

SUB COMMISSION 2

Mission : WHAT TO BE DONE TO BUILD
RELATION WITH ALLIES AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS EG CHURCHES
CIVICS ETC AT COMMUNITY LEVEL.

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Commission recognized that there were many organisations with which the ANC needed to build relations and tried to enumerate and categorise them.

It was decided to deal first with Allied organisations and in this regard those of the TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE,
ie ANC, SACP, COSATU.

A Historical explanation was given of the Alliance with the SACP and it was stressed that it was the duty of even the ANC membership to defend the Alliance and that members should be armed with the education necessary to do so.

Commission examined the essence of the criticism around the alliance ~~with~~ between ANC & SACP and it was noted:

That anticommunism has assumed big proportions and that it ~~was~~ must be rejected as a basis for building a new Society. Our freedom must be anti-capitalist, because we might end up with the freedom of the flag and the emblem only. What strategy should be adopted to defeat Anti Communism and defend the Alliance?

2

It is imperative to institutionalise the Alliance at grass roots.

Mechanism of educating activists on the Alliance should be worked out eg. Simplified texts which explain the Alliance.

WHY IS ANTI COMMUNISM Arising so strongly now?

It is partly because of setbacks suffered in indirect Europe, and the govt is using this to attack democracy in SA. Our experience as well as that of the world teaches that anti-communism is a prelude to attack on democracy.

Anti-Communism relies on influential individuals and centres in the population: eg. the Business Community, Churches, and religious individuals. Some individuals believe that their membership in the ANC is made difficult because as Muslims they find it difficult to defend.

There was an analysis of the South African struggle advancing the theory of two forms of struggle: national and class.

The following recommendations were made.

1. There should be more contact between structures of the 2 organisations.
2. Workshops should be conducted to explain the Alliance.
3. Debates through the media on the Alliance should be encouraged throughout the country from grass root to national level.

4. People from the components of the Alliance should not abuse platforms to launch attacks on each other nor should ANZ members speak on behalf of SACP on ANZ platforms. A Code of conduct should be enforced.
5. ~~We~~ We should seek support from churches which pursue a liberation theology
6. The ANZ/SACP should agree a common program of action so as to avoid contradictions in functioning of the Alliance. The issue of campaigns of each should be settled at national level.

ANZ | COSATU Relations

Commission observed that some of the points made in relation to relation with SACP apply in regard to relations with COSATU. Especially recommended that it was important to institutionalise meetings of the Alliance at local levels, and that Educational pamphlets should be produced.

APPROACH TO OTHER ORGANISATIONS.

Commission agreed to focus on relation between ANZ and CIVICS.

The problem was analysed thus:

1. On the ground the ANZ is seen as so an organisation which should address the grievances and demands of the people. The Civics do the same and this tends

to confuse the people.

2. People think CIVICS are substructures of the ANZ
A clear explanation is necessary. Especially because ~~Civics~~ ANZ Branches often initiate activities which fall in area of civics without Consultations.
3. The problem of confusing roles has become acute especially after the unbanning of the ANZ because the centre stage had been occupied by the CIVICS previously.
4. The situation has arisen where some civics are taking on local issues so energetically that ANZ ~~Part~~ structures are overshadowed. A strategy to develop a new strategy which fuses political and social issues is necessary.
5. When the ANZ was formed legally, the existence of experienced people who had been working in civics and had risen to positions of influence had not been utilised. And fact that CIVICS often have access to lots of resources [eg attracting cadres to train abroad] were overlooked.
Should we declare a moratorium on Civic activity in order to ~~to~~ build the ANZ?
6. The role of Civics may have changed since 1990, but ANZ and the CIVICS should not be seen as antagonistic forces. There is room for each

7. A major problem appears to be that ANZ members appear to forget that they created the CIVICS, and they have left them without guidance.

Commission made following observation after this analysis:

ANZ is losing its role as the vanguard of struggle. The issues occupying the CIVICS are the motive issues of change so the ANZ cannot afford to have a presence there. At the moment the ANZ appears to have lost its role.

Recommendations

1. At local and regional levels, ANZ structures should prioritise work on social issues.
2. The new NEC should pay particular attention to this issue (above) and develop a system of broad consultations.
3. The ANZ must address people's issues in order to regain its mass base.
4. A meeting of Civics, with a carefully prepared agenda to ensure that the ANZ does not give an impression of hegemony. Otherwise such meeting can be counterproductive and sterile.
5. Each Local Branch should do a situational analysis of the organisations in its locality: Sports organisations, business organisations etc to deal with

possible constraints.

6. Formal ~~be~~ meetings of leaderships of organisations should take place to avoid duplication.
7. It is possible that not all Branches have problems with Civics, so problems must be solved individually and specifically.
8. Civics should be allowed a broad base so they are not seen as being dominated by a particular organisation. Once we give Civics a high ANZ profile, it might interfere with their capacity to attract broad strata. However care must be taken here because it is impossible to be neutral. If you say housing (for instance) is not political, you are wrong.
9. In rural areas there are often few activists who are simultaneously ^{leading} members of ANZ and Civics. Chiefs ^{do} feel that Civics are fighting them and when they see some faces in ANZ, they tend to think it is ANZ that threatens them.

There is a very serious contradiction between the CIVICS and the Chiefs, and the Chiefs in some areas are very intolerant and oppressive.

Recommended in this regard:

That the incoming Executive should work out a policy to guide the Organisation in Wldy organisation in the rural areas. Contralera should be involved in drawing up such document and in its implementation.

The principle of such document should extend even to urban areas. In urban areas the problem is that the Councilors have no support while in the rural areas the chiefs still enjoy support even if sometimes it is based on coercion.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS eg. PAC, AZAPO.

1. Commission observed that the NEC was developing a policy of a united front and agreed that this should be a guiding principle in relations with organisations such as PAC and AZAPO.
2. But the nature of such united front relations with these organisations at local level must be explained and elaborated. Mechanisms need to be ~~set~~ elaborated.
3. Relations should be developed with youth organisations such as NECC COSAS etc. Since unbraining of the ANC, many

people from these have moved into ANC Structures, thus weakening structures such as NECC, COSAS which have an important role in guiding youth and students.

4. There is concern among sporting organisations that the ANC does not consult with them and yet they are loyal allies.
5. On Educational strategies at local level
The problem case which has arisen in Jobawa for instance is that principals of schools and rectors are not in the struggle, so they attract attacks. The NECC is often called in but it has not got a high enough profile and by time ANC attends the problem it has often reached crisis proportions. And often the ANC tends to listen to the one side of officials when it is called in to mediate.
6. Sometimes COSAS & SANSCO embark on activities which are misunderstood and tend to tarnish ANC image. This needs to be overcome by political education. Workshops should be organised seriously as a weapon to achieve political education.
7. We need to explore the potential of education through radio. Many of our people can't read, and in such a

situation the written word has limited effectiveness.

APPROACH TO OTHER SOCIETAL GROUPS

1. The Civil Service (in the Bantustans) is often cooperative and sympathetic. This is experience of comrades working in Bophuthatswana. This is also because the comrades who have contact have evolved a code of conduct which protects civil servants from vicious reprisals. A code of conduct should be elaborated which will give relations with civil servants.

2. In rural areas witch hunts are often conducted in the name of ANZ by people who have dealings and enjoy confidence in Dingaka associations.

In relation to other groups, Commission enunciates general principle in regard to approach to them, stressing:

a. Need to specialise in work among business people, professionals etc. For each specific grouping, we ought to evolve local core groups to attend to their guidance and organisation

b. There must be decentralisation of depts and HQ structures which have been found useful

So that they reach the grassroots. No purpose can be served by having beautiful structures which remain at the top.

c) We must learn to organise people on the basis of their specific interests eg. Bankers, etc

d) It is no one being general in approach but the politics of the matter must not be ignored.

e) The UDF has decided to disband. We should ensure that its disbanding does not lead to disbanding certain structures which have been developed in course of struggle and found useful. Their experience can enrich the ANC
