



SACP

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

EASTERN CAPE

PEC BULLETIN



BRICS NDB, A POTENTIAL GAME CHANGER
BUILDING A CADRE IN ACADEMIA

7th edition

Socialism is the future, Build it now!!!

SACP EASTERN CAPE PEC BULLETIN, 7TH EDITION – JULY 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.

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Next Edition: The topic for our next is on the "Celebrating the women's month and the gender struggles". Kindly forward your contributions to simdodi@gmail.com on Monday 20 July 2015.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

BY: SIYABONGA MDDI, SACP
PROVINCIAL SPOKESPERSON

"The communists do not form a separate party opposed to the other working-class parties. They have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole. They do not set up any sectarian principles of their own, by which to shape and mould the proletarian movement." Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, Manifesto of the Communist Party.



This month of July 2015, the vanguard of the South African working class, the South African Communist Party (SACP) is celebrating its 94 years of existence. The SACP has always been engaged in an unparalleled fight leading the struggles of the people with the people for the people, for it has no other interests outside those of the workers and the poor. The SACP represents the interests of the class as a whole.

The party of socialism has done so guided by the supreme Marxist-Leninist theory, which its ideological superiority has always been proven by the perpetual collapse of the bourgeoisie mode of production. The illegitimate bourgeoisie mode of production is always putting majority of the people in unending misery whilst creating comfort for the greedy few.

We are now celebrating the 94 fighting years of the SACP, the 94 years of constant service to the people, the 94 years of unparalleled struggle with and for the workers and the poor. For all this interval in history the South African Communist Party has always stood on the side of the South African proletariat, peasantry and the people as a whole.

The party has taken a greater responsibility on the noble cause of the international solidarity struggles. The international solidarity is the lifeblood of the revolution, for no freedom can be complete when there are still oppressed people. The international progressive forces have played a huge role in the struggle for liberation in South Africa, like the beautiful people of Cuba, China, Soviet, Palestine, Libya, Zambia, and many other parts.

So today as the noble people of South Africa, we are deeply indebted to the international solidarity. We should

intensify our actions of solidarity with the people of Western Sahara whom are the only colonised country in the entire Africa. We should work more for the liberation of the People of Swaziland, who are under the autocratic rule of the monarch Mswati Tikundla. We should also work tirelessly with the people of Palestine whom are oppressed by the apartheid Israel with the assistance of the United States of America (USA).

This rich history of the South African Communists cannot never be told without that of the African National Congress (ANC), the Congress of the South African Trade Unions (COSATU), South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO), The Young Communist League of South Africa (YCLSA), South African Students Congress (SASCO) and many other progressive organs, in fact the entire Mass Democratic Movement.

Post the 1994 democratic transition in South Africa, the party has led the people's struggles from the front, the land redistribution, the transformation of the financial sector to serve the people, fight against the privatisation, campaigns against crime and corruption, etc.

From the 07 July to 11 July 2015, the red army of the South African communists gathered at the SACP 3rd Special National Congress, held at the University of Johannesburg Soweto Campus under the theme, "**Communist cadres to the front: Unite the Working Class, our Communities, and our Movement!**". The SACP SNC remains a critical platform for the party to replicate on its advancement on both ideological and political fronts, and most essentially deliberate on the future of the people, here at home and abroad.

What has reflected strongly from the SACP SNC is that the party has grown in an unprecedented fashion to a strong membership of about 230 000. What is also inspiring is the increasing number of female activists in the party, with the Eastern Cape leading in that front. It is important to note that the party has been able to balance practice with theory, in growing both quantitatively and qualitatively.

May you have a revolutionary read! **END!!!**

BRICS - NEW DEVELOPMENTAL BANK, A POTENTIAL GAME CHANGER.



BY MAWETHU RUNE, SACD PEC MEMBER

With the world becoming more inter-connected and integrated, in particular in the last 70 years, anyone could be forgiven in thinking that with so much wealth, innovation and civilisation resolving disputes through wars would be something of the past and that hunger and underdevelopment would have been eliminated but NO!!.

It has become apparent that development has generally been along lines of semi-imperialist growth trajectory, anchored on global and multi transnational corporations. From colonialism, it did not mean shared and socialization of means of production but transgressed towards subordination of those economies to their imperial counterpart economies.

We moved into the age of multinational corporate domination. We lived in an age of giants. Unchecked, they stride across the earth consuming much that lies in their path, leaving behind them great trails of destruction. This is not prehistory I am describing, but today's era of monopoly capitalism

The report released by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome in 2015 highlight that while *"Progress continues in the fight against hunger, yet an unacceptably large number of people still lack the food they need for an active and healthy life. The latest available estimates indicate that about 795 million people in the world – just over one in nine – were undernourished in 2014–16".*

Surely it can never be argued that its god ordained for certain category of people in one universe to die out of hunger when in the same universe others are dying of overfeeding. It can never be explained as normal that so much number of people must be structural trapped in generational cycle of poverty.

These high levels of hunger when the world has discovered so much wealth, developed and inter connected exposes something very wrong with growth trajectory and institutions created to support developments.

For the past 70 years or so, the world growth trajectory have been dictated by Washington consensus, wherein extra ordinary authority to lend finance meant first and foremost a precondition to lock government policy choices in exchange to be chained in Bretton Woods institutions under auspices of IMF and World Bank.

These institutions instead of serving objective interest of member countries but over time became political gadgets in hands of the North and imperialist countries with reference to United States and Europe to continue ensuring that economies of developing countries continued to serve their interest. That is why today when we are still reported that so many people still continue to live in poverty.

We must appreciate that the semi imperialist growth path, which have ensured that economies of the developed countries are subordinates of countries of their colonisers. At core of the human engineered poverty and underdevelopment is that. The economic production system as sponsored by Bretton Woods's institutions has dismally failed to respond to aspirations of humankind but plunged in particular developing countries of despicable proportions of poverty.

It is not surprising that also hunger is imbedded on structural geo political dimension, at receiving end are countries not in Europe but in Africa, Asia and Latin America. This is deliberate as the US and Europe has sought to develop at back drop of raw material, cheap labour and resources drawn from developing countries in Africa and Asia while leaving them behind languishing in poverty and political unsettled.

Majority of countries inside United Nations have long called for transformation of these institutions to reflect

objective interest of all member states but this is simply not happening.

The old regime simply is not prepared to transform and give away its power to dictate on others on a silver platter. The imperial forces confronted with reality of declining economy even in their home fronts and their cronies have now even been more desperate in taking unilateral decisions and becoming more aggressive as seen through their military occupations, sponsoring regime changes and sponsoring arms to insurgences. Prepared to bombard sovereign countries and take control of commanding heights of economy as it was the case in Libya.

Then what is the sustainable solution?

For a very long time there has been concerted effort talks about South to South dialogue and cooperation. There has to be a rupture with the current status core and deliberate efforts invested to create an alternative platform. On 21 July 2015 BRICS New Development Bank (NDB) opened the doors to its head office in Shanghai and soon South Africa will establish NDB regional office in Johannesburg.



The NDB has set itself focus on infrastructure development projects in BRICS countries but acutely aware of need for alternative international lending institution it intends to open for other emerging economies. If indeed it to foster new methods and different approach that what had existed in the past 70 years, progressive paradigm shift will be realised.

True to BRICS sustaining its sovereignty in proportion to their market share China is to contribute \$41bn with Brazil, India and Russia will each contributing \$18bn and South Africa will contributing \$5bn all to the NDB.

BRICS among other things has to be viewed and nagged to relative delink from neo imperial financial capitalism growth path which has caused so much mayhem or

consolidate areal alternative than the current Bretton Woods institutions.

As it is, projections show that Africa and Asia is on the rise and determined, Piketty applying scientific terms predicts that by the end of the 21st century, Asian countries will own about half of the world's capital, and African countries will have a similar share of capital as Europe and this must inform strategic game changing delinked from semi imperialist growth path.

It is this context that must hail formation of New Developmental Bank of BRICS as game changer which of course informed by national interest South Africa enters with both eyes wide open having experience of imperialism, colonisation of special type, apartheid capitalism and semi colonial growth path. There can no doubt that NDB has great potential of strengthen south to

south cooperation, with ailing economy in Europe be alternative power block with massive market and influence, invest on infrastructure and logistics to connect Africa and continents, invest on productive sectors and deal with structured

underdevelopment.

But BRICS must not only be economic partnership but it must imbued on its people partnership, if has to relative delink from Bretton Woods institutions. It must systems to contest the paradigm that what is good must Eurocentric, this partnership must be through going among its persons meaning it has to include political, cultural and social partnerships.

BRICS must be infused in fibre of its member states its youth must exchange education program, research, ICT, human development, sports, film, music, festivals, ideas, media institutions etc.

END!!!

BUILDING A RESPONSIVE AND SOCIAL CONSCIOUS CADRE IN THE ACADEMIA

BY ANTHONY SIBIYA TOLIKA

The debate around transformation of education has been with us and for us to respond to at least for a very long time. This debate has gone beyond youth and student issue, to a societal call. Though there are some little elements which are taking place in trying to respond to this very old but necessary call, I am of the view that up until we invest on our generation(s) a responsive scholar/ cadre of an academic whose knowledge and understanding of Knowledge economy is exceptional and beyond measure, this necessary call will remain *only a call* with no sense of direction and hope, which society will continue to grapple with for the next century, which if it happens, it will not be in our lifetime.

At the helm of our institutions must be a cadre whose well vested in, as said knowledge economy and understanding of what education should be about, in our (society) understanding.

This cadre will for instance, understand that a university is a social institution, as a social institution it must provide an education with broad social meaning aimed at transforming broader society and the organization of social work within it to reflect participative, democratic values.

I therefore argue that within this context of social institution, that university must be embedded in the social tradition, culture, values, and identity in order to respond to deepening social problems, such as unemployment, poverty and inequality.

As a social institution, it has a social contract for greater good to act in response to these aforementioned challenges. This must be the case, I argue because as a social institution it (university) is implicated in many problems our society face and should thus be at the helm of solving problems and explore alternatives.

It has to play a critical role beyond issues such as student access and success; it has to be a theatre of knowledge



production concerned with building and advancing critical and ethical citizens as part of deepening participatory democracy

This, unfortunately, is not the case in most universities as some academics provide work of low quality which does not talk to real struggles that communities are faced with as aforementioned as unemployment, poverty and

inequality.

This is the case in many universities across the globe, as Giroux in a North American context puts it "*academics are disconnected from activities- of communities and others are grappling with connecting their work both on pressing issues and wider audience*".

And here in the South African context, the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU) Vice Chancellor (VC), Derrick Swartz in 2006 echoed Giroux in simple terms in his article titled "New pathways to sustainability: African universities in a globalizing world" he (Swartz) argues that African universities must be firmly and deeply rooted within society.

This is in indeed an unfortunate circumstance, as academics constitute a crucial resource of intelligentsia (intellectuals) in democratic society as they advance and deepen critical and participatory citizenship. I am of the view that it is their task to contribute to the development of students astute in critical inquiry and practices that respond to broader socio-economic problems.

I will therefore argue that a committed academic is one who is constantly engaged and involved in community issues and therefore become the change agent that Africa needs. As an intellectual, s/he has special contribution to make to the development of society. The knowledge and understanding s/he possesses should be of benefit to society which they are members of.

But regrettably some scholars have fallen prey to neoliberal despondency and have been depoliticized and incapacitated. Narsiah describes neo-liberalism, as a global doctrine which is an outcome of a particular form of system in society in which the bourgeois class is

dominant and draws its philosophical orientation from the free market system.

As a system that represents and advances the interest and aspirations of the ruling elites (class) in society; it therefore goes without saying that even academics by virtue of their class position constitute an important segment of these ruling elites in society. Therefore neoliberalism shapes higher education in many ways amongst others; Universities encourage heavy teaching loads; Teaching and research audits are also introduced and are largely finance-driven and increasingly associated with the maintenance of higher academic standards.

The uncritical of these, lack resistance amongst academics which put pressure on them away from socio-economic issues; Academics are pushed to research for publication in accredited journals and are given thousands of monies; suffice to say that the idea of the entrepreneurial university are gaining more momentum as many universities are increasingly adopting corporate models of management to govern the institutions.

I cannot but concur with these profundities. For it is not true that academics need to engage society in a sustained and vigorous manner? Is it not true that academics ought to identify and critique political, economic and social issues in order to provide the public with good analyses of unjust and undemocratic policies? Would such then not underscore the efficacy and socially engaged status of African scholar?

What ought to be the role of universities and academics thereof?

Paulo Freire (1994) argues that institutions of higher learning (universities or TVET colleges for the South African context) cannot be detached from the social and political systems of society wherein it exists. Moreover, institutions of learning, especially universities, need to abandon their "ivory tower" existence in society; and engage with social issues; - so as to restructure their curricula.

Universities must further acknowledge the reality that they are social institutions and like any other institution must reflect the nature of their environment; they must work with communities to co-create knowledge to respond to social challenges and capacitate communities with what their (communities) knowledge. In so doing universities-in South Africa will not only be an essential aspect of

community but inevitably become their advance vanguard. Giroux (2011) reminds us that a socially conscious scholar (Academic) should induce us to critically engage more broadly with social problems and political issues whilst at the same time upholding public values.

In this way universities will produce socially conscious scholars grounded in theory and methods taken from circumstances from the context of the people they hope to serve. Finally, socially conscious scholars need to pose very uncomfortable questions about the value systems and cultural traditions of our society;-they should be at the forefront of constructive critiques with the intention of sustaining our democratic space.

Cde Sibiya Anthony Tolika is a Researcher for Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University's (NMMU) Centre for Integrated Post School Education and Training. END!!!

SACP 3rd Special National Congress Declaration, University of Johannesburg, Soweto Campus



We, 789 Communist militants, have met over the past four days as delegates to the SACP's 3rd Special National Congress in Soweto. We are delegates drawn from all the provinces of our country, from urban and rural branches, from townships, informal settlements and villages, from the ranks of the working class and the unemployed, from a vibrant youth sector and from women active on the ground. As delegates, we represent some 230,000 SACP members - marking a significant increase of 70,000 members in just two years. The Party's membership is the largest at any time in its 94 years of unbroken revolutionary struggle. We are the second largest membership political formation in our country.

We have come together at this 3rd Special National Congress of the SACP under the banner: "Communist

cadres to the front: Unite the Working Class, our Communities, and our Movement!" We came to this Special National Congress and depart from it fully aware of the revolutionary responsibilities that now rest upon our Party and all its cadres.

The messages of support that we received from our Alliance partners, the ANC, COSATU, and SANCO at this Congress have all affirmed the great hopes they are placing on the SACP as a Party of theory, a Party of activism, a tried and tested Party of revolutionary discipline.

Last week's Alliance Summit acknowledged that, in our present reality, the SACP is the most stable and ideologically coherent formation within the Alliance. This is a time when the ANC is acknowledging many

This unity must be based on a principled strategic basis that also grounds unity in action. We have agreed with the general theses advanced by our discussion documents that the present phase of our ongoing national democratic revolution requires a principled anti-imperialist, anti-monopoly capital and anti-patriarchy struggle. This is the precondition to advance, deepen and defend our national sovereignty based, in turn, on popular sovereignty. In the words of the Freedom Charter, The People Shall Govern! - not the bullying of imperialism, not monopoly capital, not the Bretton Woods institutions, not the ratings agencies, and not their willing local agents.

We will be carrying these perspectives into our own branches and communities and into our wider alliance where, already, they are receiving a positive reception.



challenges related to incumbency and the influence of money on internal democracy. This is a moment in which the unrelenting capitalist offensive against COSATU coincides with serious challenges to its unity and strength. This Special National Congress pledges to work tirelessly for the re-building of a united COSATU based on its founding principles.

While the SACP is not immune to any of these dangers, it is without arrogance that we understand that, more than ever before, we have a major responsibility to unite, as our congress slogan states, the working class, our communities, and our movement.

We know that these perspectives must also be grounded in local activism taking up grass-roots struggles and aspirations. An anti-monopoly capital struggle is not an abstract slogan. It is about the struggle against the daily dispossession of homes by the major banks. Inflicted by cartels linking property developers, banking staff and corrupt officials in magistrates' courts. This massive modern wave of dispossession affects hundreds of thousands of families each year in our country. It is a new, financialised version of apartheid-era forced removals. The struggle against monopoly capital is also a struggle against the siphoning of billions of Rands out of social grant payments by financial institutions, retail creditors, and

unscrupulous loan sharks. The struggle against monopoly capital is a struggle against illegal garnishee orders.

For all of these reasons, this Special National Congress has resolved, amongst other things, to re-vitalise the SACP financial sector campaign, and to call for a second Financial Sector Summit.

The struggle against monopoly capital is a struggle against collusive behaviour and the plundering of the public purse. It is also a struggle against media monopolies, in particular Naspers. The struggle against monopoly capital is also a struggle against corruption, the entry-point through which it inserts its DNA into our democratic state. We must continue to build a democratic developmental state including the State Owned Corporations, a state that acts with strategic discipline to drive the struggle for national sovereignty by mobilised popular sovereignty.

An important contribution to advancing national sovereignty is South-South cooperation, and in this respect this Special National Congress saluted the launch of the BRICS bank with a fund of \$100bn.

An important feature of our Special National Congress has been to debate and develop concrete proposals on Party renewal. We resolve to build resourced and dynamic Party structures. Without constant organisational development and renewal based on our strategic tasks, we will fail in our revolutionary tasks.

This Special National Congress has resolved that the SACP's stance towards electoral politics will be evaluated in an ongoing manner and in the context of our wider Medium Term Vision to build working class hegemony in all sites of power. We have resolved that the resolution from our 13th National Congress correctly located the question of electoral participation within the wider context of the need to unite and reconfigure the Alliance. We noted the important resolutions adopted at last week's Alliance Summit in this regard, and call for the effective implementation of these resolutions. Finally, we have resolved that, as part of our own organisational renewal, a standing Central Committee Commission on State Power and Electoral options be established to evaluate in a dynamic way the optimal stance of the SACP towards elections in the context of changing realities.

Fraternal delegates from Cuba, Venezuela, China, Finland, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Lesotho, Sudan and the Kurdish Workers' Party actively engaged with our

Congress. They, too, impressed upon us the important responsibilities that, as South African Communists, we have within our region and in the wider internationalist struggles.

Advancing an anti-imperialist struggle means deepening revolutionary international solidarity with the people of the world facing and struggling against imperialist domination, exploitation, and oppression. We have recently hosted the Cuban 5 heroes who were unjustly imprisoned by the United States. We have in this major historical development celebrated their release. This could not have been possible without international solidarity, the determination and resilience of the Cuban people. But the struggle is not over! We are calling on the United States to lift its unilateral economic blockade on Cuba.

As delegates to this 3rd Special National Congress we pledge, therefore, to rise to all these challenges, inspired by the many generations of SACP heroes, the sung and the unsung, who have kept the red flag flying for over nine unbroken decades in this southern tip of the African continent. We pledge to carry forward our vanguard role in our communities, in our places of work and learning, in the formations of our allied and other progressive organisations, in the public sector and the state, on the terrain of the battle of ideas, and in our internationalist work. We pledge to work with a sense of confidence but also humility in the service of the working class and poor.

As we rise, today, at the conclusion of the critical Special National Congress, we declare once more that:

SOCIALISM IS THE FUTURE!

WE ARE NOT WAITING FOR THAT FUTURE - WE ARE ACTIVELY BUILDING THAT FUTURE, HERE AND NOW!

Which is why we say: Communist cadres - To the Front! To unite the working class, our communities, and our movement!

Issued by the SACP

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Communist Party of China (CPC) in the SACP SNC



Communist Party of Swaziland (CPS) in the SACP SNC



Communist Party of Cuba at the SACP SNC



PUDEMO of Swaziland at the SACP SNC



Communist Party of Venezuela at the SACP SNC



Children of Mbuyiselo Ngwenda receiving his award



Communist Party of Finland at the SACP SNC



Dimpho Hani, wife of Chris Hani at the SACP SNC

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