



# ANC TODAY

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Conversations with the  
**President**



## Overcoming Poverty is an act of Justice

By **President Cyril Ramaphosa**

**T**his month, we celebrate the life and work of Nelson Mandela by recommitting ourselves to build the society to which he dedicated his life.

In everything we do this month to honour the founding father of our nation, let us recall his observation that, “while poverty persists, there is no true freedom”.

The achievement of democracy in 1994 was not an end in itself. It was a vital step towards the greater duty to narrow the gulf of inequality that sees a few South



Africans live in comfort while most live in deprivation.

In 2005, at the launch of a global anti-poverty campaign, President

Mandela said that overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity: “It is an act of justice. It is the protection of a fundamental human right, the right to dignity

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and a decent life.”

Since the advent of democracy, we have dedicated great effort and resources towards alleviating poverty and reducing inequality. Through its substantial social protection programmes, government has provided vital support to millions of South Africans, lifting many out of extreme poverty and meeting many of their basic needs.

As we work to rebuild the economy, to create more employment and open opportunities for emerging businesses, we will continue to invest in the poorest and most vulnerable in our society. The funds we spend on social protection are not wasted; they make a real difference in people's lives, both now and into the future.

Social protection in South Africa goes far beyond the provision of social grants for the elderly, children, people with disabilities and military veterans. It goes beyond the work of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, which provides income support for unemployed workers, or the Compensation Fund, which supports those involved in workplace accidents.

It encompasses all support provided to South Africans, mainly the poor, through what has become known as the ‘social wage’. This includes the provision of free basic services, health care, basic education, higher education, social housing and transport.

When debt servicing costs are excluded, around 60% of government's budget is spent on

the social wage. That is money spent on alleviating poverty and meeting people's developmental needs.

To put this into context, government is funding free basic services to just over 11 million households. This enables poor people to access electricity, water, sanitation, and other services.

Basic education is provided to over 13 million learners, many of whom attend no-fee schools. Health care is provided for the 50 million South Africans that don't have private health insurance. Then there are the millions of families whose lives have been changed through the provision of subsidised housing.

Social protection includes public and social employment programmes, which provide unemployed people with income, work experience and training opportunities. Recent programmes have shown great success as pathways for people into employment or other ways to earn a livelihood.

A recent World Bank assessment noted that our grant and social assistance systems play a critical role in mitigating poverty. The report found our systems and programmes to be “effective, well-targeted and providing sizeable benefits to the poorest households”.

While some people refer to the various forms of support to poor people as ‘handouts’ or as a wasteful drain on our fiscus, our social support programmes are an investment in South Africa's people. It is not correct to say

that these programmes breed dependency or discourage people from looking for jobs.

Indeed, a paper published in 2014 by the Brookings Institute noted that, “social assistance may well be just what many in South Africa need, enabling them to actively pursue a job search, move out of a poverty trap, and take control of and direct their futures.”

The provision of comprehensive social protection will not, on its own, end poverty or inequality in our society. To really end poverty, we need an economy that grows, attracts investment, creates jobs and allows new companies to emerge and thrive.

Our policies and programmes therefore need to work together to build an inclusive economy and provide social protection to the poor and unemployed. A growing economy provides the funds we need to strengthen our social protection measures, while the support that poor people receive, especially in access to education and health, enables them to better contribute to the economy.

Because expansion of social protection can only take place at the pace and scale the fiscus can afford, we are focused on growing our economy and developing sustainable solutions to support pro-poor spending.

Through an integrated and comprehensive system of social support, we are not only meeting our collective responsibility to the most vulnerable in society. We are also investing in our country's future ■

# Unyielding Fortitude:

## Nelson Mandela's Herculean Journey of 46 years in Pursuit of an LLB should inspire unyielding fortitude in Young Black Pioneers

■ By **Sizwe Zingitwa**



On the momentous occasion of July 18, the international community gathers to commemorate the legacy of one of history's most revered Son, President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, whose unparalleled journey of unyielding fortitude over the course of 46 years in pursuit of an LLB degree continues to inspire and captivate the hearts and minds of individuals from all walks of life.

This auspicious day, known as Nelson Mandela Day, serves as a powerful reminder of the immeasurable contributions made by this indomitable icon to humanity and the enduring impact of his Herculean struggle against oppression and racial oppression.

As we delve into the depths of Mandela's remarkable odyssey, it becomes evident that his pursuit of an LLB (Bachelor of Laws) was not merely an academic endeavour, but a testament to his unwavering commitment to justice, equality, and the emancipation of his beloved South Africa.



President Mandela's unyielding fortitude, characterised by his resilience in the face of adversity and his unwavering determination to dismantle the chains of apartheid, provides a compelling narrative that resonates with the aspirations

and struggles of young black people today.

In the annals of history, President Nelson Mandela stands as an unwavering symbol of courage and determination, demonstrating the power of the human spirit to over-





come even the most arduous of challenges. His tireless efforts to challenge the status quo, coupled with his unrelenting pursuit of justice, earned him global acclaim as a revered leader, a beacon of hope, and a true embodiment of fortitude.

It is incumbent upon us, on this solemn occasion, to reflect upon Mandela's illustrious journey and recognise the transformative power of unyielding fortitude. Through his sacrifice and perseverance, Ntate Mandela forged a path for young black people to draw inspiration from, demonstrating that the pursuit of education, imbued with an unwavering spirit of resilience, can be a catalyst for social change and a vehicle for dismantling systemic barriers.

As we commemorate Nelson Mandela's unwavering spirit and his relentless pursuit of knowledge, we must not only honour his extraor-

dinary legacy but also embrace the responsibility to continue his mission. We must channel his unyielding fortitude to inspire and empower young black people, providing them with the tools to navigate the complex terrain of racial inequities and societal challenges that persist in our contemporary world.

In conclusion, President Nelson Mandela's journey of 46 years in pursuit of an LLB degree is a testament to his unyielding fortitude and unwavering commitment to his goals. Despite facing numerous obstacles and adversities, Tata Mandela never wavered in his determination to achieve his dream of becoming a lawyer.

His relentless pursuit serves as an inspiration to young black pioneers, reminding them of the strength and resilience necessary to overcome challenges and

achieve success.

President Mandela's story is a shining example of the power of perseverance and the rewards that come from refusing to surrender in the face of adversity. His unyielding fortitude should serve as a guiding light for young people, reminding them that with unwavering determination and an indomitable spirit, they too can overcome any obstacle and achieve greatness.

Just as Tata Madiba's journey was Herculean in nature, so too should the journeys of young black pioneers be marked by an unyielding fortitude that pushes them to break barriers, shatter ceilings, and leave a lasting impact on the world ■

***Sizwe Zingitwa** is the ANC Free State Parliamentary Caucus' Spokesperson but writes in his personal capacity*

# Unpacking the decision of the Pretoria High Court regarding the Zimbabwean Exemption Permits

■ By **Sephoka David Sekgobela**

**D**o we have reasons to be concerned as South Africans about the apparent erosion of “the doctrine of separation of powers” and/or the propensity of “judicial overreach” by the judiciary? Perhaps not, but in my humble opinion, yes, we do. Would Parliamentary Democracy perhaps work better for South Africa than the current Constitutional Democracy? In my humble opinion, yes, but I am open to persuasion.

South Africa is grappling with the triple challenges – poverty, unemployment, and inequality. The huge number of illegal foreigners in the country is perceived to be drastically compounding the high rate of unemployment. Many people are concerned about the influx of illegal immigrants in the country. The Home Affairs Department and the SAPS are at the receiving end of harsh criticism by the local communities, who are blaming the illegal immigrants of many of the social ills plaguing the country, includ-



ing the high rate of unemployment and crime, for not doing enough to control the influx of illegal foreigners into the country. This has in some instances led to vigilantism, with people unfortunately taking the law into their hands to rid of their neighbourhoods of illegal immigrants.

Since 2009, eligible Zimbabweans who fled to South Africa due to their

home country's economic and political strife have been granted exemption permits allowing them to live and work in South Africa. These exemption permits were due to expire in December 2021. However, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Aaron Motsoaledi, decided not to renew them. The said permits were further extended, and the expiration deadline was shifted to the end of June

2023, which was also later changed to December 2023. During the extended period, ZEP holders will not be arrested, deported, or detained for not having a valid permit; they will not be declared illegal; they will be allowed to enter and depart South Africa provided they comply with entry and departure requirements.

On 27 June 2023, the High Court in Pretoria ruled against the arrest and deportation of Zimbabweans whose Zimbabwean Exemption Permits (ZEPs) have expired, upholding a challenge by the Helen Suzman Foundation and the Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa, that was levelled against the decision of the Department of Home Affairs in 2021. The Applicants argued that the decision by the Department of Home Affairs amounted to “*unjustifiable limitation of rights*”, and would affect the rights of ZEP holders and their families - the right to dignity, encompassing the right to employment opportunities, access to health, education and protection from deportation. The Pretoria High Court reviewed and set aside the initial decision by the Department of Home Affairs not to renew the ZEP,

and declared it “*invalid, unlawful and unconstitutional*”. The court effectively declared that the expired ZEPs holders would be deemed to remain valid for the next 12 months, and the Minister was ordered not to arrest or issue deportation orders for ZEP holders, and that they should be allowed to leave and return to South Africa freely, even without proper documentation.

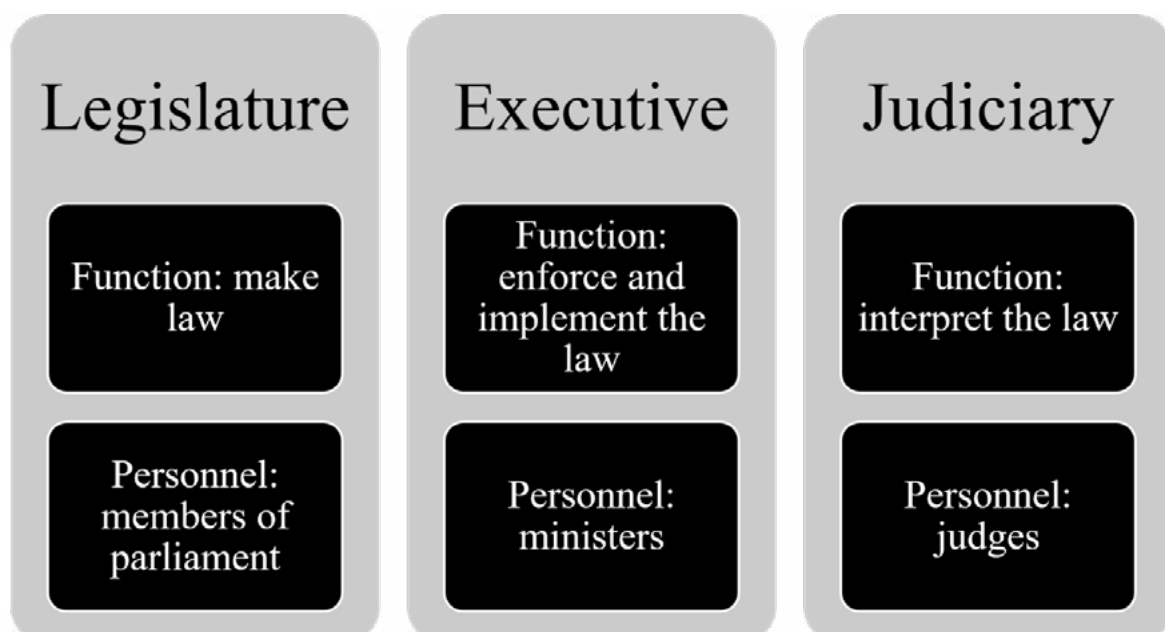
Some of the court decisions seem to be more political than legal. Where can an illegal immigrant be granted the right to continue living freely without proper documentation in a foreign country? The court also found that the Minister “*did not follow a fair process before making his decision, which should have included consultation with and an opportunity for ZEP holders to make representations*”. This amounts to malicious hindrance of the Minister in carrying out his functions in terms of the Constitution. The decision could be viewed as a violation of “*the doctrine of separation of powers*”, and a clear case of “*judicial overreach*”. “*Judicial overreach refers to the claim that courts are overstepping the boundaries of judicial authority by interfering*

*in areas that according to the doctrine of separation of powers, are the prerogative of the executive or legislature*”.

In the meantime, the migrant’s advocacy group, Scalabrini Centre, is calling on the Home Affairs Minister, Aaron Motsoaledi to “*issue an alternative to ZEP or consider permanent residence*”.

There is a general perception that “*separation of powers*” is being eroded, and there seems to be no “*checks and balances*”. It is either there is a very thin line, which is often blurred amongst the three spheres of government, or, there is indeed blatant and deliberate “*judicial overreach*” by the judiciary that could be perceived to undermine the other arms of government. It has been noted that, of late, even the Chief Justice could just cast aspersions on the other arm of government without cause.

The principle of *separation of powers* is about the functional independence of branches of government – the judiciary, the executive, and the legislature, whilst the principle of





*"checks and balances"* is more about ensuring that the three arms of government do not usurp power from one another, or encroach onto each other's territory. *"Checks and balances"* is mainly to *"ensure accountability, responsiveness and openness"*.

South Africa is a Constitutional Democracy, and the Constitution is the highest law of the land. No other law could go against the Constitution. However, there are concerns that our Constitution seems to protect the minority rights more than it does for the majority. In a Constitutional Democracy, parliament makes laws and the other arm of government, the judiciary, may reverse them. The courts seem to have an upper hand among the other arms of government. Constitutional Democracy guarantees some of the most extensive legal protections for minority rights, and is often open to abuse by the minority, with the helping hand of the judiciary.

The main objective of the *"doctrine of separation of powers"* is to prevent the abuse of power within different spheres of government. Different spheres of government should act within their boundaries. However, there seems to be some definite imbalance somehow in the equation. Power seems to have tilted more to the judiciary, against the other arms of government, namely the legislature and the executive.

The issues raised by Sihle Zikalala, whilst still Kwa-Zulu Natal Premier, addressing the 2022 Human Rights Day commemoration on 21 March 2022, should not have been allowed to dissipate into thin air. He was calling for a review of Constitutional Democracy, in apparent favour of Parliamentary Democracy. *"We want*

*to issue the call for us whether it is not time to move away from absolute rule by the Constitutional Court to a situation where we have parliamentary democracy in which the voice of the people who are elected is supreme to all other voices..... While we all have to respect and uphold the independence of the judiciary, we need to review the dilemma imposed by the system of constitutional democracy. This system places one organ of the state above others. It is time we should debate whether the country does not need Parliamentary Democracy where laws enacted by Parliament should be above all and not reviewed by another other organ"* He further said, *"it was not fair that decisions taken by the executive to speed up transformation were being reversed by the Constitutional Courts on a regular basis"*.

The difference between Constitutional Democracy and Parliamentary Democracy explains why the minority successfully challenges the government in whatever they like. The reason they are winning almost every case against the state lies in the fact that South Africa is not a Parliamentary Democracy, but a Constitutional Democracy, with some of the most extensive legal protections for minority rights against the wishes of the majority. In other words, parliament is not sovereign, i.e. the powers of the executive and parliament are limited by the Constitution. The judiciary may reject legislation passed by parliament or policy formulated by the executive, and when that happens, the said legislation or policy would have no force in law.

In view of the above, we need to confront the elephant in the room, i.e. whether Parliamentary Democracy could perhaps work better for

South Africa than the current Constitutional Democracy. Lindiwe Sisulu's opinion piece about the Constitution was dubbed *"extraordinary attack on the Constitution"* by the media and some political commentators. In response to a barrage of criticisms levelled against Lindiwe Sisulu's opinion piece, former Deputy Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Professor Arthur Mutambara, wrote an article titled, *"SA Constitution is not Sacred, Judges not Demigods"*. He wrote, *"Is the South Africa Constitution the supreme law of the land? Yes. Is the document sacred? No. Is it flawed? Yes, and it must be criticised, and fundamental changes sought. Why? Well, the South African Constitution is a ceasefire document (a settlement agreement) between the architects of apartheid and its beneficiaries on one side and the victims of apartheid on the other. It is a compromise and an imperfect document, pure and simple"*.

In conclusion, ZEPs were never meant to be permanent, but just temporary stopgap measures to regularize the influx of Zimbabwean immigrants into the country. ZEP Holders are themselves responsible before the expiry date to obtain valid permits and/or visas to be considered legal and employable in the country, failing which they would be contravening the law, and should thus be arrested and deported back to their country. Now that the extension of the ZEPs has been granted until 31 December 2023, and the court has granted a further 12 months extension, until June 2024, what would happen thereafter? It is plausible that the Minister has indicated that he will apply for leave to appeal against the absurd ZEP judgment. Until then, the Minister has been barred by the court from executing his functions ■

# The Lessons of Three Allegories

## Part 2

### The Allegory of the Cave, The allegory of Metamorphosis and The Allegory of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

■ By Magashe Titus Mafolo

Lastly, the *Allegory of the four horsemen of the apocalypse*. Those of you who go to church, unlike me and others who are still committed agnostics, will know the Book of Revelation by St. John the Devine, Chapter 6 verses 1 to 8. John the Devine says<sup>1</sup>: he saw the lamb opening the first seal of the seven and called him: "Come and see. And I saw, and behold a white horse, and he that sat on him hold a bow; and crown was given unto him and he went forth conquering, and to conquer.

"And then he had opened the second seal. I heard the second beast say, Come and see. And there went out another horse that was red. And power was given to him that sat thereon to take peace from the earth, and that they should kill one another; and there was given unto him a great sword.

"And then he opened the third seal, I heard the third beast say, Come and see. And I beheld, and to lo a black horse. And he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand. And I heard a voice in the midst of



the four beasts say, a measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny and see thou not the oil and the wine.

"And when he opened the fourth seal, I heard the voice of the fourth beast say: come and see. And I looked and behold a pale horse: and his name that sat on him was Death and hell followed him. And power was given unto them over

the fourth part of the earth to kill with sword, and with hunger and with death and with the beasts of the earth".

Briefly, the one man on the white horse represents **conquest**; one on the red horse represents **war**; on the black horse represents **famine** and on the pale one represents



death.

Our history, especially after the Second World War, has clearly shown who, in the eyes of the most powerful in the world are those riding the **white horse of conquest**. And once they had securely mounted this powerful hegemonic **white horse of conquest** through USA military-industrial complex and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), they divided the world into the **red horse of war**, meaning the Soviet Union (later Russia), China and others aligned to them. They then described the **black horse of famine** as meaning Africa and other developing countries; and then driven by islamophobia, apportioned the **pale horse of death** to those of the Muslim faith. Indeed, because the powerful in the world, who by the way control the cave of misinformation and the tools and industries that metamorphose people into giant insects, have divided the world according to the **Allegory of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse**, they treat each of those categorised global sections accordingly.

For decades, they have consistently and without fail, warned the world of the danger of the so-called, **red horseman of war**; war-mongering red communists, represented by the Soviet Union, China and others socialist countries. Even after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the bogey of the Kremlin as the **red horseman of war** kept being told ad nauseam. Yet, historically, since the end of the second world war, there has never been any country that has engaged in conflicts and

wars like the USA. This is because of their firm belief that they have to conquer the entire world – consistent with their brutal bloody badge of honour of being, **the white horseman of conquest**.

Franklin Spinney, who has worked in the USA Office of the Secretary of Defence for many years, believes that the military-industrial complex is responsible for the Russia-Ukraine conflict, because the pursuit of interests of the military-industrial complex and its lobbying activities have led to NATO's repeated violations of the 'no more eastward expansion' after the Cold War. In reality, the military-industrial complex determines that the US needs enemies, so it always has an incentive to search for new enemies around the world.<sup>2</sup>

This is the **white horseman of conquest**. While this **white horseman of conquest** is making big fortune out of this crisis, it is a tragedy for the world. This is especially for these designated as the **black horseman of famine**, since the war has increased the costs of oil, of grain and others that should help, especially Africa to fight its perennial poverty.

But remember what the **white horseman of conquest** has done in the past. He lied about the weapons of mass destruction and spread a false narrative that every person of the Muslim faith is **the pale horseman of death**, trying to create islamophobia throughout the globe because their sphere of influence, of conquest, was declining in the Muslim world. Today, in the war

in Ukraine, the **white horseman of conquest** has singled out what he regards as the weakest link within the BRICS Countries, because he believes that this vulnerable link is riding a **black horse of famine** and thus would be susceptible to blackmails, bribes, intimidations, ransoms, coercions and threats. Accordingly, despite the fact that other BRICS countries have adopted a similar position to that of South Africa, the **white horseman of conquest** believes that the hungry black horseman who is ravaged by famine would buckle to its intimidations.

Of course, it reminds us that as South Africa and Africa, we have a historical duty to ensure that we work harder to ensure real and sustainable development, that we accelerate the process of regional integrations and together help that the objectives that drive the institutions and mechanisms of continental regeneration do not end up being the dreams deferred. In that way, the **white horseman of conquest** will stop making us his poor and miserable lackeys – describing us as **black horseman of famine**.

Finally, comrades, as we deal with all these matters, we should remember that we have a historical responsibility to ensure that our country does not become Shakespearean Comedy of Errors;<sup>3</sup> or defined by Charles Dickens Hard Times<sup>4</sup> or indeed degenerating into a state where it will be said it resembles Chinua Achebe's Things Fall Apart!!<sup>5</sup>

# NATO EXPANSIONISM

■ By **George Magoma**

**T**he 31 member states of the Western Alliance under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) met in Vilnius, Lithuania from 11-12 July 2023.

Thousands of miles away in South Africa, the 5-member BRICS countries will be convening a BRICS Political Party Plus Dialogue. This Dialogue will be attended by more than 100 progressive political parties and civil society organizations in the spirit of internationalism, solidarity, peace and friendship.

This will be a precursor to the much awaited BRICS Summit of 22 -24 August, South Africa.

These two global events pursue different agendas; an agenda of hegemonizing NATO, reinforcing its stranglehold on the globe, politically and economically.

This is an agenda of global dominance, extractive capitalism, imperialism, unipolarism and exploitation.

The NATO Summit will pursue and further an agenda of global dominance which is some sort of political gangsterism to perpetuate the status quo of pillaging the natural



endowments, debt trap and regime change through treaties and protocols that benefit parasitically from a new form of imperialism and colonialism disguised as aid.

Far south, the BRICS Dialogue, under the theme "BRICS AND AFRICA: Partnership for mutually accelerated growth, sustainable development and inclusive multilateralism" will be repositioning BRICS, setting a new growth trajectory congruent to its foundational objectives and a vision for a better Africa and a better world.

As NATO expands through the proxy Ukraine and Russia conflict, BRICS will be deliberating and considering the admission of new members in its ranks to forge links, alliances and intra party, party to party, and multilateral relationships across the globe, each acting in promotion of their national interests.

Countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt, and Indonesia have demonstrated a keen interest in joining BRICS.

This has far-reaching implications in view of the fact that the current 5-member BRICS constitutes 60% of the global population whilst the NATO membership by population is negligible.

This geo-economic shift is characterized by a change in global trade patterns, the diminishing value of the dollar as the international reserve currency, rising oil, food and gas prices, infant mortality and famine.

This will herald a new global order influenced by varying ideological inclinations and the nature of the economic and political systems each of these pursue.



# NATO COUNTRIES



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION



Both these point to what is currently prevailing, global growth and BRICS expansionism in the broader sense of new trade relations, cooperation and multilateralism as opposed to militaristic bullying that threatens the sovereignty and sustainability of emerging markets and their fair share of the global market value chain.

The relationship between the New Development Bank, Africa Continental Free Trade Area and the African Development Bank and other financial institutions should be harnessed towards furthering the BRICS theme, enhance it to unleash the opportunities and growth prospects for BRICS and its members states, especially the global South and most importantly constructing a new world based on equality, mutual growth and shared prosperity.

Ironically, the devastating war between Ukraine and Russia has greater potential for global change. New trading blocs, new currencies, collaborations and partnerships are emerging.

In Asia, the ASEAN bloc of Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, Myanmar, Brunei and other members are contemplating a new currency.

The same winds of change are blowing like a gust of wind, ominously threatening the US dominance, rendering NATO obsolete and reducing it to a toothless membership based organization with a militaristic agenda with no contribution to global development.

South Africa and African states of Egypt, Congo, Zambia, Uganda led

an emissary to Russia and Ukraine to mediate peace. This is demonstrative of the potency of dialogue and non-alignment for resolution of conflicts by peaceful means as opposed to the cantankerous attitude demonstrated by the US.

On the agenda of both the NATO Summit and BRICS Dialogue must be urgency on climate change, food security, energy, science and technology, water, and other imperatives of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The NATO Summit is hollow and of no significance. It must be repurposed to end the Ukraine-Russia conflict.

The west must crack its cocoon of exclusivism, join the rest of the world to advance inclusive multilateralism ■




## A Leaf out of South Africa's History

# The Rivonia Arrests

## Apartheid Security Branch Pounces on the MK High Command

■ By **Castro Khwela**

 In the morning of 11 July 1963, Lieutenant van Wyk of the apartheid Security Branch had a briefing with a team of policemen telling them about a plan to use a dry-cleaning van to deceive the suspects, following his discovery in Rivonia, after driving with his African informant, who indicated that he recognised a church.

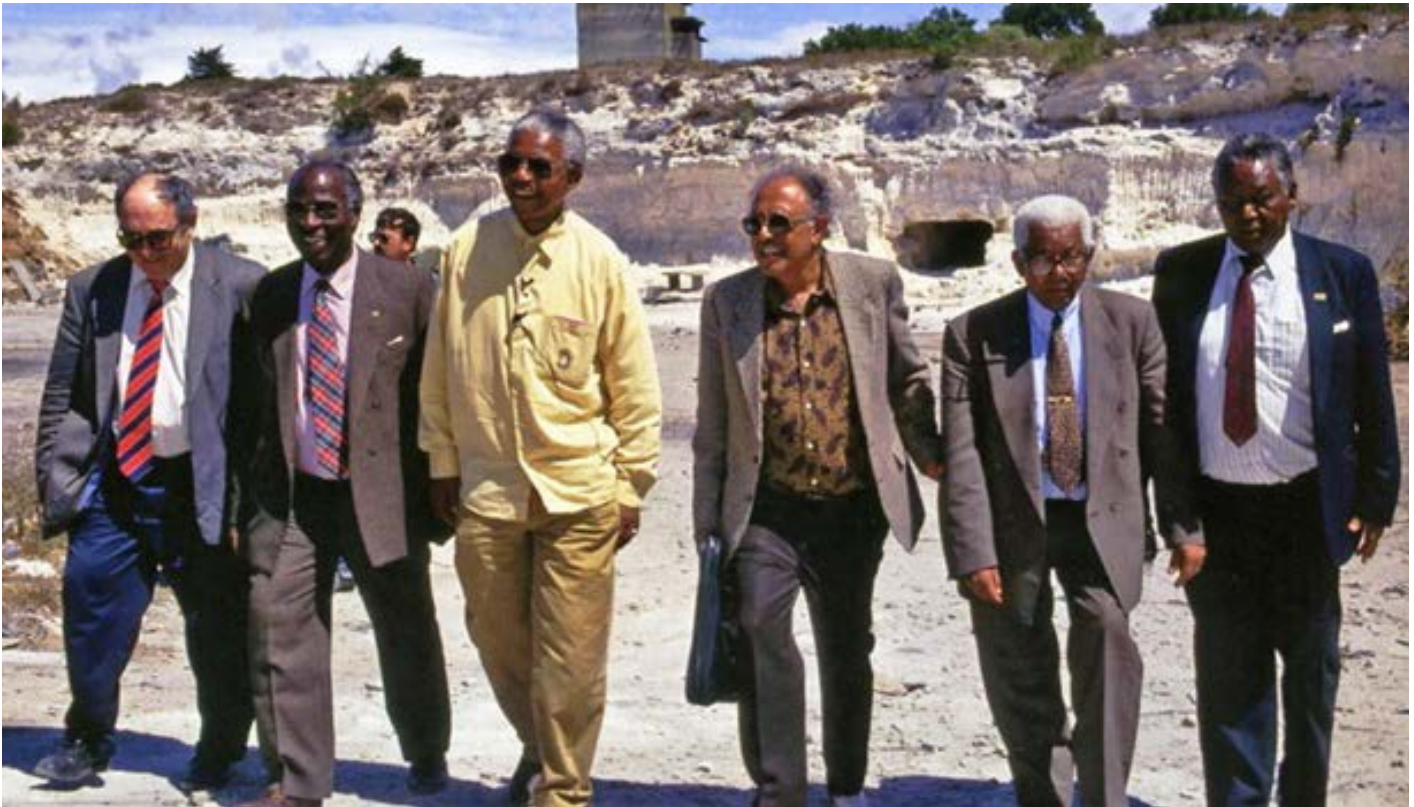
Meanwhile, Ruth First, a member of the South African Communist Party (SACP) and wife of Joe Slovo, met Bob Hepple at his house and asked him to give some messages to Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki. They then discussed the ongoing debate over guerrilla warfare, with Hepple saying the existing plan was crazy and would provoke brutal repression that would retard for many years the main task of building up an effective political and trade union organisation among the people. South Africa was a highly armed state and backed by the United States in the Cold War. The plan, according to Hepple, had no chance of succeeding and would only bring suffering.



Indeed, as Hepple predicted, the situation was getting from bad to worse. Denis Goldberg collected Govan Mbeki, Walter Sisulu and Raymond Mhlaba from Travallyn in the early afternoon and drove them in a Volkswagen Kombi to Rivonia. Arriving at Lilieslief Farm, at approx-

imately 14:40, they noticed a car with a white man inside, which Walter Sisulu approached. The white man was actually Arthur Goldreich's brother-in-law Reeve Arenstein, a dentist, who attended to Sisulu in the house.

As soon as they saw Sisulu and



Arenstein disappear into the kitchen, Mbeki and Mhlaba stepped out of the Kombi into a room in a thatched outbuilding to the side of the house, where they found Goldberg, who was in conversation with Ahmed Kathrada. After finishing with the dentist, Sisulu left the main house and entered the outbuilding, which was a kind of servants'-quarters-cum-cottage, with Rusty Bernstein also following him a few minutes later.

At approximately 15:00, a bakery van and a dry-cleaner's van, with the name "Trade Steam Pressers" on its side, entered Liliesleaf Farm, both full of policemen. When Govan Mbeki mentioned the van to everyone, Bernstein retorted that he saw the van outside the police station on his way to the farm. Forty policemen emerged from the two police vans and began surrounding the main house and outbuildings.

Sisulu headed for the window, when Detective Warrant Officer J.H.J. Kennedy entered the outbuilding. However, he returned into the building when one of the police dogs that was placed behind the servants' quarters snarled aggressively at him. Everybody present at the outbuilding was immediately handcuffed, while in the living room of the main building Denis Goldberg was arrested in the toilet, where he was hiding, with a notebook relating to hand grenades and explosives.

Later on, when Arthur Goldreich entered the driveway and began noticing policemen in the yard, he immediately started reversing unsuccessfully, as the policemen jumped onto his car and one pointed a revolver at him through the window. He was immediately arrested, as they searched the car and found a copy of Operation Mayibuye, similar to the one that

was read in the outbuilding by Mbeki and Mhlaba.

When searching the house the police found the diary of Nelson Mandela's 1962 African trip. Moreover, they found Mandela's false passport and a number of documents in his handwriting, including one on how to build MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe) as a young army, and "How to be a good Communist".

When Wilton Mkwayi arrived at Liliesleaf Farm in Rivonia with a taxi at dusk, after disembarking, he noticed a large number of dogs in the yard. Instead of going in, he moved away from the property, and took a footpath towards Alexandra. Fortunately also, were Joe Slovo and Bram Fischer, who were not at the farm at the time of the raid, even though they were often there two or three times a day ■

# THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

13 - 21 July 2023

Source: SA History Online, O'Malley Archives and The Africa Factbook

## ■ 13 July 1913 Black miners strike



A major strike is underway in mines in South Africa, around unsafe working conditions, with a quarter of mine workers killed underground. British troops are deployed to suppress the strike, the *Daily Mail* of London reported that "workers say they will die an early death under present conditions, and that it is better to be shot in attempting to secure better conditions."

## ■ 13 July 1916 Linguist, Educationist Sedumedi Moloto is born

Ernest Sedumedi Moloto, who served as chairman of the Tswana Language Committee of South Africa and the Botswana National Language Committee was born in Moruleng, Rustenburg. During his long career as an educationist

and linguist, he taught Setswana, Northern and Southern Sotho at the University of the North, as Professor and Head of African Languages at the Botswana University in Gaborone, and later the same position at Vista University in Mamelodi. Moloto was once married to South African struggle hero, MP and author, Ellen Khuzwayo.

## ■ 13 July 1934 Wole Soyinka born

The Nigerian, novelist, playwright and poet, Wole Soyinka, (Akinwande Oluwale Soyinka) was born at Abeokuta, near Ibadan in western Nigeria. His mother was one of the influential Ransome-Kuti family members. In a literary career that spanned decades, he wrote several plays, including the first full-length play produced on Nigerian television, *My Father's Burden*, directed by Segun Olusola. The play was featured on WNTV on 6 August 1960. Soyinka became the first African to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1986.

## ■ 13 July 1937 Construction of Voortrekker Monument starts

Construction begins on a monument dedicated to Afrikaner settlers of 1835-54, the Voortrekkers, on a hilltop outside Tshwane. The monument was designed by Gerard Moerdijk, who chose an enor-

mous granite. There are 299 stairs to get to the entrance, with an assegai gate and a wall of 64 wagons that surrounds the monument.

## ■ 13 July 1963 India intensifies anti-apartheid struggle

The government of India announced that it was cutting India's last remaining link with South Africa by refusing landing and passage facilities to South African aircraft. India was one of the first states in the global struggle against apartheid in Namibia and South Africa.

## ■ 13 July 1973 National Arts Festival launched in Grahamstown



The annual performing festival, at some point the largest in Africa, is founded in the Eastern Cape University town of Grahamstown.



### ■ 13 July 1977

#### **Ogaden border war starts**

The Somali army invaded Ethiopia to annex Border area, Ogaden, once a Somali reserve and predominantly populated by Somali people. The local Ogaden Western Saali Liberation group had been fighting a war with Ethiopia.

### ■ 13 July 1980

#### **Gods Must be Crazy released**

The South Africa-Botswana co-production is released, smashing box office records in the country. The film stars San actor N!xau and is the first South African produced movie to make a profit.

### ■ 14 July 1917

#### **Artist Ben Enwonwu born**

Odinigwe Benedict Chukwukadibia Enwonwu MBE, was a Nigerian painter and sculptor. Arguably the most influential African artist of the 20th century, his pioneering career opened the way for the postcolonial proliferation and increased visibility of modern African art.

### ■ 14 July 1948

#### **King Goodwill Zwelethini born**



Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini kaBhekuzulu, eldest son of King Cyprian Bhekuzulu kaSolomon and

his second wife, Queen Thomo was born in Nongoma, Zululand (now KwaZulu-Natal). He received formal instruction in traditional Zulu customs while he was at his father's residence of Khethomtan-dayo. Zwelithini was installed as the eighth monarch of the Zulus at a traditional ceremony attended by 20 000 people in Nongoma on the 3rd of December 1971. His reign lasted until his passing on 12 March 2021.

### ■ 14 July 1960

#### **Songstress Angelique Kidjo born**

Angelique Kidjo is a singer-songwriter, actress, and activist from Benin, noted for her diverse musical influences and creative music videos. Kidjo was born into a family of performing artists. Her father was a musician, and her mother worked as a choreographer and theatre director. Kidjo has, to date won five Grammys.

### ■ 14 July 1965

#### **Nat Nakasa passed on in exile**

Ndazana Nathaniel Nat Nakasa was awarded the Niemann Fellowship to study journalism at Harvard University in the US but the government rejected his application for a passport. This forced him to leave the country on an exit permit, never to be allowed to return to South Africa. Nakasa was part of a group of journalists, many working for Drum Magazine, associated with the vibrant, violent and romantic culture that characterised Sophiatown in the 1950s. Nakasa worked for the Rand Daily Mail, its first black columnist. In the US, Nakasa became lonely and home sick. Knowing that he could never return

home, it is alleged that he committed suicide by jumping from a high-rise building in New York on 14 July 1965, in the prime of his life. An annual award for courageous journalism has been named after him.

### ■ 14 July 1997

#### **Annan releases UN reform report**

Kofi Annan, UN Secretary General from Ghana, releases a comprehensive report on reform of the United Nations.

### ■ 15 July 1799

#### **Rosetta stone stolen during invasion**

The Rosetta Stone was found in Egyptian village of Rosetta by the French military during Bonaparte's invasion of Egypt. A broken part of the bigger stone slab eventually ended up in the British museum, the most visited item. The writing on the Stone is an official decree, about king Ptolemy V (r. 204–181 BC), written in three types of writing. It was an important clue that helped experts learn to read Egyptian Hieroglyphics. Egyptians have demanded the return of the Stone, amongst other stolen cultural heritage. The Rosetta Stone is one of more than 100,000 Egyptian and Sudanese relics housed in the British Museum.

### ■ 15 July 1916

#### **Battle of Dellville Wood starts**

South Africa entered WWI on 8 September 1914 on the side of the Allied Forces. On 15 July 1916, the S.A. Infantry Brigade under Major-General H.T. Lukin was ordered to clear the forest at d'Elville, France of enemy soldiers, covering the flanks of the British Bri-

gade. The South Africans occupied the wood on that day and had to hold it. Despite fierce counterattacks and artillery bombardments from German divisions, the SA brigade refused to surrender. The brigade was relieved on 20 July after six days and five nights of ferocious fighting. Only 750 soldiers remained of the Brigade's 3 433 soldiers, the rest either killed or wounded. Black people were also involved in this battle as unarmed combatants and non-military personnel. The Battle of Delville Wood went down in the history of WWI as an example of supreme sacrifice and heroism and remained the most costly action the South African Brigade fought on the Western Front. A memorial site was erected in remembrance of those who died in the Battle in 1926. 146 000 Whites volunteered for service in WW1, while altogether 83 000 Blacks and 2 000 Coloureds did service in non-combatant capacity.

### ■ 15 July 1951 **Folorunso Alakija born**

Nigerian business tycoon was born in Ikorodu, Lagos state. Alakija owns businesses in real estate, oil, fashion and publishing, and was listed as the country's wealthiest woman (2020) and Africa's second wealthiest.

### ■ 15 July 1953 **Walter Sisulu and Duma Nokwe leave SA**

African National Congress (ANC) members, Walter Sisulu and Duma Nokwe, went overseas under false names and without passports. The two arrived in London, England and from there they went to Bucharest, Romania, where they attended the communist "World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friend-

ship". After this, they embarked on an extensive tour to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia and China, to mobilise support for the struggle against apartheid. They returned to South Africa on December 1953 and attended the 41st annual conference of the ANC at Queenstown, where it was decided to begin The Defiance campaign.

### ■ 15 July 1995 **Mystery of the SS Waratah**



The SS Waratah was a luxury steamer, en route from Cape Town to Durban, on 26 July 1909. The ship, built in Scotland, was meant to serve as a passenger and cargo liner to Australia. After her second trip to Australia, the SS Waratah arrived in Durban on 1 July 1909. With 211 passengers and crew on board, she left for Cape Town, which she was expected to reach by 29 July. However, the Waratah did not reach its destination, and no trace of the wreckage was found. Several theories developed as to what might have caused the disappearance of the SS Waratah. On 15 July 2009, the most popular theory, supported by research on sonar imaging, revealed that a freak wave may have capsized the boat. Although maintained as the

most likely explanation for the disappearance of the SS Waratah, the mystery remains unsolved.

### ■ 15 July 1932 **CJ Langenhoven passed on in Oudtshoorn**

Cornelis Jacob Langenhoven, who penned the words of *Die Stem van Suid-Afrika*, died at his home in Oudtshoorn. Die Stem was the official national anthem of SA from 2 May 1957 to 20 April 1994, when it was combined with *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* and recognised as the national anthem. CJ Langenhoven was also a poet, wrote short stories and other works, who played a major role in the development of Afrikaans literature. As a Member of Parliament and Senator from 1914, he fought for the recognition of Afrikaans, and was one of the founders of the newspaper Die Burger, and was a South African Freemason.

### ■ 16 July 1901 **Ladies Commission to investigate Concentration camps**

On 16 July 1901, the Ladies commission was appointed, including amongst its members Millicent G. Fawcett, Emily Hobhouse and Dr. Jane Waterson. They were appointed by the British Office to investigate the concentration camps in South Africa during the Second Anglo Boer War. At least 25 000 children and women died from epidemics of dysentery, measles, and enteric fever. Emily Hobhouse, an English philanthropist and social worker visited the camps to raise awareness and tried to improve the life of the concentration camp prisoners.

## ■ 16 July 1931 New Constitution of Ethiopia takes effect

Replacing the Fetha Nagast (Justice of the Kings) supreme law since the Middle Ages, the 1931 Constitution of Ethiopia was proclaimed under Emperor Haile Selassie, written by local intellectual Tekle Hawariat Mariyam, who was also a playwright. Modeled after the Japanese constitution, it retains the Emperor as supreme head of government.

## ■ 16 July 1947 Community leader Horatio M'belle passed on



Horatio Isaiah Budlwana (Bud) M'belle, interpreter, insurance agent, community leader and politician, died in Pretoria on this day. The first African to pass the Cape Civil Service Exam, he was widely regarded as the best court interpreter of his day and was a talented rugby and cricket player who took the lead in the local African community sports activities. He went to work in Kimberley, where he got involved in the founding of many schools for African people. He was also instrumental in the anti-pass campaign of 1919, under the banner of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC).

He participated in the All African Convention of 1935 and founded the Pretoria Advisory Council for African affairs as well as Joint Council of Europeans and Bantu. M'belle wrote a Xhosa scholar's companion and was a contributor to Abantu-Batho, an organ of the SANNC that was founded by Pixley ka Isaka Seme. He passed away on 16 July 1947 at the age of 77. (<http://www.thejournalist.org.za/pioneers/horatio-isaiah-budlwana-bud-mbelle>)

## ■ 16 July 1966 Banned persons

In order to maintain the oppressive and brutal system of apartheid, all sorts of repressive laws were put in place to strangle opposition to apartheid. One such method was the banning of persons from participating in any political activities. By 1966, it was announced that 936 people in South Africa had been banned, with 467 listed as communists or under the Riotous Assembly Act. Between 1950 and 1990, more than 2000 people were banned in South Africa and labeled as terrorists, communists or perceived by the apartheid government as a threat to public security. The ban on anti-apartheid activists was finally lifted in 1990.

## ■ 16 July 1990 ANC presents report on Police Violence to De Klerk

The African National Congress (ANC) sent a report on police violence to President F. W. de Klerk and demanded an end to "the shocking inhumanity" of police action in rural areas. The report was based on about 50 statements to lawyers by victims of police action

in the farming towns of Ashton, Montague and Robertson. ANC leader Walter Sisulu had already accused the Government of failing to restrain the police after young activist Meshack Kunene was shot dead on 30 June in the Alexandra Township near Johannesburg.

## ■ 16 July 2010 East African Submarine Cable System operational

The cable system links Sudan with South Africa, with landing points in nine countries, providing connectivity to ten inland countries.

## ■ 16 July 2019 Johnny Clegg passed on



Johnny Clegg, at the age of 66 passed away at home in Johannesburg on 16 July 2019, after he was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in 2015. He is known as a songwriter, a dancer and an anthropologist. Clegg's music touched many with its vibrant blend of Western pop and African Zulu rhythms. His unique music style embraced different cultures and enhanced the social cohesion of South Africans. During his music career, he produced so many hits including *Impi*, *Great Heart* and *African Sky Blue*.



**■ 17 July 1915**
**Habib Rajam, SAIC Chairperson, trader and art collector born**

Habib Mohamed (A.M.) Rajab was born in Durban. He was a trader and collector of oriental art, remembered for his role in preventing the Grey Street complex from being handed over to White traders. Rajab's interest also extended to the political and educational development of the Indian community. In 1968, at the inaugural meeting of the South African Indian Congress (SAIC), he was elected as a member of its executive committee and subsequently as its chairman in 1970. Rajab was an important pioneer of Indian development in the civil service, post office service and other areas. He died on 7 October 1973, aged 58, and was buried in Brooke Street Cemetery.

**■ 17 July 1955**
**Jomo Sono born**

Ephraim Matsilele Sono, better known as Jomo Sono, is club-owner and founder of Jomo Cosmos, former footballer and a pillar of South African football was born in Johannesburg on this day. Jomo Cosmos started his football career with Orlando Pirates, making his name as a midfielder. He went on to play for the New York Cosmos, along with the legendary Pele and later with the Atlanta Chiefs, with fellow countryman Patrick "Ace" Ntsoelengoe.

**■ 17 July 1998**
**Rome Statutes adopted**

The Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court (ICC) was adopted on this day in 1998, and came into force 1 July 2002. The ICC is the first international ju-

dicial body that has the power to try individuals for genocide, crimes against humanity, crimes of aggression and war crimes. The ICC can only investigate these four crimes if states are unwilling or unable to do so. At the convention, 120 countries voted for the Statutes and seven against, the 7 included the USA, China and Israel.

**■ 18 July 1918**
**Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela born**


Rolihlahla Mandela was born into the Madiba clan in the village of Mvezo, in the Eastern Cape, on 18 July 1918. His mother was Nonqaphi Nosekeni and his father was Nkosi Mphakanyiswa Gadla Mandela, principal counsellor to the Acting King of the Thembu people, Jongintaba Dalindyebo.

**■ 18 July 1993**
**Agathe Uwilingiyimana (1953-1994)**

becomes Prime Minister. Mathematics and science teacher, also known as Madame Agathe, was one of the first women to receive a Bachelor degree from the University of Rwanda in 1985. She rose to prominence through her formation of a self-help organisation, and went on to become Rwanda's first woman prime minister on this day. She participated in the Arusha Accord talks and after the assassination of Burundian President Melchior Ndadaye, she publicly warned against retaliatory violence against Tutsis. She was assassinated on 7 April 1994, by soldiers from her government. Uwilingiyimana is remembered as a pioneer in women's rights and education in Rwanda, a founder of the Forum for African Women Educators (FAWE) and her efforts to reconcile ethnic differences in the country.

■ **18 July 1998**  
**Mandela marries Graça Machel on his 80<sup>th</sup> birthday**

Nelson Mandela first married in 1944. He and his wife Evelyn had 2 children and divorced in 1957. A year later, he married Winnie Madikizela-Mandela. Their marriage survived his 27 years in prison, but ended in divorce in 1996. Shortly after his release from prison, Mandela met Graça Machel, who was part of the Mozambican liberation struggle, and an international advocate for women and children's rights. The couple tied the knot on Nelson Mandela's 80th birthday.

■ **19 July 1976**  
**Canada Olympic Games boycott**

Olympics games started on this day

in Montreal, Canada, but were boycotted by most African countries, in protest against the participation of New Zealand. Despite the cultural boycott, and the June 16 killings a month earlier, New Zealand continued sports ties with apartheid South Africa. Boycotting were Algeria, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, DRC, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta (Burkina Faso) and Zambia.

■ **19 July 1988**  
**UDF activists released from prison**



On 19 July 1988, Zolile Malindi, Bulelani Ngcuka, Omar Badsha, Jonathan Shapiro, Rehana Rossouw, Veronica Simmers, Saleem Mowzer, Ngconde Balfour and Nams Wessels were released from detention. At the time, the apartheid government had banned all gatherings and the activists were arrested for being part of a Nelson Mandela Birthday Celebration organising committee.

■ **20 July 1969**  
**South African invention on the Moon**

Krugersdorp was the hometown of engineer George Pratley who founded the Pratley research group (PTY) and went on to invent Pratley Putty in the early 1960's. Pratley Putty was used by NASA in 1969 on Apollo XI's Eagle landing craft and is the only South African product ever to go to the moon. The Apollo XI mission was the first manned mission to land on the Moon.

■ **20 July 1979**  
**PANA formed**



The Pan African News Agency was founded in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia by the Organisation of African Unity, consisting of various bureaus across the continent to report news from African perspectives.

■ **20 July 1985**  
**State of Emergency declared**

On the day after the burial of the Cradock Four, killed by the apartheid government, a state of emergency was declared in 36 magisterial districts across South Africa, to deal with the widespread and popular resistance of the 1980s. The state of emergency regulations allowed for detention without trial, banning of political activities

and organisations, as well as blanket ban on media coverage of activities. It also gave powers to ban funerals and impose curfews.

### ■ 20 July 1998

#### **Adriaan Vlok implicates FW De Klerk at TRC**



Whilst giving testimony in amnesty hearings, the former Minister of Police Adriaan Vlok, told the TRC that FW De Klerk was aware of illegal operations against the anti-apartheid organisations. Vlok, along with 30 other senior police officers were applying for amnesty. De Klerk in two earlier submissions to the TRC categorically denied knowledge of the illegal operations of the apartheid police. Adriaan Vlok applied for amnesty for amongst others the bombing of the South African Council of Churches Khotso House, the bombing of COSATU offices, and attacks on cinemas showing the Biko movie, *Cry Freedom*.

### ■ 20 July 1904

#### **Agri South Africa founded**

The South African Agricultural Union, Agri South Africa since, was formed in 1904, as a federation of agricultural organisations. The history of the union mirrors the evolution of the agricultural sector, with “white farming built through massive state assistance - in the form of land, credit, and input and out-

put markets (involving subsidies and financial assistance). Under apartheid, access to credit was mediated through parastatals which enabled farmers to obtain capital financing from the government at interest rates significantly lower than market rates, primarily from the Land Bank, Agricultural Credit Board and sub-sectoral cooperatives.” (Helliker, 2013). Today, its stated mission is to promote “the development, profitability, stability and sustainability of primary agriculture in South Africa by means of its involvement and input on national and international policy and the implementation thereof.”

### ■ 21 July 1942

#### **Job Maseko blows up German ship**



Maseko was a lance corporal with the Native Military Corps during World War II and was captured by the Germans. Whilst forced to perform hard labour loading a German ship with other prisoners, he used his experience as a miner to improvise a bomb and blew up the ship. He was supposed to receive the Victoria Cross, but got a lesser citation because he was black.

### ■ 21 July 1967

#### **Nkosi Albert Luthuli, ANC President killed in Groutville, Stanger.**

Chief Luthuli, who was ANC President from 1952 until his death in



1967, was confined to Groutville by the apartheid police, under a form of semi-house arrest. He received the Nobel Peace prize in 1960, becoming amongst the most well-known African leaders of his generation. Luthuli was born near Bulawayo, Zimbabwe in 1898 and his family moved to KZN in 1908. He trained as a teacher and lay Methodist preacher, and was active in political resistance throughout his life. He was struck by a train in ‘suspicious circumstances’ and killed on this day. The story of his life is told in his autobiography – *Let My People Go*, originally published in 1958, with many subsequent editions.

### ■ 21 July 1977

#### **Libyan-Egyptian war begins**

This short border war between Libya and Egypt started with Libya striking Egyptian cities. The war lasted for 2 days with a ceasefire on July 24. The war was the result of enmities between the two countries’ leaders, Muammar Ghaddafi of Libya and Anwar Sadat of Egypt, after the latter signed a peace treaty with Israel after the Yom Kippur war of 1973 ■



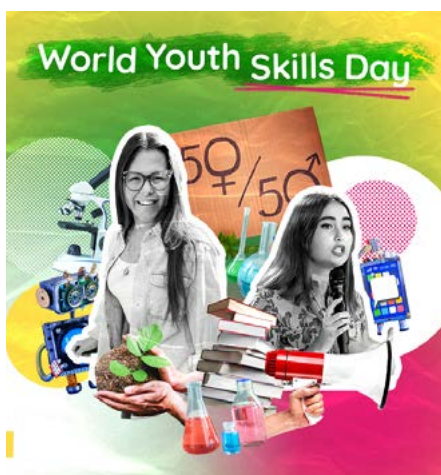
# INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL DAYS

**15 - 14 July 2023**

**Source:** [www.un.org](http://www.un.org), [www.au.int](http://www.au.int), *The Africa Fact Book (2020)*, [www.daysoftheyear.com](http://www.daysoftheyear.com)

## ■ 15 July

### World Youth Skills Day



The day is commemorated to focus on the importance of equipping young people with skills for citizen participation, employment, decent work and entrepreneurship. The day pays special attention to technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and the role to be played by TVET institutions, business, government, civil society and trade unions in equipping young people with appropriate skills. In South Africa, there were at last count, 50 registered TVET colleges, across 364 campuses across the country, with over 700,000 students enrolled.

## ■ 16 July

### World Snake Day

The day seeks to create awareness of the different species of snakes around the world. Snakes are af-

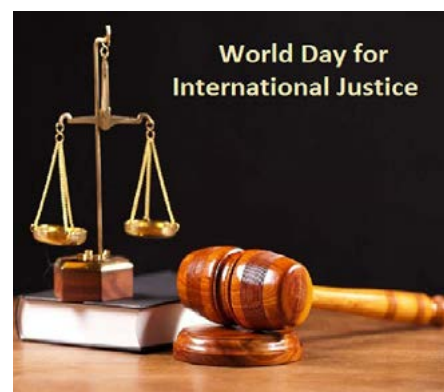


ected by the same threats as other wildlife – habitat loss, global warming, disease – because of negative attitudes towards snakes, raising awareness about their issues is difficult. Snakes have no eyelids and smell using their tongues. There are over 3,000 different species of snakes, and they are found everywhere except in Antarctica, Greenland, Ireland, Iceland and New Zealand. South Africa is home to about 171 different snake species, most are not dangerous to humans. The black mamba is the most feared across Africa, with length between 2.5 and 4.5 metres and one of the fastest.

## ■ 17 July

### World Day of International Justice

The day focuses on the need to strengthen an impartial and fair system of international justice. The day commemorates the adop-



tion of the Rome Statute and establishment of the new system of international criminal justice in 1998, which establishes the International Criminal Court. There has been much controversy about the role of the International Criminal Court over the last decade or so.

## ■ 17 July

### World Emoji Day

"An emoji is a pictogram, logogram, ideogram or smiley embedded in text, used in electronic messages and web pages. The word emoji comes from Japanese, originating in their cell phones in 1997. A grassroots organisation of women programmers, *Emojination*, has been working to make emoji's more inclusive and diverse, with only half of global users feeling that their identities are represented in current emoji options. A young Ivorian student created over 360 emojis featuring African themed topics, through his Zouzoukwa mobile app.

July 18

# International Nelson Mandela Day



## ■ 18 July

### **Nelson Mandela International Day**

Mandela day is marked globally on the day of Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela's birthday, when people are reminded that they can make a change in their world, and to do something for others for 67 minutes. It also celebrates Madiba's humility, bravery and compassion, and the UN General Assembly has declared 2019-2028 as the Nelson Mandela Decade for Peace, resolving "to move beyond words in the promotion of peaceful, just, inclusive and nondiscriminatory societies."

## ■ 20 July

### **World Chess Day**

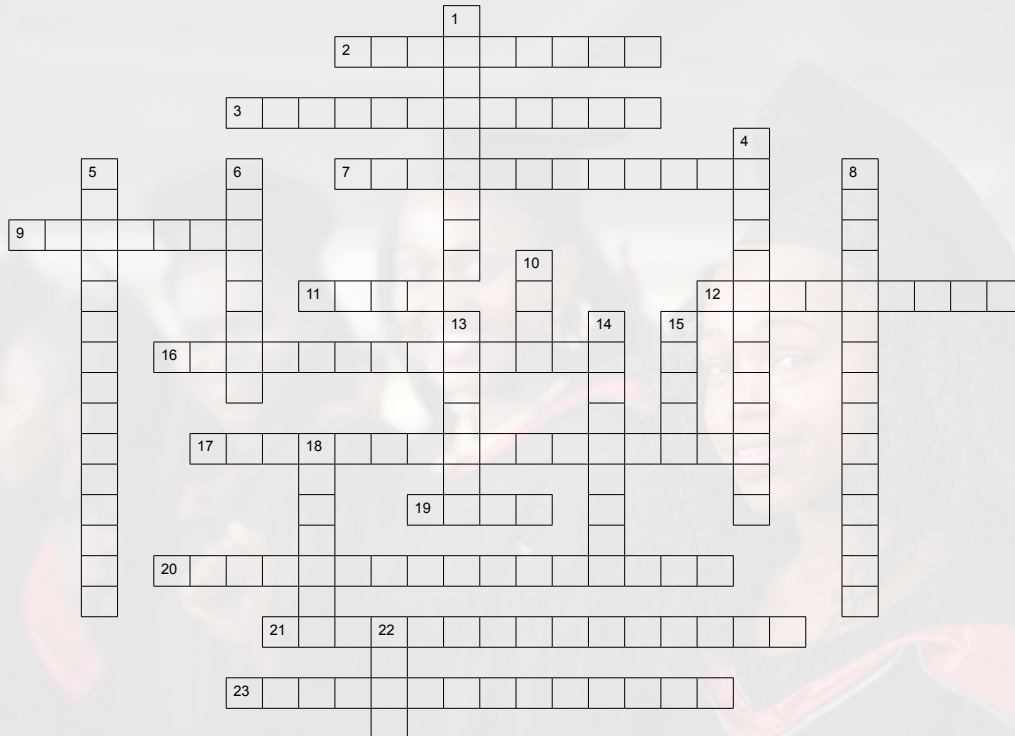
This day has been observed by the UN since 1966, as one of the ancient games that combines competition, scientific thinking, and elements of arts. As a sport, it helps during times of crisis, improving mental health and reducing anxieties. Russia is ranked first in the world based on ranked players, and also have the most chess Grandmasters in the world. Bassem Amin (32) from Egypt is the highest ranked African in the world, ranked no. 38, achieving Grandmaster status in 2006, at the age of 18. The first woman chess player from Southern Africa to earn World Grandmaster titled is Tuduetso Sabure, from Botswana, in 2005.

## ■ 20 July

### **International Moon Day**

International Moon day was decided by the United Nations in its resolution 76/76 on "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space" in 2021. For thousands of years, human civilizations have looked up to the sky pondering the origin and mysteries of the Moon – our only natural satellite. With the birth of space activities, the Moon became the ultimate destination of countless missions, including crewed flights that brought the first human footprints to another place in the universe. International Moon Day marks the anniversary of the first landing by humans on the Moon as part of the Apollo 11 lunar mission ■

## July in History



### Across

2. African island state gained independence 5 July 1975
3. Father of isiXhosa poetry who passed on July 1945
7. ANC longest serving DSG who passed away 17 July 2022
9. Joint Umkhonto and ZAPU campaign started in July 1967, name of MK detachment
11. Mauritian extinct bird featured in Alice in Wonderland, released July 1864
12. Treaty of ... signed in July 1961 about this very, very cold place to our south
16. Eswatini monarch born on 22 July 1899
17. One of two SA Presidents born in July (19th, 1949)
19. Party formed 29 July 1921
20. Young Cape activist killed in blast on 23 July 1989
21. Emperor of Ethiopia born 23 July 1882
23. Young Cape activist killed in blast 23 July 1989

### Down

1. Lance corporal who as prisoner during WW2 blew up German ship
4. Famous freedom fighter, president, born on 18 July 1918
5. Which society apologized 105 years later to Gandhi for discrimination
6. Penny Heyns won gold at Atlanta Olympics July 1996 in which sport
8. Person with longest banning orders, renewed, again, July 1969
10. Arrest of operatives from this Operation arrested in July 1990, including Mac Maharaj
13. Congolese revolutionary born in 2 July 1945, Patrice ...
14. One of African Union official languages
15. Border War between Libya and which country started July 1977
18. African country established 26 July 1847 with freed slaves descendants, never colonized
22. ANC meeting in July 1912 to discuss which Act

## WORD BANK

Kgalema Motlanthe  
Nelson Mandela  
Jessie Duarte  
King Sobhuza II  
Haile Selassie I,  
Robert Waterwitch  
Coline Williams  
Swimming

Antartica  
Land  
Vula  
Liberia  
Natal Law Society  
Samuel Mqhayi  
SACP  
Luthuli

Albertina Sisulu  
Egypt  
Job Maseko  
Lumumba  
Dodo  
KiSwahili  
Cabo Verde

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ANC SG & TG addressed the launch of the Ronnie Mamoepa Foundation, and paid tribute to honor and preserve the honor of Comrade Ronnie Mamoepa at Freedom Park, Pretoria.

