



SACP

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

EASTERN CAPE

PEC BULLETIN



#CELEBRATING_YOUTH_MONTH

YCLSA

ANCYL

SASCO

& PHUMULO MASUALLE

6th edition

Socialism is the future, Build it now!!!

SACP EASTERN CAPE PEC BULLETIN, 6TH EDITION – JUNE 2015

Background

The SACP Eastern Cape PEC Bulletin is a medium of the SACP for propagating its views with the working class in an unmediated fashion.

While it is important to constantly engage and contest ideas within the bourgeoisie commercial media but SACP is alive to the reality that any commercial media is first and foremost inclined to reflect views of its masters (monopoly capital).

It also contains regular features such as letters to the editor, commentary and a variety of other exciting features on working class struggles, the economy, etc.)

Guidelines for Submission of Articles

Style and Length.

The length for feature articles is 1200-1800 words.

Letters to the editor must not exceed 300 words and opinion pieces must not exceed 800 words.

Articles must be written in plain and simple English. Articles may contain words in other South African languages, with the English meaning bracketed.

Articles must be relevant to membership of our party and the working class in general, exciting and solicit debate and discussions.

Articles about recent events or contemporary issues in South Africa and the world will be given preference for publication in the SACP Eastern Cape PEC bulletin.

All SACP District Spokespersons, YCLSA Spokesperson and other Spokespersons of the MDM fraternal organisations are encouraged to submit articles about the recent activities; as they might not be covered in the mainstream media.

Due Date

The SACP Eastern Cape PEC Bulletin is published monthly (12 issues per annum). The due date for the submission of articles is the 20th of each month.

Late submissions will not be considered for an edition of such month but for future editions.

Originality

The SACP EC PEC Bulletin publishes original articles. We also publish articles which have appeared elsewhere in whole or in part.

Should you feel that republishing an article would be beneficial to SACP EC PEC Bulletin readership and that the article will reach a broader readership through our medium than the medium that first published it, then you need to bring this to the attention of the Editor.

All sources cited in the articles must be referenced.

Themes

Different editions/ issues of the SACP PEC Bulletin will have specific themes (Joe Slovo Month, Chris Hani Month, Youth Month, Red October, SACP anniversaries, COSATU Anniversaries, ANC anniversary, etc.) therefore some articles must be tailored to suit the specific theme.

Each issue/edition of the SACP EC PEC bulletin will indicate the theme of the next edition, so articles should be submitted as such.

Processing of Articles

All articles shall be subjected to scrutiny by the SACP EC PEC bulletin editorial team.

The SACP EC Bulletin is particularly interested in fostering a culture of reading and writing amongst the leadership and membership of our party.

We will therefore give special consideration to the articles written by the general members of our party.

Articles will go through a review process, after which we will inform the contributor whether the article will be published or not.

The review process largely depends on the adherence to deadlines provided by the Editor and the content of the article as submitted.

Editorial Team:

Xolile Nqatha
Sisimone Rakaibe
Siyabulela Mbedla
Fundile "Blacks" Gade
Siyabonga Mdodi
Mawethu Rune
Fezeka Loliwe
Nonkoliso Ngqongwa
Andile Mosha

Next Edition: The topic for our next edition is on the history of the SACP. **"94 fighting years of the SACP and its responsibilities in the democratic South Africa.**

Kindly forward your contributions to simdodi@gmail.com on Monday 20 July 2015.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Editorial Notes	Page 2
Premier Masualle speaks	Page 3
YCLSA Message	Page 5
ANCYL Message	Page 7
SASCO Message	Page 10
Mobilise Youth	Page 11
SACP Augmented PEC Statement	Page 13

EDITORIAL NOTES

**BY: SIYABONGA MDODI -
SACP PROVINCIAL
SPOKESPERSON.**



It was Frantz Fanon who wrote in his seminal work, "The wretched of the earth that: *"Each generation must, out of relative obscurity, discover its mission, fulfil it, or betray it"*.

The month of June marks an important and painful history of the 1976 uprising. The uprising of South African black young people against the use of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction by the brutal apartheid regime. This became an important struggle as the language carries culture, values and ethos of a particular nation. Which is what the apartheid government sought to achieved, the intended to conquer the minds of the African majority amongst other things. Their valiant fight against the apartheid government served amongst other many forms of rejecting subjugation and fighting for total liberation of the oppressed.

Young people of this country should remain inspired by the selflessness and the courage of the youth of 1976, which they displayed in a fight against white minority rule. Their struggle should inspire our progressive youth formations redouble our efforts in fighting today's struggles. This generation of the youth must identify if generational mission, fulfil it and be alive to the reality that betraying it is no option as the offensive against the progressive forces is mounting and the challenges faced by young people.

It is a genuine truth that the ANC led alliance has done a lot of work in development of the young people, yet much more still needs to be done in freeing our youth from the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and multi-dimensional inequality.

Young people are still facing with enormous challenges of financial exclusion in the institutions of higher learning. The young people of today are still faced with the challenge of HIV& AIDS, which continues to take the lives of our youth. The challenges of drug and substance abuse also requires a focused leadership.

These challenges faced by the youth of this country requires a vibrant and focused leadership of our youth formations. It is in this context that young people in general and young communists in particular should reject with the strongest contempt it deserves the

"financialization" of progressive youth structures. The financialization of our structures where you see leadership responsibilities turned into sources of crass materialism and conspicuous consumption.

This foreign culture in the movement erodes the capacity of our structure to deal with issues affecting people on daily basis. It seeks to side-line quality in favour of a faction with close proximity to the business cartel(s).

If this can go unabated and unparalleled by the programme of building young cadres into complete soldiers of our organisations who will take us forward. That work should amongst other things include comprehensive political and ideological structures. We should all work towards combating any form of conduct that seek to derail the revolution whether internal or external.

Young people are the future of any society. For this reason all societies nurture their young to play meaningful roles in their affairs. In turn, young people are expected to explore the limits of their opportunities and responsibilities in society. In other words, the youth grow into society, becoming part of it, growing with it, eventually grow it themselves. Thus the youth learn social organisation and how they can organise themselves in more or less socially acceptable and socially challenging ways.

This process is dynamic, it engages young and old in a dialogue within society as a whole and amongst young people in particular. If we accept that our birth into human society gives us opportunities as well as responsibilities, it follows that we must engage in a process of inquiry about what these opportunities and responsibilities are, how to make the best out of opportunities by fulfilling our responsibilities. These are political and social and tasks of our youth formations.

Let us build the culture of reading and writing within the congress movement, as we have identified the battle of ideas as one of the key sites of the struggle.

We shall forever remember those who have sacrificed their lives in a struggle for freedom and liberation of the people of South Africa. We are deeply indebted to their courageous acts and selflessness, ours remains to defend, deepen and advance the National Democratic Revolution (NDR).

Let's build a strong COSAS!
Let's build a strong SASCO!
Let's build a strong ANCYL!
Let's build a strong YCLSA!
Let's build a strong PYA, as the future of our country.

END.

"YOUTH MOVING SOUTH AFRICA FORWARD, TOWARDS TRUE RADICAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT"

SPEECH BY THE PREMIER OF EASTERN CAPE, DHUMULO MASUALLE

Today, we assemble to mark the 39th anniversary of the June 16 Uprising: Only, ten days ago, we also marked the 55th anniversary of the commemoration of the Ingquza Hill Massacre in Flagstaff.

A number of build – up events have such as the district youth camp, which was held in partnership with the Department of Defence and Military veterans saw a number of our youth benefit from life skills. Only a few days ago, we saw the Department of Sports, Arts and Recreation convene a Youth Sports and Recreation Tournament in Sophia Park in Mt. Frere, as well as the Youth Dialogue on Patriotism showcasing films, particularly outstanding was the launch of the Alfred Nzo Academy at Nolitha Special School in Mt. Ayliff.

The launch of the Academy takes us a step forward in the direction of Legacy Projects that will qualitatively change the lives of young people for the better.

As we embarked on these programmes, we recalled the memories of tender young bodies strewn in the streets, on June 16, 1976 in Soweto and many other parts of our country. In the silence of death, in the fading smoke of the policeman's gun and amid the tears of whole communities – all these memories come gushing back, to remind us of the terrible past from which we come.

Each and every new achievement of our fledgling democracy must honour their memory, their heroic acts and their patriotism.

Each classroom that we build,
Each teacher that we employ,
Each meal that we provide in the School nutrition programme
Each no fee school that we subsidize,
Each scholar transport that we provide,
Each computer and tablet we connect,
Each candle that we replace with electricity,
Each new clinic that we build,
Each child that we immunize against a preventable disease,
Each house that we build,
Each acre of land that is redistributed,
Each new tap that we open, must honour the memory of those young people.
Each dusty road that we tar, brings us closer to the vision that we all espoused – One of a better Life for All!

We have the common responsibility always to recall the events of 1976 so that the bravery and sacrifices of that generation of young people should serve as an



inspiration to the youth of today. As we celebrate this Youth Day, we must reiterate that the Nation expects the youth of today to follow in the footsteps of the Youth of 1976 youth and become agents of change, this time in the continuing struggle to achieve the goal of a better life for all our people.

In 1976, the youth of our country correctly identified the challenges and tasks they had to confront. I am convinced that the young people of 2015 can prove to the youth of 1976 that their struggles were not in vain.

I am therefore happy to acknowledge the work that the Department of Social Development has undertaken in the province in the Development of the Provincial Youth Policy in April 2015. I hope that consultations, public hearings and many other inclusive dialogues were part of the methods adopted to reach this stage.

Whereas the youth of 1976 fought against inferior education as part of the struggle for Freedom, today's youth should confront illiteracy and lack of skills as part of the struggle for development.

Whereas the youth of 1976 used stones and barricades against repressive forces, today's youth should use education and skills as part of the struggle for development.

I am quite pleased to learn that on the 12th June 2015, the Department of Social Development launched the Skills Development Programme for Chefs as part of the National Youth Service Programme. I also want to commend both Rhodes and Stenden Universities who have been our partners in this Programme.

I am looking forward to 30 youth camp beneficiaries that will be trained on a one year training programme as Top Chefs at Stenden University SA specializing in the hospitality industry. I am also happy too that one of the learners from the 2013/14 financial year to study at Stenden SA for a 3 year Bachelor of Hospitality degree.

In 1996, on the 20th Anniversary of June 16, President Mandela announced the establishment of the National Youth Commission and appointed both full – time and part – time Commissioners as well as provincial representatives. Here from the Eastern Cape, we had Yoliswa Makhasi.

We are proud that even then, our province has continued to produce young people that have continued to serve us well such as our Deputy Minister of Communications, Ms Stella Ndabeni –Abrahams

As we enter this Third Decade of our Liberation, we have all the reasons to be proud of what we have achieved in the past 21 years. Central to these achievements is our success in advancing our country away from its divided past, towards the realization of the vision contained in the freedom Charter – whose 50th anniversary we celebrate this year, that “South Africa belongs to all those who live in it’

We have continued to achieve sweeping changes in education over the past two decades, making it possible for more and more children to reach their potential regardless of their socio – economic status.

We are particularly pleased with the performance of learners in our no – fee schools, which are increasingly performing at a level comparable to fee – paying schools.

We have made huge strides towards the target of universal access to Grade R, we want to do more with Early Childhood Development, in this regard, we watched with pride as the National Early Childhood Development Policy was gazette after extensive Cabinet consultations.

Of significant interest in this regard, is the fact that this year, we also commemorate the 60th anniversary of one of the most infamous forced removals in our country – the destruction of Sophiatown in Johannesburg and its transformation into a white group area renamed Triomf; The Triumph of White Supremacy.

This horrible act of violence against a people made the unequivocal and practical statement that the government of the day was determined to communicate the understanding that South Africa did not belong to all those who live in it, united in our diversity.

We are here to refute that message, to say that South Africa belongs to all who live in it.

Message to Youth

I am pleased to learn about the Mara Mentor programme, which will encourage young people to be mentored online. I hope the NYDA in the province will make it possible for most young people to access this programme so that they can be mentored by those who have made it so that they can learn and move forward. I am also happy to learn that the Eastern

Cape also participates in the Rewrite Programme launched by the NYDA a few years ago.

It concerns me to learn that although offered a second chance to rewrite their matric, many still drop-out before completing. We need to know why this is the case. We also need to ensure that service providers who are given the responsibility to provide these courses do their work as per their agreements. Although the NYDA assists with registration and tuition costs, many young people still struggle with transport costs as most centres are in town, whilst the learners live in rural areas and townships.

In closing, I wish to applaud those young people that participated in the 2km race earlier today. I wish to encourage more young people to be involved in Sports and Recreation.

Resist the temptation to use drugs and to be used by criminal syndicates.

Prove to criminals and the lawless that they have no friends in your midst.

As young people today, we must always be ready to defend the rights of Africans wherever they are.

Some of our immediate responsibilities is to protect our fellow Africans who live in our country from cowardly attacks by criminals.

We have a responsibility to educate other young people to stop attacks against foreign nationals.

Great courage and commitment will be needed to overcome the obstacles and for our young people to fully enjoy the benefits of our fledgling democracy.

It will demand of them that they discipline themselves and work hard at school to acquire the skills that our country needs to succeed in the world market place.

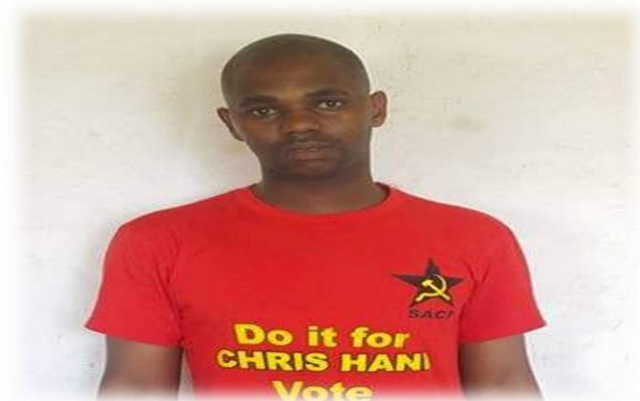
Lastly, we must continue to mobilize the youth to focus on the task of development, nation – building and social cohesion. Inspire all youth formations to concentrate on the achievement of this objective.

Ensure that Government accelerates its efforts to address the challenges that face youth. Improve the capacity of all Government structures at provincial and local level to respond to this task. I wish everyone, a happy and safe National Youth Day. Let us not **Drink and Drive**.

Let us not Abuse this day to abuse women and children in our communities. We must act together to make our holidays and all other days happy days for all our people.

I thank you! **END!!!**





BY: ANDILE MOSHA, YOLSA PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

"Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement. This idea cannot be insisted upon too strongly at a time when the fashionable preaching of opportunism goes hand in hand with an infatuation for the narrowest forms of practical activity," V. I Lenin, "What is to be done?"

Enforced and voluntary are the most popular types of discipline. The enforced discipline is usually evidenced in the military environment. The voluntary discipline is usually described as born out of the honest and true conceptions of the interests of working class and the poorest of the poor. In the young communist organizations, Party discipline is indispensable. Party discipline is based on common understanding of principles between membership and the leadership. The foundation and successful fulfilment of the mission of the Party depends on the discipline. The Communist Party has throughout its history waged an irreconcilable struggle against all kinds of revisionist, dogmatic and sectarian views as guided by Marxist-Leninist principles.

It is a fact that like all members of other organizations, the Party or members of young communist organizations could have different opinions on the decisions, resolutions or policy positions but those differences must be subjected to discussions and get analysed as way of finding common ground. This is echoed by Lenin writing which stipulate that a struggle of shades in the Party is inevitable and essential, as long as it does not lead to anarchy and splits, as long as it is confined within bounds approved by the common consent of all comrades and Party.

Marxism-Leninism doctrine is the body of principles in the branch of knowledge and system of belief. Referring to himself and Karl Marx, Frederick Engels once said that Marxism doctrine is not a dogma but it is a guide to action. The discipline of the party in particular to right/duties of the Party organizations and individual members as well as the discipline of the party organizations and individual members with regard to the Party as a whole are among other important aspects of discipline mostly required for Marxist-Leninist Party in particular the Young Communist League. Marxist-Leninist Party regards discipline as the highly important instrument among its membership. The conscious discipline is what the Party needs to survive, to gain required strength and become the Party that fight for and lead in all struggles for the attainment of socialism. Marxist-Leninist discipline is guided upon by the open discussion in front of the party and masses, open criticism in front of the party structures and get refined for masses, iron unity in action, complete fulfilment of tasks assigned by the party and not to withhold financial resources from the party.

Lack of discipline can lead to the emergence of groupings that might put their narrow interests above those of the organization. These groupings may lead to the weakening and deterioration of discipline within young communists which mainly can as well undermine unity and lead to the massive ill-discipline and divisive stances. The unity of the young communist in its ranks is inconceivable without discipline. Any organization in order to be able to accomplish its strategically existence, vision and mission, has to maximize and promote discipline within its ranks. This discipline must be oriented towards proletarian discipline of preserving the unity and monolithic character of youth organization. Discipline refers to organization, collective actions encompassed by unity of will and unity of revolutionary action in the Communist Party of working class and the poorest of the poor. This is most important in particular Young Communist League as it constituted together by young people.

The discipline in the proletarian revolutionary party is both the party practice and political thought. The history of Bolshevism during the entire period of its existence is satisfactorily explaining why it has been able to build up and maintain its traditional practice under most difficult conditions. The iron discipline in the Communist ranks is needed for the guiding actions and for the victory of a revolutionary. The revolutionary iron discipline is accompanied by class consciousness. Revolutionary iron discipline in the class consciousness is mainly based on devotion to the

necessary conditions without which neither party unity nor iron discipline in the party is conceivable”.

Indeed, the success of Young Communist organization largely depends on the discipline actioned or carried or practicalised within its ranks. A strictly disciplined membership allows the application concentrated action encompassed with concentrated purpose and time respectively. Lenin once said that as we proceed with the building of a real Party, the class-conscious worker must learn to distinguish the mentality of the



revolution, self-sacrifice, tenacity, collective actions, patriotism and heroism just to mention few. Joseph Stalin on Foundations of Leninism explain iron discipline as follows:-

“Iron discipline in the party is inconceivable without unity of will, without complete and absolute unity of action on the part of all members of the party. This does not mean, of course that the possibility of conflicts of opinion within the party is thereby precluded. On the contrary, iron discipline does not preclude but presupposes criticism and conflict of opinion within the party. Least of all does it mean that discipline must be blind. On the contrary, iron discipline does not preclude but presupposes conscious and voluntary submission, for only conscious discipline can be truly iron discipline. But after a conflict of opinion has been closed, after criticism has been exhausted and a decision arrived at, unity of will and unity of action of all party members are the

bourgeois intellectual who parades anarchistic phrases; he/she (the worker) must learn to insist that the duties of a Party member be fulfilled not by the ranks and file but by the people at the top as well.

Not only the aforementioned, but the ability to link up, maintain the closest contact through building confidence to one another as collective, correctness of the political guidance through leadership exercised by conscious revolutionaries and the correctness of the political strategy and tactics are also required to ensure that iron discipline is developed, installed and enforced, practiced, encouraged and promoted young communist revolutionaries. The need for open discussion and criticism with the ranks of the party in particular to the areas of political and organizational questions is of paramount importance as a means of finding correct answers to the persisting questions and expose any wrong doing thereof. This can only be done through active participation in all programmes and campaigns of the party. **END!!!**

"THE NEW WINESKIN, A CALL FOR CADRESHIP "

**BY: BUTSHA LALI, ANCYL
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY**

It is a well-known fact by readers of the bible and those inspired by his teaching that, Jesus Christ had a habit of making his point through employing parables. Once when the disciples of John the Baptist inquired of him on the question of fasting as pertaining to what seemed to be a disregard of this important element of spiritual discipline by His disciples He said "No one sews a patch of unshrunk cloth on an old garment, for the patch will pull away from the garment, making the tear worse. Neither do people pour new wine into old wineskins. If they do, the skins will burst; the wine will run out and the wineskins will be ruined. No, they pour new wine into new wineskins, and both are preserved."

I believe that the great teacher's response on this passage was pointing out that his disciples needed to develop their capacity to contain the spiritual content he was about to deposit for the benefit of the whole world. A world order revolution he was leading so to speak. Their capacity to contain the content determined their ability to convey it.

Our capacity to internalize the revolution determines our ability to represent it.

The wineskin metaphor is best fitting to illustrate our South African situation post 1994. The provisions of the freedom charter summarized in the broad vision of the ANC that of a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous society is our new wine. 1994 and post gains have put us in a relatively good ground to be able to dispense the new wine which the people of South Africa and the continent of Africa pant for.

The defining feature that resulted in the 1994 victory is the quality of cadre that developed in the progressive movement over the years of selfless struggle for liberation. That kind of cadre embodied by our founding fathers in their individual and collective efforts delivered us to the point of liberation which was



an important phase of our revolution but not the end of struggle. Chris Hani described this kind of cadre when he said, "Our track record of struggle and our vision of national democratic reconstruction is what has won for us the high moral ground".

What won the hearts of the people of South Africa, what attracted them to support the revolutionary cause was the legacy of high moral ground. The collective work of these leaders had to win a high moral ground because in the fiercest front of ideological struggle waged against the National Democratic Revolution, our movement leadership was an example and model of moral goodness, philosophical goodness, intellectual goodness and peculiar revolutionary morality.) The great leaders of our progressive movement on whose selfless contributions we reflected in this youth month celebration, won this high moral ground from their youthful years.

As 1994 ushered in the new wine, the liberties and freedoms we now enjoy; the new wineskin is most needed to be knit together to contain this new wine. Unless this is done, the progressive movement will lack the capacity to consolidate the post 1994 gains for the advancement of the revolution.

The youth cadre, moto-force of the revolution

The energy, vigour and passion that characterize a young person played a critical role in outsmarting and bringing the apartheid machinery to its knees. Constant learning and activation of consciousness helped to channel with discipline the energy, vigour and passion of the youth building a sense of responsibility towards exhausting talents and expertise for the advancement of the revolution. This properly co-ordinated and carefully planned mass youth activism thrived and shined ever brighter in the face of bitter repression and subjugation when freedom of association and liberty to organize a local political

youth unit was a distant ideal. The pioneers of that time, the leaders whom we celebrate post centenary year mastered a harmony that is hard to achieve but most needed in our generation. Mahatma Gandhi calls it happiness when he says **"Happiness is the ability to achieve harmony between what you think, what you say and what you do"**.

I believe that if as a progressive youth movement we forsake our duty to maintain the link between theory and practice, we become unfruitful and unproductive in our knowledge of revolutionary theory. It has never been the place of young people to chant songs and slogans and bring numbers to protest demonstrations. Right from the beginning of colonial rule and institutionalization of apartheid, young people were in the academic, political and intellectual forefront of discourse for the democratic reconstruction of South Africa. Post 1994, we are experiencing a decline in quality mass youth activism and low levels of consciousness.

Our local units, the branches are mere tools of multiplication and manipulation in the game of numbers for securing "leadership positions" for certain political personalities we fight over. This is the vicious cycle that summarizes the life and times of an average youth branch. We are fast losing our grip on the high moral ground that our fore runners won to capture the confidence of the masses of our people. The progressive youth alliance is incoherent and haphazard in its relations and fast losing the confidence of young people.

The PYA exists on TV shows and editorials as in the speech contests that are plotted by media with imperialist undertones. In the most basic units of our communities, we are hardly players to be reckoned with in the ideological struggle for the national democratic revolution. We are under siege to forsake

our position as the leader of young people and the moto-force of the revolution. Yet our younger brothers and sisters have little or no appetite for struggle stories of the past. They cannot understand the hype about history of South Africa and the praise for liberation struggle leaders because for them this dirty game of politics is a waste of time and a boring affair.

They reduce the noble revolutionary cause to a "dirty game of politics that is a waste of time and a boring affair". Lack of moral, intellectual and philosophical goodness in our politics has relegated us to mere politicians of the ruling party who pose in flashy apparel and flamboyant lifestyle and not revolutionaries, cadres with astute revolutionary fervour and appetite to mobilise the youth and our people to struggle for their own upliftment.



Borrowing from Yaron Ezrahi, President Thabo Mbeki, addressing the International Socialist youth conference in the year 2000 on the topic 'Vox Populi- Is it Real?', warns us against media that is bought to turn potentially aggrieved and assertive citizens

into conforming consumers. He says "Together, we have to defeat the effort to demobilize the people, turning politics into a spectator sport and transforming the citizen from an actor to a spectator, with illusions of participation.

"We are the youth that is part of a broad progressive movement, not dogs barking round boundary fences, we are active participants in the factory floor of building our nation, to borrow the words of President Thabo Mbeki. No amount of 'chastisement' should reduce us to dogs barking round boundary fences or turn our politics into spectator sport that transforms us from actors to spectators, with illusions of participation.

Our current project as this generation of the progressive youth movement has to do with constant evaluation of our gains, characteristics of a prosperous society and constantly building our capacity to contribute to the consolidation of liberation struggle gains for meaningful development that is driven by the masses of our people.

The kind of cadre required in our time is correctly articulated by Che Guevara in his topic: Cadre the backbone of the revolution, he says "From this vantage point, we can ask ourselves what a cadre type is. We should say that a cadre person is an individual who has achieved sufficient political development to be able to interpret the extensive directives emanating from the central power, make them his, and convey them as orientation to the masses, a person who at the same time also perceives the signs manifested by the masses of their own desires and their innermost motivations.

He is an individual of ideological and administrative discipline, who knows and practices democratic centralism and who knows how to evaluate the existing contradictions in this method and to utilise fully its many facets; who knows how to practice the principle of collective discussion and to make decisions on his own and take responsibility in production; whose loyalty is tested, and whose physical and moral courage has developed along with his ideological development in such a way that he is always willing to confront any conflict and to give his life for the good of the revolution. Also, he is an individual capable of self-analysis, which enables him to make the necessary decisions and to exercise creative initiative in such a manner that it won't conflict with discipline.

Therefore the cadre person is creative, a leader of high standing, a technician with a good political level, who by reasoning dialectically can advance his sector of production, or develop the masses from his position of political leadership".

What Che describes here is true of our liberation struggle leaders, the giants who have let the mantle fall into the hands of our generation.

Lastly, may I submit that, it is upon the progressive youth to work tirelessly to build a cadre as Che Guevara so accurately describes. Our time requires this renewed commitment. That cadre is the new wineskin. In the interest of the African continent that is plagued with poverty, underdevelopment and lack of leadership,

We must heed the message of President Oliver Tambo on his 1971 New year's message " We who are free, to eat, drink and to read as we wish, to speak and to travel as we wish have a responsibility not to perpetuate the misery of those who suffer"(paraphrased). Misery and suffering is still deeply rooted in our communities and as the progressive youth armed with all the freedoms and liberties gained in 1994, have a responsibility not to perpetuate the misery of those who suffer, to use the words of Oliver Tambo.

We must continue to learn as the revolution evolves, be willing to subject ourselves to being knit together as a new wineskin. I wish to rest my case with the words of Che Guevara: "The revolutionary make the revolution, but the revolution makes the revolutionary". "The road is long and full of difficulties. At times we wander from the path and must turn back; at other times we go too fast and separate ourselves from the masses; on occasion we go too slow and feel the hot breath of those treading on our heels.

In our zeal as revolutionists we try to move ahead as fast as possible, clearing the way, but knowing we must draw our sustenance from the mass and that it can advance more rapidly only if we inspire it by our example."

END!!!

"YOUTH IS A SPARK WHICH CAN EITHER BURN OR LIGHTEN THE COUNTRY"

**BY: NONCEBA MHLAULI –
NEC MEMBER OF SASCO**

South Africa's population is largely made up of young people; those who are below the age of 35 years constitute about 66% of the total population. With over 54 million South Africans, 18.5% are between the ages 10-19; and 24% are aged 15-24 (StatSA, 2014).

The Population Reference Bureau estimates youth (age 10 to 24) to represent 25% of the world population in 2013 and 32% of the population in the least developed countries (PRB, 2013). Beyond 2015, the civil society campaign pushing for a new Millennium Development Goals (MDG) framework estimates that 87% of the population in developing countries is under 25 (Beyond 2015, 2013). These numbers support the argument for the need to involve youth in the struggle for social change.

In addition to representing a significant part of the population, young people tend to be more exposed to bribery and therefore particularly vulnerable to corruption, as they are involved in almost every aspect of society – as students, pupils, workers, customers and citizens, (Transparency International 2009).

According to Transparency International's (TI) Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) 2013, 27% of people under the age of 30 paid a bribe in that last 12 months worldwide. Some country results demonstrate the vulnerability of youth to corruption in specific country contexts, such as in Indonesia (44% of youth for 34% of adults), Argentina (20% of youth for 11% of adults) or Bangladesh (47% of youth for 37% of adults).

Against this backdrop, youth can play a pivotal role in the fight against corruption. They tend to be more open to wide-scale socio-political transformation and have less vested interest in maintaining the status quo (Transparency International 2009). Young people are an integral element for the success of a cultural change in attitudes and behaviour towards corruption and in the shaping of the values of tomorrow, since they represent the future of their countries.

While every citizen has to play an effective role in the fight against corruption, the youth, by virtue of their very nature and in their own self-interest as young people, should go the extra mile in the fight against corruption.

The immediate question becomes where does one begin? In order for us to root out corruption, we must



have a conceptual framework of what we mean when speaking about corruption.

According to Hyslop, (2005:4), even though corruption is something which is hard to define, the salient feature would seem to be that corruption necessarily involves illegal or un-procedural activity. The National Planning Commission Diagnostic Report, defines corruption as the misuse of an official position for personal gain, (2010: 26). Hyslop however continues in stating that

corruption must involve the breach of laws or administrative rules governing the allocation of public resources for purposes of political or economic gain, or in order to gain coercive power over individuals or groups, (2005:4).

An action is corrupt in so far as it transgresses particular laws or regulations. Whether we think those laws or rules are politically or morally correct is irrelevant to whether or not an action can be considered corrupt. However heinous a particular action by state officials, we cannot technically consider it corrupt if it is taken according to due legal and administrative process. (Hyslop, 2005: 4).

Depending on one's position in society and affiliation and ideological orientation, young people's perception of corruption varies in South Africa. Some believe the current ANC government is extremely corrupt, other believe the private sector is more corrupt and the perception of government corruption is ill-informed and other believe that corruption is an issue of race and class. Regardless of these varied views, what is evident is that there seems to be a general consensus amongst South African youth and the general population that corruption is a problem in South Africa.

The 2014 Corruption Perception Index which measures perceived levels of corruption with the first country being the least corrupt and the 178th being the most corrupt, ranks South Africa 67th out of 175 countries.

Even though the perceived corruption in South Africa is higher than the actual proven cases of corruption, one still has to ask the question as to why corruption occurs in the first place.

According to the World Bank (1999), corruption refers to private wealth seeking behaviour by officials representing the state and the public authority, or the misuse of public goods by public officials for private

gains; whilst in the private sector, corruption is associated with the payment of bribes to circumvent laid-down procedures. Thus, corruption is prevalent in situations in which people in positions of trust have monopoly to use their discretion in executing their roles with less accountability to their superiors or stakeholders to the extent of abusing the monopoly for their private gains. While corruption is a global problem, the impact is felt more in poor and underdeveloped countries, where corruption results in the diversion of public resources into private hands to the detriment of the poor.

In the case of South Africa where unemployment is highest amongst the youth, corruption has a detrimental effect especially on the youth. The youth is particularly affected by the distribution of jobs and government tenders along political and/factional and sometimes even racial lines.

To this end, young people are drawn into corrupt activities and contribute to the maintenance of the status quo. To the extent that many young people in South Africa are currently deeply involved in corrupt activities.

A study done by the Institute of Security Studies (2015) indicate that young South Africans are increasingly conscious of fraud and corruption and the negative impact it has on their future. However, for some young South Africans the perception has been created that a job in government means access to lucrative business and an 'easy way' to make money.

The latest 2014 National Victims of Crime Survey (NVCS) results show that the number of households who have been asked by a government or public official to pay a bribe (money, a favour or a present) for a service that he/she was legally required to perform, has more than doubled since 2012 at 4% to 10% in 2014. The results in the 2014 NVCS also show that a large majority (43%) of households believe that it is pointless for them to report instances of corruption because 'nobody will care'.

So what is to be done? The role of youth in the fight against corruption should happen at two levels. One, at their personal level and secondly, their professional level.

As the youth, it is up to us to look up for the role models and derive inspiration and keep their heads high. We should have higher ideals in life which goes beyond the self-centred boundary and the precinct of the narrow mind. The higher the goal, the greater the potency in action and fruitful results rather than those of lower ideals towards accumulation of wealth and indulgence in earthly pleasure. This is the first and foremost step the youth has to take in the fight against corruption at their personal level. This process is intrinsically linked to consciousness and the importance of having a socially conscious youth.

As young people, we must now allow ourselves to become money making machines at the detriment of the social wellbeing of our society. We must become leaders through right action. We must start to see the importance of human values and human good over and above material gain at all cost even when it is at the expense of the poor.

Once the youth of South Africa recognize corruption as a weed to be destroyed from our midst and show themselves as determined to fight it and not be passive, we can, indeed, hope for a good future for the country.

Notes:

- '2013 Corruption Perceptions Index', Transparency International, 2013, <http://www.transparency.org>.
- 'Helping countries combat corruption and the role of the World Bank', World Bank, <http://www1.worldbank.org>.
- 'Mid-year population estimates', StatsSA, 2014 <http://www.statssa.gov.za>
- 'Victims of Crime Survey', 2014, StatsSA <http://www.statssa.gov.za>
- 'When I grow up I want to be corrupt!', 2015, Institute for Security Studies <http://www.issafrica.org/iss-today/when-i-grow-up-i-want-to-be-corrupt>
- Hyslop, J. 2005. 'Political Corruption, before and after apartheid. Journal of Southern African Studies', Volume 31, Number 4. Wits Institute of Social and Economic Research
- Population Reference Bureau, 2013, <http://www.prb.org/>

END!!!

"YOUTH MOBILISATION FOR A SECOND MORE RADICAL PHASE OF THE TRANSITION"



BY: SITHEMBELE ZUKA, YCLSA PROVINCIAL CHAIRPERSON

On 1976 thousands of our youth from across the country gathered and marched for the better education and for the better future. They clash with the police and in the ensuing violence

approximately 700 people were killed most of whom were the youth.

Hector Peterson was one of those brave, bold and courageous young people, killed by the merciless forces of the apartheid regime. The burning image that Sam Ndzima captured of Hector Peterson's little body being carried by another learner, while his sister ran besides him remains a permanent reminder of the great sacrifices made for all that we have today. This global celebrated picture, which later symbolise the role played by young South Africans in defeating the brutal, oppressive and unjust system of apartheid.

In 1974, the racist illegitimate government issued a decree that was to have far reaching implications, in an attempt to entrench the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools. This was the follow up to a system of education that was introduced in the 1950's. This act, in my opinion constituted a sophisticated understanding by those at the forefront of Afrikaner nationalism, regarding the role of education firstly and language in the second instance, in so far as the struggle for domination and subjugation is concerned.

To them it was clear that oppression was god's creation and never imagined for even once, that the progressive forces in our country were so well organised to launch a fight against their oppressors. In many ways we celebrate the 1976 June uprising because, since then the trajectory of our country was never the same.

This was the youth sending an unambiguous message that 'enough is enough'. The uprising put the illegitimate regime on a back foot, the regime was under pressure and from that point on, and they committed serious blunders that exposed them for what they were to the international community and drove them towards complete isolation. With their back against the wall, the regime proceeded with the killings of Solomon Kalusha Mahlangu, murdering of Steve Biko and responded with the heavy hand during 1980's when South Africa was on fire.

In the period before 1976 the youth had always played important role in the liberation movement, some will argue that it was not just an important but rather a decisive role. This started from the formation of the ANC itself to the formation of the ANCYL, many will point to the role played by youth as ground breaking, perhaps the will not be much to argue against such a position. Besides pointing out that, for us as Marxist/Leninist that falls short of properly grasping

the clarion call contained in the communist manifesto that "the history of all hirteto existing society is the history of class struggle". If we were to look at the events of June 1976 at the exclusion of the crisis that was caused by the 1973 Durban strike and the subsequent irrational response by the illegitimate regime in 1974 and the June 16.

It was the generation of youth of 1946 that laid a solid foundation for the radical programme of the ANCYL in 1946 which was adopted by the ANC in 1949. Similarly it was the workers struggles and bravery in 1973 that throw the racist regime into desperation and build a form of foundation for the increased organisation of our people including the formation of the South African student movement and many other subsequent organisations that then led to the uprising in 1976.

The developments towards 1976 are an expression of what communist manifesto points out to, when it says in a way "oppressor and oppressed stood in constant opposition to one another carried on an uninterrupted now hidden now open fight". If we were to understand our history correctly, we must always expose how in our own country the class struggle ensues "now hidden now open".

We must also appreciate in my view, how under difficult condition of struggle, young people of that political epoch organised themselves when racist regime banned their organisations. They formed cultural groups, they formed youth clubs and Christian Student movements. I am raising this so that as the

youth of today; we begin to ask ourselves why under the democratic dispensation we are unable to mobilise and organise young people for the progressive agenda of our country as we consolidate more radical second phase of economic transformation as we build a truly non-racial, non-sexist, united, democratic and prosperous country.

The generation of 1976 understood the role of culture and sport as an important instrument in the hands of the movement and thus this generation understood what Gramsci argued in the concept of hegemony and deep so in practise. In an attempt to pay tribute to the generation of 1976. I want to focus on two things; of course these two issues do not necessarily constitute the totality of what we could draw as lessons from the generation of 1976.

Firstly, how do we handle the central question of education of young people, as a country and as the



nation? To what extent have we been able to realise the dream of 1976 generation that fought for education which aimed at creating a holistic individual and not merely a useful functionary for a system of capitalism.

At face value, the struggle of the 1976 generation may present itself as a mere opposition to Afrikaans but I want to argue, it was way deeper than that. The freedom charter for example talked about the kind of an education system that we all struggling to build and that the generation of 1976 so courageously fought for “the doors of learning and of culture shall be open” and the subsequent sub-clauses further expresses how best can we build an education for peoples power “the government shall discover develop and encourage national talent for the enhancement of our cultural life, all the cultural treasures of mankind shall be open to all by free exchange of books, ideas and contact with other lands-the aim of education shall be to teach youth to love their people and their culture to honour human brotherhood, liberty and peace-education shall be free, compulsory, universal and equal for all children-higher education and technical training shall be open to all by means of state allowances and scholarship awarded on the basis of merits.

- *Re-orienting the curricula to introduce entrepreneurship training;*
- *Introducing flexible training programmes;*
- *Decentralizing training to local authorities, including local artisans at village level; and*
- *Linking training institutions to the labour market. We also need to promote youth citizenship in a manner that is not exclusionary and limiting young people. This is more urgent for alienated young people. The number of youth that is forced to streets is on the rise as a result of poverty, lack of employment and loss of hope. The Presidential Youth Working Group’s work-streams, shall have to elaborate, given the fluidity of socio-economic situation in the country, how the youth will be assisted to be entrepreneurs and self-employers.*

This task will require the following amongst others.

- *Continuously improvement of the National*



These problems requires amongst us as a nation, that we enhance Human Capital Development. In addition to improving basic education, the educational and training systems must be transformed so that young people can acquire relevant and quality skills that can help them master their lives and contribute to socio – economic development of their country. This change has to occur at all levels of learning and for this to happen will amongst others require the following:

- *Increasing investment in the training institutions;*

Youth Policy 2020 as recently adopted by government;

- *Continuously and consistently providing business development service (BDS) to youth; and*
- *Improving institutional and enterprise network.*
- *Fight against corruption must be the task of our youth in defence of their future.*

Further, youth as an integral part of society are equally facing a variety of other challenges, including residual social racism, tribalism, xenophobia and other forms of

social pathologies choking off our vision of a free and just society which in the main are blocking the agenda of united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous South Africa.

END!!!



**South African Communist Party,
Eastern Cape, 22 June 2015**

“Towards the SACP 3rd Special National Congress”

The South African Communist Party (SACP) in the Eastern Cape convened an Augmented Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) meeting at the Calgary Conference Centre on 20 – 21 June 2015. The Augmented PEC meeting was extended to all delegates to the SACP 3rd Special National Congress as part of the preparations.

The Augmented PEC meeting observed a moment of silence in paying our last respect to the late SACP Central Committee member, Comrade Judy Malqueeny, who has served the party and the people of South Africa with diligence till the end. We salute her for tireless work on co-operatives and gender struggles in true spirit of the late SACP leader comrade Dora Tamane.

The meeting also marked the 20th anniversary of the late Comrade Harry Gwala, a fearless leader of the SACP and the African National Congress (ANC). We are deeply indebted in the contribution and sacrifices that he and many other leaders made in the struggle for freedom. We made an assertion that for as long as we live, for as long as our vanguard party exists, Harry Gwala, Chris Hani, Joe Slovo, Ruth First, Govan Mbeki, and many of our communist martyrs will never die.

The meeting received presentations on the last Central Committee political report and the organisational renewal discussion documents from our CC members through Cde Buti Manamela, Yunis Carrim, Mandla Makupula and Bulelwa Tunyiswa. The thought-provoking presentations were used by the

meeting as a theoretical and political guide in deliberations.

On going to the root.

The Augmented PEC appreciates the “going to the root” discussion document of our party as it properly analyse the state of affairs in the country and suggest the sustainable solutions. The PEC underlined assertion of the document for the economic transformation to ensure economic sovereignty. The imperialist attempts to use our country to arrest President Al Bashir means that without transformation of the judiciary and economic sovereignty, our current political sovereignty remain hallow.

Building Organizational Capacity:

We are going to congress committed to build the SACP internal capacity to develop policies on Education, Health and Youth as tools for educating and mobilizing for a socialist South Africa. We therefore of a strong view that institutionalize political education beginning in schools and public servants is of paramount importance.

As part of putting our country on a path towards a second more radical phase of our transition, we should defeat the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and multi-dimensional inequality. We re-affirmed the SACP perspectives of changing the dependence of South Africa on the mineral-energy finance complex, which is export orientated (more of plant to port), as it is unsustainable.

The Augmented PEC meeting asserted that our long held view that, there is an urgent need to review the macro economic framework as means of breaking away from the neo-liberal discourse as entrenched by the 1996 class project. We should diversify the South African economy from mineral-energy complex with greater beneficiation and value adding anchored on the well-articulated industrial policy. The state must take an active lead in the building of redistributive economy that does not grow abstractly from the workers and the poor.

The infrastructure roll-out programme as announced by government should include amongst other things a strategic role to be played by the cooperatives and SMMEs and be vigilant that it is not highjacked by the corrupt tenderpreneurs and some government officials. The state must be de-tenderized and build a state capacity, as this tendering system has created high levels of corruption and closed real job opportunities. As a starting point the PEC calls for the establishment of a Shared Service Centre in the province under the Premier's office with legal services and procurement services.

We strongly reject the attempts by some in the movement to privatise ESKOM for their narrow selfish interests. Instead of selling ESKOM for greed; we are calling for the nationalization of Arcelor Mittal and SASOL for the state to respond better to the energy needs of our people.

We are calling for the coming National Alliance Summit to review the role of the National Treasury as its current positions on radical phase, wage negotiations and funding of the NHI for example is unwittingly or wittingly blocking the radical phase. This has resulted in the National Treasury to veto the manifesto of the ANC led alliance undermining the very basis people have voted for the ANC.

On Education:

We appreciate the great work done in the Training Vocational Education & Training (TVET) Colleges by our government, we still think more still needs to be done in de-stigmatising the TVET colleges. The theoretical courses like HR Management, Financial Studies, Public Management, etc should be taken to Universities, the TVET Colleges should remain the theatre of the production of artisans and skills that our economy needs. This would mean there should be a deliberate link between the country's developmental agenda and the content of the curriculum in the TVET Colleges and Universities.

We are of the firm view that the industry must play a great role in the TVET sector as those institution nurture skills to be absorbed by the industry. We are calling for the industry to invest in modernising the

workshops of the TVET colleges and for them to open workplace skills training and internship programmes for the students, this will be part of the public private partnership in building the future of our country. There should be a well-articulated role of the private sector in the TVET sector, as government cannot work alone in transforming the sector.

We are of the strong view that the responsibility of the construction of public schools should be taken from the Department of Basic Education to the Department of Public Works as it falls within its scope of mandate. This should be done as the transition towards establishment of a state department responsible for infrastructure.

The Department of Education should focus on its core mandate and that is educating and developing children, its core business remains a teacher, teaching and a child learning.

On organisational renewal.

Our party should not only strengthen itself but also our allies to rid themselves of challenges like ultra-democracy and the growing tendency of pinning hopes of the members into individual leaders as opposed to the organisation. Our organisations should also be strengthened to reject the financialization of our structures by certain business cartels for their interests of conspicuous consumption.

There is a great need to strengthen co-ordination of international left forces for total destruction of the capitalist mode of production. Our SACP must deepen the struggle of an alternative production system which is socialism as transition to communism, considering that capitalism is not only illogical, exploitative and cruel but has proven to be incapable of responding to the needs of people.

On the battle of ideas:

The APEC meeting has asserted that over a period of time the bourgeoisie media has placed itself as an opposition to the people's government and paraded as an anti-alliance force and only focused on profit

making whilst propagating neo-liberal views and positions.

Our party should modernise and strengthen how it propagates its views with its membership and the broader populace of South Africa in an uninterrupted manner. The promotion of the people's languages remains a strategic struggle; alternative sources of media should be developed whilst intensifying battle of ideas within mainstream media. The Party must insist on legislative instrument to diversify media.

Redeployment of ANC deployees:

While we respect the decisions taken by our independent ally, the ANC on matters of redeployment of comrades who get overwhelmed by the tasks given by the movement. We, however reject this growing trend of promoting those who have erred to another levels of governance without entire interrogation of what led to the redeployment. The people as a whole should also be taken to confidence as it relates to the redeployment, for they are the ones who vote the ANC to power. Let us not reinforce the perception that wrong doing is rewarded in the movement.

Report by Cde Mrara.

The Augmented PEC meeting received a detailed account from the SACP Provincial Chairperson, Cde Mzoleli Mrara on the allegations levelled against him on his responsibilities as the ANC Chief Whip. The meeting welcomed the report and appreciate the true leadership character shown by Cde Mrara, that of taking the party into confidence.

The meeting appreciated the exemplary leadership displayed by Cde Mrara that of taking responsibility of mistake committed. That is what it means to be communist, for to be communist is to be human.

On the SACP 3rd Special National Congress:

We will go to the congress with the aim of strengthening the party and building elements and capacity for socialism with and for the workers and the poor. The APEC agreed that our party continue to grow and call for a dedicated focus on transforming

quantity to quality through a vigorous cadreship development programme.

We remain true to the fact the organization remains a dialectical combination of theory and practice. The APEC closed on a high note as we welcome the Cuban 5 in our country after spending years in US jails for defending their country against aggression of the US imperialist empire. We remain unwavering for our call for the immediate lifting of the economic blockade against Cuba.

Issued by the SACP Eastern Cape.

HOW TO CONTACT THE SACD

SACD PROVINCIAL OFFICE

Block A, Unit 1
Bhisho Business Village
Siwani Avenue
Bisho
5200
Tel: 0406350463
Fax: 086 600 7658
Email: nnonthoko@gmail.com
xolilenqatha@gmail.com
Administrator: Cde Noncedo Nothoko

ALFRED NZO DISTRICT OFFICE

Office B7
Rolyats Centre
Kokstad
4700
Tel: 0397273595
Fax: 0397274294
Email: sadtukok@futurenet.co.za
Administrator: Cde Xatyiswa

SKENJANA ROJI DISTRICT OFFICE

3rd Floor, Oxford House
Oxford Street
East London
5201
Contact: 0437228845
Email: ivy.yamile@samwu.telkoms.net
boycemelitafa@gmail.com
Administrator: Simphiwe Mkile

O.R TAMBO DISTRICT OFFICE

43 Nelson Mandela Avenue
Mthatha
5099
Contact: 0735536906
Fax: 0866687355
Email: smvunelo@ihlm.gov.za
mvunelos@webmail.co.za

JOE QGABI DISTRICT OFFICE

P.O. Box 144
Mount Fletcher
4770
Tel: 0791631631
Fax: 0865198221
Email: sydney.belebesi@gmail.com
ampumpu@yahoo.co.za

K.K CHULE PADIYANA DISTRICT OFFICE

02 Mendi Street
Nomathamsanqa Location
Addo
6105
Tel: 0833194206
Fax: 0865055036
Email: klaasthabiso@gmail.com
simphiwerune@gmail.com
Secretary: Thabiso Klaas

CHRIS HANI DISTRICT OFFICE

NEHAWU Building
Mathew Goniwe Regional Office
20 Robinson Road
Queenstown
5320
Tel: 0458383479
Fax: 0458396715
Email: sandilenyalambisa@gmail.com

MBUYISELO NGWENDA DISTRICT OFFICE

03 Mgwenyevinja Street
Kwa Dwesi
Port Elizabeth
6205
Tel: 0815155003
Fax: 0864074745
Email: npzothani@gmail.com
ntiti@mandelametro.gov.za

MBUYISELO NGWENDA DISTRICT OFFICE

02 Avalon Court
Butterworth
4960
Tel: 0605201851/ 0820910782
Fax: 0866002576
Email: siguye.ix@gmail.com
ldwadwa@yahoo.com