



ANC TODAY

VOICE OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

26 April - 2 May 2019



Conversations with the President –

South Africa's Future is Bright

25th Anniversary of the Achievements of Freedom and Democracy

It is fitting that we hold this National Orders ceremony – to bestow our country's highest honours on South Africans who have so faithfully discharged their duty to their communities, to their fellow citizens and to their country – on the eve of such a momentous occasion.

It is fitting that we recognise also the contribution of eminent foreign nationals who contributed to the achievement and advancement of our freedom.

Together, the distinguished recipients of the National Orders represent the values, the ideals

and the aspirations of the millions of South Africans who stood in line to vote for freedom on the

The man whose name this award carries, Oliver Reginald Tambo, was one of the main drivers of the international movement of solidarity against apartheid.

27th of April 1994.

The National Orders are the highest honour that this country can bestow on its citizens and eminent foreign nationals.

Although they are conferred by the President, the recipients are nominated by members of the public.

These Orders celebrate individuals who have excelled; whose actions and works represent the triumph of the human spirit.

They are men and women driven by purpose and service.

We have among us here today South Africans who have excelled in a number of fields and who have

made an invaluable contribution to enriching public life: whether it is in the academic, social, cultural, technological, music, artistic, political and other spheres.

We are also joined by the families of those who have unfortunately passed away, to receive on their behalf the recognition they so richly deserve.

Proud of your determination, of your courage, of your unwavering patriotism, and of your persistence in pursuit of the common good.

There can be no greater human contribution than to lay down one's life to save another.

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EDITORIAL

Unleashing our Energies and Focusing on Political Education

By Elias Magashule

Welcoming guests to the opening of the OR Tambo School of Leadership, the Secretary General of the African National Congress (ANC), Comrade Elias Magashule had the following to say, including remarks on former ANC President Oliver Reginald Tambo, to whom the school is aptly dedicated:

Comrade President Oliver Tambo is one of our outstanding sons, whose name is engraved in the epitaph of the pantheons of the struggle for the liberation of our country and of human society. He belongs to those of the few and the better, to those sons and daughters of our soil, whose names are emboldened in the glorious path of the heroic history of the struggle of our people.

Comrade President OR was one the towering giants of our struggle, and the longest serving President of our national Liberation Movement. A humble servant of the people who no words can describe the pathos of his outstanding feats and his contribution towards the noble cause of our struggle for freedom and dignity. Comrade President OR Tambo was the epitome of our revolutionary theory for transformation of society. His epic definition of the revolutionary Alliance as a living organism born out of the common struggle of our people was a reflection of his rich theoretical understanding of the nature of our South African revolution.

Therefore, the inauguration of the OR Tambo School of Leadership will go a long way in ensuring that we build a new type of cadre, capable of leading the struggle of our people during that historic period of a hostile world dominated by forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism.

We need to unleash our energies and focus on political education and therefore building on the capacity of our young generation, if indeed we want to eliminate the dominant vestiges of imperialism and neo-colonialism in our society. To achieve this important strategic political task, we need to make it compulsory that all our branches have systematic political education sessions on



a regular basis.

A political school is the nucleus, and therefore an essential life, of any revolutionary movement. It is like a factory of production which produces the calibre of cadres, the most advanced elements in society, with farsighted clarity on the ideological and organisational forms of struggle society has to engage with at the turn of each and every historical period. A political education school is like a nursery which hatches new revolutionary ideas necessary to guide the struggle for the liberation of human society. It is a platform to empower society with rich ideas to create better living conditions for peace, freedom and equality.

Last year, we attended an auspicious ceremony of the official launch of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere School of Leadership in the United Republic of Tanzania. The school is an important initiative to empower young people with the requisite skills necessary for the development of the African continent.

The OR Tambo School of

We are confident that the OR Tambo School of Leadership will guarantee the struggle of our people for the achievement of the objectives of our national democratic revolution.

Leadership will collaborate with the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere School of Leadership, including other schools managed by other former liberation movements in the continent, for the purpose of achieving our strategic goal of building a strong organisation on our continent and in the world.

A Board of well experienced men and women led by the former Secretary General and Deputy President of the ANC Cde Kgalema Motlante has been appointed to oversee the functioning of the school. We are confident that these able men and women of our Movement will be equal to that important task.

Karl Marx, one of the outstanding philosophers of the world revolutionary movement said the following:

"... the ideas of the ruling class are in every epoch the ruling ideas, the class which is the ruling material force is at the same time its ruling intellectual force. The class which has the means of material production at its disposal, has control at the same time over the means of mental production, so that thereby generally speaking, the ideas of those who lack the means of mental production are subject to it.

The ruling ideas are nothing more than the ideal expression of the dominant material relationships, the dominant relationships grasped as ideas".

One of the founders of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Illich Lenin said the following:

"Our revolutionary scientific theory is the weapon to make us judge and define the methods of struggle correctly. That is a weapon that helps us to analyse and understand correctly the



Elias Magashule ANC Secretary General

cause of development of human society at every moment, to analyse and understand correctly every turning point of society and to carry out the revolutionary transformation of society".

The founder of the Communist Party of China Comrade Mao Tse Tung said the following about the important role of the cadres of a party:

"They must be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity, they must be imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and have the courage to correct mistakes and shortcomings in their work.

Our party organisation must be extended all over the country and must purposefully train tens of thousands of cadres and hundreds of first rate cadres. They must be politically far sighted, competent in work, full of spirit of self-sacrifice, capable of tackling problems on their own, loyal and devoted to the nation and the party. It is on these cadres and leaders that the party will depend for its links with the membership and the masses.

Such cadres and leaders must be free from selfishness, from individual heroism, sloth, passivity, and arrogant sectarianism and be selfless national and class heroes, such are the qualities and style of work demanded of the members, cadres and leaders of our party".

We are confident that the OR Tambo School of Leadership will guarantee the struggle of our people for the achievement of the objectives of our national democratic revolution. It is hoped that it will indeed be a fountain of wisdom for the future generations.

SIYANQOBA RALLY 2019



ANC President Cyril Ramaphosa is shown from the chest up, wearing a yellow polo shirt and a black cap with the ANC logo. He has both arms raised in a gesture of greeting or celebration. The background is a bright yellow with a subtle geometric pattern. On his left chest, there is a small patch that reads 'REMEMBERING NELSON MANDELA' with a small portrait of Mandela. On his right chest, there is a small ANC logo. To his right, the ANC logo is prominently displayed, featuring a hand holding a torch and a wheel, with the text 'ANC' below it and the slogan 'A BETTER LIFE FOR ALL' underneath.

ANC PRESIDENT **CDE CYRIL RAMAPHOSA** SPEAKS

ELLIS PARK STADIUM
5 MAY 2019 GATES OPEN 07H00

VOTE ANC



ANC



Conversations with the **PRESIDENT**

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South Africa's Future is Bright

25th Anniversary of the Achievements of Freedom and Democracy



we have among us eminent representatives of our society whose names will be called out in the honours roll, I would like to begin by acknowledging the act of selflessness and courage of nine-year-old Thapelo Tambeni from Soshanguve.

This young boy did not hesitate when he saw his friend fall into a water-filled pit near his home last year.

He managed to pull his friend away from danger, but lost his own life.

Today we posthumously bestow the Order of Mendi for bravery on young Thapelo.

His brave deed will be forever recorded in our country's history, with those of the fallen soldiers on board the SS Mendi, who perished in the sea en route to the Western Front in the First World War.

There is no honour, no award, that can extinguish the pain of the loss of a life so young, in circumstances so tragic.

To Thapelo's family, we wish you strength. Your son was among the bravest of the brave.

The Order of Ikhamanga will today be bestowed on South Africans who have excelled in the fields of the arts, culture, literature, music, journalism and sport.

Whether as athletes, artists, musicians, polemicists, actors or writers, through your work you have greatly enriched the cultural life of the country, in the process fostering social cohesion and serving to rally us around our common identity as South

Africans.

The Order of the Baobab recognises South Africans who have contributed to community service, business and economy, science, medicine and technological innovation.

As researchers, scientists and inventors, you have used your talent and expertise to further our understanding of the most pressing questions of the day, and aided our quest to solve some of our greatest challenges.

The Order of Luthuli acknowledges the contribution of South Africans to the struggle for democracy, to nation-building, to human rights, to justice and peace, and to conflict resolution.

You recognised, as we do, that the attainment of liberation was just the first step towards realising a South Africa that is just and prosperous, and were prepared to continue to play your part to realise a society free of poverty, want and underdevelopment.

The Order of Mapungubwe recognises those who have accomplished excellence and exceptional achievement to the benefit of South Africa and beyond.

By means of your scholarship, your research and your advocacy, you have elevated South Africa as an incubator of knowledge, innovation and progress on some of the most critical global issues, from nanotechnology to social science to climate change.

Today we also confer the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo on foreign nationals for the friendship

and support they have shown to South Africa.

Through their actions they have demonstrated the true meaning of solidarity as Pope John Paul II once defined it.

He said:

"Solidarity is not a feeling of vague compassion or shallow distress at the misfortunes of so many people: to the contrary, it is a firm and persevering determination to commit oneself to the common good, that is to say, to the good of all and every individual, because we are all really responsible for all."

The men and women on whom we confer this honour today forged and sustained the bonds of solidarity with us during our darkest moments, and offered moral and material support to the anti-apartheid struggle.

The man whose name this award carries, Oliver Reginald Tambo, was one of the main drivers of the international movement of solidarity against apartheid.

In bestowing this honour we salute those of our friends in the international community who have consistently embodied the values of compassion, of humanity and of ubuntu: that a person is a person through other people.

In your commitment to the betterment of yourselves and your communities, you have shown that indeed a fundamental difference exists between being a member of society and being a citizen.

A member of society merely exists.

A member of society, though they enjoy the rights afforded by our Constitution, does not take an active part in the political, social and cultural life of the nation.

A citizen, by contrast, assumes the duties of membership of society.

A citizen embraces the concept of civic virtue – of dedication to the common welfare of their

community and their country.

A citizen enters fully into the social contract, binding themselves into a collective for the greater good.

A citizen is an agent for change.

We have among us today the very best of such citizens.

You have gained recognition for your dedication to personal, professional and other improvement; to putting yourselves at the service of your country; and for your willingness to do your part to make South Africa a better place.

In doing so you have displayed not self-interest, but selflessness and altruism, the noble values that defined our struggle for liberation.

The men and women we honour today have scaled the heights, but we know too well that these do not yet represent the pinnacle of their achievements.

Today your country has honoured you, but it is an honour that should inspire you to set even greater goals, driven by a commitment to lifelong learning and to a constant betterment of the self.

You have shown that as South Africans we can render service to the Republic in many different ways.

I wish to congratulate you, as well as the families of those who are being recognised posthumously.

You have exerted yourselves to the best of your respective abilities, and excelled.

You give us further cause to believe that South Africa's future is bright.

You have done your duty.

You have made your country proud.

You fully deserve the highest praise of being called citizens of South Africa and citizens of the world.

Under the powers vested in me by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, I now confer the Order of Mendi, the Order of Ikhamanga, the Order of the Baobab, the Order of Luthuli, the Order of Mapungubwe and the Order of the Companions of O R Tambo.

The recipients shall henceforth be honoured as esteemed Members of the Orders.

The people of South Africa salute them all!

COMMENTS & ANALYSIS

"..." The Fight for Freedom Must Continue

DEAR MR PRESIDENT:

Today, 25 years ago, we patiently queued in our millions to cast our vote in peace and friendship to help define the freedom of the people of South Africa. We came together guided by our common and shared vision to build a better life for all South Africans and to take charge of our destiny.

The ideal of a free and democratic South Africa in which all people lived in equality before the law and with equal opportunities became a reality when a government justly constructed behind the will of the people was ushered into power through a free and fair election.

True to the proclamation of our Freedom Charter that "These Freedoms we shall fight for, side by side, throughout our lives until we have won our liberty", the historic moment gave practical meaning to our call that "People Govern" with the creation of a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist state duly founded through the will of the people.

Out of the womb of an unjust and inhuman society emerged a new society whose values are based on justice, equality and human rights. The sick, the previously disenfranchised and the poor can now claim a place of pride alongside the rest of humanity. It is now Uhuru even Africa has been liberated from the evil policies that sought to deny her the most basic human rights. Sustaining this Freedoms and fully ridding our society of racism still needs years of united action.

Mr President, as we prepare for victory at the forthcoming general elections we should all work tirelessly to continue building a nation based on freedom and justice. As a true freedom fighter, Mr President you have been hard work interacting with South Africans from different walks and assuring all of them that Growing country and sustaining our common freedoms is all possible when we all work together.

Mr President you have spoken fondly and passionately about renewal as well as how any form of illicit conduct undermines hope and derails freedom.

At the dawn of our freedom we all shouted under the banner of your organization



the African National Congress that Sekunjalo - Ke Nako and rightly referred to our iconic first democratically elected President of South Africa Tata Nelson Mandela as the "People's Choice"

Today Mr President and on the eve of our general Elections you too have rightfully earned the meddle of "People's Choice" - endorsed by many across political, social and religious spectrum.

However even with this positive mood Mr President, there seems to be growing consensus in our society that our Freedom remains incomplete as a nation for as long as many others leave in "Squalor". We need to make the deepening of freedom and democracy a way of life by addressing the social backlogs like the creation of sustainable jobs for the youth.

Mr President, I want to believe we both subscribe to this conviction amongst others as espoused in our Freedom Charter "that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people" - this will of the people

Mr President to hold dear to our liberty we need all of our people who are eligible to vote to go out in their numbers on the 8th of May 2019 to vote and return to power the party of Freedom – the African National Congress.

demand that place the best interest of the populace at the heart of everything else we do. Yes, until all South Africans are free from unemployment, economic exclusion, hunger and poverty, until all of us are free from disease and underdevelopment and until we can all walk freely without fear of crime and victimisation, South Africa would not have attained the ultimate freedom for which many of our martyrs laid down their lives. Twenty-five years later, we now have an opportunity to express our pride in our achievements as a nation and to commit ourselves to the pledge of making the new dawn a reality.

Mr President, many patriotic South Africans appreciate the meaning of Freedom Day and the countless sacrifices, struggles and the ultimate price many of our countrymen had to pay in order for us to attain this freedom. We must therefore never give up on the total eradication of the legacy of apartheid and colonialism in our beautiful country.

25 Years on and the revolutionary call continues.... to all patriots, black and white, young and old, here and abroad to spare neither strength nor courage and join all those people who love their country in building a South Africa that truly belongs to all.

We have a collective duty, Mr President, never to take our freedoms for granted. Police brutality, detention without trial, banishments and an unfair justice system are now things of the past.

We are now a free nation, united in our diversity, and a nation that guarantees universal human rights to all its citizens. We can now say we live in a country that truly belongs to all



of us. Our people – primarily the African majority no longer have to endure the humiliation of having to carry passes wherever they go. They no longer suffer the indignity of having to be confined to certain parts in the land of their forefathers. We have now reclaimed our dignity and proud to be called South Africans. All us regardless our skin colour can just share in the country's wealth. Our ordinary African masses in villages and townships now understand the meaning of expropriating land without compensation.

Freedom means access to basic services no longer depends on race. South Africans now have equal access to opportunities including decent health care, education and shelter. We are justified Mr President as your organization the ANC to claim that our efforts to build a human rights culture are yielding positive results.

Mr President to hold dear to our liberty we need all of our people who are eligible to vote to go out in their numbers on the 8th of May 2019 to vote and return to power the party of Freedom – the African National Congress. The patriotic fight to preserve our Freedom Continues Mr President... and Good Luck at the Polls as you carry the hopes and aspirations of millions of South Africans■

Yours in the struggle
Pule Mabe
National Spokesperson and
Head Department of Information
and Publicity

DOMESTIC

“He loved Education, Analytical and Critical thinking”

Comrade Dali Tambo Speaks at the OR Tambo School of Leadership

In expressing his sincere gratitude on behalf of the whole Tambo family for the honour bestowed on former ANC President OR Tambo, in naming the School of Leadership after him, Comrade Dali Tambo made the following observations :

Oliver Tambo would rejoice that your vision of a centre of excellence for political Education has come to fruition. He loved education, analytical and critical thinking.

“He loved and always encouraged debate, the contest of ideas,

From the Khoisan resisters of the 1600’s such as Domain, the Sturman Brothers to Hintsa, Shaka and Maqoma through the centuries and decades of the 20th century, it is not just the story of the people of South Africa

the art of logical deduction and reasoned persuasion. He was throughout most of his adult life a Teacher – whether teaching Maths & Science at St Peters or through his time as a lawyer with Madiba, or in the South African Revolution he was leading. He was a lover of Philosophy and history. He would therefore applaud your lofty aims and objectives.”

It was wonderful to see that one of the courses will be on ethics and integrity. In a documentary we are completing on Oliver Reginald Tambo, Mavuso Msimang reminds us that OR, in speaking of a future



free and democratic government always emphasised democracy and ethics. His own life of ethics and Integrity is a powerful example for those teaching this course.

Please be assured of our full support and please reserve next year a place for my son Oliver Tambo – I was going to send him during his holidays to Luthuli House to learn about the Movement – but now I will send him to you!

I would like to extend a permanent invitation to your staff

and particularly your students to regularly visit the Long March to Freedom statues that are situated at Maropeng. This is because we are also a political school, with 100 life size Bronze statues of South African icons stretching over 350 years of our history. We are not only a must see Liberation and Heritage Tourism attraction for domestics and Foreign Tourists. We teach struggle history and education. We currently enjoy visitation from Tourists and Schools

ranging from 500 to 700 a day.

Our plan over the coming years is to make this Pantheon of Immortals 400 strong if we get government commitment and financial support. However, at 100 statues, we are already the world’s biggest display of representational life size bronze statues and statues of black human rights activists and revolutionary on earth.

From the Khoisan resisters of the 1600’s such as Domain, the Sturman Brothers to Hintsa, Shaka and Maqoma through the centuries and decades of the 20th century, it is not just the story of the people of South Africa – it is also the his and her story of the ANC, Africa’s oldest and perhaps greatest historical liberation movement . Langa libalele Dube and other founders of the ANC are there. Here you will meet Steve Bantu Biko, Robert Sobukwe, Chief Albert Luthuli, Lillian Ngoyi, Joe Slovo and many of South Africa’s best, brightest and bravest “ Walking to freedom” with Fidel Castro, Samora Machel, Julius Nyerere, Dr Martin Luther King, Olaf Palme and Father Trevor Huddleston.

It really is a wonder to behold and represent a continuous calibre of committed selfless leadership across many generations. It is emotive, audacious and wildly popular with visitors black and white.

I would like to extend a special invitation to you, Mr President, to visit the Long March to Freedom exhibition before the elections, so that the Ancestors, all 100 of them whose values you cherish and fight for, to bless you, our leadership and Movement in the upcoming elections.

Please grace them with your presence, come and feel their collective force, willing you on to complete the sacred mission of political and economic liberation.

Ninety percent of them never saw freedom, but through their incredible sacrifices, they ensured that one day we would. To all those involved, good luck with the OR Tambo School of Leadership – you have our support, admiration and great expectations. ■

DOMESTIC

25 years of Democracy and the Financial Sector

By Sikhumbuzo Thomo

The following points are extracted from the Summit (Which Summit Sikhumbuzo?) declaration:

- o **Access to basic financial services:** To engage effectively in the economy, encourage savings and improve the quality of life, every South African resident should have access to affordable and convenient payments and savings facilities. Both the public and private sector financial institutions must play a role in achieving these aims.

- o **Universal access:** The parties will jointly research the economics of basic financial services and on that basis establish mechanisms and timeframes for achieving universal access.

- o **Development of sustainable institutions to serve poor communities.** While the large formal financial institutions have an important role to play in providing services for the poor. They must interact with and support smaller institutions, especially co-operative banks and NGOs that can provide micro-credit to the poorest households. We need to harness the energies of the existing institutions in our communities, such as stokvels and burial societies, in order to mobilise our people's savings. The smaller financial institutions serve to increase the diversity of the sector and broaden ownership.

- o **Second and third tier deposit-taking financial institutions.** The parties agree on the need for new enabling legislation for so-called second and third tier deposit-taking financial institutions. As a start, they have agreed key principles for legislation for financial co-operatives. The legislation should ensure that these institutions operate according to co-operative principles and enjoy adequate prudential oversight. Following the Summit, the parties will also make proposals on ways to enhance the developmental impact of the regulatory framework.

- o **Financial co-operatives** The parties also agree that all the constituencies should seek to support financial co-operatives and micro-credit providers. After the Summit, they will engage on



a concrete support programme.

- o **Micro lending** In the absence of realistic alternatives, many wage-earners have had to resort to micro-lenders when they need credit. In too many instances, the result has been an accumulation of excessive debt at a high price. Following the Summit, the parties will propose appropriate regulation for micro-lenders to minimise the negative effects of usurious practices.

- o **Regulation of credit bureaux.** Credit bureaux should play a positive role by providing creditors with necessary information on potential borrowers, which will reduce information asymmetries in the market. The parties have proposed elements of a regulatory framework to ensure that they supply only reliable information that is relevant to a person's creditworthiness; that they are more open to consumer complaints; and that there is no scope for unfair discrimination in their operations.

- o **Discrimination.** The parties have agreed that, within the context of the Equality Act of 2000, every subsector within the financial sector

should establish or strengthen a code to end unfair discrimination. Government should legislate uniform norms on disclosure of financial services by race, gender, location and categories of amount. People who face unfair discrimination should have an effective route for adjudication.

- o **HIV/AIDS.** The parties are particularly concerned about the need to end unfair discrimination against people with HIV and develop appropriate services for them. Following the Summit, they will work together to achieve this end, and especially to ensure that people with HIV have improved access to housing finance and other services

- o **Capital markets and investment.** The parties agree on the need to increase overall investment and in particular projects that strengthen infrastructure, create jobs, meet basic needs, stimulate economic activity in the poorest regions and communities of South Africa and/or support development throughout southern Africa. They agree on the need to



Cde Thomo is a former National Coordinator of the Financial Sector Campaign Coalition

establish a system to identify these projects. On that basis, they will engage around the establishment of realistic targets and monitoring mechanisms. In addition, they will develop training for fund managers and retirement-fund trustees to enable them to adopt more informed and appropriate investment strategies.

- o **Development finance institutions (DFIs) and other state-owned financial institutions.** Following the Summit, the parties will make proposals around the developmental impact of these institutions and, if necessary, recommend improvements. A particular concern is to ensure that the PostBank should maintain and expand its services to poor communities.

- o **Savings initiatives.** The parties have agreed on activities to promote a savings culture, mobilise our people around the need to increase savings and improve the savings facilities available to all our people.

- o **A great deal of work.** The parties recognise that the proposed measures require a great deal of work following the Summit. We have agreed to meet at least once a month to review progress and strengthen our proposals. To ensure our success in this process, the NEDLAC constituencies commit to providing the necessary capacity, time, energy and enthusiasm.

Lastly the **Black Industrialist Programme** which directly aims at moving our people up the manufacturing value chains■

DOMESTIC

We Must Espouse Tambo's Principles

By Mzwandile Masina

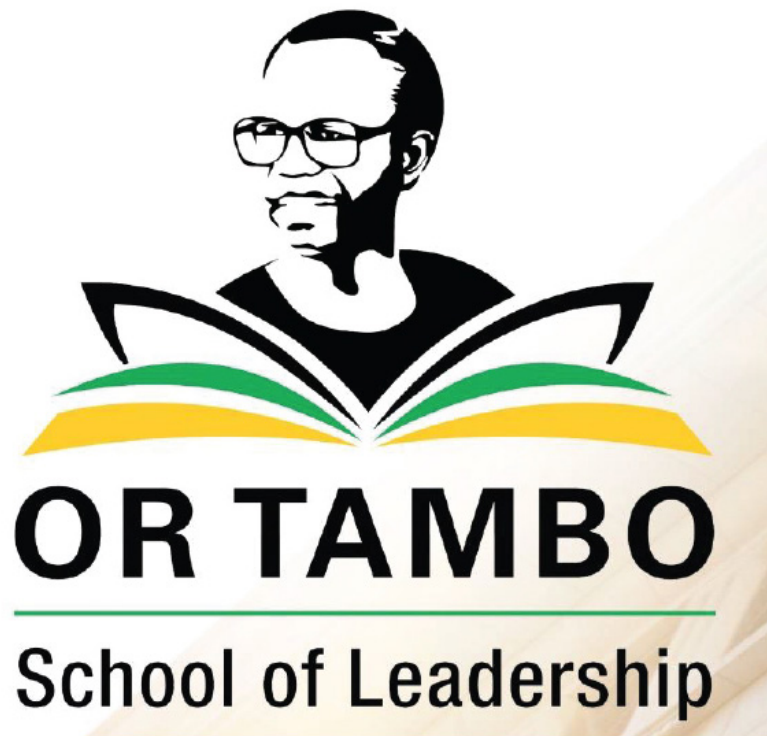
The 24th of April marked the 26th anniversary of the death of one of the greatest revolutionaries that ever lived – the gigantic Oliver Reginald Tambo who in 1993, succumbed to illness. The death of Tambo was without doubt one of the most devastating events of that tumultuous year – a year in which we also lost Chris Hani to a brutal assassination in the hands of anti-Communist migrant, Janusz Walus.

The death of Tambo, which came at the height of negotiations for a new South Africa, was especially devastating because he would not have the chance to live in a democratic South Africa for which he had fought his entire life to realise. But despite this, when history has its say, it will speak of Tambo as a man who loved this country and its people with every fibre of his being – a man whose commitment to our liberation was unwavering.

Twenty-six years later, we must reflect on the values that Tambo espoused. We must do this because we are an organisation that has been tasked with what is undoubtedly the most important task – to bestow on South Africa the greatest gift, a more human face in times of great difficulty.

In exactly twelve days, our country will be heading to the polls where once again the people of South Africa will decide for themselves a government they deserve. In marking that cross, they will be communicating to the world who they believe is best positioned to be the vehicle that will drive their aspirations. I have no doubt in my mind that once again, the African National Congress will be bestowed this honour, for we have continued to demonstrate that we are an organisation that cares about our people – an organisation that is deeply committed to the pursuit of a better life for all.

But beyond elections, we must engage in introspection as an organisation and reflect on whether we are still moving in the right direction towards the ideal of a national democratic society that leaders like Tambo committed their lives to. Necessarily, we must ask ourselves whether the values that we espouse as members and leaders of this giant organisation



and the mass democratic movement in general, are values that are reflective of Tambo.

Tambo was a man who was committed to the ideational space. He placed a lot of value in education, in the consumption and production of knowledge. But Tambo did not believe in knowledge for knowledge's sake. He believed in knowledge as a weapon for the emancipation of people, and education as a vehicle through which the struggle for liberation would be won.

In equal measure, or perhaps more so, Tambo believed in young people. He was a leader who was deeply committed to the development of the young people not only in the ANC, but in the broader society. Tambo once said that the children of any nation are its future, that a country that does not value its youth and children does not have a future nor does it deserve one.

The profundity of Tambo's sentiments cannot be overemphasised. Tambo's commitment to the development of young people is something that the ANC today must reflect very deeply on, because unless it does so meaningfully, it will fall victim to many a revolution which, like a pig, eats its young.

Tambo was never impatient with young people. In 1969 when the then 27-year-old Chris Hani led the authoring of the explosive Hani

Memorandum, a scathing critique of the ANC leadership that included Tambo, some within the ranks of the organisation believed that expelling Hani would be a fitting punishment for his boldness. The Hani Memorandum effectively accused Tambo of being undemocratic, but rather than seek retribution, Tambo stepped down as only a principled leader would do and called for a congress. He had, after all, become a de facto president following the death of Chief Albert Luthuli in 1967. It was the delegates at the Morogoro Consultative Conference that recalled his resignation, electing him unopposed as a leader of the ANC.

Upon his election, Tambo reflected on the criticism that had been levelled at him by the young Hani and other signatories of the Memorandum and became a reconciling figure in the organisation. This is a demonstration not only of Tambo's commitment to the principle of servant leadership, but appreciation of young people. The ANC of Tambo was not an organisation that ate its young – that is why despite the uncompromising criticism that Hani and other young people levelled at the leadership, it was able to engage them with the understanding that they had an important place in the movement.

As we reflect on his death today, twenty-six years later, we must ask ourselves whether ours is an



Cde Masina is the Chairperson of the ANC in Ekurhuleni Region, Gauteng Province

ANC that is as invested in the development of young leaders – men and women who have a historical and moral obligation to inherit and strengthen this gallant organisation of the people. In reflecting honestly on this, we must, like Tambo, enable space for self-critique, so that whatever mistakes we might have committed, we are able to rectify.

Self-criticism is rooted in humility. Tambo was a humble leader who understood that revolution ke batho. The people are the revolution. Therefore, ours must always be an ANC that does not walk too far ahead of the people, for it is they who give us the mandate and they to whom we must at account. As we inch closer towards the general elections scheduled for the 8th of May, we must continuously hold a mirror up to ourselves and ask whether we are an organisation worthy of Tambo's sacrifice. If we are, it must be demonstrated in our commitment to his principles. We must espouse them in words and in deeds. Above all, we must inspire our people to re-imagine a South Africa that is built on the foundation of non-racism, non-sexism and democracy – a South Africa that Tambo would be proud to call home.

DOMESTIC

Foundational Phase of Education

By SNatasha LS Mpetukana

The ANC manifesto speaks to skill revolution, stating that by opening up the door of learning to all, by focusing on quality and innovation, government will equip young South Africans for the world of tomorrow. It will, among others:

- Extend the core responsibilities of the department of basic education to include the provision and monitoring of Early Child Development (ECD).

- Provide a comprehensive package of ECD services (birth registration, social assistance, parenting support and quality learning).

- Standardize guidelines, norms and standards for ECD and set the employment targets in the sector over the next five years.

- Work to achieve universal access to two years of ECD, which would be two years of compulsory quality pre-school enrolment for four to five year olds before grade one.

- Promote innovation on different models for delivering home and community-based ECD.

Every stage of development requires a time of preparation. Studies have shown that the early stages of life are so significant in terms of brain developments because a large percentage of the brain is developed during this time. During the antenatal visits, parents need not only to go for check up to see if the baby is still doing well, but there needs to be a component of educating parents on child stimulation during pregnancy as well as

There are colours and shapes all around us, providing experiences for the children which will enrich their vocabulary like going to the park, visiting friends, going to the library, playing games at home, even games we use to play, which cost next to nothing.

after the baby is born. This also adds to the component of parent support. In Chile (South America) there a great system where all



departments have a budget for Early Child Development which speaks to their contribution in the sector.

There should be effective toy libraries which offer child stimulation workshops as part of their programs. Libraries should have qualified ECD practitioners or librarians to undergo training of ECD to be able to assist children and parents in the children's section. School readiness is a long process which takes all stakeholders to make a success of because it indeed takes a village to raise a child.

South Africa has a shortage of people qualified in the fields requiring Mathematics and Science and the answer in my opinion mostly lies in the early stages of a person's life, the way one is nurtured and stimulated. When we speak about quality in early learning, we understand that it does not take rocket science to assist a child to gain foundational knowledge to become a life-long

learner. All it takes is people in the life of the child taking an interest in life itself as well as the life of the child.

Some daycare centres tend to complicate the process of school readiness by not stimulating children but rather teaching the children in a way that will not help the child to learn by and for themselves when it comes to formal learning. An example is teaching bonds ($5+2=7$) at pre-school in a structured way to children who have not even grasped what five means and or how to write it without looking somewhere to copy. However, the results start to show in the foundation phase of formal education when children now start to be tested on their knowledge.

The foundation for Mathematics, Sciences, Life orientation and the likes is less complicated than many make it out to be. Parents must



be equipped with simple tips and tricks on how to stimulate their children. An example is, make sure that the baby lies on her stomach at least three times a day. This assists with development of the core muscles as well as the eye exercise which all lay foundation for sitting in class as well as reading. Recognition of things around them, adults naming things properly, talking to the children like human beings that they are and giving them choices, however limited, depending on the stage of development.

There are colours and shapes all around us, providing experiences for the children which will enrich their vocabulary like going to the park, visiting friends, going to the library, playing games at home, even games we use to play, which cost next to nothing. Reading books to babies telling stories, rhymes, iintsomi/ditshomo (old African folk tales). In all these I have mentioned which are just a few, you can see social development, cognitive development, physical development, spatial relations, language development and all building blocks for a firm and vibrant foundation.

Whatever happens in the early stages of life either creates a problem or does well for the country. The outcomes of early education does affect our economy in the long run. The more education, stimulation and good nutrition, the less sicknesses and fewer inmates at penitentiary facilities and all that money used in those areas can be redirected elsewhere. ■

OPINION

Economic Emancipation: The achilles heel of the post-apartheid generation

By Nokwanda S Mahori

“Each generation must discover its mission, fulfill it or betray it, in relative obscurity.”

Frantz Fanon

(Psychiatrist and revolutionary who advocated for the independence of Algeria and dedicated his life to highlight the injustices of colonial dominance).

Our primary role as the generation following the liberation fighters is not being optimally realised. Ideally we should employ our political freedom as a means to end the economic subjugation of our people.

Political freedom has been realised but sadly the majority of our people are not economically emancipated. Subsequent to 1994 the ANC government has made substantial inroads towards a better life for all, but these are not necessarily tantamount to transformation.

Political freedom should create

the platform wherein we are able to catalyse economic emancipation. But are we adequately prepared and equipped to be organised and consolidated in our approach as a generation with the historical mission of the economic emancipation of our people?

In 1994 in the wake of the aftermath of centuries of colonial dominance and imperialism, we initially had no accurate approximation of the magnitude of the damage caused by the apartheid regime. The consequences of colonialism are stubbornly persistent in our economy, health systems, education, transportation networks, private and public sectors. The legacy of colonialism and apartheid has led to poverty, inequality and unemployment still being racially characterised.

Our lack of economic transformation in the management, control and ownership of the economy is undermining our political sovereignty. The political sovereignty in any government resides from the economic emancipation of its people.

We need to derive the formulae to culminate the climate for growth and plant seeds that will bear fruits in the immediate future, and unlock



S Mahori is a staffer at Luthuli House

the potential of the economy.

To propel the country forward we must expropriate land as an asset for economic development and penetrate the agricultural value chains to compete internationally. We must optimally participate in the fourth industrial revolution. This revolution offers innumerable opportunities for developing, transition and emerging economies with the potential to benefit from “second comer advantage” and we can leapfrog as we have not incurred sunk costs in assets and can simply implement the most advanced innovations to boost

productivity.

As in any revolution, countries that do not optimally participate are prone to stagnant or diminishing returns to productivity and this will impact adversely on the overall capacity of the country to compete internationally. Furthermore we must ensure that we capitalise on foreign direct investment so that investors not only bring capital into the country, but also impart spillovers that result in improvements to technology, productivity, managerial competencies, international networks, branding and goodwill. We must participate in the global economy and take advantage of global value chains which present opportunities for unprecedented growth for businesses and simultaneously the transformation and growth of our economy.

We need to be cognisant of the mission at hand to transform our economy. Our generations’ progress in propelling economic emancipation is far from realised and accomplished.

We need to work together and consolidate our approach and vision to economically emancipate our people.



OPINION

Assange a modern Christ, crucified to assuage a hostile empire

By Donovan Williams



Williams: An ANC staffer.

Good Friday is the occasion when Christians commemorate the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. There have been many lynchings, extrajudicial assassinations, etcetera, of freedom fighters. Jesus's crucifixion was different because He was executed within the law.

On Good Friday there is always the retelling of the story of the crucifixion. Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea, cross-examines Jesus in an effort to find him guilty of something. When he cannot, he famously washes his hands of the matter, allowing the rich and powerful of Judean society to manipulate the law and crucify Jesus under Roman authority.

Apartheid was deemed a crime against humanity because it was implemented within the facade of the rule of law. The law allowed Solomon Mahlangu and others to be executed, as well as permitting Nelson Mandela and other activists to be imprisoned.

Many of us half-expected this behaviour from a fascist state like apartheid SA, but not in a democracy. We do not expect it in countries like Sweden, Britain and the US. These countries often pontificate on world stages on the importance of democracy, just and fair processes, a free press, and the importance

of certainty and consistency in law.

This Easter we witness a modern crucifixion and the world is asked to pull a Pontius Pilate

The task of the ANC has been for the people to govern. However, for the people to govern, they must defeat a power that has never been defeated.

and turn a blind eye while the rich and powerful crucify Julian Assange. No-one says Assange is a saviour but his treatment smacks of lynch-mob mentality.

Assange is the face of WikiLeaks, which has published documents, footage, e-mails, etcetera, fingering the US and its allies in killing, torturing, intimidating, lying and bribing people in the Middle East. It exposed the US's spying on and undermining of even its friends. It exposed a high level of hypocrisy, revealing politicians having said things opposite to what they have said in public. WikiLeaks has been a treasure trove of information, exposing the sick underbelly of the Western empire, as led by the US.

WikiLeaks (as reported in US publication Truthdig) released footage of US troops in 2007 in Iraq killing civilians, including children and two Reuters journalists. It published 90,000 e-mails that exposed the deceit of Hilary Clinton.

It revealed the donations of millions of dollars by Saudi Arabia and Qatar to the Clinton Foundation. Goldman Sachs gave Hilary Clinton \$657,000 (about R9.5m) dressed up as speaker's fees. In the e-mails, Clinton told financial bosses she believed Wall Street would be better at managing the economy, contrary to what she said on her campaign trail.

OPINION

Assange a modern Christ, crucified to assuage a hostile empire

WikiLeaks also exposed her as the main sponsor of the war in Libya, just so she could embellish her presidential candidacy.

WikiLeaks' network was so sophisticated that the US and its allies have not been able to shut it down. They tried the next best, shutting down Assange.

We can discern from the timeline (see box) that the justice and executive systems of these countries were

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

- August 20 2010: allegations of rape and molestation against Assange in Sweden. • August 21 2010: allegations withdrawn. One of Stockholm's chief prosecutors, Eva Finne, says: "I don't think there is reason to suspect that he has committed rape."
- September 1 2010: Swedish director of prosecution Marianne Ny says she is reopening the rape investigation.
- November 18 2010: the Stockholm court approves a request to question Assange, by this time in London. He is willing to be questioned at the Swedish embassy in London, fearing rendition to the US.
- November 20 2010: Swedish police issue an international arrest warrant for Assange. • December 8 2010: Assange hands himself over to British police.
- December 16 2010: Assange is granted bail by the British high court.
- February 24 2011: Court rules that Assange should be extradited to Sweden, which is appealed.
- May 30 2012: the supreme court rules that he should be extradited to Sweden.
- June 19 2012: Assange enters the Ecuadorean embassy in London.
- August 20 2012: UK will not grant Assange permission to travel to Ecuador and is legally obliged to extradite him to Sweden. • August 13 2015: Swedish prosecutors drop charges of sexual molestation and unlawful coercion because of time lapsed, but he still faces charges of rape that expire in 2020.
- February 5 2016: the UN's working group on arbitrary detention rules that Assange should be freed.
- November 14 2016: Sweden's chief prosecutor questions Assange at the Ecuadorean embassy in London.
- December 2017: Assange is given Ecuadorean citizenship.
- May 19 2017: Sweden announces that the rape investigation of Assange is dropped, contradicting its earlier statement that it can be dropped only in 2020.
- July 27 2018: President Moreno of Ecuador says he has never supported of Assange's "activities". The UK and Ecuador confirm they are holding talks on Assange.
- October 2018 Assange is given a set of house rules by the Ecuadorean embassy, amid statements that he is a messy guest and does not take care of his cat.
- December 6 2018: Assange rejects an agreement between the UK and Ecuador on him leaving the Ecuadorean embassy.
- April 11 2019: the British police enter the Ecuadorean embassy and arrest Assange for "failing to surrender to the court" over a warrant issued in 2012.
- The US has requested the extradition of Assange to face charges of conspiring to steal state documents.



technically abused to keep Assange hostage. Some of the coincidences are uncanny. Sweden dropped the accusation of rape in May 2017 when Lenin Moreno took office as president of Ecuador, succeeding Rafael Correa, a supporter of Assange. Moreno claimed not to support Assange.

Another coincidence was when the British police entered the Ecuadorean embassy last week, a month after the International Monetary Fund approved a loan of \$4.2bn to Ecuador.

WikiLeaks is not based in the US, UK or Sweden. Chelsea Manning, the US soldier who leaked information to Wikileaks, has refused to implicate Assange. None of the editors of newspapers that published the WikiLeaks information is being charged.

So where are the media doyens? Where are the truth crusaders? The world is in trouble because the so-called good people work on behalf of the powerful, so that change must mean as little change as possible, or preferably none at all.

The task of the ANC has been for the people to govern. However, for the people to govern, they must defeat a power that has never been defeated. Every time an empire faced defeat,

it surreptitiously passed the power to another set of elites. The Romans passed it to the British, French and Spanish, who in turn passed it to the Americans.

We are not powerful enough to overcome this Western behemoth. Taking on the empire risks being isolated and punished. We have to box clever and choose battles wisely and retain a measure of independence. We have to be Jon Snow in Game of Thrones, not to reveal all and bide our time until we have weapons they cannot defeat. Now is not that time.

We are Jon Snow at The Wall, without a powerful benefactor, hardly any skills, no special powers, and we can only appeal to the good nature of those with power. But as in Game of Thrones, this time shall pass, and when it passes, we must be ready for action.

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

MOVIE REVIEW

An act of Defiance is an act of Love

An Act of Defiance is being released at select cinemas on Friday, 26 April 2019 (on the eve of Freedom Day). It is a joint Dutch-South African production focusing on Bram Fischer, whilst documenting the Rivonia Trial of Mandela, Sisulu, Kathrada, Mbeki and others. The film has had a very successful festival run across the world, and even picked up awards, such as the Best Film award at the UK Jewish Film Festival, and voted Best Film at the Movies That Matter Film Festival by festival-goers at The Hague in the Netherlands. It is based on the book by Joel Joffe, one of the Rivonia Trial defence lawyers, entitled The State Vs. Nelson Mandela.

By Donovan Williams

Michael Auret saunters into the patio or verandah-type room. He seems a lot more relaxed than when I met him last year at the screening of An Act of Defiance at Rapid Lion Film Festival. He is wearing a short sleeve charcoal grey shirt with jeans, a lot different to the bowtie, and blazer he wore at the festival. Auret is the producer of An Act of Defiance, a true labour of love.

I am the nervous one today. I greet and ask if he remembers me from last year, and hide my relief that he actually does. Somewhat sheepishly (or is it worryingly), I inform him that I am representing ANC Today, an online publication of the ANC, and hope he won't have any problems speaking to us, since the country is in the midst of an election campaign, and he may not want to be associated with a political party. My relief is palpably visible now, when he brushes my concern off, and actually says that he is happy I got a hold of him, because he wants ANC leadership to attend the premiere of An Act of Defiance.

Auret explains that after reading Joel Joffe's book, he observed that there have been a few books and movies on Nelson Mandela, Winnie Mandela, and in general about the Rivonia Trial, but nothing that focused on Bram Fischer.

Moreover, though, it is the theme of 'selflessness' in Joffe's book that strikes a chord with Auret, the selflessness of the Rivonia accused and the legal team. It is also the selflessness of the generation of anti-apartheid activists who deliberately and consciously turned their back on their own welfare to put the liberation of the country first.

Auret explains how he began to wonder what drove his parents,

But as a country, we need to look at providing alternative screens for the audiences that do not necessarily attend the orthodox movie houses.

who were fairly successful white farmers in the then Rhodesia (today called Zimbabwe), and decided that they could not live in a racist country under a racist system, and consciously turned their back on their own Afrikaner community. He was fascinated by these acts of selflessness. So therefore, although the movie was about the establishment of Umkhonto we Sizwe (the armed wing of the ANC & SACP), it was also a story of personal sacrifice and total commitment to a higher ideal.

A key relationship in the movie is the one between Madiba and Fischer. The relationship is depicted as one of equals. It makes compelling viewing. There is the metaphor of rock and water, and which is stronger. Even though on the face of it, rock should be stronger, but over time, water will ultimately overcome rock. It could be misinterpreted that Madiba and Fischer is one or the other, however, they are actually both water and the apartheid regime



is the rock, trying to crush the water. The bravery and courage of the Rivonia accused is equally matched by Fischer, who is the main Defence Counsel, and could actually also be a part of the accused.

Interestingly, out of respect for the South African audience, Auret took the novel step of dubbing over the Dutch voice of Peter Paul Muller with South African actor, Andre Odendaal. Therefore, the South African release has the South African accent of Odendaal and not Muller.

As stated, An Act of Defiance will be released at selected cinemas and therefore it may not have as many screenings as the usual Hollywood movies. We cannot

expect that Ster Kinekor and Nu Metro cinemas will change their business model to accommodate An Act of Defiance. But as a country, we need to look at providing alternative screens for the audiences that do not necessarily attend the orthodox movie houses. Our schools, community centres and even libraries can be venues where these screenings can take place. As the Francis Bacon proverb states, "If the mountain will not come to Muhammad, then Muhammad must go to the mountain".

An Act of Defiance is a beautiful movie re-told in an imaginative and inspirational manner. I hope everyone will get a chance to see it.

TRIBUTE

An Abridged Ode to a Departed friend

Noluthando Ncwana, aka Agnes Marfu

Goodbye Agnes.....

By James Ngculu

The news of your death came to me like a huge bolt hitting my temples. You were cruelly shot by thugs with no purpose of life. True to your bravery, when the thug shot at you, like a warrior fighter of MK, you charged and grabbed him. If it was not for the second one, you would surely have outmanoeuvred these thugs. But what is to be celebrated about you comrade Agnes, you fought to your last breath!

As Comrade George Njamela was conveying the news of your passing at 02:20 in the morning of Sunday the 14th of April. Thus, Agnes, Gushgirl, and Noluthando to your family, you left this world of the living.

You left us so soon Agnes. You are not the one who deserves to die, not at all. You were so special and caring. Your warm hand was felt at every corner of MK. You were truly the Florence Nightingale in our ranks.

From Mozambique to Lusaka and to South Africa, you never ceased to care for comrades. You were there at the greatest time of need.

Allow me to cite just a few comments and expressions on the death of Agnes. They come from our ranks and people who have in one way been touched by the kindness of Agnes.

Brain Hoga (Scratch): It's sad. Agnes initiated contact with my people when she was based in Maputo. She helped my mum visit Lusaka to see me and accommodated us. I don't think I can thank her enough. And now she is dead, killed by the same people she fought for."

Comrade Vusi Pikoli: "So terrible! I met Agnes for the first time in Zimbabwe in 1986. She was always concerned about the plight of our comrades. I salute her!"

Comrade Nosizwe had this to say: "I am heartbroken. Agnes was such a darling to me in Luanda and Lusaka. In Lusaka she used to live in down Lilanda in a small house with her toddler son Thabiso. We used to spend hours chatting

and giggling way into night. I remember those evenings with fondness. She taught me values. Agnes was a big sister to me and so caring...My heart is sore"

Taruni mxi
wama. Nonke
jikelele. Uhambile
uAgnes. Lihambile
igorakazi.
Into ibingoyiki
ngokoyikiswa.
Into efunge kwada
kwabelokugqibela.

Comrade Pallo (Jordan) had expressed his shock on hearing of the sad news: "Which hospital is Agnes? I remember her from our days in Luanda. Good Lord! How terrible! Sad, she was such an irrepressible personality. How is her son?"

Comrade Stanley Manong has this to say - "I have spoken to her a few days about school fees of my son. She had promised to attend to this next week. What do I do now?"

Genera Nqose said the following: "What happened to Agnes is bad. She was helping us veterans a lot."

You will remember our excitement in not only seeing but shaking hands and queueing for food with our leaders. You will recall our amazement in seeing OR Tambo, Duma Nokwe, Cassius Make and of course Mzwai Piliso all queueing for food with us. Each of these leaders washing their own plates. This left an indelible impression in our minds and convinced us that our decision was a correct one. It was just indeed an honour to



join the ranks of MK.

You know the meaning of tears comrade Agnes. We have seen many of our dearest comrades leaving this world. It is a pain some will never understand. The bondage we had could sometimes not be seen nor understood. You will know how we used to say we need to emulate senior comrades and elder brothers from Cape Town who cared for us - Comrade Wana guided us a lot in Angola. Our private meetings with him can never be forgotten. The love of comrade Speelman and readiness to give you a paper was just amazing. The soft heart of bhut'Zola was just humbling. The fatherliness of comrade Dalaboy was our comforting shoulder. The bravery and cheekiness of Mbinjana would leave us in stitches. Who

will forget bro Willie Mrabalala and his readiness to assist all the time.

You now depart being a very happy person. Happy that once again there are signs that the movement is regaining its glory. You knew that the season of madness and despair is behind us. You were very happy to know that now a season of hope and celebration was upon us.

Goduka ntomb'ntle yakwa Ncwane. Uyakuba yinzwakazi ngakumbi kwelo liphezulu. Bayokuculela ingoma ezimyoli batsho bathi hayi inyweba abanayo abangcwele baphezulu.

Taruni mxi wama. Nonke jikelele. Uhambile uAgnes. Lihambile igorakazi. Into ibingoyiki ngokoyikiswa. Into efunge kwada kwabelokugqibela.

Ngoku sisele singakana■

TRIBUTE

Timelines in the life of Comrade Kay Moonsamy

By Haroon Aziz

In 1941 Kay, aged 15 years, had to drop out of school with a standard four pass due to poverty. He began work as a child-laborer, earning fifteen shillings a week at a timber factory.

In 1941-46 he served as the Vice-President and later as the President of the Natal Box Workers Union.

In 1943 he joined the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) and its Anti-Segregation Council. He participated in mass mobilization that saw NIC membership increase to 34000 in two years.

In 1944 M P Naicker interviewed him and recruited him into the Communist Party (CP) and he embraced the principles of non-racism, equality, and scientific socialism.

In May 1946, with youthful enthusiasm, he resigned from work to answer the call to participate in the historic Passive Resistance Campaign (PRC).

In 1948-56 he worked for a dairy and served as the Chairman of the Natal Dairy Workers Union.

In January 1949 he was elected as a member of the Communist Party Durban Committee.

In 1950 he began working in the CP underground and served on the CP and Young Communist League Durban District Committees. In the same year he was elected as the Vice-President of the Natal Indian Youth Congress.

In 1954 he helped to collect demands for the Freedom Charter. A year later he married Kendari 'Kanaga' Caliatham.

On June 26, 1952 he participated in the Defiance of Unjust Laws Campaign.

On March 5-6, 1955 he participated in the launch of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), the forerunner to COSATU.

On January 10, 1958 the charges of High Treason against him and sixty-four others were withdrawn.

In April 1958 he helped organise the Protest Day Strike against the White parliamentary elections and

the Group Areas Act.

In 1959 he helped organise the boycott of consumer goods, beer halls, and potatoes.

After the banning of the ANC and PAC the ANC was faced with the dilemma of keeping its name in public consciousness. At an underground crisis meeting in Durban comrades deliberated on this dilemma and after some silence Kay, in his moment of brilliance, suddenly blurted, why not Congress Alliance. It was Congress Alliance to be!

During the state of emergency of March-September 1960 he wore a disguise and continued to work in the ANC/CP underground without being detected. In this period his wife and two children, Tammy and

Ideologically, he was characterised by his deep internalisation of the three laws of Marxist mechanics and his understanding of the historical need to alter the relationships of the ownership of the means of production and distribution in favour of the Black proletariat.



Ragini, participated in a defiant street march demanding the release of all political detainees.

On May 29-31, 1961 he participated in the National Protest Day Strike, which he had helped organise.

In 1962 he helped organise the underground Mandela Report-back meeting in Reservoir Hills after Mandela's return from his historic political visit to North Africa.

On September 10, 1964 he was arrested without trial under the 90-day law and later charged with six others (including M P Naicker and Steven Dlamini) under the Suppression of Communism Act. The indictment against the others except Kay was quashed. He was out on bail and due to appear in court on July 5, 1965 but the CP instructed him to go into exile in Bechuanaland, which he did on June 29, 1965.

In 1968 he was redeployed to the ANC Lusaka office and helped to prepare for the historic Morogoro Conference (1969), which he had attended. He remained in Tanzania to assist J B Marks, the new ANC Treasurer-General.

In 1972 he was redeployed to the ANC headquarters in Lusaka.

In 1978 he helped set up the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College and its Chief A J Luthuli Library. Later in the year he was redeployed as the ANC Chief

Representative in New Delhi in India.

In 1982 he served as the Chairperson of the Lusaka Regional Committee of the CP.

In 1983-87 he served as the National Treasurer of SACTU. On June 16, 1985 he attended the historic ANC Kabwe Conference, which opened up membership to members of all races. In the same year he attended the Lenin International School of Marxism in Moscow, where he also did a short course on military and underground work.

In 1989 he served as the President of SACTU.

On June 29, 1991, after a 26-year exile he returned to a warm home. In 1999 he was redeployed as a member of the National Assembly.

Ideologically, he was characterised by his deep internalisation of the three laws of Marxist mechanics and his understanding of the historical need to alter the relationships of the ownership of the means of production and distribution in favour of the Black proletariat. A true organic intellectual! An authentic proletarian!

Behaviourally, he was characterised by organisational discipline in promoting principles, policies, and unity. He served, free of career motives. He sacrificed, altruistically. ■

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

27 April – 3 May

27 April 1950.



The Apartheid parliament passes the Group Areas Act, followed by forced removals of millions of black communities (African, Coloured, Indian) from across the country. It embedded the spatial geography based on race and class that still plague the country today.

27 April 1994.



The first non-racial and democratic elections in South Africa took place, with millions of South African joining long lines to make their vote. The day is celebrated each year as Freedom Day.

27 April 2002.



Mark Shuttleworth makes a call to President Mbeki, from space.

28 April 1919.



The League of Nations, the forerunner of the United Nations, is formed at the end of the First World War.

28 April 1978.



The Azanian Peoples Organisation (AZAPO) formed after a range of black consciousness organisations were banned in October 1977.

28 April 1990.



Father Michael Lapsey, anti-apartheid priest from the Anglican church, in exile in Zimbabwe at the time, is injured with a letter bomb by the apartheid regime.

29 April 1980.



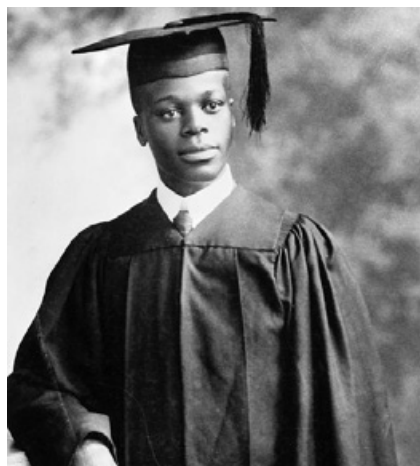
Hundreds of boycotting children from Coloured schools in Johannesburg arrested during a student-police confrontation. The Prime Minister warns in Parliament that such actions would meet with the full might of the state. Despite this, the school boycotts spread country-wide, in all black schools.

29 April 1994.



Counting in the first democratic elections began, two days after the elections.

30 April 1930.



Pixley isaka Seme is elected as ANC President, taking over from Josiah Gumede at the ANC 1930 Annual Conference.

30 April 1957.



Egypt re-opens the Suez Canal again after Pres. Nasser nationalised it the previous year, and after a stand-off with Britain.

1 May 1989.



David Webster, anti-apartheid academic and activists assassination outside his home in Johannesburg.

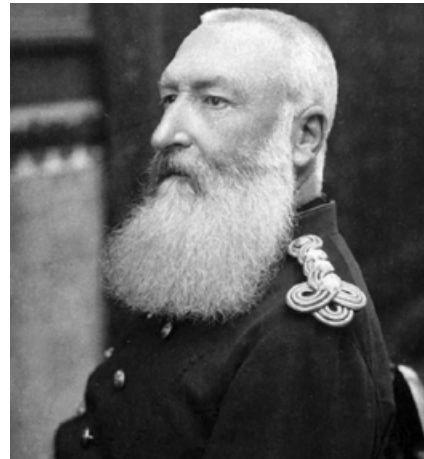
1 May 1994.



International Workers' Day commemorates the historic struggle

of working people throughout the world. Although May Day has been celebrated unofficially in South Africa since the 1980s, it was only officially celebrated in 1994.

2 May 1885.



King Leopold of Belgium establishes the Freestate of Congo (later Zaire and now DRC), introducing slave labour of most Congolese to meet quotas of rubber and ivory; when they failed to do so they were tortured and killed by the Belgium guards. Estimates of the number of people that were killed during the rule of Leopold range from 5 million to 22 million.

3 May 1991.



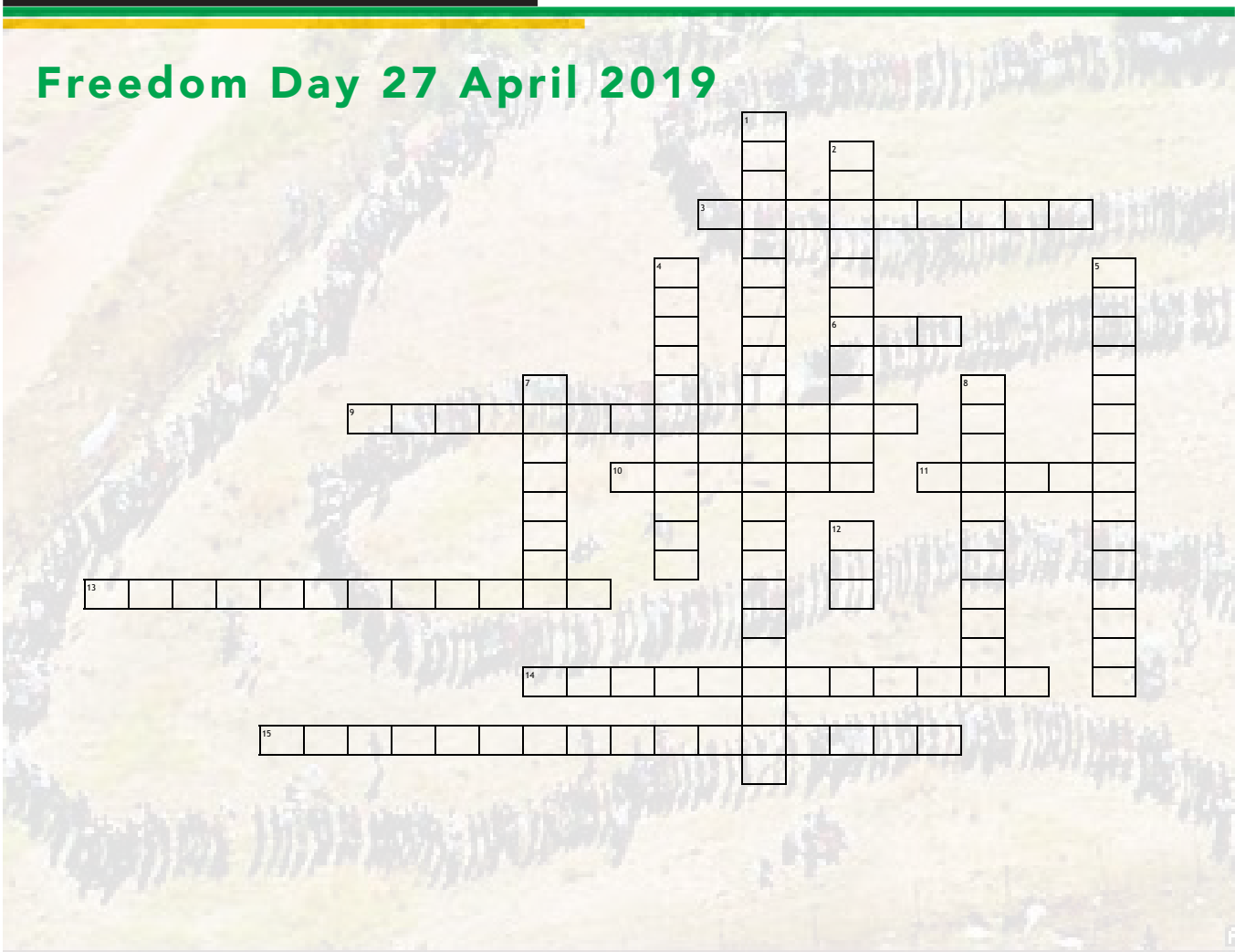
UNESCO declares this day as World Press Freedom day, used every year to monitor freedom of the press, imprisonment of journalists and the state of the media across the globe.

3 May 1972.



Student leader, Onkgopotse Abram Tiro is expelled from University of the North (Turfloop). Student protests follow his expulsion.

CROSSWORD



Freedom Day 27 April 2019

Across

- 3. How often does South Africa have national and provincial elections
- 6. Which party only joined the 1994 ballot one day before the elections on 27th
- 9. 27 April Freedom Day has been declared a
- 10. In which town in South Africa did Nelson Mandela cast his vote in 1994
- 11. How many parties won seats in 1994
- 13. Women representation in the apartheid parliament before 1994 was less than ...
- 14. What type of electoral system did we have in 1994 for national and provincial elections
- 15. For the first time in 1994, all South Africans, black and white voted on a ...

Down

- 1. Which party got the majority of the votes (62.7%) in 1994?
- 2. Who was the Speaker of the first democratic parliament in 1994
- 4. Name one of the two YL Presidents that were elected as MPs in 1994
- 5. Which centenarian was part of the first Parliament elected in 1994
- 7. How many parties contested elections nationally in 1994?
- 8. Other YL President elected in 1994, who was also deputy minister?
- 12. How many ballots in the general elections

Word Bank

common voters roll
three percent
African National Congress
nineteen
IFP

Frene Ginwala
Inanda
two
Albertina Sisulu
Lulu Johnson
five years

proportional
public holiday
Peter Mokaba
seven

write for us

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

info@anc1912.org.za

VERBATIM



2019 ANC ELECTIONS MANIFESTO

This is the moment of renewal. It is the opportunity to restore our democratic institutions and return our country to a path of transformation, growth and development. The country's future is now in the hands of those who believe in it the most. The Voter.



THE POWER IS
IN YOUR HANDS
GROW SOUTH
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