

CRITICAL SOUTH AFRICAN DEBATES



COMPILED BY BRYAN BRITTON

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ACKNOWLEDEMENTS

South Africa today is a tormented country of extremes.

The climate, vegetation, topography and people are diverse. The religions, ideology, language and welfare of the fifty five million people who inhabit this distant tip of Africa are different and disparate.

In fact it is arguably the most disparate nation on earth.

As the country enters its twenty third year of constitutional democracy, the disparity between rich and poor, educated and uneducated, rural and urban, democratic and kleptocratic, Keynesian and Marxist, young and old, tribal and modern, African and European and the compassionate and the greedy, has reached a crescendo.

Unless common sense prevails the young nation will be torn asunder.

My admiration, gratitude and applause is extended to those brave souls of the Fourth Pillar of Democracy, the Free Press, for their selfless contribution to inform, expose, enlighten and guide the nation in its struggle to avoid implosion. In regurgitating their informed articles here I have attempted to attribute the pieces precisely to the authors. Should I have not done so accurately, I do beg their indulgence?

The articles cobbled together in this publication represent erudite commentary on the parlous nature of the South African democracy at this key moment in history. Views and contradictory views have been presented to the reader to ponder and decide on the merits of the issues.

The issues chosen, whilst perhaps not all embracing, do represent current topical debates. Resolution of these issues are paramount if the democratic novice is to progress to maturity.

Bryan Britton

March 31, 2017

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Bryan Britton

Retired as a Financial Executive in 2005 and turned to writing to express his concerns over the decline in morality in post Mandela South Africa. If not checked South Africa will slide into the morass of failed states that typifies post-colonial Africa.

In 2007 he commenced writing a book called 'Stepping Stones' which was published by Xlibris in the United States of America in 2012.

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The reason for writing the book was twofold. Firstly, it aimed to highlight the ineptitude of the African National Congress in South Africa and the likelihood of that former liberation movement, now government, descending into a typical African kleptocracy.

Secondly, it aimed to bring to the South African voters' attention the need to educate the young South African population and the existence of political mischief aimed at frustrating that critical endeavour.

Two extracts from 'Stepping Stones' are reproduced below in order to give the reader a measure of how far South Africa has strayed since 2007.

.....'this is the challenge that faces all South Africans today, and is one to which I am certain we will all arise" – Nelson Mandela 1994

Hear, hear!! So how are we doing in 2010?

To get a snapshot of our position in 2010 I have relied almost solely on information contained in the March 2008 edition of Leadership magazine, edition 280. In particular I quote directly from an article by the leading scenario planner in the land, Clem Sunter.

"However, as the saying goes, the honeymoon is now over. Staying in the premier league is proving increasingly challenging for South Africa. It demands a more vigorous implementation of the attributes of a winning nation. Greater efficiency in

terms of government delivery is key; as well as a dramatic reduction in crime, especially the threat to personal security and private property. Moreover, transformation of the health system and education system is needed. The reality is that other countries have stepped up to the plate in the global game, accepted the conditions and challenges, and are outperforming South Africa. Amongst these are Sweden, Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, Hong Kong and Singapore, as well as developing nations such as China, Russia, India and the Slovak Republic. They have all closed the gap on the US. In fact, South Africa is now facing relegation, having lost ground to the US along with Indonesia, France, Italy, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. The proof is forthcoming in three reports released recently that have logged South Africa's decline:

1. The World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Competitive Index shows a fall for South Africa from thirty-sixth position in 2006 to forty-fourth position in 2007.
2. In the World Bank's Doing Business in 2008 survey of ease-of-doing business rankings South Africa has slipped from twenty-ninth position to thirty-fifth. This is the first time the country has fallen out of the Top 30 since the survey began five years ago.
3. The International Institute of Management Development's Competitiveness Yearbook for 2007 highlights South Africa's 12-place fall from grace. It has descended from thirty-eighth to fiftieth position in a ranking of 55 countries.

Sunter lists 11 uncertainties which could determine the possible outcomes for the country in the 2010s. To paraphrase Sunter these are:

1. Whether South Africa can retain its competitiveness in the global game.
2. Whether we continue to be a generally peaceful society.
3. Whether the Constitution remains sacrosanct and the independence of the media and judiciary remains intact.
4. Whether the land issue can be resolved peacefully.
5. Whether the current electricity and infrastructural problems can be resolved.
6. Whether HIV/Aids can be eradicated.
7. Whether violent crime can be reduced to an acceptable level.
8. Whether the quality of education can be improved.
9. Whether the skills shortage can be overcome.
10. Whether the Zimbabwe debacle can be resolved.
11. Whether South Africa can balance diplomatically between East and West".

Sunter further says that the aforementioned key uncertainties make it difficult to remain globally competitive, given the uncertainty of internal division.

The report card, since Mr Mandela's inauguration 16 years ago, is abysmal. Despite favourable worldwide economic conditions throughout this period and vastly improved collections by the Fiscus (through more of the country's emerging economically active population contributing) progress on the above key issues has at best been pedestrian, and at worst extremely regressive.

Our Government has been responsible for a litany of corrupt, self-serving and dubious decisions including the Travel Scandal, the HIV/Aids Debacle, the Arms Deal cover up and the cover up of the Police Commissioner's shady dealings. Silent support of a neighbouring tyrant, with the blood of his opponents still on his hands, and turning of a blind eye to the illegal immigration problem are further instances of poor governance. However, the soaring incidence of crime and corruption, which takes its lead from Parliament and infiltrates South African society as an evil and arrogant entitlement, is by far the most serious complaint against the ANC government.

All the while, the silent voters of South Africa have patiently and respectfully continued to wait for the better life that they were promised 16 long years ago.

The audit trail also reveals crime, fraud and corruption amongst the new officers in national and provincial spheres of government and serious insolvency and bankruptcy in local government spheres. The legal system, as a result, is creaking under the strain of trying to maintain justice. A Constitutional Court aspirant is currently under suspicion of favouring a political contender and of accepting pecuniary inducement to favour a commercial enterprise. The jury is still out on this one but the last bastion of democracy, fair play and 'good' is about to be subverted. Watch this space.

In this regard, the moral stalwarts of the struggle, Madiba and Tutu, must be cringing at the behaviour of some of their fellow countrymen. The newly appointed group of leaders are not listening to their moral mentors, and should be setting a moral example for the youth of South Africa.

These are the challenges that you young Democrats, of whatever colour and persuasion, face in the not so new South Africa. Your challenge is not only to become productive taxpayers, but also to ensure that state funds are honestly allocated and used for upliftment of the poor, support of the infirm and aged, creation of self-sufficiency in the country, creation of a stable business environment honest administration and so on. In pursuit of these moral objectives the perpetrators of elitism, sloth, greed and the rest of that ugly family of vices, should be rooted out, and voted out.

Icons of the struggle on the African continent against colonialism, racism, white domination and cultural oppression are to be admired and revered-and then committed to history. Their victories have been celebrated. The freedom that some died for has been attained. Now the surviving heroes must graciously bow out and hand over the spoils of war to the communities that they served.

They did not suffer for their own glorification and edification.

They fought so that their sons and daughters could grow up in a non-racial, democratic environment which would ensure a new and economically viable South Africa within Africa and the world.

The history of Africa shows that when the oppressor leaves, he is replaced by an even greater oppressor. In South Africa, colonialism was replaced by apartheid, which has been replaced by African nationalism. Sadly, African nationalism does not mean devolution of power to the lowest common denominator, you the voting South African citizen. African nationalism has shown itself in other African countries to be the worst of the previous white regimes, merely dressed in an elite black face. Our closest neighbour boasts a narrow, super-rich, black class that, whilst blaming former white regimes, has plundered the coffers of the country to leave the once rich and fertile country of Zimbabwe starving, bankrupt and bereft of hope.

Before our all partying, all singing, all dancing former struggle heroes, now elite black rulers, bask too long in the sun with their snouts in the trough, you ordinary voting citizens of South Africa should point north and remind them of Africa's shameful record of black on black oppression.

Remind them, instead of swapping war stories at the country club over claret and grilled partridge wings, to enjoin the new struggle against African elitism, against illiteracy, disease, ignorance, starvation, corruption and the moral decline amongst the youth of this country.

If they do not, the next oppressor may well be from Beijing'.

.....Chapter on Kleptocracy

'It is regarded as one of the most corrupt countries in the world. In the past number of years, the leaders of this country have stolen more than two and a half trillion rand. The average citizen, on the other hand, today only receives about R100 in income per week.

Recently, administration has been making concerted efforts to tackle corruption. Ministers have been dismissed and the government is committed to change. The money is being ring-fenced to tackle poverty and this spending is very closely monitored. The government has committed that the money should go to the very poorest. The country, with the most dangerous slums in Africa, is seen as having the greatest natural resources on the continent. It is also the one with the highest potential for development.

One can be excused for thinking that we are talking here about South Africa.

The country in question is, of course, Nigeria. South Africa has yet to go through the quagmire that is Nigeria's recent history; a history of untold shame, sorrow and suffering-all at the hands of the kleptocrats.

Kleptocracy derives from the Greek words kleptes, meaning 'thief', and kratos, meaning 'rule'. It is a word used to describe a government widely engaged in

corruption to extend the personal wealth and political power of individuals in the ruling class.

A corrupt and dishonest government, characterised by greed, is described as kleptocratic. Such a government is typically run by rulers who are thieves and who pillage public funds to the detriment of the poor, sometimes without the pretence of offering any form of honest public service. These kleptocrats then exploit a country's natural resources for their own greedy benefit.

The money on which these evil managers of men prey is almost always funds earmarked for the building of public amenities, schools, hospitals, roads, parks and public facilities. Thus the ordinary citizen is prejudiced, inconvenienced and deprived by these selfish kleptocrats.

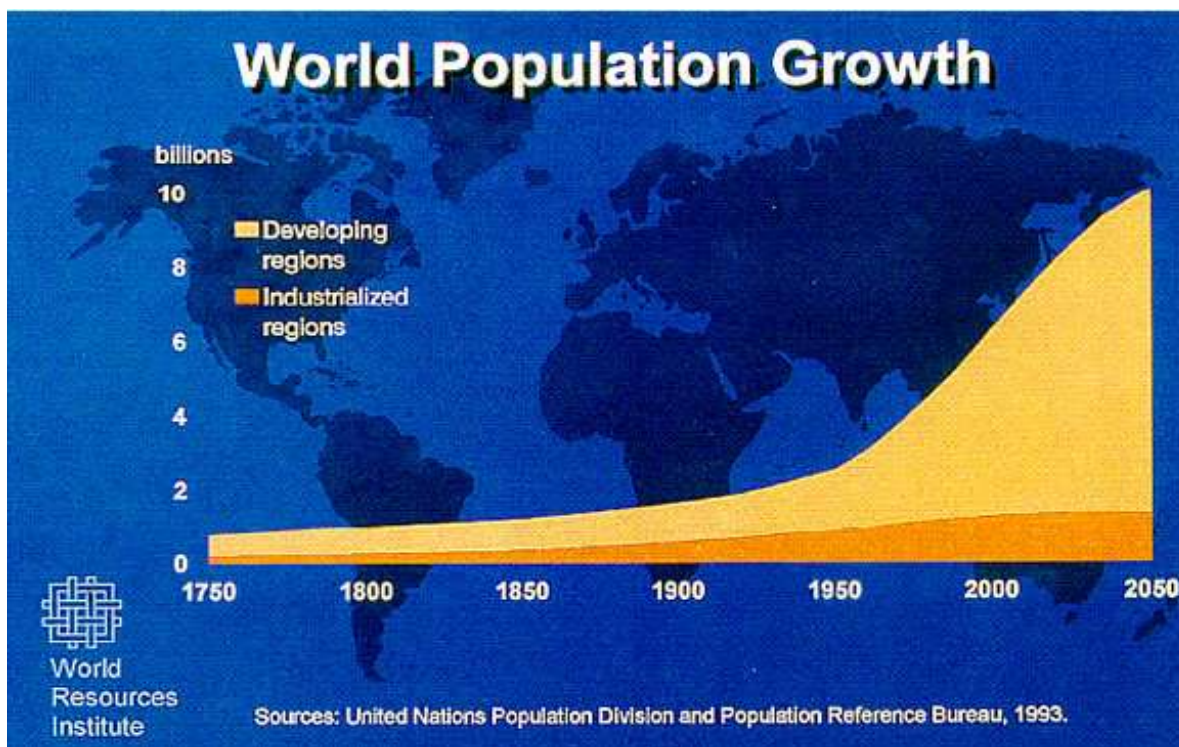
The term 'kleptocrat' was first used in the 1960s to describe the activities of the ruler of the independent Congo, Colonel Joseph Mobutu, who plundered the rich natural resources of that country for his personal benefit. However, the term could equally have applied to his colonial predecessor, King Leopold II of Belgium. It is said that the megacity of Brussels, a European Union bastion, was built with the kleptocratic proceeds of the resources of the Congo Basin.

The story of Africa is one of the Europeans plundering the natural resources of the continent and then, when caught with their hands in the cookie jar, hastily effecting a democratic handover to the most likely African kleptocrat.

This book has urged you young South Africans to develop your own sense of right and wrong, your own morality, your own ethics and your own zone of indifference. This is in the absence of a reliable schooling and education system. It is a ploy of all kleptocrats known to man, to restrain the emerging youth from education, thus guaranteeing for themselves a strata of humanity upon which to prey. Be warned. Be alert. Be careful. Be your own person and be democratic. It has taken Nigeria 40 years to learn this painful lesson'.

FOREWORD

By 1800 World Population had reached one billion people for the first time. This had increased to 2.3 billion by 1950. The statistic exploded to 7.0 billion by 2011 and projections for 2050 anticipate an increase to 9.3 billion people. Further projections of World Population to the year 2100 are in some cases as high as 15.8 billion.



We have seen one billion people in the first eighteen hundred years since the birth of Christ and astoundingly we anticipate an additional fourteen billion eight hundred million people in the three hundred years that follow.

The years 1950 through 2050 are an exponential progression of mans' irrational and irresponsible decision making since the Great War.

This appalling and catastrophic state of affairs is sad testimony to mans' innate fallibility, absolute nativity and delinquent concern for the planet. While projections for the more developed nations are relatively flat, ninety seven percent of this anticipated increase will be experienced in less developed nations.

Most disturbingly 49% of that increment will be experienced in Africa.

And at the foot of that tragic Continent is the fifty fourth country to be de-colonized – South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Savage Nobles

Bryan Britton

February 2017

I was born in South Africa. My parents are South African. My children are South African. We carry no passports other than South African ones. My grandparents were naturalised South Africans being originally from Europe – England, Ireland, Holland and Germany to be specific. They were attracted here, invited here, offered citizenship here, accepted here, employed here and happy here.

At no stage were they part of a foreign marauding tribe that dispossessed anybody.

They observed the laws of the land, worked hard, bought land, built houses, paid taxes, educated their children and loved their adopted country South Africa. They fought as South African troops in the two great wars. They absorbed the derision, scorn and sanction meted by the international community in the Apartheid years between 1948 and 1994 even though they voted against the governing party of the day. They never once supported nor condoned the policy of separate development.

I am South African and proud of it.

Why then are certain ANC Parliamentarians telling me to go back where I came from? I came from here, South Africa. I have no other country that I call home. This is the country in which I was born and I still live here.

There are a lot of South Africans in a similar position. We are stuck in a declining country that we used to call home. Once the domain of the noble savage it has become the enclave of the savage nobles.

South Africa has become a typical African Kleptocracy in its decline to third world standards through greedy elitism and black on black suppression. The governing party has surrendered the country's position as the leading nation on the African Continent to become a mere also-ran.

We expected too much in 1994. With the collapse of communism, we anticipated that with the ANC under Mandela, South Africa would subscribe to Western Democracy. For a while under him and later Mbeki, we did just that. We applied Western Economic Policies and stepped back from the economic precipice upon which we were finely balanced.

Under Zuma that all changed. We are now in bed with Indian Gangsters, Russian Oligarchs, Chinese Colonialists, Impoverished Brazilians and anyone else who will pay Zuma and his cronies enough money.

Who stole my country?

White South Africa faces adapt or die moment as ANC talks up radical economic transformation

Gerhard Papenfus

He is the Chief Executive of the National Employers' Association of South Africa (NEASA). He wrote this in his personal capacity.

Facing the next key fight for his political future, a cornered President Jacob Zuma has this year decided to notch up rhetoric on 'radical economic transformation'. As part of this call and amid the Zuptoids' growing use of terminology such as 'white monopoly capital', Zuma recently sparked further scares in the local and international investment communities with his comments on the need for expropriation of land without compensation in South Africa. Despite the topic of land expropriation being excluded from the ANC's just published policy discussion documents, the ruling party's top-brass in its power base of KwaZulu-Natal want the topic on the table when it meets at its policy conference in June. Of course, one only needs to look to South Africa's neighbor to the north to realize how land expropriation without compensation can plunge a country into crisis, kill its agricultural sector and drive millions of black and white citizens elsewhere to continue their livelihoods. In this piece below, Gerhard Papenfus, of the National Employers' Association of South Africa (NEASA) explains how now is not the time for whites in South Africa – across their various income brackets and status in society – to succumb to constant attacks but rather stand up, overcome their prejudices, embrace non-racialism and help to contribute to South African society. – Stuart Lowman

'Whites' – a human phenomenon with a unique connotation in South Africa – is not a homogeneous entity; they are a very diverse group. Among them are the rich and the poor; from very rich to very poor. They fit into all the status strata in society, from very important to where they are deemed to no longer count. Some have benefitted through apartheid, others didn't. Some found a way to survive and even prosper in the New South Africa, others can't. Some speak English and others Afrikaans and somehow this is still an issue. Some have two passports and others don't. Some want to leave South Africa, but can't; others can but choose to stay. Some are racist; others less so. I find myself somewhere among all of this.

Gerhard Papenfus – chief executive of NEASA, voice of South African employers in the SMME sector.

For some reason writing a piece of this nature is an uncomfortable exercise. There are two reasons for this. The one is that I've never been into fighting for a group based on its color, and then there's this subtle expectation for me to remain silent, not to do the unpopular thing, not speaking my mind, but to take what's coming my way and to take my punishment for the sins of my forebears. Within my relative safety I am therefore tempted to remain quiet, hoping things will get better on its own, but quietly knowing it won't, unless I, and others like me, make a difference.

Within the space South Africa finds itself, anti-white rhetoric is acceptable – even popular – the promotion of all-out black empowerment is applauded while the protection of anything white amounts to racism. This situation is so dire that the massacre of white farmers (under cover of the lack of condemnation and political will at the top) has almost become a non-event, even among Whites. We hear about it, we're getting used to it, there's nothing we can do about it and we move on. Whites have adhered to a subtle broad social expectation to remain quiet; as if we are not allowed to speak out, to honestly say how we feel, in case we might be branded as racists. It is after all not pleasant to be called a racist, even coming from another racist.

In the State of the Nation address on 9 February 2017, the State President made it abundantly clear that all possible measures available to the state will be utilized to transfer resources, in all its facets, away from Whites – in terms of the ANC's program of 'radical economic transformation'. The eventual outcome of this policy is articulated in the ANC's National Democratic Revolution, which apportions to Whites (and Indians), in respect of every element of society, according to their demographic representativity – a 'life quota' of 9 percent for Whites, 9 percent for Coloreds and 2 percent for Indian people, a never ending race based scheme, the so-called 'seamless transition'.

To restrict any group or nation into such an economic, social and educational cage, notwithstanding its contribution and abilities, is not transformation. This policy

amounts to legalized genocide, in every respect except physical annihilation. For people subjected to this societal arrangement, even the privilege to vote is meaningless.

Whites find themselves in a very perplexing situation. One side of their experience is similar to that of the Jews in the German pre-genocide period, during the process of the radical erosion of all Jewish related economic activity. This process was of course followed by genocide – because envy, hatred and the emotion of revenge is never content. Ironically, it is also expected of Whites to carry guilt similar to those who were responsible for the genocide. This is quite surreal.

Although all this sounds very dooming, this is not the case. Finding oneself in such a situation is a character building adventure, albeit very challenging; a dilemma to be envied by anyone desiring a full life. Whites, now more than ever, have the opportunity to find meaning and fulfilment. Since they will henceforth constantly be sailing in uncharted waters, they will be forced to turn their focus away from self-enrichment and security, to a more noble cause – fulfilling their initial calling; not to do what is only in their best interest, but according to what is right – more than ever to contribute to make South Africa a better place for all. If you're white, and if you desire true adventure, a life and death struggle, then South Africa is the place to be.

Whites will have to adapt to the new reality where fulfilment and meaning is found within constant inhospitable circumstances, where all obvious resources, which were more easily accessible in the past, will now be the target for redistribution policies and therefore no longer be accessible for Whites (and perhaps also not for Coloreds and Indians, and all other minorities). As it is, even Black people who are not prepared to engage in unethical trade, is finding access to elements of the 'radical transformed economy' very challenging.

Whites, at least those who are prepared to adapt to this new environment, will discover that for every door shut, another one will open – even wider; but to enter this door new sets of values will be required – among them faith, hope, sacrifice and utmost perseverance.

Whites will make an even bigger contribution, but now under circumstances where their ability to do so will be under constant attack. They will adapt to constant uncertainty, but will execute their calling notwithstanding. They will therefore have to venture into areas never been explored before, approach things differently, risk more and above all embrace this big opportunity, which on the surface appears to be extremely adverse.

So, going forward, we Whites – at least those of us who are prepared to adapt to this new reality – will not succumb, in fact cannot do so, because if we do, we will simply become extinct. We will therefore put up the fight of our lives, only this time round the right fight – we will fight where the real fight is:

- we will begin with ourselves: we will search our own hearts for traces of selfishness, racism and prejudice; we will value all South Africans and do unto them as we would have them do unto us. This approach, executed in the most adverse circumstances, will be more effective than legislative 'reform' and will make this nation the shining beacon of the world;
- since we know that the kind of 'radical economic transformation' now envisaged will result in increased misery, we will, within constitutional boundaries, continue to protest against it, not only because we will be affected by these policies, but for the sake of those who do not have a voice, as well as those who are misled into believing that the current form of transformation is to their benefit;
- realizing the uncertainty, passing and empty nature of materialistic means, we will adjust our purpose from not only protecting that what is valuable to us, but also to what is in the best interest of all South Africans; we will rid ourselves of the burden of the 'stuff', adopt a more simple way of life and focus more on how we can contribute, rather than on what we can gain;
- we will see our materialistic concerns for what it is and, instead of fearing the loss we may encounter, embrace the current changes and adversity as an opportunity to gain much more in terms of what really counts;

- we will recognize that, in any event, what we have is only temporary and, putting comfort and any form of arrogance behind us, serve as stewards for the greater purpose;
- we will accept the fact that the world, not only the one we live in, is constantly changing and that the wheel is constantly turning, that we cannot go back, in fact, we do not want to go back, because life moves on and so should we. Whites therefore will commit to a new way of seeing, understanding and doing; and
- we will accept the challenge of a very insecure future and seize the opportunities which will bring the very best out of us, equipping us for whatever the future demands.

Therefore, instead of retreating into our shells, we will shed all traces of self-entitlement, we will create real wealth (opposed to wealth redistribution), we will continue to provide employment and create jobs, provide food for the nation, sustain our families and, above all, draw on God's wisdom and His blessing in order to fulfil our calling.

South Africa is finally African

Prince Mashele

Prince Mashele is a South African national and has a Master's Degree in Political Science from Rhodes University; he has lectured in the Dept of Political Science at the University of Pretoria ; he has been Executive Director of the Centre for Politics and Research and Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation ; he was speechwriter for President Thabo Mbeki ; he writes regularly for the Mail & Guardian and The Sowetan ; his book of 2014 'The Fall of the ANC : what next' was a best seller.

In the midst of the political confusion that has gripped our country many people are wondering if we have finally come to the end of South Africa. The answer is simple: the thing called an "end" does not exist, not in relation to a country. South Africa will be there long after Jacob Zuma is gone.

What Zuma has done is to make us come to the realisation that ours is just another African country, not some exceptional country on the southern tip of the African continent.

During the presidency of Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki, some among us used to believe that the black people of South Africa are better than those of other African countries. We must all thank Zuma for revealing our true African character; that the

idea of rule of law is not part of who we are, and that constitutionalism is a concept far ahead of us as a people.



How else are we to explain the thousands of people who flock to stadiums to clap hands for a president who has violated their country's constitution? Such people have no idea of constitutionalism.

Now that we have reclaimed our place as another African country, we must reflect on and come to terms with our real character, and imagine what our future portends. In a typical African country, ordinary people don't expect much of politicians because people get tired of repeated empty promises.

In a typical African country, people have no illusions about the unity of morality and governance. People know that those who have power have it for themselves and their friends and families.

The idea that the state is an instrument for people's development is a Western concept, and has been copied by pockets of Asian countries.

Africans and their leaders don't like to copy from the West. They are happy to remain African and do things "the African way".

The African way is rule by kings, chiefs and indunas in a setting of unwritten rules. Is there anyone who has seen a book of African customary laws?

The idea that a commoner can raise questions about public money spent on the residence of a king is not African. The ANC MPs who have been defending Zuma are true Africans.

Asking a ruler to be accountable is a foreign - Western - idea. In a situation where there is conflict between a ruler and laws, Africans simply change the laws to protect the ruler. This is why no single white person has called for King Dalindyebo to be released from jail.

The problem with clever blacks is that they think they live in Europe, where ideas of democracy have been refined over centuries.

What we need to do is to come back to reality, and accept that ours is a typical African country. Such a return to reality will give us a fairly good idea of what SA's future might look like.....



This country will not look like Denmark. It might look like Nigeria, where anti-corruption crusaders are an oddity. Being an African country, ours will not look like Germany. SA might look like Kenya, where tribalism drives politics.

People must not entertain the illusion that a day is coming when SA will look like the United States. Our future is more on the side of Zimbabwe, where one ruler is more powerful than the rest of the population. Even if Julius Malema were to become president, it would still be the same. African leaders don't like the idea of an educated populace, for clever people are difficult to govern.

Mandela and Mbeki were themselves corrupted by Western education.

Zuma remains African. His mentality is in line with Boko Haram. He is suspicious of educated people; what he calls "clever blacks". Remember that Boko Haram means "Against Western Education".

The people who think we have come to the end of SA don't realise that we have actually come to the beginning of a real African country, away from the Western

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