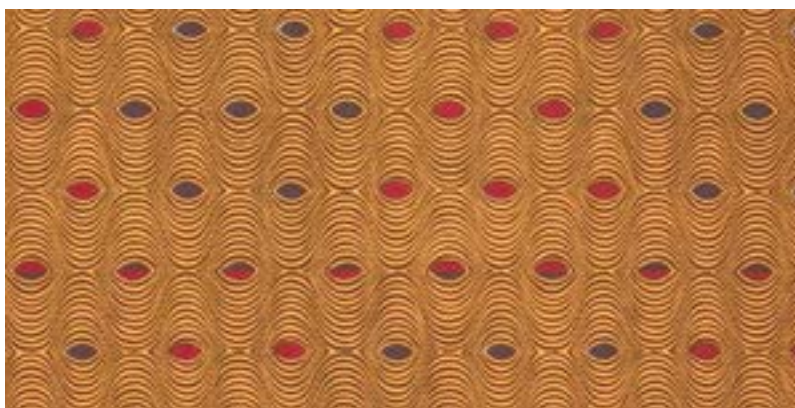
Of course, the Dutch still holds the monopoly on so-called African print since they first saw an opportunity to make money when they encountered Indonesian batik print in that former colony of theirs-that

experiment didn't work too well, and they quickly moved onto designs and printing styles that have the holding company in The Netherlands, Vlisco, make a whopping and in excess of 300 million euros per year in exports to our continent! This means the colonial ties that binds have found new pathways-this time, through the designing and printing of material that from the 18th century was conceptualised by people who 'imagined' us, and what might sell with us. And now it has become synonymous with 'African' design, and an 'African' aesthetic.

Over time, women began to weave their own stories about the designs-for example, I still have a print that is called 'mama-benza', with the Mercedes Benz logo printed all over it-a market woman in The Gambia sold it to me, saying

that it's a print to show that you are ambitious and have plans to better your life, and it is also a print that female Vlisco vendors wear with the hope that selling the material will make them rich.

Another print is called Nkrumah's Pencil, referring to the sharp and strong speeches that Ghana's late President used to make. And then there are those pieces with a stern life lesson- a series of household items are shown, reminding the wearer not to get married empty handed. Another is called Rolls Royce, again, reflecting the hope for future wealth for the wearer. Another popular print is that of an opened cage with a bird flying out of it-it's worn as a warning to straying husbands that if you can fly, then so can I. A popular one after the passing of Koffi Annan shows a small cluster of trees in the form of



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a brain-that one is called 'Koffi Annan's brain'.

So many of these prints have been reimagined by women across the continent, and reappropriated and imbued with new meanings. For the most part, though, these wrappers tell stories of hope and survival and resilience. And for me it's a demonstration of a subtle and sly subversion of the original patronising intention to simply make profits off the back of our people. And that subversion can be seen in the way the material have been re-appropriated in ways that was surely never intended or foreseen by the holding company so far away from our shores. These stories that women assign to these wrappers also reflect political belief, as when it is used with the image of a politician (mostly men), and serves as an early warning message that helps us to read the signs of the time. Taking the time to read these signs give us a sense of the prevailing mood, whether it be one of despair or of hope. For example, the style of pants and top that most men and boys wear in Benin is called a "Jonothan Goodluck" after the style favoured by former President Goodluck of Nigeria gives one indication of social approval and acceptance. So material stories matter.

Unfortunately, though, it is still not owned and controlled by Africans. In fact, Vlisco now have local subsidiaries like Woodin across several countries in West Africa to make local distribution easier, but still exports for our consumption.

So local designers struggle to challenge this monopoly, which is not easy to break because of the massive influx of cheaper Asian imports, and of course that consumer habits are hard to break. And of course, as is the case in Benin, who is the largest cotton producer in West Africa—well, 95% of the exports are re-imported as finished products, so there's no local beneficiation.

The so-called "African lace", so prized and beloved in Nigeria is another case in point. But of course the backstory of this so-called African lace is just as enmeshed in colonial history and the search of the West for new markets. Originally from Austria and Switzerland, this cloth quickly became the material of choice for weddings and grand occasions—and also a sign of wealth and privilege. And now an entire branch of the textile industry in those two countries are dependent on these exports to West Africa, and in particular Nigeria, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal.

Of course, the Nigerian government became quite concerned about the way in which these imports strangled the local textile industry, and back in the 70's General Obasanjo embarked on "Indigenization Decrees" to ban the import of industrial embroidery textiles. But exporters found a way, and simply used neighbouring countries like Benin where the lace was made available for locals and those willing to take the risk to get it into Nigeria. Later still the oil boom had its own impact, with those

who benefitted indulging in the excess and conspicuous consumption described by Wole Soyinka in his novel 'Wonyosi Bonfire'. By then, expensive Swarovski crystal was added to the lace, and frequently adorned with money notes to the brides wearing these elaborate garments.

Of course, then oil prices dropped, and the naira was devalued, which also affected the industry. But as the economy recovered, so did the industry, and today the trade of this lace is almost solely in the hands of Nigerian woman. But, the highly priced lace from Austria is still the favorite, even though there are many local versions. But those who want exclusivity prefers the so-called original 'African lace' from Austria and Switzerland. Such irony....I'm not sure how convincing I find the argument of African re-appropriation as a way of coming to terms when we have such richness in African design here.

Clearly this is an issue that requires us to look beyond the surface, so that we can understand the way in which colonialism still weaves new patterns that we must question, and challenge us to focus sharply on local production and beneficiation ■

Ruby Marks is an experienced diplomat, feminist, Pan African, internationalist, born and raised in Cape Town, and currently serves as South African ambassador to Benin

Firm resolve to strengthen **Pan African - Palestine** **Solidarity Network**

Communiqué of the first strategic meeting of the Pan-African Network of Solidarity with Palestine March 12, 2022

The Pan African Palestine Solidarity Network (PASN) concluded its first strategy meeting and conference in Dakar, Senegal, hosted by Amnesty International Senegal. Activists from 21 African countries gathered in a historic gathering to deliberate, reflect and build a continent-wide solidarity movement with the Palestinian people. After two days of rich discussions, our commitment to the Palestinian struggle was reaffirmed in a spirit of unity and camaraderie.

We were inspired by first-hand accounts from leading Palestinian activists of the resilience of the Palestinian people and their resistance, and by their call for the international community to call out Israel's apartheid regime and exert the greatest pressure on the Israeli apartheid state through boycotts, sanctions, and for its effective isolation, until the Palestinian people



are victorious in the struggle for their national rights and liberation (return of refugees, end of apartheid and colonial occupation).

We welcome Amnesty International's recent report, which corroborates previous reports by numerous Palestinian, Israeli and international human rights organizations, as well as UN structures and prominent figures, all of which provide

evidence that exposes Israel as guilty of the crime of apartheid against the Palestinian people. This is seven decades of occupation during which Israel's policies of apartheid and colonialism have continuously brutalised the Palestinian people.

The meeting discussed solidarity with Palestine in Africa, and deliberated on the penetration of Israeli apartheid

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on the continent, which is reflected in the shameful accreditation of Israel as an observer to the African Union in July 2021.

This follows increasing military cooperation between Israel and some African regimes whose arms purchases finance Israel's genocidal practices against Palestinians and fuel repression and wars in Africa. Israeli sales of military hardware and surveillance and security technologies such as Pegasus spyware to various African governments undermine democracy and the rights of the people of our continent.

Israel attempts to whitewash its apartheid crimes by selling irrigation equipment and agricultural technology to African countries. In fact, these projects are not sustainable and are destructive to local communities.

We also discussed the disturbing influence of Christian Zionism in Africa, which seeks to provide theological justification for Israel's apartheid crimes.

Delegates resolved to strengthen the Pan-African Palestine Solidarity Network (PASN) by mobilising all sectors of society on our continent to build a militant campaign for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) and to ensure that Africa becomes an apartheid-free zone. We commit ourselves to countering Israel's 'hasbara' (state propaganda) machinery and its exploitation of theories of Christian Zionism to justify its apartheid and colonisation practices.

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convinced that
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We demand that our governments, the Regional Economic Communities and the African Union

- Revoke Israel's accreditation to the AU;
- Recognise Israel as an apartheid state and press the UN to investigate Israel's apartheid practices and reactivate its anti-apartheid mechanisms;
- Immediately end the purchase of all Israeli military and surveillance technology;
- End agro-industrial and water projects with Israeli companies;
- End diplomatic relations with Israel;

And thus pave the way for Israel's isolation from the world, just as apartheid South Africa was isolated.

From all corners of our vast continent - from Botswana, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the delegates who gathered in Dakar are united in revolutionary solidarity with the Palestinian people.

We are convinced that we Africans can never enjoy the fruits of our liberation until the Palestinian people are also liberated from racism, apartheid and Israel's colonial occupation. We will strengthen our network and mobilise all the peoples of our continent, especially women and youth, to strengthen our solidarity with the just struggles and resistance of the Palestinian people■

Contextualising the problems afflicting the ANC today

■ By **Ngoako Ramatlhodi**

This is Part 2 of a perspective from the article: Contextualising the problems afflicting the ANC today. Part 1 was published in our last edition of ANC Today 11 March 2022.

Challenges of mass recruitment: Post the unbanning, the ANC went on a massive recruitment campaign without initiation and guidance of new members through political education, and without evaluating each initiate as to his/her suitability to be a member and to occupy leadership positions in the branches and other levels of the movement. A liberation movement worth its salt would not have committed such an error.

Interestingly, this was not forgotten when it came to deployments into government positions, which suggests that failure to create a structure similar to the deployment committee to deal with the question of new members might have been a commission and not just an omission. In



which case, this would speak to the abandonment of the ideological posture, where political education is reduced to the work of a sub-committee of the NEC instead of it being the work of the entire movement undertaken by members who have undergone the initiation process and those still being mentored.

The introduction of the political initiation is being suggested as

part of the initiatives to address the subjective weaknesses tearing our organisation apart. This body should be composed of tried and tested cadres who should recruit to its ranks members of the ANC earmarked for intensive political education and ideological reorientation. These new recruits must become full members of the political initiation structure upon completion of tasks, as would be tabulated in the training programme.

Chief amongst these being the code of behaviour of members in relation to the following: their interaction with the whole movement, the society at large and their behaviour once deployed to leadership positions, particularly in government. Leadership positions remain open to all ANC members. In fact, membership of the political underground

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should not entitle anyone to a position of leadership in the ANC or in government. Such a member shall earn their position in the same way as any other member of the ANC. Leadership positions should not be reserved for members of the political underground. The Movement as a whole, includes the ANC, SACP, COSATU, SANCO and other organs of the mass democratic movement. The code of the political initiation should prohibit its members from exposing such membership to those not recruited to join. Primary compliance must be determined by the observance of this rule.

The debate on the two centers of power:

This debate is as old as our democracy and it was occasioned by the situation where the ANC became a liberation movement in government. The perspective that won the day in the past was that in order to have cohesion in all matters political and administrative, the President of the ANC had to be the Head of the State, the Chairperson of the Province had to be the Premier and so it cascades down.

Experience of the past twenty seven years has exposed the weakness of this system in that it gave too much power to individuals who became too big for the organisation. We have witnessed with horror and dismay the ugly consequences of the concentration of power in individuals with very little internal accountability. In time,



**South Africa
being such
a colony as
described in
my problem
statement.**



it has become clear that the separation of the position of the President of the ANC from the President of the country is something we should give serious thought to. This is the option favoured by the writer.

The system, without internal checks and balances such as we have, has proven to be a total failure in terms of delivering on the goals of the National Democratic Revolution. The country needs a strong ANC, able to reign in its members and employees from doing as they wish in positions of leadership. In order to build such a strong ANC, we need a strong team of full timers at head quarters, led by the President, and the SG. Their job will be to reconstruct and redirect the ANC into a liberation movement it proclaims to be; ideologically, organisationally and in line with our revolutionary doctrines, ethos and discipline so as to

undo the damage visited upon the ANC, when we allowed colonialism of a special type to reform us instead of us destroying it.

We need a new way, which is a movement away from the reformed and corrupt ANC, as represented by many of its leaders who fell prey to poisonous venom injected by the ugly tentacles of the socio-economic relations of colonialism of a special type that remains strong and robust. We cannot renew the ANC in its current form. We must reconstruct it in order to restore its ability to eradicate the apartheid social relations. Once this is accomplished, the ANC having achieved the objectives of the NDR, our struggle will have been vindicated.

The observations made in my 2011 article remain relevant to this day. However, new developments have come to the fore, which requires serious attention. Since then, the role of a transformed and independent judiciary, the chapter nine institutions, and elements of civil society have proven to be a bulwark against primitive accumulation methods adopted by some members of the ANC, who sought to join the lofty heights, enjoyed by the ruling class of a colony of a special type that the ANC government is presiding over - South Africa being such a colony as described in my problem statement. The primitive accumulation found expression in the piranha-like, feeding on state resources at the expense of the victims of colonialism of a special type ■

COEGA Advances Socioeconomic Development amid the Covid-19 pandemic

The Coega Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is one of the leading SEZs on the continent both as a domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) destination. The Coega Development Corporation (CDC), which manages and operates the Coega SEZ, has seen a resurgence of investors following the outbreak of the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) and relaxation of the varying lockdown levels.

“We are encouraged by the work we’ve seen in the past couple of months. There are clear signs that we are turning the corner for the better,” says Dr Ayanda Vilakazi, CDC Unit Head of Marketing and Communications.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused massive disruptions to the flow of FDI, including the fact that investors are looking for markets that will ease disruptions in their production chains, environments that are swift to implement measures to stimulate economic recovery



and growth and provide policy certainty amid a global challenge. SEZs seek to leverage the potential of their locations and infrastructure in providing a conducive environment for these linkages to take place.

In a study by the World Bank titled Special Economic Zones in Africa, it highlights the potential of SEZs to contribute to improving Africa’s competitiveness and its integration with the global economy and how SEZs could

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help to create jobs and raise incomes.

COEGA'S 5 PROJECTS TO WATCH

Consistent with the vision of the CDC to become the leading catalyst for championing of socio-economic development, the Coega SEZ, would by the end of 2021 have operationalised five investor facilities amounting to R606- million worth of private investment. The investors that will be coming online include TransMerch Africa (R37-million), APLI (R180-million), Seraphim (R362- million), DHL (R20-million), and Cochrane (R10-million).

TransMerch Africa

Multi-user tenant, TransMerch Africa, is in Zone 3 of the Coega SEZ and was expected to become operational in December 2021. The manufacturer of chemicals and products for supply to the automotive industry is expected to create 15 jobs.

African Port Logistics and Infrastructure (APLI)

African Port Logistics and Infrastructure (APLI), which develops fruit, fruit cold storage facilities and a container depot, is in Zone 1 of the Coega SEZ and came online in June of last year. During construction, APLI created more than 720 jobs and is expected to create a total of 228 operational jobs when fully operational. APLI – The fruit packaging facility, fruit cold storage, and a container depot has seen the creation of over 720 jobs during construction.



The SEZs, such as Coega, are a catalyst for employment, transformation, socio-economic development, and industry growth.

**Seraphim**

Seraphim, located in Zone 3 of the Coega SEZ was expected to be ready for commissioning towards the end of last year. The Seraphim facility will produce Solar photovoltaic cells and during construction it created more than 81 jobs. When fully operational, the company is expected to create over 324 operational jobs. Seraphim – Located in Zone 3 of the Coega SEZ will manufacture Solar photovoltaic cells.

DHL

SEZs play a critical role in the logistics sector; another investor that will be coming online is

DHL. The company recently completed the construction of its facility in Zone 1 of the Coega SEZ. The construction of the facility has seen over 260 people being employed and is earmarked to create a large compliment of local employees when fully operational.

DHL – The development of a warehouse and office facilities. The construction phase of this R20-million project has been completed.

Cochrane

Cochrane, located in the multi-user facility in Zone 3 of the Coega SEZ, is a storage and fencing solution and related products that became operational in April of last year.

Currently, the investor has created seven operational jobs thus far.

Cochrane – is a R10-million investment which produces fencing solutions and related products.

IN CONCLUSION

The SEZs, such as Coega, are a catalyst for employment, transformation, socio-economic development, and industry growth. Therefore, working together with our valuable investors and stakeholders, in general, we can advance the socio-economic development of the country and then fast-track sustainable inclusive growth in line with the country's Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan■

"First published in Business Update, Issue 22"

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

19 - 24 March

Sources: SA History Online,
O'Malley Archives and The Africa
Factbook (2020)

19 March 1998

First black cricketer to represent SA in a test match

Makhaya Ntini becomes the first black cricketer to represent South Africa in a test match, played at Newlands, Cape Town.

19 March 1999

Gadaffi sets date to hand over Lockerby suspects



Libya, led by Brother Leader Gaddafi sets a date to hand over the two Lockerbie suspects, in a letter to the UN Secretary General by 6 April 1999. The date is confirmed in a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan. This followed engagements on the issue by President Nelson Mandela.

20 March 1953

First Mountain Zebra born in Cradock Mountain Zebra Park

The Mountain Zebra is an endangered species native to South Western Angola, Namibia, and South Africa. It is boldly striped in black and white or brown and white with a white underbelly and no two individuals look alike. Due to overhunting, the Mountain Zebra population came close to extinction, with only 100 remaining in the 1930s. The Mountain Zebra Park near Cradock, Eastern Cape was established, and on 20 March 1953 the first foal was born. This success has continued until today with the Mountain Zebra population now standing at 9 000 mature individuals, though it is still regarded as an endangered animal.

20 March 1960

The Pondoland Revolts starts

The Pondo people fiercely resisted the rise of the colonisers and their attempts to reshape and re-engineer Pondoland and to co-opt their Chiefs. Violence erupted around issues such as Chiefs who collaborated with the Apartheid state, the land reclamation programme, the Bantu Authorities system and spontaneous revolts against further imposition into the Pondo people's life. The specific protests which started

in the district of Bizana arose from the rejection of the tribal authorities and self-government of Transkei, initiated by the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951. Between August and October 1961, 30 Pondo people were sentenced to death for their participation in the revolt. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) heard details of these events and decided that the remains of the twenty-three men that had been executed in Pretoria and buried in a Mamelodi cemetery, were to be exhumed and returned to Pondoland for reburial. Govan Mbeki wrote a book about these events, *The Peasants Revolt* (1964).

20 March 1993

Passing of renowned artist Gerald Sekoto



On this day, eminent artist and musician Gerard Sekoto (80) died in Paris. He was the pioneer of urban black art and social realism, and his paintings today rank amongst the top ten most expensive works of art in the country. Sekoto was also an accomplished pianist and composer of over 29 songs.

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY**21 March 1903****JB Marks born**

John Beaver (JB) Marks, teacher, trade unionist and political activist was born in Ventersdorp, Transvaal (now North West Province) on 21 March 1903. He was the seventh child of an African railway worker, John Thelelwa Marks, and Betty Esau, who was of White descent. He joined the ANC and became president of its Transvaal branch. In 1928 he was recruited to the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA) by Brian Bunting, was elected to its Central Committee in 1932, and eventually became its Chairperson. He was also active in the labour movement, elected as President of the African Mineworkers Union in 1942. JB Marks was one of the leaders of the Defiance campaign, was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, listed as a co-conspirator in the Rivonia trial and asked by the ANC NEC to leave to help establish the movement in exile, where he served as ANC Treasurer General. He died on 1 August 1972 after a severe illness, and was buried in Russia. His remains were repatriated and reburied in Ventersdorp in 2015.

21 March 1961**Sharpeville and Uitenhage Massacres**

During peaceful anti-pass law protests, organised by the PAC, protesters were gunned down by the apartheid government in Sharpeville, with 69 people killed. The massacre became a tipping point in South African



history, and in the aftermath liberation movements launched armed struggle.

21 March 1975**Inkatha National Cultural Liberation Movement formed**

The Inkatha National Cultural Liberation Movement was founded on 21 March 1975 at KwaNzimela, in Northern KwaZulu. Inkatha emerged, along with the Black Consciousness Movement, to fill the vacuum in Black politics caused by the banning of the African National Congress (ANC) and Pan Africanist Congress (PAC). It was the precursor to the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

21 March 1985**Funeral goes shot on 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre**

On this day, residents from Uitenhage attended a funeral of one of six residence killed by apartheid police the week before. On the way from the graveyard to the house of the resident in Langa, the police blocked attendees with armoured vehicles and opened fire, killing 35 people and injuring 27 others. Ironically, this day was also the 25th commemoration of the Sharpeville massacre.

21 March 1996**SA Human Rights Commission sworn in**

Parliament established the Human Rights Commission to promote and protect human rights. It is empowered to investigate violations and advise government on implementation of human rights. On 21 March 1996, Human rights day, members of the Human Rights Commission were sworn in. Dr. Barney Pityana was its Chairman and Ms Shirley Mabusela deputy chairperson. Other members of this first SAHRC include Dr. Max Coleman, Rhoda Kadalie, Helen Suzman, Brigalia Bam, Adv C De Jager, Anne Routier.

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY**22 March 1945****Arab League formed**

The Arab League was formed by Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Yemen, with the objectives to promote economic growth in the region, resolve disputes between members, and coordinate political aims. The Arab League formed a common market in 1965, and by 1999 Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, Syria, and Yemen were members; the dream of a full common market was never reached, but over time reduced customs duties and taxes amongst member countries. The 22 Members states of the Arab League as of 2018 are Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

22 March 1961**Nkrumah calls for sanctions against Apartheid South Africa**

in the aftermath of the Sharpeville massacre, Kwame Nkrumah, president of Ghana and one of the founders of the

Organisation of African Unity (OAU) calls for the 'total political and economic sanctions' against apartheid South Africa.

22 March 1985**Treaty to Protect the Ozone Layer signed**

The ozone layer protects the earth from excessive ultraviolet radiation which could cause mutations and damage in human, animal and plant cells. In 1974 scientists published their first scientific hypotheses that chemicals, particularly chlorofluorocarbon gases (CFC), could remain trapped in the stratosphere for decades or even centuries, release chlorine and thus break down the ozone layer. The Vienna convention signed on 22 March 1985 is a multilateral environmental agreement in which "states agree to cooperate in the relevant research and scientific assessment of the ozone problem, to exchange information and to adopt appropriate measures to prevent activities that harm the ozone layer." This treaty is seen as one of the successes of multilateral cooperation, leading to drastic reduction in the production of CFC gasses.

23 March 1960**Robert Sobukwe and others charged after anti-pass protests**

PAC president, Robert Sobukwe, PAV national secretary, Kitchener Leballo and eleven others charged with incitement to riot, following anti-pass protests.

23 March 1984**Dorothy Nyembe released from prison**

Dorothy Nyembe, a leader of the Cato Manor protests was released from prison. She went on to become one of the leaders of the Natal Organisation of Women (NOW), an affiliate of the United Democratic Front (UDF). Before her imprisonment, she was a founder of the ANC Women's League in Cato Manor in 1954, led the Natal contingent of women to the 1956 Women's March to the Union Buildings, became ANCWL Natal President in 1959 where she led the League in the potato boycott against poor treatment of prisoners on farms. Dorothy Nyembe was amongst

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

the first Umkhonto we Sizwe recruits in 1961. Her release on 23 March 1984 came after sentenced to 15 years in prison for harboring Umkhonto we Sizwe members. After the first democratic elections of 1994, she was one of the pioneer Members of Parliament and one of the founding mothers and fathers of the South African democratic constitution. Mam Nyembe passed on in 1998.

23 March 1988**Battle of Cuito Guenavalle ends**

The Battle of Cuito Guenavalle, which saw on Angolan soil the epic battle between the South African apartheid forces, which backed UNITA, and the Angolan government forces, supported by the Cubans with over 300,000 troops, ended on this day in March 1988 in defeat for the Boers. The battle is regarded as the second largest battle after the World Wars, and part of the apartheid government's Border Wars started in 1966, for which it conscripted white South Africans. The defeat of the South African Defence Force marked a turning point, forcing the apartheid regime to sign the Angolan peace accords in 1988.

23 March 1991**SAFA founded**

The South African Football Association (SAFA) was founded on 8 December 1991 after a long period of racial segregation. AFA's inaugural conference in Johannesburg was chaired by Interim

Chairman, Mr Muleki George, of the National Sports Congress (NSC). Four disparate units came together to form the organisation in Johannesburg to set South African football on the road to a return to international competition after a lifetime of apartheid in soccer.

These four entities were the Football Association of South Africa (FASA), the South African Soccer Association (SASA), the South African Soccer Federation (SASF) and the South African National Football Association (SANFA), who later withdrew from the process only to return again two years later. The proposal for SAFA to apply for CAF membership was taken at this congress.

24 March 1855**Olive Schreiner, feminist and author born**

Author, feminist, intellectual and anti-war campaigner Olive Emily Albertina Schreiner (1855-1920) was born on this day at the Wesley Mission Station in Wittebergen near Herschel and grew up in Cradock, Eastern Cape. A campaigner against the excesses of the Anglo Boer War, she is the author of the South African classic, *The Story of an African Farm* (1883), as well as *Women and Labour* (1911), and a host of other works. She was a prolific letter writer and over 5000 of her letters, written between 1871 and 1920 are available online at www.oliveschreiner.org

24 March 1961**Establishment of Ciskei as a bantustan**

Ciskei is established as one of the bantustans, part of the apartheid government's separate development policy, which along with the Land Acts of 1913 and 1923, and the Group Areas Act, saw black people restricted to ownership of 13% of the land. In 1972 Ciskei became a self-governing territory with Zwelitsha as capital, and granted 'independence' in 1982. The Bantustan system was met with resistance from the onset, gaining momentum after the formation of the Border region of the United Democratic Front in 1983, and finally abolished in 1994.

25 March 1807**Abolition of the Slave Trade Act passed**

The British Parliament passed the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act, which outlaws the slave trade within the British empire, but not slavery. An act abolishing slavery was only passed in Britain in 1834. According to the UK government archives,

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

3.1 million African slaves were transported to its various colonies in the Americas, Caribbean and other countries, of which only 2.7 arrived alive over the 300 years of the slave trade. London, Bristol and Liverpool were the most important ports for the British slave trade.

25 March 1961**All-in African Conference starts in Pietermaritzburg**

The two-day All-in African Conference – with 1,400 delegates from 145 religious, cultural, peasant, intellectual and political bodies – was hosted in Pietermaritzburg. The conference called for a national convention of elected representatives of all adult men and women, regardless of race, colour or creed. Nelson Mandela was appointed secretary of the National Action Council. The conference was held four days after the first anniversary of the Sharpeville Massacre.

**26 March 1881****Youngest judge appointed**

Reinhold Gregorowski is appointed a judge in the Orange Free State at the age of 25, making him the youngest judge in SA history. Judge Gregorowski delivered the death penalty in the Jameson Raids, and died in 1922. In 1999, Leona Theron was appointed as judge at the age of 33, making her the second youngest judge.

25 March 2001**Pedestrian week inaugurated**

Pedestrian week (25-31 March) to raise awareness on pedestrian safety issues, was started by government on this day. According to the UN, each year, over 270,000 pedestrians, and in South Africa between 35-40% of road deaths are pedestrians. Contributing factors to these high figures, according to the Arrive Alive campaign, include drunk, distracted, reckless pedestrians, poor visibility and state of pavements. The Arrive Alive campaign includes educating children in school on road safety, and physical infrastructure to encourage safety such as wider pavements, traffic bumps, and pedestrian bridges■

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL DAYS

18 - 24 March 2022

Sources: www.un.org, www.au.int and The Africa Fact Book (2020)**20 March****International Day of Happiness**

Since 2013, the United Nations has celebrated the International Day of Happiness as a way to recognise the importance of happiness in the lives of people around the world. In 2015, the UN launched the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which seek to end poverty, reduce inequality, and protect our planet – three key aspects that lead to well-being and happiness. The United Nations invites each person of any age, plus every classroom, business and government to join in celebration of the International Day of Happiness.

20 March**Global Recycling Day**

Global Recycling Day is part of various awareness days aimed at raising awareness of our responsibilities as global citizens towards our environment. These focuses on the themes Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Recycling day aims to encourage recycling, so that we reduce humanity's footprint on nature, in the context

of the struggle for a sustainable planet and against climate change. The Green Times (www.greentimes.co.za) notes that “the last decade has been the hottest on record, and we are now facing a climate emergency of unparalleled proportions. If we don't make significant and rapid changes, we will see continued rising global temperatures, the melting of icecaps, continents on fire and rapid deforestation.” We all have to do our part and also to become responsible consumers. The theme for 2022 celebrates all those who are at the forefront – young and old, in small and big ways – of the struggle for a sustainable future #RecyclingHeroes.

20 March**World Oral Health Day**

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO): Oral health refers to the state of your mouth covering teeth, lips, tongue, palate, etc. Diseases and condition include dental problems with your teeth, mouth cancer, cleft lip, etc. The Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 estimated that oral diseases affect close to 3.5 billion people worldwide. The theme of World Oral Health day 2022 is “Be Proud Of Your Mouth”. In other words, value and take care of it.

21 March**International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination**

The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is observed annually on the day the police in Sharpeville, South Africa, opened fire and killed 69 people at a peaceful demonstration against apartheid “pass laws” in 1960.

21 March**World Poetry Day**

Every 21 March is World Poetry Day. It is a day to encourage people to read, write, teach, and publish poetry and to recognise the great cultural contribution poetry makes to human society.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL DAYS

21 March

World Down Syndrome Day

World Down Syndrome Day (WDSD), 21 March, is a global awareness day which has been officially observed by the United Nations since 2012.

21 March

International Day of Forests

The International Day of Forests is held annually on 21 March to raise awareness of the importance of forests to people and their vital role in poverty eradication, environmental sustainability and food security. Forests also provide health benefits for everyone, such as fresh air, nutritious foods, clean water, and space for recreation. In developed countries, up to 25 percent of all medicinal drugs are plant-based; in developing countries, the contribution is as high as 80 percent. (<http://www.fao.org/international-day-of-forests/en/>)

22 March

World Water Day

World Water Day 2022, on 22 March, will be celebrated around the theme of Groundwater: making the invisible visible. Today, water is under extreme threat from a growing population, increasing demands of agriculture and industry, and the worsening impacts of climate change. The day also raises awareness of the 2.2 billion people living without access to safe water. It

is about taking action to tackle the global water crisis.

23 March

World Meteorological Day

The day commemorates the coming into force of the Convention establishing the World Meteorological Organisation on 23 March 1950. The theme for 2022 is Early Warning and Early Action. Hydrometeorological and Climate Information for Disaster Risk Reduction.

24 March

World Tuberculosis Day

World Tuberculosis Day is commemorated to remind us that tuberculosis remains a global pandemic, amongst the world's deadliest infectious killers, killing up to 4000 a day, although the condition is treatable. On this day in 1882 when Dr Robert Koch announced that he had discovered the bacterium that causes TB, which opened the way towards diagnosing and curing this disease. Earlier this month, South Africa released its first Tuberculosis Prevalence Survey, which showed that the prevalence of TB in South Africa in 2018 was 737 per 100,000.

24 March

International Day for the Right to Truth concerning Gross Human Rights Violations

This annual observance

pays tribute to the memory of Monsignor Óscar Arnulfo Romero, who was murdered on 24 March 1980. Monsignor Romero was actively engaged in denouncing violations of the human rights of the most vulnerable individuals in El Salvador.

25 March

International Day of Remembrance of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade

The day honours and remembers those who suffered and died as a consequence of the transatlantic slave trade, which has been called "the worst violation of human rights in history". Over a period that lasted for more than 400 years, more than 15 million African men, women and children were traded as slaves.

25 March

International Day of Solidarity with Detained and Missing Staff members

Observed annually, it commemorates the anniversary of the abduction of Alec Collett, a former journalist who was working for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) when he was kidnapped by armed gunmen in 1985. His body was finally found in the Bekaa Valley, Lebanon in 2009.

BOOK REVIEW■ By **Fébé Potgieter-Gqubule**

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

Teach them Young...

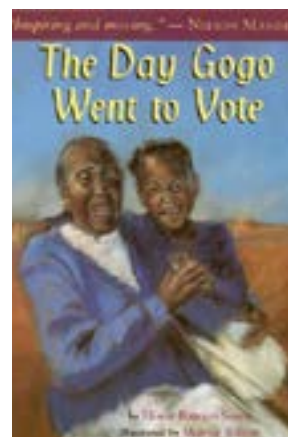
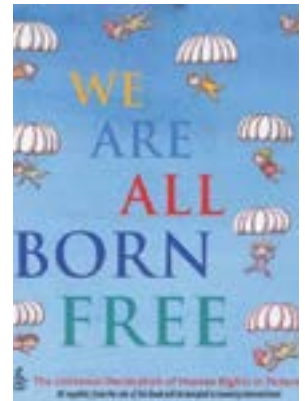
Raise them Woke!



We often blame the 'Born-frees' for not understanding the price paid for freedom and the rights enshrined in the Constitution, for criticising the Constitution and our political settlement. Well, anniversaries of national days, like 21 March is an opportunity to not just blame but do something, by engaging the young in what is meant by Human rights and why we celebrate Human Rights Day.

This book list features stories from across the world, about what human rights are, the people who fought for human rights, and how it's never too young to care about community and issues.

We Are All Born Free: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in pictures, by Amnesty International (2016). The book presents each clause of the United Nations Universal Declaration in a beautiful illustration that children can relate to. Some/many adults can also learn by reading these rights!

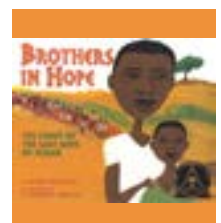


The Day Gogo Went to Vote, by Elinor Sisulu (1999): Amongst activities often mentioned to raise children's awareness about the importance of voting, is taking them along when you go and vote! This story by Sisulu relives 27 April 1994, and the little girl who accompanies her Gogo to vote for the first time.



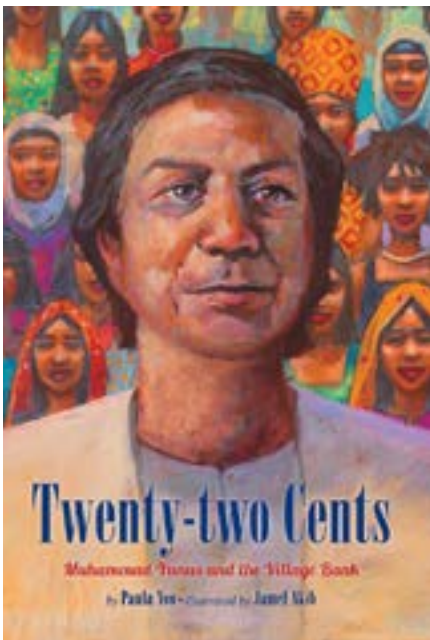
Waiting for the Biblioburro by Monica Brown (2011): Since this last week was South African Library week, here is a story about a mobile library of a special type. Ana could never get enough stories, but one day the BiblioBurro came to her village and her world changed. The book introduces the efforts by Columbian librarian, Luis Soriano, who helped bring literacy to rural areas through the mobile libraries, carried on the back of donkeys.

Brothers in Hope. The story of the lost boys of Sudan, by Mary Williams (2005), understanding the plight of refugees and why people leave their countries. "Eight-year-

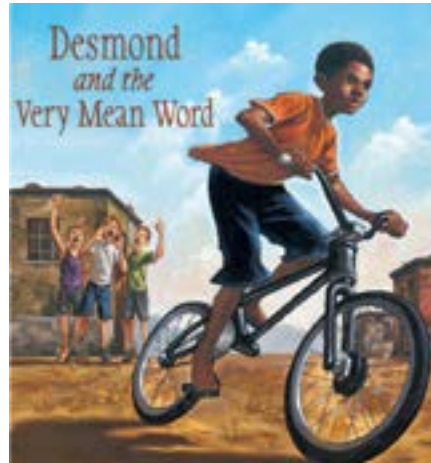


BOOK REVIEW■ By **Fébé Potgieter-Gqubule**

old Garang is tending cattle far from his family's home in southern Sudan when war comes to his village. Frightened but unharmed, he returns to find everything has been destroyed. Soon Garang meets other boys whose villages have been attacked. Before long they become a moving band of thousands, walking hundreds of miles seeking safety - first in Ethiopia and then in Kenya. The boys face numerous hardships and dangers along the way, but their faith and mutual support help keep the hope of finding a new home alive in their hearts."

Twenty-two Cents: Muhammad Yunus and the Village Bank,


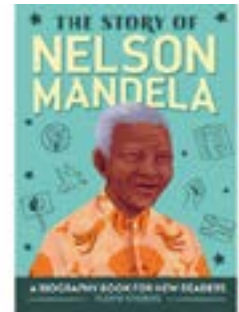
by Paula Yoo (2018), is the biography of economics professor, development activist and Nobel Peace Prize laureate (2006) Muhammad Yunus from Bangladesh, who revolutionised global anti-poverty efforts through the founding of the Grameen Bank, targeting the 'unbankable.'

Desmond and the Mean word,


by Desmond Tutu (2012). A story from Archbishop Tutu, how he was riding his bike one day, insulting a friend and being taught that words hurt and about forgiveness by Bishop Trevor Huddleston.

By the Fading Light, by Ashraf Kagee (2021). Set in Salt River,


in the shadow of the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960, this is the story of three young boys, and how they come to confront an awful truth.

The Story of Nelson Mandela, A biography book for New Readers, by Floyd Stokes (2021), one of the latest books


that tell the story of Madiba, from youngster to global icon.


If a Bus Could Talk: The Story of Rosa Parks by Faith Ringgold. One of the icons of the US civil rights movement,

Rosa Parks defied racism by sitting in a seat on the bus meant for whites only.

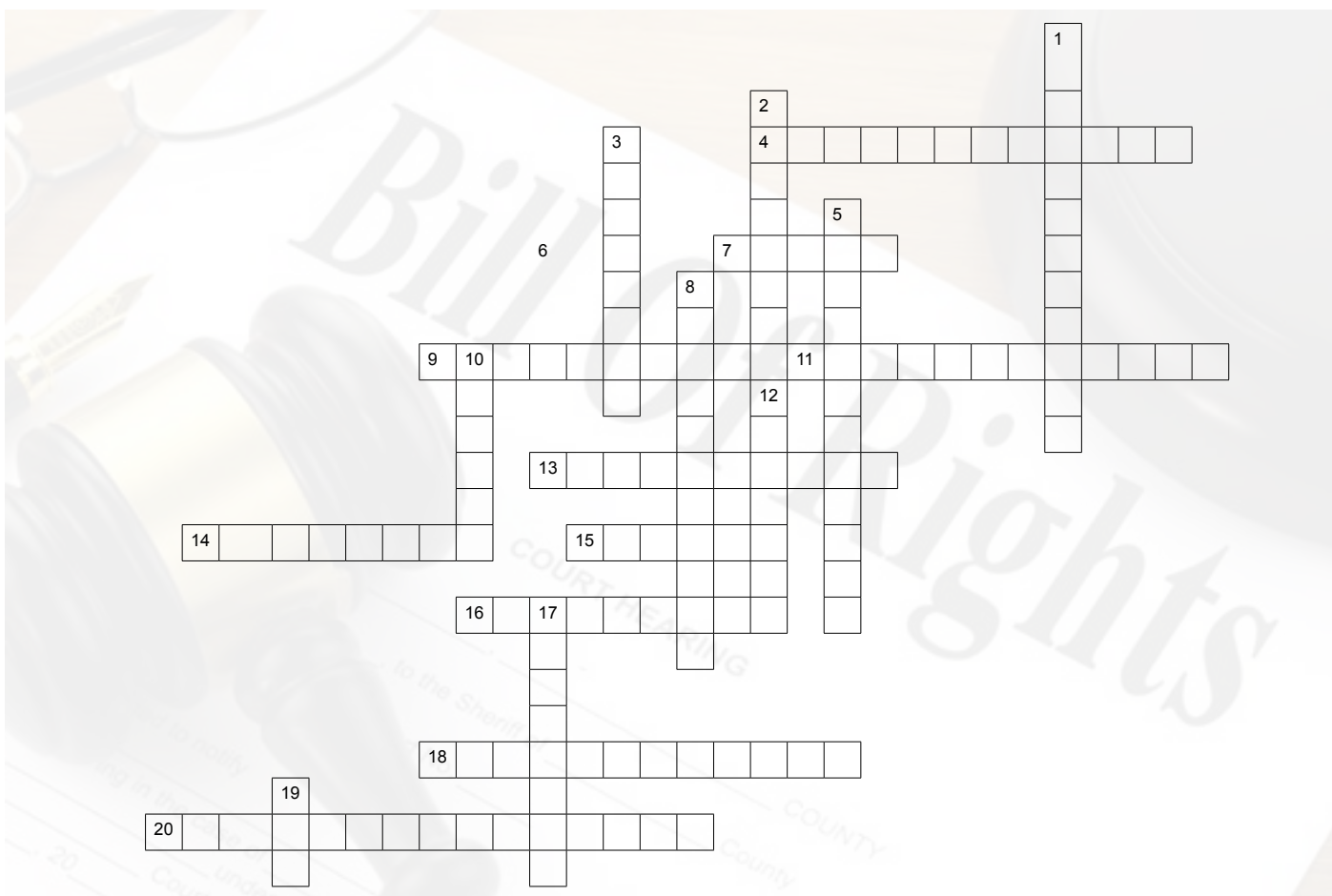
A is for Activist, by Innocenta Nagara (2013): Well, here's to


why you should educate w o k e kids this Human Rights day: "A is for Activist is an

ABC board book written and illustrated for the next generation of progressives: families who want their kids to grow up in a space that is unapologetic about activism, environmental justice, civil rights, LGBTQ rights, and everything else that activists believe in and fight for."

X-WORD

Bill of Rights. Human Rights day 2022



Across

4. Bodily integrity includes the right to make decisions on
 7. Everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food and...
 9. National legislation must promote ... administration
 11. Document part of Constitution with all our rights
 13. Freedom of expression does not extend to ... for war
 14. the right to receive education in the... language or languages
 15. Every worker has the right to
 16. One may not be refused ... medical treatment
 18. Every adult citizen has right to stand for
 20. Discrimination is unfair unless it is established that the is fair.

Down

1. Every child has the right to a name and a... from birth
 2. Everyone has the right to...
 3. Everyone has the right to leave the
 5. The right to not to be... of freedom arbitrarily or without ... cause
 6. Freedom of expression includes freedom of the press and other
 8. Right to protect the environment protected, for present and future
 10. The state must respect, protect, promote and... the rights in the Bill of Rights.
 12. No one may be subjected to..., servitude or forced labour
 17. Affirms democratic values of human dignity, ... and freedom
 19. A state of emergency may be declared only through an.. of Parliament

WORD BANK

Bill of Rights
 equality
 fulfil
 discrimination
 deprived just

reproduction
 slavery
 privacy
 media
 propaganda

public office
 Republic
 strike
 generations
 water





emergency
 nationality
 official
 efficient
 Act

Connect with ANC Today and be part of the conversation via our social media platforms.

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 011 376 1000

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www.anc1912.org.za

-  LIKE @MyANC on Facebook
-  TWEET @MYANC on Twitter
-  FOLLOW @myanc_ on Instagram
-  VIEW @MyANC on YouTube

ANC GALLERY

ANC NEC members comrades Collen Maine & Pemmy Majodini interacting with structures in the Francis Baard Region of @AncNcape this weekend as part of the ongoing country wide #Letsema initiative, analyzing the #2021LGE and laying a solid foundation for #ANC2024GENERALELECTIONS

