



ANC TODAY

VOICE OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

07 - 13
JUNE
2019



Conversations with the President

Khawuleza! This is the moment of implementation

Extract from the President's overview at NEC Lekgotla implementation

These past elections were tough and hard-fought. We worked hard to ensure the ANC is returned as the majority party. They illustrated that our failure to attend to local service delivery had considerable impact on our performance.

We need to go back to areas we traversed and report back and inform them what we are going to do about the issues they raised. If we don't, they will lose hope and their trust will be eroded. A new tag line has been added to Thuma Mina - Khawuleza. There

The voice at the back of our head is khawuleza. Our people have given us not another chance. They have given us, I think, our last chance.

is urgency and we must build in urgency into our work.

We have a one-year breathing space before we go back to

the polls for local government elections. If our people do not see us doing anything during this period, their hope will recede and our credibility will evaporate. ANC cadres must put their shoulder to the wheel and ensure that all our actions reassure the people that they were correct to once again trust us with leading them.

As the leadership of the ANC, the Leagues, the Alliance and the civil service, we must work towards a common vision. This vision is already embedded in a variety of documents such as the 54th conference resolutions. Our manifesto gives us the way forward

which is what we must focus on. The NDP is our lodestar. This is not the moment to redraft policy. It is the moment to implement.

Unity will be paramount. When we fight in public, it will impact on the trust the people have placed in us. Our actions and words must reassure the people that they can trust us to lead society going forward.

Comrades, we made extensive undertakings to the people in the ANC's 2019 Manifesto. These must now be translated into the programme of government for the next five years. The first year will be the determinant *continues on page 3*

Empowering Young People is a National Imperative

6

Building Activist Parliaments: Induction of ANC Deployees

7

The African Continental Free Trade Agreement and BREXIT

8

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

CONNECT WITH US

Communications@anc1912.org.za
011 376 1000
www.anc1912.org

Visit our interactive ANC Website
www.anc1912.org

Follow us on @MyANC
 Follow Us @MyANC Twitter page
 Follow @myanc_ on Instagram
 View @MyANC on YouTube

EDITORIAL

State-owned enterprises and their Role in Economic development

President Cyril Ramaphosa met with chief executives of over 20 key state owned companies (SOC) at the Union Buildings (Wednesday 5 June 2019) to discuss the contribution these SOEs can make to economic revitalisation and social development.

President Ramaphosa requested the meeting to hear the views of the executive leadership of strategic state entities on the challenges they confront in implementing their mandates and the opportunities they have identified to strengthen this sector.

The President emphasised the critical role of SOCs in meeting social needs and driving economic growth, and reaffirmed government's determination to strengthen these entities and ensure their sustainability. He noted that several entities are facing severe financial and operational challenges that pose great risks to the South African economy.

In their contributions, several executives highlighted the need for a better definition of the respective mandates of state owned companies and for government policy to more effectively support their

The President emphasised the critical role of SOCs in meeting social needs and driving economic growth, and reaffirmed government's determination to strengthen these entities and ensure their sustainability.



achievement.

The executives raised a number of concerns about the legal and regulatory environment within which SOCs operate, which are often ill-suited to the specific needs of entities and constrain innovation. They also raised challenges about the exercise, by government shareholder representatives, of their oversight responsibility and inconsistency in the appointment of boards.

The meeting recognised that SOCs have considerable resources and capabilities that, if better coordinated and managed, could have a far greater impact on economic growth and job creation.

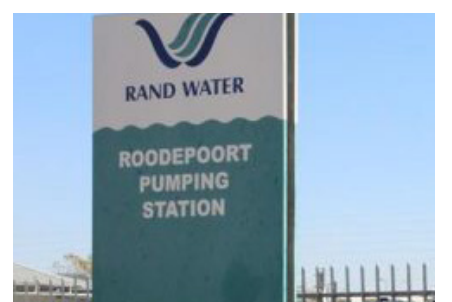
President Ramaphosa said: "This engagement has raised several critical areas that limit the ability of SOCs to drive growth and development. These range from inadequate capitalisation and poor governance to outdated legislation and political interference. As government, we are committed to work with the leadership of SOCs and stakeholders to urgently

address these difficulties."

"I appreciate the frank and open manner in which the executives have raised their concerns. Their insights and suggestions are truly refreshing and will greatly assist our efforts to revitalise our state owned companies and ensure that they properly perform their mandates," he said.

The inputs made by the executives at the meeting with the President will form part of the initial programme of the Presidential SOC Council, announced by the President earlier this year, to provide political oversight and strategic management to reposition and revitalise SOCs as catalysts for economic growth and development.

The following SOEs were represented at the meeting: Acsa, Alexkor, Armscor, ATNS, Central Energy Fund, DBSA, Denel, Eskom, IDC, Land Bank, Necsa, PetroSA, Prasa, Rand Water, SA Express, SAA, SABC, Safcol, Sanral, SA Post Office, Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority, Transnet and Umngeni Water.



Conversations with the **PRESIDENT**

continued from page 1

Khawuleza! This is the moment of implementation



year. People are looking to us, to act now. People are tired of empty promises. Our Manifesto promises to put in place an economy that serves all the people of the country and in which all have a meaningful stake and can benefit. The creation of jobs will be at the centre of our economic programme.

Employment creation requires far higher rates of growth, which in turn requires a massive investment drive. This means we need to create a conducive environment, reduce the costs of doing business, improve investor confidence, ensure policy consistency and address visa issues.

Our main challenge is youth unemployment which is at unacceptably high levels and we need to stretch every sinew and muscle to create significant numbers of jobs and economic opportunities for young people. We can do more to reduce the social and economic costs of looking and waiting for jobs. This can be done through creating opportunities in formal employment by working with the private and public sectors. We can also create more work-experience and internship opportunities and promote community service or self-employment and enterprise.

We must also look at providing an effective community service option which many young people would find attractive. There is considerable potential to bring more young people into the economy by ensuring that we take full advantage of opportunities

created by digital and technological advantages.

We are committed to further extending free higher education for the children from poor and working-class households and equipping these young people for the world of work and business. Quality, affordable healthcare services for all irrespective of one's socio-economic status should become the norm in this country and we must finalise the legislation to enable the full implementation of the national health insurance (NHI) scheme.

The ANC will undertake all efforts at land reform in a manner that redresses historical injustices, strengthens the economy and ensures ongoing food security. We must bring more young people and women into agricultural production thereby creating jobs. Our commitment to returning the land to the people stands. We must revive the parliamentary process begun during the 5th Parliament and conclude the process to clarify the conditions under which expropriation without compensation will take place.

South Africans must live closer to where they work, and we must establish industries closer to where people live. It is a travesty that so many people spend so much money and time traveling to and from their jobs. We need to integrate economic development, human settlements, smart technologies and public transportation.

The ANC's drive to end corruption

and state capture throughout our society continues to find great resonance amongst all South Africans. We must continue on

A new tag line has been added to Thuma Mina - **Khawuleza**. There is urgency and we must build in urgency into our work.

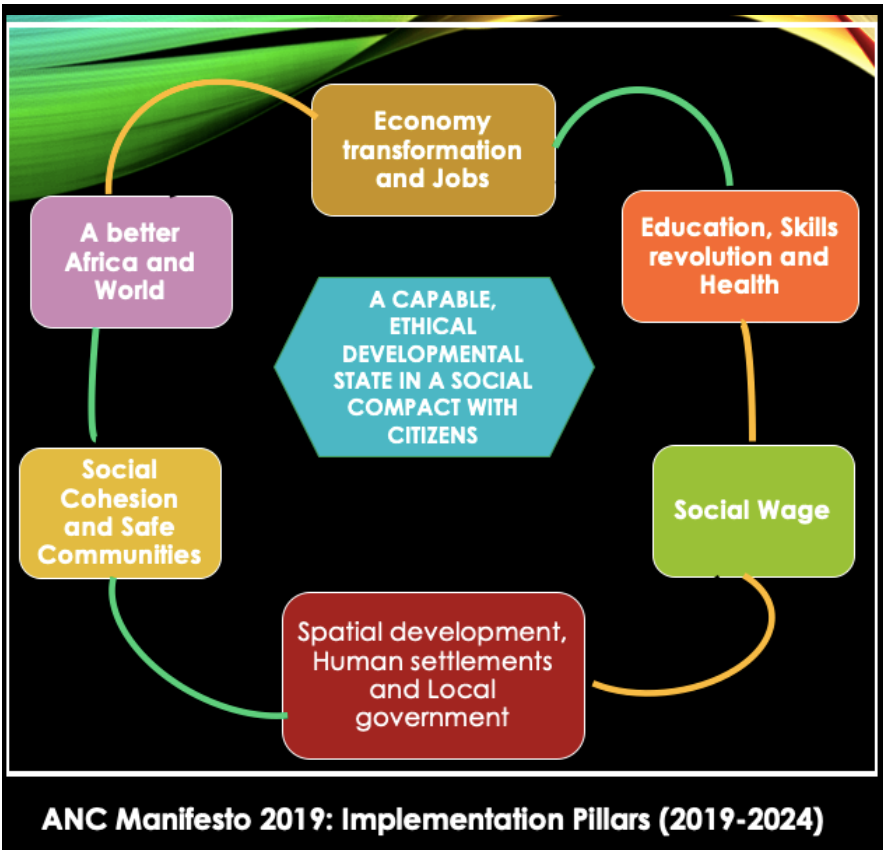
this path and must build a social compact in support of our efforts to stamp out corruption in the private and public sector and society in general.

We cannot achieve everything at once. Our people understand this. What they want to see is action that shows we are addressing their needs. If we are to achieve all of these, we require a capable state and I am sure we are all aware by now of the challenge we face in this regard. We dare not underestimate the extent to which some of our institutions have been hollowed out and the loss of integrity they face.

We are beginning to turn the corner and important steps have been taken to restore the integrity of institutions such as SARS, NPA and many others. These institutions must reconfigure themselves to deliver on their mandate, including those departments that we need to reconfigure as we have reconfigured government.

There is a long road ahead before we can say with any measure of confidence that we have a capable, developmental and honest state that we require to achieve our objectives.

This is the year of implementation, accountability and consequence management. The voice at the back of our head is khawuleza. Our people have given us not another chance. They have given us, I think, our last chance. We squander it at our peril.



ANC MANIFESTO

ANC MANIFESTO IMPLEMENTATION PILLARS AND APEX PRIORITIES (2019–2024)

Pillar 1. ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOBS

1) **Job creation** reaching target of 3.5 million by 2024

2) **Industrial strategy to support Localisations**, with focus on sectors:

- Industrial: automotive; clothing, textile and footwear; Gas, Chemicals and Plastic; Renewables; Pharmaceuticals, Steel and Metal Fabrication
- High tech sectors: ICT and Software, Digital economy, Health and Defense
- Mining: minerals beneficiation
- Agriculture and agro-processing
- Creative sector
- Oceans economy
- Tourism
 - Generic support to all other sectors
 - Reforms to support strategy: strengthen competition legislation to address concentration and barriers to new entrants; administered prices and improve ease of doing business.

3) **Reduce inequality**: broaden asset and land ownership; employee ownership schemes; and support to the social and solidarity economy; tackle gender and race wage gaps; implement national minimum wage; broaden employer housing schemes.

4) Initiatives to tackle **Youth**

Unemployment: 100,000 entrepreneurs programme, expand existing initiatives, national youth service and mass skills training for NEETs

5) **Infrastructure development**: create public led Infrastructure Fund to build more roads, schools, health facilities, water and sanitation, transport networks, ICT and energy generation and distribution capacity.

6) **Financial sector transformation**: amend legislation to allow banking licenses for selected public agencies; work with sector on its R100 billion commitment towards black owned

enterprises; supportive framework for community and coop banks, issues in insurance sector

7) **Macro-economic framework** in support of growth and employment creation.

8) Immediate interventions on energy security, water, ports, rural roads and rail.

PILLAR 2. INVEST IN PEOPLE: EDUCATION, A SKILLS REVOLUTION AND HEALTH

9) **ECD expansion**: department of basic education (DBE) responsible for provision and monitoring of ECD; comprehensive package of ECD services – birth registration, social assistance, parent support, quality learning and infrastructure; standardise guidelines, norms and standards, set employment targets; first 1000 day plan for all children; 2-years of universal access to ECD for all 4-5 year olds; innovative models for community and homebased ECD.

10) **Improve quality of basic education**: invest in teachers, textbooks, connect schools, continue school infrastructure programmes so that all meet basic norms; culture of reading campaign; tackle drop-out causes, especially girl child, school safety, 3 Streams Curriculum Model of basic education; performance and accountability management; support and resource 4IR learning, including connecting all schools.

11) **PSET**: increase FTE rate for 17-24 from 17% to 30%, develop skills masterplan, tackle drop out causes, and through-put rate: accommodation, academic support, TVET infrastructure; progressively expand free education for poor and 'missing middle'; workplace skills training; align SETA's to national priorities, including apprenticeship programmes.

12) Review impact and massify skills and entrepreneurial training

for **young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs)** linked to local development and industrial strategy

13) **Develop a Master Skills plan** linked to industrial strategy and other national priorities and the 4IR.

Health

14) Progress towards **universal health coverage** by implementing next phase of National Health Insurance, pass the bill and establish NHI Fund

15) Target TB, new HIV infections, child stunting, maternal mortality and mental health

16) **Improvements in public health system**: build social compact based on Health summit commitments, expanding primary health care, address human resource requirements, state pharmaceutical company, expand training of doctors and nurses, plan to absorb community health workers; plan to consolidate nursing colleges and re-orientate.

Pillar 3. SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR ALL – ADVANCING THE SOCIAL WAGE

17) Define **basket of social security** benefits that all should access, and delivery free of administrative burdens; increase number of social workers

18) **Invest in children** – first 1000 days, subsidies for ECD, 0-2 years grant coverage, support child-headed households

19) Comprehensive **social protection**, including extension of UIF coverage; Implement minimum wage, towards a living wage

20) Finalise **comprehensive policy on social security** that include low-paid workers and informal traders, including pregnancy and maternity benefits.

21) Effective **water and sanitation** infrastructure, maintenance and management, as well as public education

continues on page 5

continued from page 4

ANC MANIFESTO IMPLEMENTATION PILLARS AND APEX PRIORITIES (2019–2024)



Pillar 4. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- 22) Mainstream National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) and Integrated Urban Framework (IUDF) in planning across government.
- 23) Human settlements: 50 catalytic projects, densification, social housing and rental accommodation, upgrade informal settlements, title deed backlog, new smart city
- 24) **Transport:** Nodal public transport system in urban areas, Taxi subsidies, passenger rail and metro rail fleet upgrades
- 25) Build and maintain **bulk, economic, community and social infrastructure**
- 26) Local economic development: township and rural towns focus, and Industrial strategy approaches, localization of government procurement, links to TVET colleges in LED, build capacity and support local government

- 27) **Local government:** support and integrated planning with IDPs across government, align planning and budget cycles

Pillar 5. SOCIAL COHESION AND SAFE COMMUNITIES

- 28) Promote nation building and social cohesion, especially in schools; early warning for discrimination (race, gender, LGBTQI+, disability)
- 29) Progressively Increase number of schools participating in African languages
- 30) Expand number of schools and learners participating in school sport, and communities, people participating in sports and recreation activities
- 31) Support to build active and effective school governing bodies (SGBs) and CPFs
- 32) Safer communities: fight crimes especially violent crimes, GBV and implement social crime

prevention, strengthen CJS, focus on hate crimes against LGBTQI+

Pillar 6. A BETTER AFRICA AND WORLD

- 33) Develop and implement national strategy for the African Continental Free Trade area, increasing exports in Continent and implementation of AU Agenda 2063.
- 34) Expand continental aviation network, in context of the single African aviation market and regional transport and infrastructure corridors
- 35) Target African continent in our automotive export-led strategy
- 36) Cooperate with other countries on maritime safety and human trafficking
- 37) Economic diplomacy to promote tourism, investments, trade and African integration; adopt and implement national interest framework.
- 38) Implement and monitor South African national climate change obligations.
- 39) Strengthen South-South forums such as BRICS, G77 as well as North-South relations for a more just, sustainable and peaceful world; as well as international solidarity.

Pillar 7. A CAPABLE DEVELOPMENTAL STATE AND A SOCIAL COMPACT

- 40) Strengthened cooperative governance and integrated planning, implementation, reporting and monitoring
- 41) Build social compacts at all levels
- 42) Professional public service: reskilling, minimum requirements, organizational culture; and build state capabilities for implementation, including project management systems approaches
- 43) Tackle corruption, rent seeking, and promote ethical public leadership; consequence management for corruption and rent-seeking
- 44) Gender mainstreaming across government, including gender planning, budgeting, indicators and auditing.
- 45) Strengthen integrated data and information systems and support STATSSA
- 46) Strengthen capacity of state to communicate its programmes and impact with citizens, revive izimbizos.

COMMENTS & ANALYSIS

Empowering Young People is a National Imperative

DEAR MR PRESIDENT:

Mr President, unemployment remains one of the principal challenges confronting society. Your organisation, the African National Congress as the leader of society is required to provide bold, imaginative and effective strategies towards creating new jobs and grow the economy.

Quarter 1 GDP figures released by Statistics South Africa indicate contraction in the GDP growth rate by 3.2% on the back of a poor average rate of growth of 0.8% in 2018 and an unemployment rate in Quarter 1 2018 rising to 27.6%. These calls for practical interventions to reform and reignite our economy

Mr President, a consistent theme that runs throughout the ANC Manifesto and the National Development Plan is the urgent need to focus on decisive action to grow the economy and create employment. Our collective responsibility is to mobilise the whole of government and the nation's resources in pursuit of this goal.

Despite this progress we have registered over the last twenty-five years, the effects of poverty, unemployment and inequality remain stubborn and persistent. Owing to the legacy of our ugly past, these social ills continue to bear a largely, youth, woman and rural face.

Mr President, your organizations elections manifesto remains a contract with the people of South Africa with commitment to work with labour, business and civil society to create many new jobs and ensure that all workers earn a decent living wage. Your organization said it will do this by boosting local demand for goods, investing more in mining, manufacturing and agriculture and expanding export markets. The national Minimum wage should also be implemented to improve the lives of six million workers.

Under your leadership, Mr President, the NEC Lekgotla declared unemployment a national emergency. About ten million South Africans are unemployed, the majority

“Young people must continue to occupy the front trenches in the reconstruction and development of our country.

They must continue to be a force for progressive change and radical transformation”

of whom are youth. Yes, Mr President, unemployment is an emergency of monumental proportions. The reality that confronts us is that South Africa is a youthful country.

Mr President, setting the country on a path of radical economic transformation will accelerate our collective onslaught on the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

There is growing consensus both within and outside the ranks of your organization that all viable, legal and policy instruments at our disposal should be used to ensure that we get the economy growing again.

The plans to achieve massive job creation on the back of the Industrial strategy, Job Summit initiatives, Operation Phakisa, and Private Public Growth Initiative is evidence based and a step in the right direction.

We have been made to understand, Mr President that these noble plans are anchored behind a grand strategy that is export orientated, targets labour-intensive sectors as well as small business and cooperative development, broadened participation, and with stakeholder involvement at the centre.

We commend you for your determined efforts to mobilise R1.2 trillion in new investment over the next four years. We must spare neither strength nor effort in our collective determination to build an economy that benefits all South Africans.

We refuse to consider our

liberation fully complete until all our people have been extricated from the jaws of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

Mr President, many South Africans expect the sixth administration to proceed uninterrupted to transform the economy and ensure that it serves all South Africans and create jobs. We must invest in the skills and capabilities of our people.

Your marching orders are clear, Mr President. The focus of your administration is on accelerated implementation. South Africans agree with you that we must infuse the current Thuma Mina programme with a sense of urgency to Khawuleza.

Perhaps at this point, Mr President, we must pause and reflect for a moment on these disturbing and unpalatable statistics: Youth unemployment rate in South Africa increased to 55.20% in the first quarter of 2019 from 54.70% in the fourth quarter of 2018. Youth unemployment rate in South Africa averaged 52.28% from 2013 until 2019, reaching an all-time high of 55.90% in the second quarter of 2017 and a record low of 48.80% in the fourth quarter of 2014.

To stem the tide of this devastation and to take the country out of its current quagmire will require bold and imaginative solutions from your organization. As the motive force for economic transformation, the youth deserve to be at the heart of all efforts to turn our economy around.

Given the youth unemployment and poverty, empowering young people is not an option, but a national imperative. Young people must continue to occupy the front trenches in the reconstruction and development of our country.

They must continue to be a force for progressive change and radical transformation.

Your organization in its collective wisdom, concluded that one of the key interventions to turn the tide against slow or contracting growth and unemployment was to declare a three-shift economy. This radical step will increase national productivity and enhance the prospect of



employment, especially among unemployed persons, Youth and women. Working together with labour and business, a three-shift system will result into an “economy that does not sleep”. This is a game changer and one to be executed with lightning speed. A three-shift economy is a great enabler to boast growth and contribute towards sustainable job creation.

The ANC-led government must intensify its efforts to fight persistent youth unemployment and create an empowered youth that can positively contribute with innovation and energy to society and the economy. Mr President, our young people are here, armed with passion and desire to serve their country.

Mr President, the long-term solution to the nation's unemployment crisis is to create a nation of entrepreneurs and not a nation of job-seekers. It is worth noting and encouraging that your organization has unanimously endorsed the massification of support to SMMEs, cooperatives as well as township and rural economies.

Young people of our beautiful country have the necessary resolve and determination to help us achieve economic freedom in our lifetime. It is therefore our collective duty Mr President to deploy all available resources and ammunition at our disposal to turn the tide.

Yours in the struggle

Pule Mabe

National Spokesperson and Head: Department of Information and Publicity

DOMESTIC

Building Activist Parliaments: Induction of ANC Deployees

By David Masondo

ANC's effectiveness as the majority party in Parliament is dependent on the quality of its public representatives. In the context of current parliamentary seatings across provinces and nationally, there is appreciation for inevitable challenges that will arise amongst ANC collectives in different parliaments. Such challenges arising, amongst other issues, from deployments comprising a mixture of cadres that are experienced and knowledgeable about the corridors of Parliament and others who will enter legislative doors for the first time as public representatives.

To smoothen the journey of developing commonality in approach to Parliament, ANC resolved to convene induction workshops for its members across different legislatures in the country.

This is of particular performance as the 6th Administration's term in office will be measured on the extent to which the ANC can demonstrate a renewed commitment to decisively address issues related to service delivery and accountability as foundational principles intended to push back against poverty and inequality. This dictates that the ANC must ensure that its Parliamentary deployees are equipped with necessary values, ethics, information, knowledge and skills.

An induction programme themed Building an Activist Parliament has been designed as a fix to this daunting task. Facilitated by ANC's political school, the OR Tambo School of Leadership, this programme is intended to support its deployees to interpret the 2019 Elections manifesto and design means to inject its contents into the élan vital of the 6th democratic South African legislatures.

At the recent launch of OR Tambo School, President Cyril Ramaphosa argued that for the ANC, this phase of the country's transition dictates the need to provide leadership that is fit for purpose "The tasks of our movement in this phase of our transition require cadres that have the ideological grounding, revolutionary morality and technical capabilities to function in a complex and evolving environment. They must appreciate the relationship between consciousness and

conscience".

The President characterised the establishment of the school as fulfilling a resolution of successive ANC conferences, that the ANC needs a dedicated institution that has a responsibility for cadre development. OR Tambo School of Leadership therefore gives impetus to the determination that the ANC needs to deepen political understanding and restore the revolutionary integrity of its leaders and cadres.

In so far as the output of OR Tambo School of Leadership is concerned, the President made reference to the Strategy and Tactics document that determines that "ANC cadres need to be located in all [centres of social transformation], exercising leadership not by decree or through arrogance; but in terms of the logic of their ideas, through their organisational acumen and from exemplary conduct. Honesty, hard work, humility, ethics and respect for the people are some of the core attributes that they should evince."

This, in a nutshell, talks to the need for lifelong learning, dedication towards self-development and a relentless sense of self introspection and criticism. This is a path in which OR Tambo School of Leadership is required to support ANC Cadres at all levels of the organisation – and specifically in this case, in the national and provincial legislatures.

In Parliament, ANC's deployed public representatives must appreciate the enormity of their roles, and responsibilities and insist on an unflinching sense of accountability to the electorate - requirement distinctly expressed in the party's 2019 Elections manifesto.

Building an Activist Parliament induction programme differs from Parliament's initiated programme which is general in character and not necessarily grounded on political theory that is lenient to ANC's ideological stance. The ANC's version is designed to provide ANC MPs and MPLs with introductory ANC politics as well as information and knowledge that will enable them to play their roles as ANC MPs and MPLs in representing and serving the South African people. In the programme, they will dissect the politics behind workings of Parliament, cultural



Masondo: Principal of OR Tambo School of Leadership

tendencies and processes.

Objectives of the ANC's induction programme includes:-

- Facilitate framework to ensure cohesion amongst ANC deployees
- Enable understanding of study groups, parliamentary committees and parliamentary plenary
- Enhance understanding of the:
 - i. ANC Strategy and Tactics:
 - ii. The Constitution of the

Republic of South Africa

iii. ANC Policy and programmatic mandate and key priorities

iv. Revolutionary morality and ethics

- Ensure understanding of the relationship between the various structures of the ANC and Parliament

- Prepare MPs and MPLs to perform their constituency work according to the ANC and legislature prescripts

- Assist in enabling MPs and MPLs to execute their duties and serve better, so as to improve the image of the ANC in Parliament and in society.

The Induction programme for MPs in National Parliament is set for the weekend of the 21 – 23 June 2019. This will be followed by sessions for specific provinces on dates that are still to be announced. The workshops are considered the beginning of a process intended to facilitate MPs and MPLs participating in OR Tambo School's courses.

CHILDREN SHOULDN'T WORK IN FIELDS, BUT ON DREAMS!



100
1919-2019
SOCIAL JUSTICE
DECENT WORK

The ILO is the UN specialized agency for the world of work



**WORLD DAY
AGAINST
CHILD LABOUR**
12 JUNE 2019

© ILO

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The African Continental Free Trade Agreement and BREXIT; Economic Implications for South Africa

Our Economic Diplomacy focus is unapologetically on the African continent. And the reason for this is that approximately one third of our total exports go to the African continent and about two thirds of those are value added products. So it is very important for South Africa's own industrialization effort.

But we also know that the continent has the ambition to industrialize, and indeed many countries are taking important steps towards achieving that goal. We really welcome this move as we think that although it will mean South Africa may not be able to supply the same kind of finished goods to other countries as it has done historically, the fact of the matter is that as the continent industrializes, it will grow and the demand for more complex products will increase. Also, the possibility of increasing trade in intermediate goods which in any case is the largest and most important component of international trade would emerge. We believe a win-win situation is beginning to take shape. So, as the ANC we look at the continent and the regional integration process as something that will create not just increases in intra-regional trade, but will allow the emergence of regional value chains and support industrialization of the entire continent.

For instance, the Gambian Parliament recently ratified or agreed to ratify the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA), bringing to 22 the number of countries which have ratified. It is also the number of countries required to ratify and deposit their instruments for the process to start and kick in. As a matter of fact, 15 countries have thus far ratified and deposited and South Africa was one of those, depositing our instrument in February 2019 at the AU Summit. Currently, 7 more countries have done what Gambia has done, approved the ratification, but have yet to submit the instrument of ratification. According to the agreement, 30 days after the 22 countries have deposited their instruments for ratification, the agreement will enter into force. And that all the



Thomo, Head of Economic Diplomacy IR Subcommittee Task Team and a member of the DIP

And many of our products, except for the automotive products and sugar, would not attract any duties at all under that schedule. With that said, the ANC-led government should continue to seek a bi-lateral agreement with the British...

parties to that agreement who have ratified and deposited, will be required to start to submit their offers and the negotiations of the tariff schedules according to the frameworks which would have been agreed would begin.

We can anticipate that the upcoming African Ministers of Trade (AMOT), slated for 7-8 June 2019, will see the process leaping into the next stage and that would be an important development. As the ANC-led government seeks to increase its role and presence in the African continent practically as per the 54th NASREC Conference, and doing it in a way that has an eye on the future, (as one of our slogans is "We Are Seeking to Promote Investment led Trade in the African Continent") it will try to get the South African Companies to compete with other players on the continent. It will not do it by offering bags of money which



we do not have, but by being recognized as producers of quality products, as quality contractors and service providers, and also as reliable development partners. And to this end, South African companies must adhere to the code of good practice and abide by the local rules and be reliable partners when doing business as adopted in the 53rd Mangaung National Conference as well as the UN Compact. As of now, we have about 62 of those companies which have complied.

The implications of BREXIT will be important for us to consider. The European Union (EU) as a block is South Africa's largest trading partner. We have together with our partners in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and Mozambique, signed an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU which came into force in 2016. The EPA provided improvements over the pre-existing trade, development and cooperation agreement (TDCA) and the EU remains our largest trading partner as a block, although by individual countries China is the largest. The EU is our largest investor as there are more than two thousand EU companies that are involved in the South African economy one way or another.

The UK is not our largest trading partner in the EU but is Germany is. The UK is second and our eighth largest trading partner globally. If the UK were to reach a withdrawal agreement and then enter into some kind of arrangement with the EU that would continue some sort of Customs Union, the status

quo would continue. If they sign a withdrawal agreement, then they have until the end of 2020 to negotiate an agreement with the EU during which time all external agreements that the EU has with third parties including ourselves would continue to apply. So, the status quo would continue until 2020.

But if they were to crash out without any kind of agreement in place, then what would apply would be the World Trade Organisation (WTO) terms that were applied and notified by the EU at the end of the Uruguay Round. Now as things stand, they have asked for an extension until the end of October 2019, and they have not left by the 12th of April. In the meantime, there is talk about a softer BREXIT. So we will have to see what the scenarios are.

If they were though to leave come end of October without any agreement with the EU, the British have published a tariff schedule in which the duties (they say) would apply for a year after they leave. And many of our products, except for the automotive products and sugar, would not attract any duties at all under that schedule. With that said, the ANC-led government should continue to seek a bi-lateral agreement with the British, and we must negotiate with the British not on our own, but as part of the SACU plus Mozambique group, as coordinated by Botswana.

OPINION

Quo Vadis African National Congress

By Chrispin Phiri

Those with religious convictions, particularly of the Christian faith, may be familiar with the story of St Peter. The story goes that while Peter was fleeing crucifixion in Rome, he met the risen Jesus and, surprised, Peter asked “Quō vādis?” (“Where are you going”) Jesus replied, “Rōmam eō iterum crucifigī”, meaning “I am going to Rome to be crucified again”. Moved by this statement, it is said that Peter gained the courage to return to the city and continue his preaching, and he was subsequently martyred by being crucified upside-down.

One could argue that the African National Congress has met its Quo Vadis moment. On all accounts, the liberation movement now more than ever has to internalize the question where to from here?

There are (should be) many within the organisation’s ranks who now find themselves reflecting on the great Oliver Tambo’s prophetic words: “Comrades, you might think it is very difficult to wage a liberation struggle. Wait until you are in power. I might be dead by then. At that [stage,] you will realize that it is actually more difficult to keep the power than to wage a liberation war. People will be expecting a lot of services from you. You will have to satisfy the various demands of the masses of our people...”

Tambo’s vision has now come to pass, and the ANC is left with the question of how the organisation moves forward within the realms of state power without tearing itself apart. The ANC has long characterised itself as a liberation movement, and not as a political party per se. So it follows that this characterization should inform the manner in which the liberation movement conducts its internal affairs and its relationship with the State. And those who concern themselves with Tambo’s sage advice may want to use it to rebuild the organisation by learning from other revolutions.

LEARNING FROM OTHER REVOLUTIONS

Firstly, the ANC needs to modernise its internal operations, and take the initiative to develop a cadreship which fits its purpose.

In his letter to the 12th Congress



Phiri is an ANC activist. This edited article was firstly published in the Daily Maverick

titled ‘How We Should Reorganize the Workers’ and Peasants’ Inspection’, Vladimir Lenin’s advice is rather instructive:

“In order that it may attain the desired high level, we must follow the rule: ‘Measure your cloth seven times before you cut.’ For this purpose, we must utilize the very best of what there is in our social system, and utilize it with the greatest caution, thoughtfulness and knowledge, to build up the new People’s Commissariat...”

Later on in the seminal letter, Lenin says “[I]t is high time things were changed. We must follow the rule: Better fewer, but better. We must follow the rule: Better get good human material...”

In truth, the massification of the liberation movement need not apply to its membership. Developing a new internal system goes right into the heart of what must be fixed in the ANC. The organisation must be re-organised, from mobilisation, to recruitment, to deployment. In the current status quo, it is simply too easy to join the ANC. Payment of a mere R20 (for one year of membership) or R100 (five years of membership) qualifies one for membership, subject to 6 months of “induction”. There is no test to determine whether these

To this end, Thuma Mina must also speak to a strategic reconfiguration of the movement, especially its membership.



inductions actually do take place.

The quality of party members not only influences the internal operations and integrity of the party. It is intrinsically linked to the development of society; it has important and profound significance for cultivating qualified constructors and reliable successors for the advancement of a national democratic society.

In light of the above, the ANC should have a system that defines the scope of member selection. In recruiting applicants, the ANC must deliberately attract activists with prominent virtues. That is, people whose values and ideology are consistent with the attainment of the national democratic society and who have performed exceptionally in work, study, and life.

THE ORGANISATION’S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE STATE

If the ANC is going to truly conform to the liberation movement nomenclature, it needs to ensure that it not only manages the State, but transforms it. For this to happen, it must re-organize itself outside of the State. This re-organization and reconfiguration would have to be based on the understanding that the ANC does not exist to merely win elections and contest State power, but rather as a means to transform society and the character of the state.

To this end, it must be said that in the last twenty odd years, the manner in which the liberation movement’s deployees have used the State as a conduit of service delivery leaves much to be desired. One simply needs to refer to the

incessant levels of corruption, high levels of service delivery protests and our inability to diversify the economy, and suggests that there are still strong remnants of the Apartheid State.

However, it cannot be disputed that there was tremendous progress in the first phase of the transition, codifying the aspirations of the Freedom Charter into law and building a democratic society is a commendable achievement. Our Constitution being lauded as one of the most enabling documents for building a truly prosperous and non-racial society is some mean feat.

In his final political report, President Mbeki called on the fifty-second national conference of the ANC to “consciously to restore the moral force of [the liberation] movement so that, within the organisation and throughout all levels of the state [the] movement is inoculated from the insidious enticements of corruption, patronage and lust for power.”

To this end, Thuma Mina must also speak to a strategic reconfiguration of the movement, especially its membership. ANC membership on its own should not be indicative of one’s activism. On the contrary, ANC members must be drawn from all spheres of the community.

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

TRIBUTE

Fallen doyens of journalism



TO pay tribute to the two fearless and indomitable veteran journalists couldn't be an easy thing but as the leader of the society, the African National Congress (ANC), we know the role they play in the libation of our people.

Mr Zuluboy "ZB" Molefe and photojournalist Mr Herbert Mabuza passed away last weekend leaving many in the country in shock. These doyens of journalism come from a coterie of journalists who used their pens during the mass struggle led by the liberation movement to expose evils of the apartheid regime.

Having worked for the Drum Magazine, and City Press, Molefe spend his years crafting hard hitting stories while training a number of the young journalists and made them aware of the political situation in their land of birth.

Mr Mabuza's career in journalism spanned over 30 years as photographer having worked for top publication including Sunday Times, Sowetan and Sunday World. Mr Mabuza's work remains vivid in our eyes as one of the journalists who come first on the horrific scene of comrade Chris Hani assassination in 1993. Both Mr. Mabuza and Mr. Molefe were crème de la crème of the journalism ever produced by this country and they were the all-rounder playing their role in the struggle.

With their articles they campaigned for international support and assistance for the end of apartheid that ravaged our country. These journalists were an aficionado of our struggle for liberation but used journalism as the platform towards the extermination of apartheid while the ANC was burned.

Throughout their careers they lived a hard and undignified existence, not out of their own choice but because they wanted to see the best for this country.

Mr. Mabuza and Mr. Molefe were also out to expose the apartheid system that grew stronger and extended its control over all aspects of people's lives in the 1950s. When our people showed less state of the preparedness to accept the hardships and oppression of apartheid in 1970, Mr. Molefe and Mr. Mabuza walked with our people in 1970s writing stories to put the brutality of the apartheid system in the eyes of the world.

These journalists lived to see the first black President to the sixth democratically elections in our country which all were the results of their hard work too. As the ANC, we will forever indebted for the role they play to free our people through journalism.

May their souls rest in peace!

Veteran Media Practitioner: Raymond Louw



One of the most prolific veteran journalist and consummate editor,

Raymond Louw passed away at the ripe age of 93. His passing, in a hospital after undergoing surgery, occurred hours after the death of his wife Jean, who did not recover after a fall. Louw was one of those journalists who never feared to tell the story about the atrocities of apartheid since he started his career at the Rand Daily Mail in 1946.

He dedicated his life to journalism and continued to expose the brutality of the apartheid system regardless of the numerous threats to his life and instructions not to publish any stories that put the regime in a 'bad light'.

Louw was one of those journalists who visited Lusaka, Zambia, in 1989 to

meet the ANC in the face of the apartheid regime unleashing a tirade of threats of punitive measures, even at a time when there were clear signs that freedom was in the air and that apartheid was at its end, a few month before the unbanning of the ANC and other liberation organisations.

A giant of a journalist with a fountain of knowledge, Louw loved his trade, journalism, and always encouraged young journalists to remain faithful to the craft.

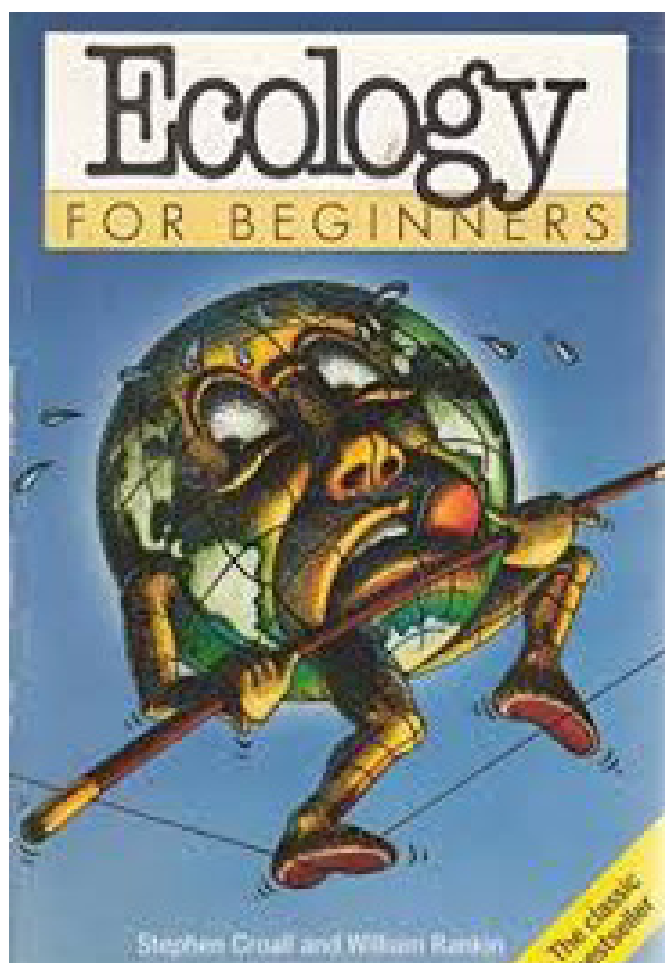
Despite his age, Mr. Louw never took a back seat but continued to be fiercely involved in all efforts geared at developing journalism in this country.

The ANC extends its heartfelt condolences to his family, friends and the media fraternity.

May his family find comfort in a life well lived.

BOOK REVIEW

Ecology for Beginners. By Stephen Croall and William Rankin. 1982, 1991. Icon Books



England, founded a bookstore as well as the activist Writers and Readers Publishing Cooperative, which started to publish the Beginners Series in 1970. The cooperative was reconstituted after Thompson's death into the Writers and Readers LLC, continuing to publish the series. There are currently at least 27 titles in print, including African Women for Beginners, Fanon for Beginners, and Women's History for Beginners.

commercial mono-agriculture and the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizer (important lessons for South Africa as we strive for land and agrarian reform), the consumption culture at the heart of our world today, the impact of fossil energy, CFCs and the ozone layer, colonialism and the 'Third World', deforestation and desertification and transport, energy and pollution. Thus, the sheer scale of the ecological damage we have and are doing to our environment, the mass extinction of so many species because of human actions and our very survival as humanity is brought into sharp relief. Ecology for Beginners, first published in 1982 and updated in 1992 refers to the challenge of global warming, although there is also a Climate Change for Beginners).

The book unpacks the complex ecological issues in a simple way, but more importantly it

draws the link to the economic and philosophical themes that underly this devastation: scarcity, profits, consumption, cash crops, malnutrition and obesity, development, industrialization, growth and misgrowth and inequality.

Ecology for Beginners spent quite a few pages on responses to the ecological crisis and posing alternative paths of development, starting with *The Silent Spring* by Rachel Cusk in 1962, and both individual and collective actions to fight for a different relationship between humanity and the world we inhabit.

As World Environmental Day approaches on 5 June this year, it is a must read, not just for us tree huggers, but anyone interested in agriculture, development, economics and indeed, in humanity. **FPG**

The Beginners Series was started by activist publisher Glen Thompson, when he started the Writers and Readers publishing cooperative.

Born in Harlem in the USA, a high school dropout who taught himself to read, Thompson moved to

for Beginners book is amongst the classics, and a global best seller. It defines Ecology as "the study of relations of living organisms to their environment; study of ecosystems; study of the environmental conditions of existence."

The book goes on to trace the evolution of the relationship between human beings and all other living organisms on the planet – insects, plants, animals, trees, water, oceans, etc. A relatively happy co-existence, whilst humans were still mainly hunter-gatherers and numbered 5-10 million people on the planet (as against 7.7 billion as of May 2019)! The start of agriculture ushered in the changes, allowing ecosystems less and less time to recover from human activity.

Ecology for Beginners has a historical materialist take on the environment and human activity, tracing it in the context of different modes of production (feudalism, capitalism, socialism, imperialism) and how the dominance of the profit motive and seeing all other forms of life (plants, animals, soil, air, water, oceans, the earth itself) as "natural resources" at the disposal of humanities drive.

It deals with such topics as

The book unpacks the complex ecological issues in a simple way, but more importantly, it draws the link to the economic and philosophical themes that underly this devastation

CHILDREN SHOULDN'T WORK IN FIELDS, BUT ON DREAMS!



100
SOCIAL JUSTICE
DECENT WORK

The ILO is the UN specialized agency for the world of work



WORLD DAY
AGAINST
CHILD LABOUR
12 JUNE 2019

© ILO

Q&A

Our young Female Member of Parliament: "Women will soar to great heights..."

Q & A

By Bongiwe Msweli

1. What are some of your best childhood memories?

I was a real TomBoy growing up, I have the scars to show it! It may not be a fond memory because I got hurt quite badly, but I remember this always and it remains a family joke! I sat on the back of our bakkie, and while driving down our driveway, I jumped up to touch a hanging branch while the car was still in motion. I landed on my back on the concrete and was knocked out cold. My family asked whether I thought the bakkie would wait for me while I jumped!!

2. What other profession would you have liked to pursue as a career

. I would have loved to be a Hollywood actress... Not sure if I ever told anyone this!!

3. Which book have you read that has influenced your political consciousness

I read it very recently, but I'm so glad I did. Ego is the Enemy - Ryan Holiday

4. How do you plan on strengthening your current position

I intend completing my Economics Degree and then look at doing as many short courses as possible related to the property sector and build environment.

5. What other activities can we use to lure or attract young people in order for them to take interest in politics

I believe that politics of the future needs professional, highly skilled individuals who are even specialists in particular fields. Politics must grow and move beyond internal power contests, but also be attractive as a professional space that needs servant leaders to drive it. Current leaders need to project the space as attractive for skilled



Msweli is intern at ANC Headquarters

individuals.

6. What are some of the biggest mistakes have you made you don't wish your daughter to repeat?

Though I received my greatest blessings from being in that institution, which are my two daughters, I would wish both of them would not get married too early and too young. They need to do everything and anything their heart desires before committing to another human being.

7. Which person is your biggest motivator and why

Both my grandmothers who are now late. They were real matriarchs in every sense of the word. Lead, guided and raised very strong families They sacrificed so much and were the most formidable female human beings I know.

8. In your opinion what should be done to improve women empowerment

Work spaces should be supportive networks for women to grow and prosper. They should be mother friendly, family friendly, and accommodate the many multiple layers of what women are responsible for, and still have interests in. If your environment surrounding you enables you to do your work to the best of your ability, women will soar to great heights.



CHILDREN SHOULDN'T WORK IN FIELDS, BUT ON DREAMS!



100
1919-2019
SOCIAL JUSTICE
DECENT WORK

The ILO is the UN specialized agency for the world of work



WORLD DAY
AGAINST
CHILD LABOUR
12 JUNE 2019

© ILO

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

7 – 14 June

7 June.



World Food Safety Day. This day was adopted by the UN in 2018, to draw awareness about food safety. It will be the first celebration on 7 June 2019, under the theme “Food Safety. Everyone’s Business.” We tend to leave decisions about what goes into our food to those who manufacture food, and because they are about profits, they do not warn consumers about what’s in the food we buy and eat, for example pesticides on fruit and vegetables, or hormones in meat. Governments play a role by regulating food security and forcing food manufacturers to provide consumer information on our products. The UN also publishes general food safety information on this day.

8 June 1998.



General Sani Abacha, the 10th President of Nigeria died at the Presidential palace in Abuja, allegedly from poison, though no autopsy was committed. Abacha was the first soldier in Nigeria to reach this level, without skipping a single rank. He was Minister of Defense when he seized power from a transitional government in 1993. Abacha’s rule saw significant growth of the Nigeria economy (ending privatization, reducing inflation rate from 54% to 8.5%, investing in road infrastructure, reforming the insurance industry to support SMMEs), but also by political crisis such as the execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa under his leadership.

8 June.



World Oceans Day. During the Rio Earth Summit, participants and activists advocated for World Oceans Day, to raise awareness

about also protecting the oceans as an integral part of our planet’s ecosystems. In 2008, the UN thus declared 8 June as World Oceans Day. Oceans and seas contribute to the oxygen we breath, the food we eat especially proteins, and critical part of the biosphere. The theme for 2019 is ‘Gender and Oceans’, with a view to build ocean and gender literacy. The theme is to look at different ways to promote gender equality and women’s participation in ocean-related activities such as marine scientific research, fisheries, labour at sea, migration by sea and human trafficking, policy-making and management. On the continent, the organization Women In Maritime (WIM Africa) brings women together to advocate around these issues.

11 June 2010.



Opening of the **FIFA Soccer World Cup Finals** in 2010, the first to be held in Africa, with the match between South Africa and Mexico (1:1 draw). Later the day France played against Uruguay in the second match of the day, also with a draw and no goals.

11 June 2005.



The national rugby team, the **Springboks**, recorded its biggest win in an international, beating Uruguay 134, the game took place in East London.

12 June.



World Day Against Child Labour. This day emerged out of the work of the International Labour Organisation to discourage child labour across the world. The theme for 2019 is “Children Shouldn’t Work on Fields, but on Dreams”, to discourage the practice of keeping

children out of school to work in agriculture.

13 June 1964.



Nelson Mandela arrives on Robben Island to start his life-long sentence, along with fellow Rivonia trialists - Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Elias Motsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni. Dennis Goldberg was separated from the group because he was white, and served his sentence in Pretoria.

13 June.



World Albinism Awareness Day. People with albinism face multiple forms of discrimination worldwide. Albinism is still profoundly misunderstood, socially and medically. The physical appearance of persons with albinism is often the object of erroneous beliefs and myths influenced by superstition, which foster their marginalization and social exclusion. This leads to various forms of stigma and discrimination. In some communities, erroneous beliefs and myths, heavily influenced by superstition, put the security and lives of persons with albinism at constant risk. These beliefs and myths are centuries old and are present in cultural attitudes and practices around the world.

13 June 1912.



The South Africa Defense Act is passed, and the Union Defense Forces (UDF) formed, integrating forces from the two British colonies and two Boer Republic that formed the Union of SA in 1910. This was the forerunner of the South African Defense Force and after 1994, the non-racial and non-sexist SANDF.

14 June.



World Blood Donor Day. This day is led by the World Health Organisation (WHO), to celebrate people who regularly donate blood and the role that they play in health systems. According to the WHO, very few seconds, someone, somewhere, needs blood; and transfusions of blood and blood products save millions of lives every year. Blood and blood products are essential to care for women with pregnancy and childbirth associated bleeding; children with severe anaemia due to malaria and malnutrition; patients with blood and bone marrow disorders, inherited disorders of hemoglobin and immune deficiency conditions; people with traumatic injuries in emergencies, disasters and accidents; and patients undergoing advanced medical and surgical procedures.

14 June 1898.



France signs the **Niger Convention**, an agreement between France and Britain about the portioning of West Africa. The partitioning mostly defines borders in West African region today. These

decisions determined the borders between former British or French colonies of Nigeria, Ghana, Cote d’Ivoire, and Benin (formerly Dahomey). Sometimes borders divided relatives and people who had previously belonged to the same ethno-linguistic groups. A person who fell on the French side of Nigeria-Dahomey border, for example, might have learned French as a second language and migrated to the colonial capital Cotonou. Her cousin on the Nigerian side of the border, on the other hand, may have learned English as a second language, and migrated to the Nigerian colonial capital of Lagos.

Five keys to safer food



Keep clean

- ✓ Wash your hands before handling food and often during food preparation
- ✓ Wash your hands after going to the toilet
- ✓ Wash and sanitize all surfaces and equipment used for food preparation
- ✓ Protect kitchen areas and food from insects, pests and other animals

Why?

While most microorganisms do not cause disease, dangerous microorganisms are widely found in soil, water, animals and people. These microorganisms are carried on hands, wiping cloths and utensils, especially cutting boards and the slightest contact can transfer them to food and cause foodborne diseases.



Separate raw and cooked

- ✓ Separate raw meat, poultry and seafood from other foods
- ✓ Use separate equipment and utensils such as knives and cutting boards for handling raw foods
- ✓ Store food in containers to avoid contact between raw and prepared foods

Why?

Raw food, especially meat, poultry and seafood, and their juices, can contain dangerous microorganisms which may be transferred onto other foods during food preparation and storage.

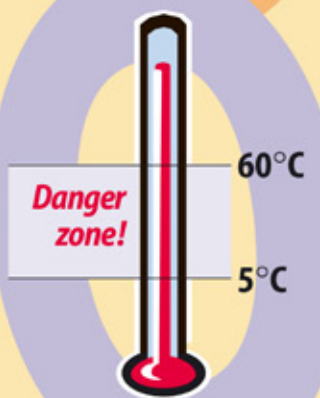


Cook thoroughly

- ✓ Cook food thoroughly, especially meat, poultry, eggs and seafood
- ✓ Bring foods like soups and stews to boiling to make sure that they have reached 70°C. For meat and poultry, make sure that juices are clear, not pink. Ideally, use a thermometer
- ✓ Reheat cooked food thoroughly

Why?

Proper cooking kills almost all dangerous microorganisms. Studies have shown that cooking food to a temperature of 70°C can help ensure it is safe for consumption. Foods that require special attention include minced meats, rolled roasts, large joints of meat and whole poultry.



Keep food at safe temperatures

- ✓ Do not leave cooked food at room temperature for more than 2 hours
- ✓ Refrigerate promptly all cooked and perishable food (preferably below 5°C)
- ✓ Keep cooked food piping hot (more than 60°C) prior to serving
- ✓ Do not store food too long even in the refrigerator
- ✓ Do not thaw frozen food at room temperature

Why?

Microorganisms can multiply very quickly if food is stored at room temperature. By holding at temperatures below 5°C or above 60°C, the growth of microorganisms is slowed down or stopped. Some dangerous microorganisms still grow below 5°C.



Use safe water and raw materials

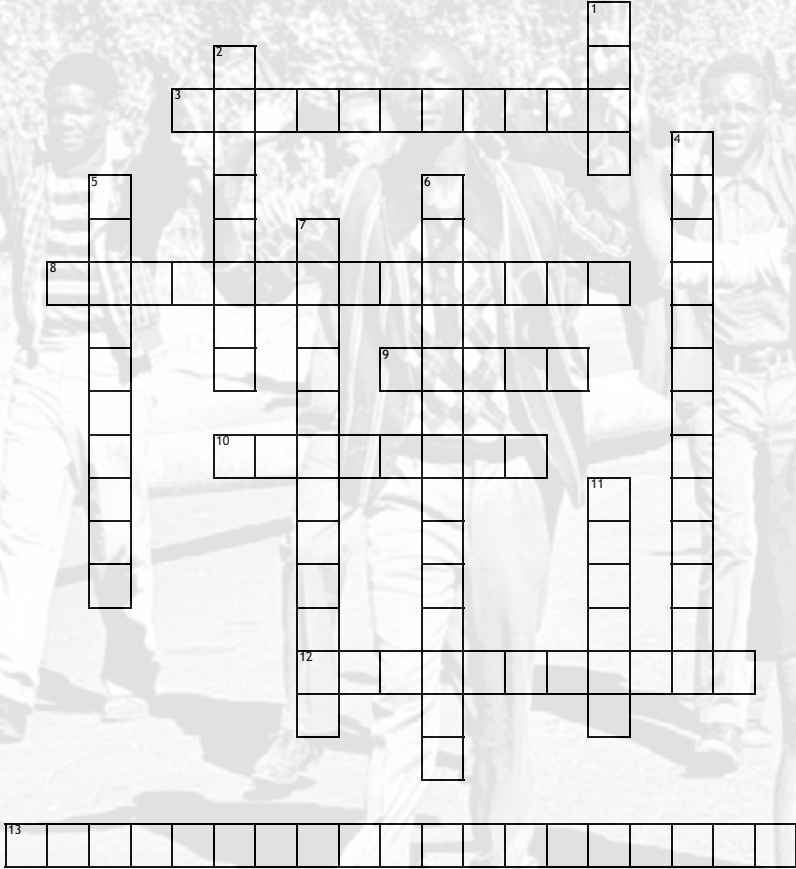
- ✓ Use safe water or treat it to make it safe
- ✓ Select fresh and wholesome foods
- ✓ Choose foods processed for safety, such as pasteurized milk
- ✓ Wash fruits and vegetables, especially if eaten raw
- ✓ Do not use food beyond its expiry date

Why?

Raw materials, including water and ice, may be contaminated with dangerous microorganisms and chemicals. Toxic chemicals may be formed in damaged and mouldy foods. Care in selection of raw materials and simple measures such as washing and peeling may reduce the risk.

CROSSWORD

Youth Month 2019



- Across**
- 3. In addition to forming the majority of the unemployed, youth are also the majority of the
 - 8. 1st President of SASO, was killed by police in detention
 - 9. Young people who are not employed or in education are also called
 - 10. COSAS celebrated which anniversary in 2019
 - 12. COSAS President who also went on to serve as President of the ANC6. Youngest MP in parliament in 2019 Youth League (1994-1996)
 - 13. The day commemorates which event in our history

- Down**
- 1. National agency responsible for youth development
 - 2. Age that you can vote
 - 4. Second female Secretary General of the ANC Youth League
 - 5. The ANC Youth League is formed by the ANC, but is also organisationally
 - 6. Youngest MP in parliament in 2019 Youth League (1994-1996)
 - 7. First secretary of the ANC Youth League elected at its founding in 1944
 - 11. South African youth day is on

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Word Bank | | |
| Soweto youth uprising | autonomous | NYDA |
| Lulu Johnson | Walter Sisulu | eighteen |
| discouraged | Steve Bantu Biko | Itumeleng Nsube |
| 16 June | fortieth | Vuyiswa Tulelo |
| | NEETs | |

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



As they became more politicised, many young activists began to see more clearly the need to overthrow the entire apartheid system and replace it with a democratic form of government. Only in this way, they began to realise, could the situation of blacks be improved, and their poverty, insecurity, lack of political power and inferior education be eliminated. Foundations of the new South Africa, by **John Pampallis1991**



Our revolution is not a public-speaking tournament. Our revolution is not a battle of fine phrases. Our revolution is not simply for spouting slogans that are no more than signals used by manipulators trying to use them as catchwords, as codewords, as a foil for their own display. Our revolution is, and should continue to be, the collective effort of revolutionaries to transform reality, to improve the concrete situation of the masses of our country. **Thomas Sankara**

in pictures

