



ANC TODAY

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DAYS LEFT



Conversations with the President

Guest Feature:

Cde Naledi Pandor Minister of Higher Education

Education and Training, Health and Science and Technology

We ready ourselves to celebrate and commemorate many fallen heroes, heroines and stalwarts of our movement. We extoll several leaders who fell in April. Their memory and contribution are imprinted on our movement's history. They are and will always be leaders of the African National Congress and we shall mark their undying contribution throughout the month of April.

We recall Comrade Oliver Reginald Tambo, Cde Chris Hani, Cde Mama Charlotte Maxeke, Comrade Winne Mandela, Cde Braam Fisher, Cde Molefi Sefularo and many others.

The election manifesto of the ANC makes the call of "Let us grow South Africa together!" with a very clear understanding of the resources

Throughout this manifesto we have emphasised that ours is your plan. It is by all of us and about all of us, South Africans, Black and White, young and old, rural and urban.

available to our government and country. It provides details of how we will further improve the lives of South Africans with your full support and mandate.

When the President of the African National Congress, Comrade Cyril Ramaphosa, launched the 2019 ANC National Election Manifesto at the Moses Mabhida Stadium in eThekweni on Saturday, 12 January, he described the manifesto as A People's Plan for a Better Life for All!

We are here today to speak to you and to the nation about this People's Plan with special focus on Basic Education, Higher Education and Training, Health Science and Technology. Progress has been made in schools but the matter of quality learning and teaching will continue to be a key priority. *continues on page 3*

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EDITORIAL

Heroes of the Battle of the Mutale River

“Our wombs carried soldiers, not out of our own choices but out of the will of God. We thank the ANC that after 25 years of their deaths, we can now be reunited with our loved one and rebury them in dignity” *Mrs Nkabinde*

These are words that most South Africans today would take for granted and probably not even care because after only 19 years of democracy, having been reminded to forget about the past so many times, others actually have. Not so for the families of the four heroes of uMkhonto weSizwe who were recently handed the correct remains of their children, 25 years after they were killed by the former Venda Defence Force and South African Defence Force. Not so too for the families who still wait to receive the remains of their loved ones killed by the governments of PW Botha and FW de Klerk.

“This is a day we have been waiting for. A day where we as a family finally know the location of the remains of our loved one. It is the tears and their blood that has given us the freedom we enjoy today. We thank the ANC and we thank the government for giving us dignity,” said Mr Mofokeng, speaking on behalf of the Letsela family.

Words of thanks that resonate with a lot of us who were part of this history, having given up everything including our lives to ensure the liberation of the people. The legacy and pain of apartheid looms large for victims who were direct and personal recipients of the vestiges of this brutal system.

The Lukhele family also pointed out that they were relieved that they now have closure in this matter, saying that the chapter on



Ayanda Dlodlo is the Deputy Minister for Public Service and Administration and a member of the African National Congress (ANC) National Executive Council (NEC).

the whereabouts of the remains of their loved ones was closed. “They were true patriots who sacrificed their lives for our freedom. Their cause of struggle will never be deserted”

The only closure they can speak of now is that of closure in so far as the finding, handing over to family and the laying of the human remains of their loved ones is concerned. They can carry their pride with dignity and openly now, they can smile with contentment and cry for joy.

“The bible says pray for those that are in authority so that we can live in peace. Out of this prayer we have now been able to get the correct remains of our loved ones for reburial,” the Nkosi Family poignantly remarked.

This is the second time these family go through this process. They were initially given the wrong remains to rebury, an indication of the many flaws of the TRC process, but also the disdain of those that never came forward with the truth during that process.

These are a few among many of us who still live with the gaping wounds of the past. These families have only begun the process of healing on the 23rd of June 2013. It is these families, in their humility and strength, who suffer silently licking their wounds. These are the families who turn their hope not to anybody but the African National Congress and the government to help them close these painful chapters and start the process of healing so that their lives can begin in earnest.

These are the people for whom the African National Congress should continue to uphold its



century old value system that include discipline, selfless service, revolutionary morality, truth and justice. These are the people who still have hope in the ANC as the true liberator of the sons and daughters of our land, an African National Congress that promotes that which Oliver Tambo, Moses Kotane, Charlotte Maxeke, Lilian Ngoyi lived for. That is an ANC and the people for whom Ahmed Timol, Vuyisile Mini, Makhosi Nyoka and many others died for. They did not live and die for themselves or the African National Congress or some self serving cause...they died for the liberation of the people of South Africa.

These are the stories not only of those who fought but also of those who lived and carry the pain and scars with them to this day. The parents and relatives who only in June 2013 could lay their heroic children to their final resting place in dignity in marked graves.

These are the heroes of our revolution, who learnt in struggle that for every cent the ANC gives you, in the name of the people, you had to account, that for every spent bullet you had to account, for the material that was lost because of a careless mistake the price to pay was heavy. And it mattered not whether the material was a pamphlet or an RPG-7 (Bazooka).

In retelling the story of the battle, one of the survivors of the Mutale Battle recalls how he had to calculate the point at which he could shoot at the enemy because “I couldn’t be reckless with the ammunition because these Russian bullets were given to us to liberate our people and they were expensive. They were very expensive” At that point he thought not of himself but how he could maximize fire power to neutralize the enemy and create a safe passage for withdrawal to

the rear for his fellow fighters.

This story tells how the Truth and Reconciliation process failed some and exposed the bigotry and sheer cruelty of those who visited untold misery on our people and total disregard for this process.

This story paints a picture of hope, love and belie, a story of South African Women and the pain they had to endure, and 19 years after liberation, only then could they find closure through the work of their government and not through the benevolence of peace-time activists.

As we celebrate the Women of South Africa, let us give a thought to those mothers who suffered in silence for all these years hoping that one day they will receive the mortal remains of their children for a dignified funeral in marked graves. Let us also spare a thought for those mothers who wait in pain that the next remains exhumed would be those of their children.

We cling on to perpetual hope that the killers of Nokuthula Simelane would show Ubuntu, point out her grave so that her mother could bury her in dignity in a marked grave and close the chapter on pain and begin the process of healing. If our call for the return of the mortal remains of yesterday’s heroes to their mothers cannot be made louder, then we would have failed them and their mothers.

When some are getting so impatient and cruelly asking us to forget about the past and move on, the call to our government is to hunt those who perpetrated these crimes so that the process of healing can begin for those who have yet to find closure.

As the late Comrade Makasi once said, “we remain prisoners of hope”.

EDITORIAL

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Education and Training, Health and Science and Technology

In higher education new bursary scheme will continue to support the access and success of poor talented students. We will also give increased attention to steering young people towards professions and disciplines in which we have skill shortages.

Increased attention will be devoted to monitoring and evaluation in higher education to ensure we are meeting targets. Policy inadequacy such lack of gender equity among staff, gender equality and safety for women students must be addressed.

The adoption of the 2018 Science and Technology White Paper creates conditions for STI to expand its contribution to achieving our NDP goals. In order to make the necessary advances government must increase resource allocation to science and technology and greater efforts will be directed to public private partnerships that will expand research development and innovation.

Celebrating 25 Years of democracy Twenty-five years ago on 27 April 1994, the South African people changed the course of history and broke the bonds of colonialism and apartheid. You delivered on that day a decisive majority to the African National Congress with a mandate that gave authority to the ANC and our beloved President Nelson Mandela to assume the responsibility of building a better life for all South Africans.

Achievements since 2014: Schools

- Today, nine (9) out of ten (10) South Africans (94.3%) can read and write, In 1994, it was just 61%.

- We have added a year of schooling to prepare children for school (Grade R). With over 700,000 children accessing early childhood education in the last financial year, we have established a firm foundation for a comprehensive Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme that is an integral part of the education system.

Achievements since 2014: Colleges

- Government has prioritised free education for college students from poor and working class families.

- During the period 2010 to 2016, college enrolment increased from 358 393 to 703 705.

Achievements since 2014: Universities

- By 2015, African students comprised 75% of total enrolments at universities.

- Last year we introduced free higher education for students from poor and working class families.

- In addition, SETAs offer over 290 000 learnerships and apprenticeships and internships.

Achievements since 2014: Science, Technology and Innovation

- South Africa, in partnership with several other African countries, made history when they secured the right to co-host the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) global radio telescope. The bid, supported by South Africa's construction of the exciting MeerKAT telescope, a precursor for the SKA, and several human capital development programmes, has contributed immensely to raising interest in science, technology and engineering across Africa.



- As a result of our focus on astronomy, partnerships with multinational companies related to information and communication technology engineering required for radio astronomy are thriving, with African expertise becoming a sought-after source of innovation for these companies.

Achievements since 2014: Health

- More South Africans are living longer, with average life expectancy increasing to 64 years in 2018 from a low of 53 years in 2005.

- More than 4.5 million South Africans living with HIV receive antiretroviral treatment, up from 2.4 million in 2014, making it the biggest antiretroviral treatment programme in the world.



- In 2009, there were 69,000 TB related deaths, and by 2016 these had dropped to 29,000.

- Access to free primary health care has been expanded from pregnant women and children under six years of age in 1994 to free primary health care for all today.

OUR PLANS AND OUR COMMITMENT TO SERVE

Together with the people of South Africa, the ANC is ready to write

- Implement a National Health Insurance to provide quality health care free at the point of use,

- Improve the quality of the public health sector as the backbone for South Africa's unified national health system.

- Screen an additional 2 million people for TB and treat those with the disease.

In our next term we will do the following on Science, Technology and Innovation:

- Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for promotion of innovation.

- Work with stakeholders through the Presidential Digital Industrial Revolution Commission.

- Scale-up skills development for the youth in data analytics, the internet-of-things, blockchain and machine learning, to enable training of young people to develop and operate new technologies.

- Reduce the cost of data through the work of competition authorities and the communication regulator, ICASA.

Conclusion

Throughout this manifesto we have emphasised that ours is your plan. It is by all of us and about all of us, South Africans, Black and White, young and old, rural and urban.

We firmly believe that the coherent and achievable plan set out in this Manifesto responds adequately and appropriately to the needs and aspirations of all South Africans.

You have helped the ANC to develop this Manifesto through your contributions. We must work together to effectively implement it.

Let's Grow South Africa Together

DOMESTIC

Passenger Rail, keeping the wheels turning

By Lawrence Venkile

The passenger rail system has always been the Achille's heel of South Africa's public transport system. Despite the fact that it remains the backbone of the system, the challenges that have to be overcome are huge and require focused and sustained effort on the part of those charged with executing policy. Therein lies the problem. Those charged with implementing government policy have not been steadfast in maintaining an acceptable level of focus to ensure interventions are sustainable.

This extends to the underlying policy choices and trade-offs that constitute the foundation on which the interventions are grounded. The establishment of the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA) in 2009 through the amendment of the Legal Succession to the South African Transport Services Act was a consequence of national policy to separate passenger rail from freight. Indeed, in the 10 years of PRASA's existence, it has yet to achieve full maturity to deliver passenger rail service that is fully responsive to the needs of its customers.

It is therefore reasonable to deduce that the crisis facing the passenger rail system in the country is not entirely a PRASA issue. A significant part of it relates to critical policy choices the state must address urgently. Indeed, poor governance at PRASA represents a significant contributing factor. At the belly of the beast lies political opportunism that has been unashamedly demonstrated by the DA, where they have been actively propagating for the fragmentation of PRASA into regional railways, informed by nothing else but sheer expediency.

For the first time in half a century, the ANC-led government made a firm commitment to invest in passenger rail and modernise the system that was built during the first half of the 20th century. Government made resources available for PRASA to procure



7,224 new rolling stock coaches at an estimated cost of R123 billion over 20 years. This is a flagship project aimed at modernising passenger rail, as the backbone of the country's public transport system. Four years on, progress in the execution of this project remains painstakingly slow, delaying the dream of introducing a modern, safe and reliable passenger rail system.

The current trains have an average life of 40 years and the system has reached the end of its economic life. President Cyril Ramaphosa's experience when he was stuck on the system for 3 hours is a daily lived reality of the masses of our people who rely on this mode of transport. This is a system that is barely holding by the threads. The only solution is to accelerate the modernisation project and deploy the 24 brand new modern trains that have already been delivered, to the system. However, to achieve this, the requisite infrastructure to support these trains must be in place.

In order to sustain the current system, significant effort and resources must be directed towards ensuring that daily performance achieves acceptable levels. This

relates to minimising delays and cancellations as well as ensuring responsiveness to minimise faults on running trains. In the last year, Metrorail's on-time performance averaged 55.2% against a target of 68%. This is atrocious by any standard and requires drastic action to address the underlying issues that drive such mediocre performance.

The underlying policy issues that undermine interventions must be addressed as a matter of urgency to ensure sustainability of the passenger rail system into the future. These include addressing the issue of ownership by Transnet of the rail network where PRASA is the majority user and finding political will to end Transnet's cannibalisation of PRASA through punitive access and haulage charges for use of their infrastructure and locomotives. Perhaps the first intervention should be altering the lines of accountability for Transnet. Both Transnet and PRASA should account to the same line Ministry, being the Minister of Transport and ensure that they both work towards realising the same goals.

The second policy issue that has a potential to unravel any effort to position rail as a mode of choice is the breaking up of

PRASA and devolving the passenger rail function to metro level. This will undoubtedly not improve the service offering currently being undertaken. In fact the opposite is true. It must be appreciated that the consolidation of passenger rail assets and services under a single national entity enables the cross-subsidisation of services across PRASA's four regions, being Gauteng, Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. The scale and configuration of the service across these regions is not uniform and therefore not designed to be profit-making. Fragmenting these into separate companies will have a devastating impact on the fiscus and will further worsen their ability to provide an effective and efficient service.

The actions of the DA in the City of Cape Town of appointing a team of experts to plan for the take-over of passenger rail from the national sphere of government can be likened to a Province making plans to secede and declare independence. The millions the City plans to be spent on this project can be better spent in sustaining the current service while PRASA gradually phases in the modern system. ■

DOMESTIC

Why we should revitalise and re-energise the Veterans League

At a workshop of the Veterans and Senior African National Congress, in the Eastern Cape held on 3 April 2019, the president of the ANC Veterans League Cde Snuki Zikalala gave a keynote address, charting the way forward for the League, including their role in the elections campaign for 8th of May.

Today's all-inclusive workshop on the elections campaign by the Provincial Elections Team of the Veterans League is to ensure that members of the Veterans League are united and fully involved in every aspect of the Eastern Cape elections campaign. It happens with only thirty days to the most contentious elections in the history of the South African elections.

It also happens when a number of small parties have been established to democratically contest the elections. It's all about weakening the ANC and not to allow us to have the majority in Parliament.

The all inclusive workshop is the first step in the revitalisation of the structures of the Veterans Leagues in the Eastern Cape after we have fully participated and ensured the ANC decisively win the elections on 8 May.

At the last ANC NEC meeting that took place on 1 April 2019, where a thorough assessment was made on our elections campaign, the ANC Youth League and the Veterans League were sighted by our President Cyril Ramaphosa as structures that were absent during the elections campaign.

It is a fact that leaders and members of the Veterans League are not visible and are not part of the provincial and national elections campaigns.

As long serving members of the ANC, we have to lead by example. We have to revitalise ANC branches, our regional and provincial structures and ensure that we are part of our well-oiled elections machinery that will lead us to a resounding victory on May the 8th 2019.



Snuki Zikalala: President of the ANC Veterans League

As Veterans of the ANC we must admit that since the late Comrade Phil Norushe was elected as the Deputy President of the Veterans League in October 2017, the Eastern Cape Veterans League has not played its most critical role of mobilising, uniting, and intervening authoritatively on all issues that affect the integrity and credibility of our glorious movement.

It is our duty and responsibility to change the Veterans League from a passive, ineffective and docile League to a more robust, constructive and authoritative league that has the authority to restore the integrity and credibility of our organisation.

We support the nomination of those who are tried and tested, credible and ethical. We do not support the inclusion in our lists of anyone who has been involved in corruption and unethical behaviour.

The involvement of members of the Veterans League in the Integrity Commission which will soon have powers to summon members of the ANC to appear before it to answer allegations or complaints of unethical conduct is of primary importance. As ANC Veterans we should strive and insist to have leaders who are beyond reproach. The integrity of the ANC is sacrosanct.

We should ensure that we involve skilled, experienced and well-grounded members of the Veterans Leagues at our most crucial sub committees of the ANC like: Organisation and Building Campaigns, Communications, Constitutional Affairs, Commission on Religious Affairs, Economic Transformation, Education and Health, Elections, International Relations, Legislature and Governance, National Appeals Committee, Disciplinary Committee, Peace and Stability and others.

We should raise our voice loudly against corruption, unethical behaviour and wrong doing wherever it occurs in our ranks and in government. We must also inculcate the culture of holding meetings of the National Office Bearers as well as Provincial Office Bearers. Meetings of the National and Provincial Working Committees, meetings of the National Executive and Provincial Executive Committees, and general meetings to report back to our constituency.

When we had the Gauteng all inclusive workshop on the 12 March, Veterans were so excited as they met for the first since their last elective conference in 2014.

One must commend the Eastern Cape for being *continues on page 6*

DOMESTIC

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Why we should revitalise and re-energise the Veterans League



the only province that had a Provincial Consultative Conference. However, for us to hold the above meetings, we have to be financially independent and aggressively raise funds for the Veterans League. Our leadership must ensure that our Provincial Government implements the 30 per cent set asides for women, youth, disabled and the ex-combatants.

In all honesty, the ANC leadership has high regard for the Veterans League, however, we need to work hard to earn that respect.

We are gathered here when our movement and the country had entered an era of renewal, when we are aggressively addressing problems of divisions and dysfunctionality and when we are restoring the integrity and credibility of our time-tested movement.

The Veterans League should play a leading role in restoring the integrity and credibility of our glorious movement. We should be more active in the elections campaign, unite society and the country and ensure that we are given another chance to govern the country on behalf of society.

How do we revitalise the Veterans League in the Eastern Cape?

Our plan going forward from today's meeting is to work with the PEC of the Veterans League in the Eastern Cape to properly constitute branches and regions of the Veterans' League. Many of our comrades are fully fledged members of the Veterans League and there are those who qualify as members of the League but have not yet applied for

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membership. Others might be over 60 years of age but have not yet completed 40 years of unbroken service in the ANC as set out in the ANC Constitution. There is a category of membership that provides for your active participation and support of the work of the Veterans' League.

Every year we also have comrades who reach the age of 60, whose activism, experience and participation in the Veterans' League is needed so that members of the Veterans' League play their active role in the political and organisational work of the structures of the ANC.

However, our Constitution has not been amended as Veterans League Conference resolution of October 2017, that we should

establish regions and plan for a provincial conference in July.

We need a solid Veterans League structure with a full-time provincial secretary and a strong Veterans League Provincial Executive.

Without a strong Veterans League we will not have a strong ANC.

As elections will take place in less than 34 days, let us leave this meeting knowing that we will actively participate in the Eastern Cape Elections Campaign under the leadership of the Eastern Cape Veterans' League PEC.

As the ANC, we have submitted our lists of representatives to serve in the National Assembly and Provincial Legislatures.

We support the nomination of those who are tried and tested, credible and ethical. We do not support the inclusion in our lists of anyone who has been involved in corruption and unethical behaviour. We urge all the nominated candidates of the ANC to introspect and decline their nomination if their inclusion in the lists will in any way dent the image of our glorious movement.

We support the NEC resolution that the Integrity Commission must be given the lists of nominated candidates and summon all those implicated in unethical behaviour to account. Let us all work for unity and ensure that we build a strong Veterans League and that will build a strong ANC that will deliver our set objectives.

We must all play an active role in ensuring that we win these elections with a resounding victory.

INTERNATIONAL

Face to Face with Imperialism

By Bongani Bongo (ANC NEC Member)

Early this month I visited Venezuela to deliver a message of support to the legitimate government of Nicolaus Maduro.

The Maduro government has been facing ongoing coup attempts by the United States government in alliance with newly elected right-wing Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro – a mere Marriott-puppet for Trump – and the entire Lima Group with the exception of Mexico.

The leading Marxist thinker Rosa Luxemburg called imperialism a primitive form of accumulation – meaning imperialist states accumulate mineral resources of development to advance their development. On the other hand, Lenin, the former leader of Russian revolution, identified imperialism as a form of monopoly capitalism. Lenin attempted to lead the revolution to introduce communist states as an alternative to displace imperialist devices used by the US and capitalism.

Imperialism continues even today under carbon-capitalism's search for oil and the US imperialists have been trying to access Venezuela's oil since its discovery in 1922. The US' attempted coup against Maduro started in 2014 when President Obama imposed Sanctions on Venezuela. These sanctions were said to be motivated by the security threat of Venezuela.

Venezuela has had 27 constitutional elections since 1998 and over the last 18 months, it had six elections. Some of these historical elections were monitored by former US President Jimmy Carter. Indeed, Carter's assessment of Venezuela's elections was positive. His observation was accompanied by his assertions that there are legitimate and rational institutions in place to safeguard democratic elections.

In addition, Carter highlighted: "I would say the election process in Venezuela is the best in the world." Conversely, regarding the US election system with its emphasis on campaign money, Carter said it was one of the worst.

Last year in May, the US supported the Venezuelan opposition's decision not to participate in the election. This was a deliberate



The US attempted coup in Venezuela is not about human rights or security considerations. It is all about Venezuelan oil.

attempt to render Venezuela's democratic elections illegitimate. Despite the opposition boycott of elections, eight million Venezuelans participated in the election and the majority voted Maduro to state Presidency. He was sworn in on 10th January 2019. Subsequent to that, the US claimed that the poll was illegitimate. This undermined the democratic right of Venezuela's eight million people who participated in the elections.

On the 5th of February 2019,

President Maduro's interview with Russian Documentary explicitly dispelled the mythology that the US imposed sanctions on Venezuela due to security threats. He bluntly asserted that the reason for the US and Lima Group's attempts at a coup is to have imperialist control over Venezuela's mineral resources which are oil, gas, diamonds, and water.

The United States' tactics of trying to usurp legitimate states and its coup-attempts are common. The first tactic is to impose economic trade sanctions and establish a financial blockade. This is followed by trying to internally destabilize the country's economy in order to cause chaos and generate a humanitarian crisis which will result in the legitimacy of the targeted state being questioned. Following a manufactured crisis of legitimacy, the United States can justify infringement on the sovereignty of the targeted state.

In my visit to Venezuela, I encountered the imperialist face

to face. The US is blocking the access of medication and basic foodstuffs to Venezuela. The reason for this is to cause frustration within the Venezuelan people. I could not access medication while in Venezuela and to me, it was a clear sign that the US government, along with the complicity of the Lima Group, are trying to symbolically and descriptively delegitimize Maduro's government.

It is clear that the US wants to control the politics of Venezuela in order to extract Venezuela's comparative advantage – oil. In this case, they are using Juan Guaidó who proclaimed himself President although he was not elected by the citizens of Venezuela.

The US is attempting to confiscate Venezuela's assets by freezing them. The PDVSA Oil industry company, which is Venezuela's state-owned company operating in the US, has been blocked. This is in order to reduce Venezuela's collection of tax revenue and to render the state unable to execute redistribution of social capital to the Venezuela's people.

The US attempted coup in Venezuela is not about human rights or security considerations. It is all about Venezuelan oil. What Maduro is experiencing is not new. The US attempted a coup against Hugo Chavez in 2002 using the propaganda machinery, including the media to delegitimize Chavez. Chavez has attested in an interview with John Pilger in 2006 that "The people rescued me," referring to the US attempted coup.

Chavez further contended "They did it with the media against me, preventing even the basic facts of what happened. For popular democracy in heroic action, I suggest you look no further." The Spectra of Venezuela's coup can only be prevented by the people of Venezuela. The people of Venezuela must be allowed to protect their own democratic system, sovereignty and protect their own democratically elected president Maduro to advance their Bolivarian revolution. At the same time, it is important for the international community to show their support for Venezuelans and the Maduro's government.

INTERNATIONAL

Brexit: Economic Interdependence trumps prejudice

A million citizens of the United Kingdom (UK) descended on Central London on Saturday 23 March 2019 to make a call for another European Union (EU) referendum. This follows an EU referendum of 23 June 2016, where 51.9% of UK Citizens voted to leave the European Union which they had been part of since 1973. Being part of the European Union meant the United Kingdom was part of a single market where they trade freely with other European countries and trade as a block with countries outside the EU. On the other hand, it meant the United Kingdom, which has been fiercely independent for centuries, was now sacrificing part of its sovereignty and independence to the European block, and were agreeing to be bound by the decisions of the European court, European Free Trade Area, and to live up to certain standards set by the EU commission, something that had always irked some circles within the UK, mostly the old imperialists and conservatives.

This unhappiness about UK's loss of Independence reached its tipping point. In 2015, when a million immigrants descended on the shores of Europe via the Mediterranean Sea, looking for a new home and a place to reinvent themselves. Germany's Angela Merkel, one of the leading countries in the EU, put her political capital on the line by accepting a huge number of that million immigrants into Germany and the EU encouraged its members to share the migrants load. This resulted in Immigration becoming the most important election topic in most European Countries.

Political rivals within member countries, the far right mostly, some conservatives within the UK who had always argued for British purity, gained momentum in the minds of the electorate over EU's handling of Immigration. Countries were feeling overwhelmed by immigrants, especially because the immigrants were from countries deemed undesirable. In countries like Italy, the right wingers took over the electoral mandate and formed

In practice, the UK is highly dependent on its European family and other countries of the world.

new and heartless governments. The question of the European Union being the sole decider on the fate of its members, particularly on such highly sensitive issues such as immigration, brought to intense scrutiny the question of sovereignty among some of its members and for Britain, the old sentiments about the loss of independence of the UK within the EU came back like a vengeance. A referendum was inevitable.

On 23 June 2016 the United Kingdom took a resolution, through a referendum, to leave the European Union. The referendum split the United Kingdom in half, with just under 52% of the country deciding to cut ties with the European Union. The hardliners went on an overdrive and won the day. Fear and scaremongering, immigrants coming to take jobs, to take small businesses, terrorists from Arab African countries, particularity libya, who had an ax to grind with Britain, were hiding behind immigrants to come to Europe and destroy the western way of life. The whole lot needed to go back to wherever it is they came from.

Two years later however, with Britain still stuck in Europe, having finally been awakened to just what do they stand to lose by leaving the European block, that referendum victory does not taste so good anymore, even to those who voted to leave the EU. As one analyst says, 'Britain's decision to quit the European Union was fundamentally a political one, rather than economic'. Unfortunately, it is the economic reasons that brought the million man march on Saturday seeking to reconsider the decision of 23 June 2016. Both the politicians and the citizens had not really



thought long and hard about the economic implications of leaving the European Union. Stuck in old delusions of grandeur about an Empire that once stood on its own for centuries on end, Britain did not realize just how much Europe means to them. Everyone was blinded by prejudice and a false sense of invincibility.

Since that fateful day in 2016, Britain has been trapped in that moment. The UK's Prime Minister, more realistic than her fellow MPs and Cabinet members, who don't have the challenge of having to face the European Union to negotiate, has been trying to find a practical and beneficial way to leave the EU. The rest of the gang however has been trying to find a way to retain all the benefits of a single market but to free itself of all the responsibilities.

From the onset, the 'European Union insists that all members of the single market adhere to the four freedoms: free movement of labor, capital, goods and services'. This means 'quitting the customs union could mean significant new tariffs', constrained movement of labor, and could compromise Britain as the financial hub of the world. The depth of the crisis that awaits the United Kingdom after leaving the European Union is yet to be fully measured.

For example, 'In 2015, the UK exported £133 billion of goods to

its fellow European Union members. These exports accounted for around 44 percent of total UK exports. In the area of trade in services, the UK has a considerable surplus of £24 billion with Europe. The worst estimation of what the UK will lose if it fully moves outside the EU is estimated at a loss of 10 percent of their GDP'.

UK took a decision to leave the European Union based on politics, prejudice, anti-African sentiments steeped in a false sense of superiority. 3 years later, the UK is about to be hit by its worst rude awakening. The glory days of the Empire are over. The old ways of relating with other countries, matriarchal and exploitative, taking resources of other countries and giving back nothing, the toxic savourism, is over. In practice, the UK is highly dependent on its European family and other countries of the world. The UK is now trapped between a rock and a hard place and suddenly, European membership is starting to mean much more than it did 2 years ago.

With millions of Brits starting to reconsider their decision to vote the UK out of the EU, after being shown the economic costs of the move, it seems where politics of prejudice wanted to divide the people, the economic realities united them. ■

OPINION

To Build A Better South Africa, We Need A Better ANC

By Audrey M. Masemola

The African National Congress (ANC) today, is markedly different to the organization established in 1912. Our founding leaders fought for the freedom we have today. They preached the spirit of unity. Many lost their lives for us to be where we are today. Yet, there are many who sacrificed that have not been provided with proper graves, tombstones and their families don't know where they are buried. They were not even buried with respect and dignity. They were tortured, killed like chickens and buried like dogs in shallow graves in the middle of nowhere.

They fought with their blood and sweat so that we can live in a country that is free and united. They ran away from their families and went to foreign countries, where they did not understand the language, culture and food. But they kept the faith and held on because they believed that one day their blood will nourish the trees that will bear the fruits of freedom.

It's embarrassing as an ANC volunteer when I visit certain areas for door-to-door campaigns and I hear our people say they don't know their local councilors. In some areas our people are even being sold services that they are supposed to be given to them for free. There are grandfathers and grandmothers that still live in shacks, without water and electricity. And these are the people who experienced the torture and trauma of apartheid.

No one has put us where we are but ourselves, because we seem to have chosen to be stubborn, aggressive, to develop huge egos and to be selfish. The habit starts from the top, and influences the grassroots. Some of our leaders seem to live for trends and celebrity lifestyles. We tend to use social media as a platform to show off our lavish lifestyles, swear or embarrass each other. We do many things that seek to divide the ANC, instead of



I love the African National Congress. All I wish is to see ourselves swallowing our pride, accepting our own mistakes and working on them.

promoting the good things the ANC is doing. Indeed, there are many local leaders that are doing the correct things, and they are trying as hard as they can to help our people, but their work goes without being noticed enough.

Social media is a tool we need to use to positively influence our youth. We need to share pictures of the things we do from branch level up to our national leaders. The services we are delivering and proper messaging should be on

our personal social media pages. We must stop sharing how many expensive alcohol drinks we can buy, clothes, trends and expensive trips we go to. It's very painful when there is an ANC event like parties, funerals, meetings and all that people think of is to dress up and look expensive, posing for cameras with alcohol and it's all shared on social media, while our other dedicated comrades are doing the real work of the ANC.

Let us think of how much impact we would bring to our people if we are seen visiting houses, old ages, parks, hospitals and schools, helping with whatever little we can, sharing on social media, unlike doing it only on 67minutes for Mandela. That will help us regain the trust from our people.

Comrades need to stop doing it for publicity and fame, but do it for the ANC and honouring our leaders who lost their lives for us to have freedom. We need to be available to our people, help

where we can, follow up on all the promises we make and make sure we keep our promises. We need to work hard and fix the division we have amongst ourselves as the ANC.

I love the African National Congress. All I wish is to see ourselves swallowing our pride, accepting our own mistakes and working on them.

The blood that was shed, let it nourish the tree that bears sweet grapes, not bitter lemons.

Let us unite the country behind the ANC!

Let us work for a decisive victory in the elections!

Let's grow South Africa together!

Views contained in this article are personal views of the author and do not represent official positions or policy of the ANC.

OPINION

South African Copyright Amendment Bill and Performers Protection Bill (2018)

The purpose of this article is to share my understanding and views on the intentions of the Copyright Amendment Bill and the impact it will have in the socio-economic outlook of our country, especially the Creative Sector Industry.

Until now, South Africa has functioned under the Copyright Act of 1978 and the Performers Protection Act of 1967, with amendments which took place to introduce the collective management of Collecting Societies in music in 2002. In essence, we have operated under an obsolete piece of legislation for a while and this made Copyright legislation no longer relevant, especially to situations where digital market is applicable.

Other jurisdictions have been updating their copyright laws on a gradual basis as opposed to a total overhauling as it is the case with South Africa presently. Delays in updating the South African legislation deprived our citizenry some commercial advantages which I will attempt to explain in the themes below.

Policy Intentions:

The policy imperatives for this total revamping of the copyright legislation can be expounded under the following themes:

WIPO Copyright Treaties

Intellectual Property regime owes its origins in the Western system and gradually introduced into other parts of the globe. The African continent was not an exception. In 1886 the Berne Convention was concluded to protect the literary and artistic works. South Africa is a member of this treaty, simply meaning that as a country, we have attracted obligations in the global space. Other copyright treaties such as the Rome Convention, WPPT, WCT, Beijing Treaty and Marrakesh Treaty were later concluded and regrettably South Africa is not a party to all these treaties. The practical effect of not joining these treaties is that SA citizenry will not be able to enjoy protection of their copyright works in other



Sikhumbuzo Thomo

jurisdictions, thereby limiting the potential economic power of intellectual property of our people. We should in my view remain part of the global market and we can only secure that through membership to international legal instruments.

WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty

This treaty simply grants performing artists and record companies the rights to earn royalties (monies) when their sound recordings are consumed or played on air such as radio broadcasting. Our historical imbalances in so far as performing artists are concerned is evidence of why we needed to improve the livelihood of performing artists through this legislative intervention.

WIPO Copyright Treaty

This is called internet treaty to make literary works and artistic works relevant in the internet space. Authors of books and the publishing sector are the beneficiaries of these rights.

WIPO Beijing Treaty

This treaty grants film actors the economic rights to earn a living out of the performances fixated in the films (audio visual works). This will allow South African film actors to escape the contractual imbalances of the past imposed on them by film giants operating in South Africa.

Technological Evolution

It is an undisputed fact that technology has surpassed the policy makers and legislators as most of our legislations have become obsolete and no longer



relevant in the digital market of today. South Africa has to respond to the digital demands of the market and the amendment of copyright legislation to include provisions reflecting digital rights is compelling to avoid stifling our creative industries. These include technological protection measures to curb infringement or unauthorized use of copyright works.

Resale Royalty Right

The copyright amendment bill introduces the resale royalty right to allow the originator of artistic work to be paid a certain percentage of monies when a second sale of his/her work takes place. It is a revenue stream for painters and sculptures artists.

Reversionary clause

The provisions relating to reversionary clause are included to ensure that authors in literary works who for some reasons assigned their copyright, are able to reclaim it after 25 years. United States has this practice.

Fair Use provisions

South Africa as a developmental state, requires its society to access information for knowledge creation and fair use provisions as opposed to fair dealing provisions. This practice is very critical to our education system to ensure that access to books for educational purposes is made possible. Under these provisions of fair use, libraries and *continues on page 10*

OPINION

continued from page 9

South African Copyright Amendment Bill and Performers Protection Bill (2018)

archive institutions will also be allowed access to copyright material. For fairness purposes, access to copyright material will be done under certain guidelines to ensure that right holders are not prejudiced. United States has similar provisions of fair use.

Minimum Contractual Requirements

The amendment of copyright legislation necessitates minimum requirements when certain contracts are concluded between performing artists and record companies, authors and publishers, film actors and film producers. This legislative intervention is necessary to address the imbalanced contractual dominance which saw our performing artists and film actors dying poor.

Copyright Tribunal

It is a known fact that South African creators are battling financially to afford civil litigation in the high courts, as a policy response to the challenge a Copyright tribunal will be established which will be inquisitorial in nature as opposed to the high court adversarial proceedings.

Simply put, right holders will be able to appear in person before the Copyright tribunal, thereby ensuring access to justice in a cheaper and efficient manner.

Orphan works

The Bill also introduces the management of orphan works with state taking care of the licensing of such orphan works.

Conclusions

While the Copyright Amendment Bill is a transformative legal instrument that will in my view dismantle the following, the historically imbalanced business / contractual models, historically discriminative education system through access to copyright works using the fair use provisions, self-regulating collecting societies to ensure accountability and transparency, economically isolated SA creative industry through non joining of WIPO treaties, lack of access to justice it however, does have some valid criticism.

Which is, freedom to contract and /or to freedom of trade, occupation and profession.

The Bill interferes with freedom to contract as it allows the Minister to prescribe the standard contracts thereby limiting the parties' freedom to contract. An example of this is when the bill removes a once off payment model practiced in the filming industry by replacing it with a mandatory sharing of royalties. The mandatory sharing model does not allow the producers to recoup the production costs for



a film and consequently drives away investment to the South African location, thereby violating the Berne Convention and other WIPO Treaties in that it fails to secure full protection of the rights of the creators by introducing the fair use provisions.

On the Reversionary clause

This Bill has an unintended consequence of allowing assigned copyright work to revert to the author after 25 years as this is contrary to the contractual

wishes of the parties.

So, the retrospective application of the Bill declares it unworkable and not implementable. The Bill will have the effect of undoing the previous contractual arrangements in the creative industries.

In observing how the criticism is levelled against the Bill, one is seeing the creators not necessarily against the Bill but the administrators, artists' managers and CEOs of various Collecting Societies and publishing structures. Very often these representatives in the industry do not quote the sections or provisions they regard as problematic and/or unworkable, instead broad non-technical statements are released as such:

“The Bill takes away everything from the authors as their works will be freely used under fair use provisions without payment of a royalty”



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BOOK REVIEW

Call me Woman by Ellen Kuzwayo.

(1985. Ravan Press)

On belonging to a political organisation, she said: “I have been a member of a political organisation for generations! But I do recognize we belong to communities where people have different political beliefs

The 1994 list of ANC MPs who took their seats in the first democratic non-racial parliament include some of the stalwarts of the liberation and women’s movement, who brought to this august institution their experience of the struggle against apartheid, track record of service and vision for the future. This parliament included such giants as Ma Albertina Sisulu, Gertrude Shope, Ruth Mompati, Makosazana Njobe, Frene Ginwala, Baleka Mbete, Mavivi Mayakayaka-Manzini, Sister Bernard Ncube, Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, and of course, Mam Ellen Kuzwayo.

This was amongst the many first for this educationist, social worker, activist, and community whose life exemplified that of service and excellence. Ellen Kuzwayo’s autobiography, *Call me Woman* was published in 1985, and focused on three distinct intersectionalities which defined her life: as a black person, a woman and an educationalist. Born in Lesotho, she grew up on her grandfather’s farm in Thaba Nchu. She inherited the farm, but later lost it under the segregation policies of grand apartheid, when the area was declared a black spot in 1974. Her lifelong commitment to education is seen in the many institutions she attended.

Her triple experiences influenced

her life and choices, as she said: “The story of my life, my education, you see, cannot be buried quietly and safely in the past. How can I remain quiet when I see the choices open to the younger generation constantly restricted, their hopes fading into dreams, and the dreams becoming nightmares?”

Mam K, as she was fondly known was a bundle of energy. In an interview with *Speak Magazine* in 1992 she spoke about her books (*Call me Woman*, 1985 and *Sit*

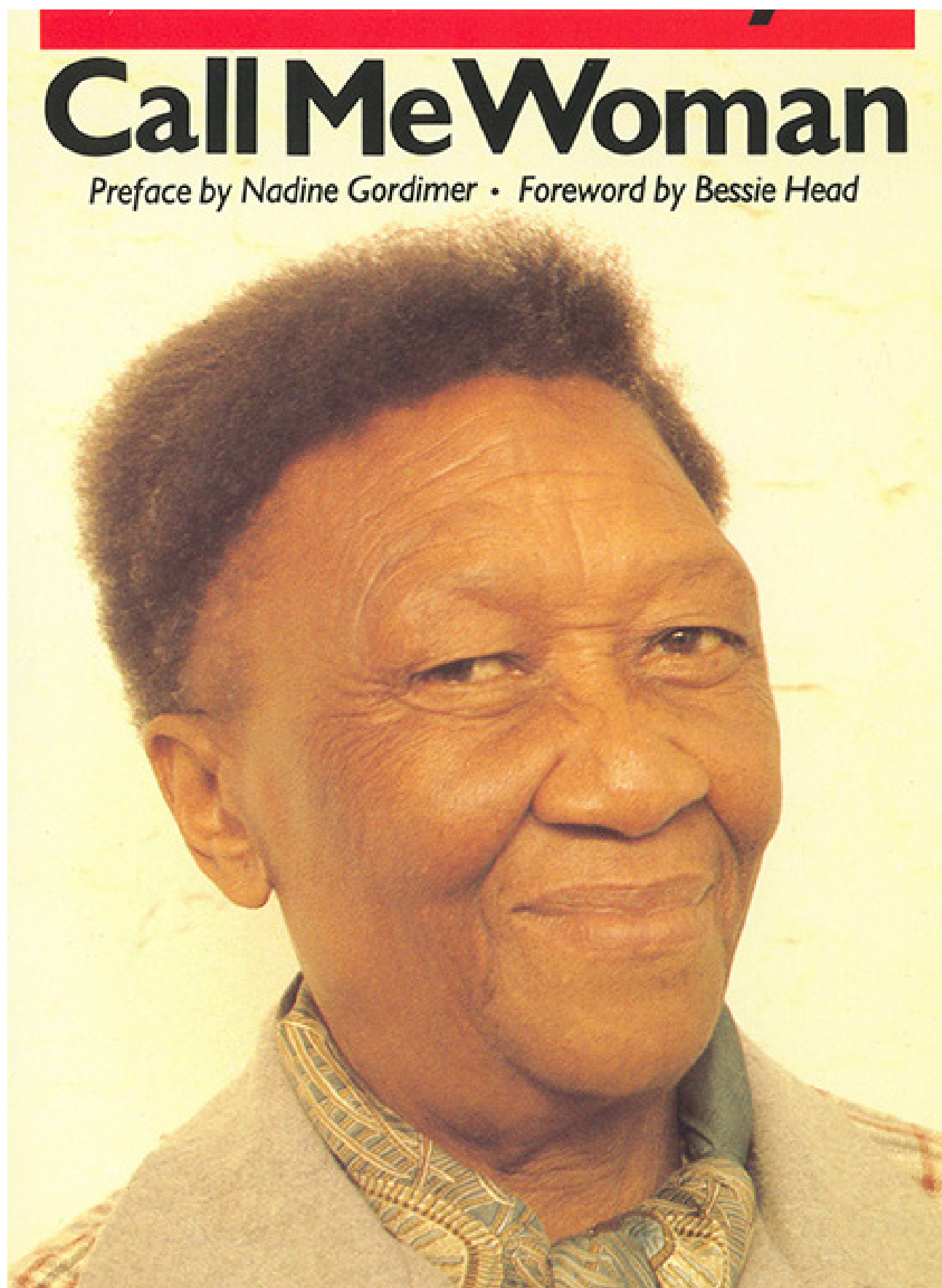
Down and Listen, 1990), her work in the Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) and as life president of the Black Consumer Union of South Africa.

In this interview, she also gives us her definition of feminism: “I consider feminists as women who recognize they are oppressed as women, and who are prepared to fight for basic rights, privileges and choices women should have in society.”

On belonging to a political

organisation, she said: “I have been a member of a political organisation for generations! But I do recognize we belong to communities where people have different political beliefs. We should not be divided by these differences. In my work in the community I never force my political views on anyone. We should work together as a community.”

Mam Ellen Kuzwayo’s life remains an inspiration to current and future generations. ■ FPG



REMEMBRANCE

Remembering International Solidarity Stalwart Dulcie September

By Faez Jacobs

On 28 March 2019 we commemorated the 31st anniversary of the death of one of the Stalwarts of the Anti-Apartheid Struggle, Dulcie September.

Comrade Dulcie was born in Athlone on the Cape Flats in 1935. She cut her teeth as a political activist in the 1950s in the student and youth structures.

She was imprisoned for political activities during the 1960's and suffered for another 5 years under an apartheid banning order.

In 1973 she went into exile where she later joined the ANC and helped build the Anti - Apartheid international solidarity movement in London.

She also worked for the International Aid and Defense Fund and the ANC's Women Section.

In 1983 Cde Dulcie was appointed ANC Chief representative in France, Switzerland and Luxembourg continuing to fly the flag of international solidarity against the apartheid government.

Five years later, on the morning of 28 March 1988 Dulcie September was brutally assassinated.

At the time, she was investigating a covert sanctions busting arms deal between France and South Africa, which allegedly included nuclear material.

We have no doubt that her callous murder was at the hands of the apartheid regime in cahoots with those countries supporting them to prevent her from exposing the illegal arms deal.

As we contemplate the legacy of Dulcie September, we remember her as an international solidarity stalwart and hero in the fight against colonialism, apartheid and injustice, not only in South Africa but elsewhere across the world.

Thus, as we prepare to celebrate our 25th Anniversary of the fall of apartheid and the dawn of our democracy, how best can we pay tribute to her legacy and ensure that her death was not in vain?

We can do so by remaining committed to the principles of international solidarity of the poor and oppressed peoples across the world.

We should not forget that our

We must put pressure on our government to implement all the ANC 2017 policy resolutions as it relates to international solidarity with Palestine.

struggle would not have been successful and the fruits of freedom we enjoy today would not have happened had it not been for the support of the international solidarity movement across the world, working in synergy with the ANC underground, the armed struggle and the internal mobilisation by the Mass Democratic Movement.

To this end, Comrade Dulcie would be proud of South Africa's support for the right to self-determination of the peoples of Western Sahara and Palestine, and their fight against Moroccan & Israeli colonialism.

Whilst not much is known about the Western Sahara struggle here in South Africa, it is equally important to that of the Palestinian struggle against apartheid and their right to self-determination.

Since the dawn of democracy South Africa has provided support to both the Polisario Front, which is the political movement that represents the people of Western Sahara, as well as the Palestinians.

We have with dogged determination consistently supported them in all multi-lateral fora including the UN, AU and SADC. We have continued, as government in



partnership with civil society, to provide aid and run campaigns in support of both these struggles.

We unsuccessfully but proudly opposed Morocco's entry into the AU last year, but continue to apply pressure on them now in the AU.

Just prior to Comrade Dulcie's commemoration we hosted the SADC Heads of States International Solidarity Conference in support of the Peoples of Western Sahara's right to self-determination on 24-25 March 2019.

Despite, Morocco's attempts to sabotage the conference by running their own conference at the same time and inviting and paying for SADC members to attend, the SADC conference was an overwhelming success.

SADC has also committed to ensure that this issue becomes a standing agenda item at the AU where they will continue to apply pressure on Morocco to allow for the UN Referendum on the right to self-determination which has been outstanding since 1991.

The extensive publicity that this conference received also helped to educate South Africans about this struggle.

This past week from 1-7 April is International Israeli Apartheid Week. It is also the first anniversary of the Right of Return March in which hundreds of innocent Palestinians (including women, children and medics) were killed and

thousands more seriously injured and imprisoned for peacefully protesting for their right to return.

Thus, we have also paid tribute to the life and legacy of Comrade Dulcie by supporting the thousands of peaceful Palestinian solidarity activities across the globe this week.

Going forward, as citizens, we must ensure that our government continues to apply the necessary pressure on the UN to hold Israel accountable for the violation of numerous UN resolutions over the past seven decades.

We must build a momentum in partnership with our government to ensure that Israel appears before, and is held accountable for human rights violations before the International Criminal Court.

We must put pressure on our government to implement all the ANC 2017 policy resolutions as it relates to international solidarity with Palestine.

Finally, with less than 35 days left to the 2019 national and provincial elections, we must expose those political parties and leaders such as the DA and its leader Mmusi Maimane for their support and close working relationship with the Israeli Government and visa-versa.

This clarion call to action in the spirit of international solidarity will allow Comrade Dulcie to rest in peace, knowing that she did not die in vain. ■

POEM

A Tribute to Mam Winnie Nomzamo Madikizela Mandela

By Afzal Moolla

Today we grieve,
The mother of the nation has breathed her last,
today we reflect on her gallant past.

Today we mourn,
the falling of a giant tree,
who rattled the foundations of Apartheid,
in the collective struggle to be from oppression free.

Today we weep,
tears of sorrow and tears of pain,
for our mother who shall no longer walk amongst
us again.

Today we sing,
songs of freedom and of profound loss,
as we remember the cruel and brutal obstacles she
had to cross.

Today we reflect,
on the years of banishment and of solitary confinement
she was made to suffer,
with no husband, no family, nothing but her will
acting as her protective buffer.

Today we recall her strength,
as she fought alongside her comrades without a
pause,
while remaining ever faithfully dedicated to the valiant
struggle, to the cause.

Today we console each other as the truth cuts deep,
her life one of loss and of unimaginable pain,
as we call out our eternal refrain –

Hamba Kahle Mama Winnie Mandela!
We will not give up your fight!
Matla ke a Rona!
The Struggle Continues.
Viva the undying spirit of Winnie Mandela!
Viva the struggle against racism and oppression!



CHARLOTTE
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BRING-HER-UP



CHARLOTTE MAXEKE WEEK PROGRAM

03 APRIL 2019

TIME: 09:00 - 14:00

PROGRAM: SCHOOL DEBATE

VENUE: KLIPTOWN

04 APRIL 2019

TIME: 09:00 - 12:00

PROGRAM: CHARLOTTE MAXEKE'S HOUSE VISIT AND CHURCH SERVICE

VENUE: KLIPTOWN

05 APRIL 2019

TIME: 11:00 - 14:00

PROGRAM: PLANTING THE SEEDS OF HOPE

VENUE: SICEDENI

07 APRIL 2019

TIME: 13:00 - 15:00

PROGRAM 1: HANDING OVER OF BABY HAMPERS TO BABIES BORN ON
THE 7TH OF APRIL (SHARING A BIRTHDAY WITH MME MAXEKE)

VENUE: CHARLOTTE MAXEKE ACADEMIC HOSPITAL

TIME: 17:00 - 20:00

PROGRAM 2: MEMORIAL LECTURE

VENUE: UNISA, LITTLE THEATER, PRETORIA

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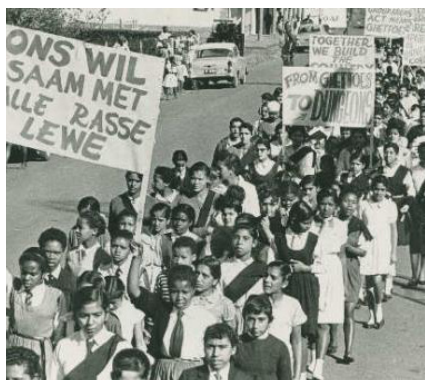
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code below



THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

20 March to 5 April

30 March 1951



The **Group Areas Act** comes into effect. The Group Areas divided the country into separate residential and business areas for whites, Africans, Indians and Coloureds. This act completed the process started with the 1913 and 1926 Land Acts, which set aside 80% of land for white ownership. To enforce the separate development policy, forced removals became the order of the day. By 1982, over 3.5 million people were forcefully removed, including high profile cases such as Sophiatown and District Six.

31 March 2000



The **North Sea Jazz Festival** starts in Cape Town. It is the first time a jazz festival on four simultaneous stages takes place in SA. The jazz festival, now known as the Cape Town International Jazz Festival takes place annually.

31 March 1964



As the **Rivonia trial** drew to a close, with possibility of death penalty for Nelson Mandela and other trialists; the United Nations

Special Committee on Apartheid publishes report recommending that the UN Security Council call on South Africa to refrain from executing people sentenced to death for political offences, to end political trials in process and grant amnesty to all political prisoners.

1 April 2016



Clarence Makwetu dies at age 88 years. Makwetu became active and joined the ANC Youth League in the 1950s and was part of the breakaway group from the ANC that formed the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) in 1959. He was imprisoned and banned for the next three decades. After the unbannings of 1990, he was elected as PAC President, which formed the Patriotic Front with the ANC during the negotiations and was elected as one of the first PAC MPs to the first democratic parliament in 1994.

1 April 1913



The South African Police (**SAP**) formed as a national police force, after the Union of South Africa of 1910.

1 April 1977



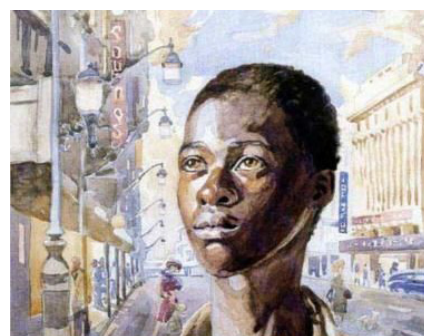
Pik Botha appointed as Foreign Minister, a position that he served in until 1994, when as part of the Government of National Unity, he

served in the Cabinet of Nelson Mandela as Minister of Minerals and Energy until 1996, when the NP left the GNU.



2 April 1944

ANC Youth League formed, with Anton Lembede as its first President.



2 April 1912

George Pemba, renowned artist and playwright born in Port Elizabeth.

2 April 1997



Author of *Call me Woman*, educationist and social worker and later ANC member of parliament, **Ellen Kuzwayo**, becomes the first Black woman to receive an honorary degree from the University of the Witwatersrand.

3 April 1930



Tafari Makonnen proclaimed Emperor Haile Selassie I of

Ethiopia, succeeding Emperor Menelik II as ruler. He immediately set out to modernize Ethiopia's systems of governance, education, industry and public service. He was overthrown by Mengistu Haile Mariam in 1977, who formed the Derg socialist regime.

3 April 1969



Prime Minister **BJ Vorster** announced the establishment of the first so-called 'bush colleges', black universities later known as the Universities of Fort Hare, Western Cape, the North (Turfloop), Durban Westville and Zululand.

4 April 1965



Josephine Ethel (Josie) Wood, teacher and founder of the South African Library for the Blind, dies in Grahamstown.

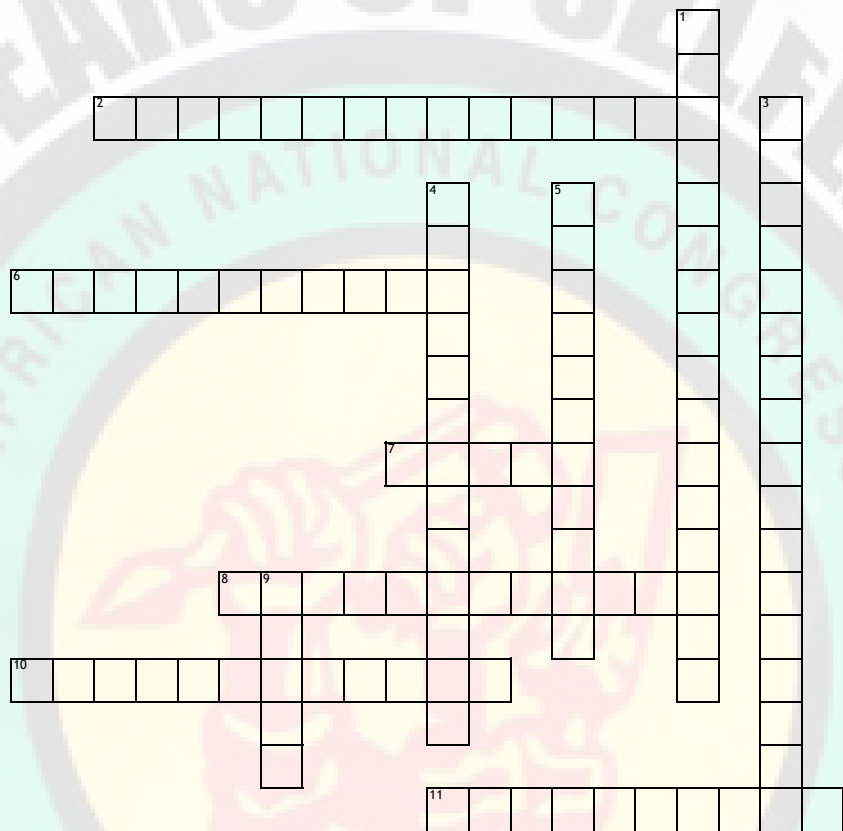
5 April 1953



Jomo Kenyatta is sentenced to seven years in prison on the allegation that he is leader of the Mau Mau anti colonial movement in Kenya. In 1964 he became the first President of a liberated Kenya, until his death in 1978.

CROSSWORD

ANC Youth League



Across

- 2. Only woman who attended the ANCYL launching congress
- 6. The Youth League is also called a ... school for ANC members and leaders
- 7. One of the organisations that were part of relaunch of the ANCYL in 1990
- 8. Founding president of the ANC Youth League
- 10. This ANC leader became YL Secretary General in 1949
- 11. The Youth League in ANC Strategy and Tactics is tasked with the ...youth behind vision of the ANC

Down

- 1. The ANCYL during early 90s, with other youth organisations, advocated for a ... policy and institutions in all spheres of government
- 3. ANCYL in 1949 adopted a ... which became the policy of the ANC
- 4. Second female Secretary General of the Youth League, now a diplomat
- 5. ANC Youth League President after unbanning and relaunch in 1991
- 9. Student organisation part of ANC Youth League launch in 1990

Word Bank

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Walter Sisulu | preparatory | mobilising | Peter Mokaba |
| SAYCO | NUSAS | Albertina Sisulu | Vuyiswa Tulelo |
| | youth development | programme of action | Anton Lembede |

write for us



Maximum contributions of 600 words, in accesible language, in any South African language, adequately properly referenced. We reserve the right to edit.

info@anc1912.org.za

VERBATIM

LET'S GROW SOUTH AFRICA TOGETHER

VOTE ANC



2019 ANC ELEGIONS MANIFESTO

Ensure that the TVET and Community College sector is adequately funded and responds to the country's skills needs and high levels of unemployment. This will include fostering partnerships with universities of technology and various industries for work experience for both lecturers and students.



THE POWER IS IN YOUR HANDS GROW SOUTH AFRICA



VOTE ANC



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BAROMETER

www.voteanc.org.za

ANC Treasurer General Cde Paul Mashatile on a campaign trail



in pictures



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