



AMAVA

The catalyst for change

An ANC Caucus Newsletter

Emfuleni Local Municipality



Vaal River City, the Cradle of Human Rights



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THE CHIEF WHIP'S CORNER



ROADMAP TO BUILDING PARTNERSHIP WITH OUR PEOPLE IN BUILDING BETTER COMMUNITIES

The masses have gone out to the polls to exercise their hard fought democratic right by voting for the party that they have confidence in to carry out their aspirations of bettering their lives. We wish to commend the masses of Emfuleni for going out in numbers against the prophets of doom to cast their vote of confidence to the African National Congress on May the 18th.

This goes in line with the 1955 Freedom Charter drafted by more than 2500 delegates from all races who were from all corners of South Africa stating that 'People shall govern'. Indeed these are the fruits of participatory democracy that we have been driving forth as the ANC from time immemorial. We were clear as we went to the polls speaking to all our beloved South African through our Manifesto that working together with our people we shall strive to achieve the following:

- Create decent jobs
- Drive rural development
- Building safer communities
- Youth development
- Fighting Corruption

We dare not fail our people as the ANC led municipality, it is against the notion of building the Activist Caucus across the province as the ANC that we intend ensuring that the social gap between Emfuleni community and the ANC led government is breached. The intention is to be a responsive municipality that understands the plight of our people without reading a textbook but through the acquired experience garnered in our daily living with our electorates.

It has been identified that corruption in society is becoming a cancer that wants to eat away or reverse the gains of the hard fought democracy. As we have indicated in our Manifesto towards the elections that 'Working together we can do more' we make a call to the people of Emfuleni local municipality to work together with all bodies created to root out corruption in the state and the general society so that our people can get the service delivery they deserve.

All hands on deck it cannot and it will never be business as usual, every civil servant should serve the community of Emfuleni municipality with the high level of patriotism, passion and diligence. We owe it to our heroes and heroines i.e. Chief Albert Luthuli, Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Joe Slovo, Chris Hani, Moses Kotane, Lillian Ngoyi, Ruth First, Ahmed Kathrada, Nelson Mandela, Thabo Mbeki, Jacob Zuma and many other unsung heroes and heroines of our struggle.

Poverty Eradication

This remain a challenge in the state of global economic melt we see around the world, we have seen how this has affected countries like Greece and other European countries. It must be said though that South Africa has been hailed by the international world to have handled the matter well hence we could not see the price of bread, for example, spiraling up.

We have seen our ANC led government making strides in alleviating poverty in our communities through social security system which has seen more than 11 million South Africans benefiting from it. I did indicate earlier that we cannot do this on our own as we need business community in particular and South Africans in general to own up to the challenge of working together with government to eradicate poverty. Former president Nelson Mandela once said in 1996 during the international day of the eradication of poverty that 'These goals cannot be achieved by government alone. The poor in rural areas and informal settlement amongst women and youth, the disabled and elderly have always been ready to take initiatives to change the circumstances of their lives. In spirit of Masakhane it is they who will be the driving force to uplift their own communities, in partnership with government and other sectors of society'.

In building safer communities the ANC has always been consistent as it once agreed that it is only through a contract with the people that we can build a better life for all, and it put

more emphasis to that by saying: "working together we can do more". Committees in defense of democracy should be revitalized to ensure that our communities are indeed safe. Our patrolling units must be alive and have programs with the high participation from our communities and sufficient support from our South African police services.

The establishment of the street committees as resolved in the 52nd conference of the ANC can see the crime rate going down and investor confidence boosted for greater investment which can see the creation of decent jobs and eradication of poverty in our communities. Working together with our Community Policing Forum, street committees and the police is a first start. Let's make sure that our schools do not become a haven for thugs and drug dealers.

History has taught us that the youth of a country remain a beacon of hope in the transformation of struggle as they were able to be reliable during the liberation struggle by leading from the front. The sitting president of the ANC president Jacob Zuma acknowledges the role played by young people in the country as he said in the 2008 conference of the ANCYL that "The youth league injected life, enthusiasm and vibrancy of youth in all major campaigns of the movement".

All campaigns had a major contribution to the youth league as an organized political formation within the African National Congress, from the defiance campaigns to the adoption of the Freedom charter, from the Anti-pass marches to the bus boycotts, from the adoption of the armed struggle, leading to the 1976 student uprising and wave of mass political mobilization that took place in the mid 1980 to the present day.

It is against the ideals that as the ANC Caucus we wish to commend the executive mayor of the Emfuleni Local Municipality for taking the plight of young people seriously by convening the most progressive summit of young people wherein they championed their own development in the municipality.

Working together we can really achieve the non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous South Africa.

MUNTO OBRIGADO

EDUCATION

The Office of the Chief Whip would like to wish the class of 2011 the best of luck in their continuing matriculation examinations. Congratulations for having persevered for the past 12 years of learning under strenuous circumstances of reading and studying.

As and when you break the shackles of illiteracy you would then have to achieve beyond matriculation by studying at various further education and training centres across the country and beyond our borders. This will turn the tide on what cde Zwelinzima Vavi refers to as a ticking timebomb of unemployment, poverty and inequalities which is not good for the country.

We are faced with a challenge that could be described as a mirror of our education in the country. For the record we have thirty nine (39) underperforming schools in D8.

Out of the bleak picture that has been painted, the department of education has brought about intervention strategy referred to as **"Project 39 Secondary Schools"** to mitigate the dismal performance at matric level. Education Camps have been set up as part of the project where schools are clustered according to their geographical locations and the four campsites are Ingwe Lodge, ED Mashabane, Mittal and Wilberforce College.

There is a "Special Projects Unit" in the department (D8) that deals specifically with the underperforming schools under the leadership of Mr. Chanza.

However, the worrying factor out of the 39 Schools, is that five schools are categorized as High Risk i.e. Boitumelo, Setjhaba Sohle, Thuto –Tiro, Mopholosi and Tharabollo Secondary Schools.

The importance of education cannot be explained enough by any means, except to say it is going to bridge stumbling blocks for economic growth i.e. skills acquisition, eradication if not reducing illiteracy, unem-

ployment, poverty and inequality, should we primarily succeed to plug the gap on scarce skills we shall enhance economic growth.

On the job front if we have enough skilled personnel across various fields the challenges across service delivery shall be reversed robustly and the ideals of all our dreams envisaged in various policy positions as our heritage such as the freedom charter, skills development, industrial policy, education, crime prevention, rural development and many others shall be realised and we shall remain forever a beacon of hope.

The National Development Plan draft released on Friday (11/11/11) states "On improving schooling, the overview suggests that union and political interference in the appointment of personnel should be removed", it also proposes that teacher's pay should be linked to learner performance improvements.

ANC led government has done its utmost best to put many children into the school system where more than 12 million are in the system although school infrastructure has also been improved in a number of schools, much more needs to be done. For instance education is in the state of quandary especially in the Eastern Cape notwithstanding Kwazulu Natal and Limpopo.

The study conducted "Education in SA" revealed that about 9 million people are not functionally literate, teachers in township schools are poorly trained and matric pass rate remains low.

We currently have an after school support programme targeting 791 underperforming primary schools in the province, aimed at providing primary school learners with an extra hour of supervised homework and one hour of supervised play or physical education after school every day. For us to achieve maximum qualitative education we need to invest in our educators, learners, infrastructure and School governing

bodies. We need to put many young people at colleges and universities to study Mathematics, Science and Technology etc.

Free quality education refers to an increase in no-fee schools from the current ratio to far acceptable percentage of 70 up to 100 in 2014 for us to reach UN millennium goals. It also encompasses the spread of the school feeding scheme at high schools to cover a varied proportion to the desired result and expectations.

Furthermore, School Governing Bodies need to be capacitated through formal and accredited management trainings and the streamlining from province to province.

However, members of the ANC should be seen participating and taking the lead in averting the ambushing strategies applied by principals who take advantage of illiterate or inadequately educated parents.

Learners and teachers must be at school 7 hours a day, punctual, productive and adhering to all relevant statutes as stated in the 2011 State of the Nation Address.

On Higher Education, bottlenecks should be removed from needy and deserving students (NSFAS) and upon completion of their first degree their loans should be converted to bursaries as an incentive and means of relieving poor students of the burden of being blacklisted. In turn these graduates and business community should adopt impoverished community schools and assist them academically and materially.

Communities should be vanguards of our education so that we can reap the fruits of our liberation. This would transform society by realising the required participatory democracy within the framework of National Democratic Society where class will no longer be a defining factor.

Thami Mgudlwa

THE MAYOR'S PROFILE



Cllr. Nomthandazo Greta Hlongwane

Greta Nomthandazo Hlongwane started her political activism in the early 1980's in Pimville, Soweto. After her husband was arrested in 1987 for political activism, she joined the African National Congress and the youth League Pimville Branch. She then moved to Palm Springs and became active in the following: Palm Springs Branch; Greater Vereeniging branch; Vaal Sub-Region and currently the Sedibeng Region. She remained politically resilient to the point where she is today. During those days giving up was a possibility due to arrests; harassment, including death by the then security agents, but she never gave up even in the face of very serious challenges.

Her deployment into governance started during the transition period, prior to the first

local government elections in 1995.

From 1995 until 2000, she served as a Councillor in the Vereeniging / Kopanong Council. She served in several Committees, including Water and Sanitation, Roads and Stormwater, Electricity, Environmental Management, Human Resources and Tourism. She was also part of The SALGA Working Group on Infrastructure and Environment.

She acquired experience and academic accolades in the following areas: Leadership Programme of Local Government, Local Government Certificate (with a distinction) Budgeting Module 07 Certificate, Basic Public Speaking and Communications Certificate and Women Councillors Mentorship Programme Certificate, amongst others.

Between 2000 and 2006 she served as Councillor in the Sedibeng District Council, and continued to serve in several Committees, including Local Economic Development, Waste and Environment. She is also a co-founder of Lekoa Water Company and the Sedibeng Women's Forum.

After the last 2006 local government elections she was elected and became part of the Mayoral Committee responsible for Waste and Cemeteries, and

eventually the Chairperson of the SALGA Cemeteries and Parks sub-Committee.

From October 2007, she was re-deployed as the Council Speaker for the Emfuleni Local Municipality to chair the Council and all Council section 79 committees. She is now serving as a member of SALGA's IGR Working Group Committee. She has served as a Councillor for the past fifteen years. In this new term she will be serving twenty years in Local Government.

She was appointed as Executive Mayor of Emfuleni Local Municipality on the 27 May 2011 and has recently been appointed as the second provincial chairperson by SALGA Gauteng.

Politically, she serves as a Regional Treasurer of the ANC Sedibeng Region, where she was re-elected for another term. She is also the Chairperson of the Moral Regeneration Committee in Sedibeng and the Chairperson of the Department of Home Affairs Stakeholder forum.

Councillor Hlongwane is also a wife to her loving husband and is blessed with three boys.

THE CHIEF WHIP'S PROFILE



Birth

Eric Diau Tshabalala is the first born to mme Annah and ntate Solomon, he is the son of the soil as he was born and brewed just on the window bank of the Africa's economic hub Gauteng in the place called Loch-Vaal next to Vaal river which is in the northern part of Sedibeng formerly known as Vaal. He was born in the year 1971 during the historical month of October 3rd.

He is from the working class family as his father sold his labor for the local council and his mother being the domestic worker. Due to socio-political situation at that time they had to migrate to the township of Sebokeng zone 3 in 1978 wherein he resumed his primary studies at Bulatsela primary school. Diau is no stranger to Apartheid of the time as they had to be evicted from the council house in zone 3 due to rent issues and they found refuge in zone 7 wherein he continued with his studies at Montsosi primary school.

At the early age of 13 Diau became politically conscious as he was part of the class disruption of the 1984 which was the sub-program of the rent boycott, as a result he was expelled from school. He had to move to the rural areas in a place called Mullerstein to continue his studies at a school called Zeekofontein School. In 1986 he went to the township of Bophelong to further his studies at Bophelong community school until he completed his matric at Tsolo secondary school.

Political life

His political life resumed in 1984 during the rent boycott and it was further revived by people like George Mokoena, Pele Mncube and Admire Morabe who met with him at the late stage in Bophelong. Noting the banning of political organizations Diau and his comrades used the Rastafarian movement to camouflage their political agenda of the liberation struggle.

It was in 1990 when political parties were unbanned by the National Party government under the leadership of F.W. de Klerk that he formally joined the ANCYL and COSAS as it was now the legal organizations. His comrades from the Self Defence Units wanted to persuade him to skip the country and go to exile but he refused and remained in the country.

Through COSAS he then in 1992 led the taxi boycott which was informed by high prices, on the very same note he again led the boycott of

scrapping the exam fees at that time and it was again a success as all learners got their school fund change from their respective schools. He later became the first commander of ANC Marshals in 1994

In the year 2000 he got employed in the private institution and in 2001 he was elected as the Shop steward which he served for four years. He again became the Branch secretary of the Mosioa Lehola ANC branch 'Bophelong' for three years. In 2008-2010 he again became the Branch secretary of Sello Hlanyane ANC branch 'Bophelong' as he is currently the branch chairperson of the very same branch.

As an activist, a combatant and compatriot he was guided by the communist ideology as he was and still a sharp member of the Communist party. It was in 2002-2003 when he became the branch secretary of the Communist party, 2007-2009 he became the Sedibeng district deputy secretary of the SACP as he is currently serving as the Sedibeng district chairperson of the SACP. He has been the elections coordinator for his ward/branch in the 1999, 2006, 2009 and 2011 elections.

Community involvement

Secretary of the Bophelong CPF '1996-1999'

Sapphire SGB member '2003-2006'

Sapphire SGB Deputy chair '2008-to date'

Studies

This is the comrade who understands clearly that theory and practice are inseparable hence he then took it upon himself that he empowers himself academically by engaging on the following courses:

Exchange activity and Public participation	: Netherlands ministry of foreign affairs
Communication and Managing Diversity	: Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre
Communication and Change Management	: National Peace Accord
Philosophy of Community Policing Reconciliation	: Centre for the study of Violence and
Security Grade E	: Vaal triangle Training Centre
Executive Leadership on Municipal Development Program	: University of Pretoria
Municipal Management Development Program	: University of Pretoria
Introduction to Project Management	: DBSA 'Vulindlela Academy'
Management skills	: North West University
Financial service	: Prodigy Business Services
Personnel and training Management	: Damelin Education Group
Project management	: North West University

Council work

- At a very tender age of 24 he was entrusted with the huge responsibility of being the councillor in the transitional Western Service Council
- In 2006 he was elected as the ward councillor for a five year term, in this five year term he served outstandingly in the following committees of government

Chairperson of the Emfuleni Local Economic Development sub – caucus of the ANC

Chairperson of the Sedibeng Economic Development and Planning sub-caucus of the ANC

Served as a member of the Municipal Public Accounts Committee

- In 2011 he was re-elected as the ward councillor, as ANC

has even given him more responsibility of ensuring that the municipality uphold to the 2011 local government ANC manifesto as the Chief Whip

This is indeed a tried and tested leader who understands the plights of his community, a councillor who heard and understood Che Guevara when said 'A true revolution is guided by love'. He is a revolutionary who understands that change in itself is inevitable as a result we must work to change the lives of our people for the better.

THE ANC CAUCUS GALLERY

ANC Councillors in their deployments in Emfuleni Local Municipality derive their broad mandates from the ANC Caucus. These mandates should be consistent with resolutions of the ANC constitutional structures and the attendance of Caucus by the ANC councillors is compulsory.

The ANC Caucus supercede all other activities, this apply to all ANC councilors regardless of political standing in the council.

The principal tasks of the caucus of the ANC are to coordinate legislative approaches to ANC policy and the

oversight and monitoring of policy implementation. Caucuses together with the constitutional structures are also responsible for the deployment of ANC public representatives to constituencies.



Cllr ML Khubeka



Cllr RJ Letlhake



Cllr KM Mahlase



Cllr K Malindi



Cllr D Malisa



Cllr T Maseko



Cllr TD Mkhawawiri



Cllr CS Mooko



Cllr FMA Mnguni



Cllr T Mochawe



Cllr AM Morolong



Cllr RNJ Mooi



Cllr MM Mosebi



Cllr Mj Moshwaliba



Cllr SJ Radebe



Cllr KW Mphuthing



Cllr K Ntombela



Cllr SJ Phume



Cllr SE Pitso



Cllr MD Raikane



Cllr KJM Ranake



Cllr M Sikukula



Cllr V Sotsu



Cllr SPA Seshauke



Cllr ME Seeisa



Cllr M P Gqelosh



Cllr NG Hlongwane



Cllr MF Dlangalala



Cllr G Tibane



Cllr SD Hlongwane



Cllr BP Maseko



Cllr BLJ Mathibela



Cllr NP Matsei



Cllr JV Mbele



Cllr JJ Mofokeng



Cllr MJ Mofokeng



Cllr T Moilola



Cllr PJ Mokale



Cllr P Mokoena



Cllr JRD Mphuthing



Cllr V Mzangwa



Cllr P Ndindwa



Cllr IS Ngubane



Cllr MM Nthebe



Cllr LB Rani



Cllr OD Rapakeng



Cllr G Rapapali



Cllr MT Ronyuza



Cllr BM Bikitsha



Cllr ZA Gavi



Cllr VM Godoli



Cllr AN Khoali



Cllr ME Kel



Cllr MB Jantjie



Cllr A Mohamed



Cllr ED Tshabalala



Cllr WV Mcera



Cllr NS Tshabalala



Cllr N Zondi



Cllr Nr Thulo



Cllr DS Soxusa



Cllr T Tatae

THE SPEAKER'S PROFILE



Birth

- Msebenzi Peter Gqelosha was born in 1973/10/07 in Evaton.
- He started his primary education at one of the oldest township schools Motsewapele primary school, then Botlehadi higher primary school still in Evaton.
- He matriculated at Ruta Setjhaba in Sebokeng.

Education

- He furthered his studies with different Institutions of Higher learning after his Matric.
- He went to UNISA, he undergone Training programs offered by Salga.
- He studied Public Admin and management with the

University of South Africa in 1999

- He studied financial management through Salga in the year 2000
- In 2002 he studied Municipal governance

Political Life

- Mr.Gqelosha started his political life at very early age in life under the umbrella of the ANC.
- His participation in formal structures of the organization started in 1989
- He was elected as block leader in 1989 when first political leaders were released from prison
- He was elected as deputy chair of ANC Youth in 1991
- He was elected as a deputy secretary of the Evaton Central Branch
- During the same year he also served his community as a member of Community policing forum (CPF).

- In 1999 he was then elected as the deputy chair of the same branch.

Council work

- He was elected as Member of Mayoral Committee of Public Safety in 2003
- Member of Mayoral Committee of Waste Department in 2004.
- When Emfuleni Local Municipality established Municipal public accounts (MPAC) committee in 2008, he was elected as the first chairperson of that committee.
- In 2006 his organization deployed him as a Ward Councillor of the then Ward 29 in Evaton which become the first Ward to win the Botho ke Botle environmental competition.

ANC ACTIVIST CAUCUS TO DEVELOPMENTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The ANC in Gauteng through its structure in government which is the Caucus has changed the outlook of the Caucus as it realised the gap between government and its representatives with communities they represent. It has developed a concept of an Activist Caucus which addresses those identified shortcomings.

The ANC PEC report on review of Political Management of the provincial institutions of governance (1994-2004), as adopted in April 2004, and the call by the ANC Secretary General at the inaugural Chief Whip's Forum on 2 June 2009 gave birth to this concept of the Activist Caucus. According to the ANC constitution, the Caucus is constituted by all councillors deployed to a particular municipality. They abide by its principles, rules and resolutions. According to the 50th conference resolutions, this caucus should:

- Be consulted on all decisions that concerns it
- All those deployed in government including the Mayor, MAYCO and the Speakers are accountable to this Caucus and should participate in all its structures including study groups to constructively participate in developing policies in line with the ANC

The 52nd conference in its resolutions continues to enhance the 50th conference resolutions by indicating that the Caucus plays an important role in coordinating legislative approach to the ANC policies and the oversight in monitoring and implementing the ANC policies.

The Gauteng province in its Governance Review Report of 2004 indicates that:

- It is a collective custodian of the ANC policies in governance on behalf of ANC constitutional structures
- It is responsible for ensuring cohesion and discipline amongst ANC cadres in council
- Its decisions are binding on all cadres and they can only be voted by the upper ANC structure

The Character of this Activist Caucus takes this form:

- Being the branch of the ANC in council:
- It is responsible for providing leadership to the council and its executive arm i.e. Mayoral Committee
- It ensures that it is a true representative of the people
- It takes activities of engaging communities seriously and informs them on programs of

the government, identifies its challenges and communicate them to the council

- It remains accountable to the ANC and translates ANC policies into government programs
- Activist Caucus legislative work through ensuring that transformational by-laws are passed, building its capacity and that of its members on research
- Ensures Party unity by collectively mobilizing the communities behind ANC programs and encourages its members to be active members in good standing in branches and provides administrative support to the ANC
- One of the key attributes is ensuring that it is community centred
- Its members uphold the values of the ANC, are capacitated to engage on legislative issues and continuously get political education. It also supports and builds its women cadres

This should be the outlook of the Activist Caucus which goes hand in hand with the concept of developmental local government which is responsive to the needs of the people. Its electorates actively participate in the decision making processes.

ROLE AND PLACE OF THE YOUTH IN SOCIETY, THE ANC AND THE STRUGGLE

The youth does not occupy a special perch outside its social environment. It is very much part of society. It mirrors the ramifications of the society within which it lives; it shares class and group loyalties; it engages in struggles for the realisation and defence of concrete social ideals and interests. Just as in class societies we have divisions into the haves and have-nots, owners of small enterprises and small plots of land, intellectuals and so on - we do have similar social gradations among the youth: working youth, students, peasants, petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals, and exploiters.

The rung occupied by each section of the youth on the social ladder reflects their relation to the means of production; it could be a result of their social origins actual and adopted material and political status in the process of social interaction - or due to a combination of these and many other factors. Generally, the political outlook of each category of youth mirrors its social position; working youth or youth with a working class background identify with their class. Yet a political outlook contrary to objective interests could be acquired - for example in the case of intellectuals from a well-to-do background who abandon their class and adopt positions of the working people.

Thus the youth does not form a class on its own it is a heterogeneous group within society, reflecting more or less the material and spiritual divisions in that society. However, within this milieu, it is identifiable as youth not merely for its age group and numerical predominance, but also for certain social characteristics which are peculiar to it. What are these qualities?

1. The young and rising generation constitutes a representative of the future in the broadest sense; the future of any society depends on the practical and spiritual moulding of the youth. Classes and strata act not only for their own good but also for the good of their rising generation. The youth grows and is moulded within a specific social environment - be it in the comfort and sleek surroundings of the capitalist home, school and boardrooms, the squalid conditions of the working class ghetto, the backward and wretched environment

of the rural poor, or the confines of a petty-bourgeois upbringing.

2. The stage of youth is one of assimilating knowledge of all kinds. Avidly searching for a rational understanding of the surrounding world, the youth therefore displays curiosity, rebelliousness, impassioned and uncontrolled enthusiasms; it quickly forms judgements as it abandons others. Such a stage is crucial in the moulding of stable social being; thus all classes and strata wage relentless battles for the hearts and minds of the youth.

3. The youth is as enthusiastic in its search for knowledge as it is militant in the fight for the realisation of the ideals it holds dear. Having evolved an understanding of the 'right and the wrong', it displays great zeal and verve in fighting for what it conceives as just. Within the different class formations it acts as a powerful driving force, a dynamo of the class, national and international battles. It is to be found in the front trenches of practical and theoretical struggles displaying both initiative and self-sacrifice.

4. Due to their inexperience and illusions bred of their psychological make-up, young people can be easily swayed into positions that are counter to their interests. Thus a young worker could seek false comfort by abstaining from class battles or even by joining the exploiter's state machinery. Not seldom, young people are enticed en masse to adopt social and cultural value systems alien to their interests.

All societies in general and classes in particular, pay special attention to the youth. For any people or class to shirk this responsibility is to do great harm to itself. This applies particularly to peoples struggling to break the shackles of oppression and exploitation. No revolution can be victorious without the effective education, organisation and mobilisation of the youth into political action. It is none other than the youth (especially the working youth) who form the core of the 'political' and 'military' armies of the revolution. Their youthful energy enables them to perform great feats in the theatre of battle; their vigour enables them to be the most active transmitters of ideas and skills; their zeal spreads into

their surroundings like wild-fire.

The youth acts as such not as a separate contingent vis-a-vis the motive force of the revolution, but as an integral part thereof. The struggles of the youth would not count for much if they were not linked to those of the working people. At the same time, the youth lends the revolutionary struggles this youthful vigour only if and when it enjoys the guidance and experienced tutelage of the older generation. This calls for a wise approach in dealing with the youth; a balanced and timeous combination of severity and patience, seriousness and good humour.

The fact that the youth has to act as an integral part of the revolutionary classes and strata does not preclude its organisation and action as youth per se. In fact, its dynamising role is greatly facilitated by its organisation and mobilisation around issues that affect it as youth. It is through such organisations that the revolutionary forces are able to impart skills and experience in a manner fitting the peculiar station of the youth, and to galvanise it into a broad movement attracting all potential participants.

Indeed, this also places great challenges on any revolutionary movement. It has to adopt a scientific system of educating its youth members - to develop in them the ability to combine knowledge and practice, verve and cool-headedness, innovation and experience. The young members have to be taught not only to be good revolutionaries but to understand the people and relate to them in a patient and respectful manner while at the same time raising the political consciousness of the masses. The youth should be made to feel that they are an organic part of the revolutionary movement, to see themselves developing in a purposeful manner, to be trained in all skills taking into account the reality that young people are the future leaders of any movement or society. In brief, young people can play a meaningful role in a revolutionary movement only if there is a systematic cadre policy to ensure their development.

These are some of the universal manifestations of the place and role of youth in society. These have been

and continue to be borne out by the practical experience of struggles all over the world; by the heroic youth who fought for the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and in its defence and construction of socialism, in the anti-fascist and anti-colonial struggles in Europe, Africa, Latin America and Asia, in the popular struggles of the Angolan and Mozambican peoples, in Cuba and Nicaragua, in Namibia, Egypt and Palestine as we continue doing currently. What are our concrete tasks in this regard?

For us to effectively harness the potential of our youth, it is necessary to recognise that the youth will not automatically come to the side of the revolutionary forces. For them to do so there has to be persistent, painstaking daily work by our movement. To mould and socialise the younger generation, that is, the creation of their personality and introducing it into social practice is a two-way process - on the one hand young people assimilate prior social experience, and on the other young people gradually apply in a creative way and further the experience they have acquired. Thus the youth are the object of social influence, and the subject of historical process. They assimilate the experience of previous generations, not as passive receivers; they creatively modify it, enrich and extend the legacy they have inherited in accordance with the requirements of their time, and the specific features of a given social moment.

It is with this understanding that we have to approach the mobilisation of our youth into the struggle. To effectively do so it is necessary to re-emphasise the impact that the current social, political and economic conditions have on their participation. We shall therefore examine the role and potential of the mainstream of the different categories of the youth.

The Working Youth

The working youth forms the most consistent and reliable section of the revolutionary movement 'and when they join the struggle of the working class, they fight for their own cause, and grow and become stronger in the struggle'. The links they have with the

most advanced and revolutionary class, their common class interests and objectives with the proletariat as a whole, accords the working youth a leading position in the revolutionary youth movement.

In the process of building the Youth Congresses and youth movement inside the country, we have to take cognisance of this fact. We have to consciously guide the process to result in them becoming the backbone of the emerging youth movement.

Given the militant struggles of the whole working class in which the youth become steeled revolutionaries, their participation in the youth movement will inject into it this acquired tradition. This will give full political expression to their youthful zeal and create avenues for them to creatively contribute to the struggles, demanding the participation of the youth as youth. The colonial exploitative system of apartheid unleashes its vicious character particularly in relation to the working youth. They have to bear a significant share of the burden of the crisis shifted onto the working people by the capitalist system. They will therefore easily appreciate the necessity for organising and mobilising the unemployed youth into organised political activity.

In this context also falls the responsibility of mobilising the rural working youth - those who are on contract to the cities and those working on agricultural farms. The former, though unstable due to constant mobility, ultimately bring with them the experience of working class organisation and struggles into the rural areas. Their mobilisation, particularly bearing in mind their long-term potential as organisers among the rural youth, is of fundamental importance.

We always need to examine the revolutionary potential of the working youth on the basis of a comprehensive and profound study of their socio-economic, legal and political status. Consideration should be given to the fact that their involvement in large-scale capitalist production is a historically proven phenomenon. It brings them face to face with their

oppressors and this teaches them excellent lessons in class education.

Conclusion

The youth in our country, like young people everywhere in capitalist countries, are searching for genuine ideals and values which they can live by, and for revolutionary ways to win them. Thus the Freedom Charter has become deeply rooted in the hearts of our youth as a beacon which meets their genuine aspirations. Their involvement in mass democratic political actions and quest for revolutionary theory and grasp for the primacy of organisation, are features characteristic of the process of involving our youth in struggle. These are due to the objective conditions under which they mobilise, organise and fight.

The subjective factor is equally significant: the correct ideological and political orientation of the youth, the ability of the movement (and in particular the youth section) to impart to the protests by the youth a conscious and organised nature. Our ability to educate ourselves in a genuine revolutionary spirit is a key factor. The future of any movement or nation is dependent also on the integration of the youth in the political and other social activities. The grooming of those who have to ensure that the genuine aspirations of the people are fully realised demands a conscious effort on the part of the revolutionary movement. The inexperience of the young provides the opportunity to a systematic process of political upbringing. This involves bold decisions in giving heavy responsibilities to the youth. We correctly say the future is in our hands.

In the words of Comrade President O.R. Tambo: 'A country, a movement, a people, that does not value its youth, does not deserve its future'. Indeed the movement needs to deepen its value to the youth and harness its potential.

Sipho Mokake

ANC WHIPPERY

The ANC Whippery consists of all the ANC Caucus Sub-committees (Study Group) Chairpersons. The whippery functions as the Caucus Management Committee and is headed by the Chief Whip of the ruling party. Caucus Sub-committees Chairpersons are the ANC political heads deployed in tandem with the entire departments that you find in the council. The Whippery members, who are Chairpersons of Caucus Sub-committees also, have a task of managing and enforcing discipline in every meeting of the Caucus Subcommittees and Caucus as part of the Chief Whip's management team. It is from this level that the ANC Sub-committees report on their work to the Chief Whip.

The core function of these subcommittees is the political work on council programme before the Council Section 80 Committees sit. This is to provide political oversight in respect of matters coming before a given committee and also to formulate the ANC policy for the relevant focus area. This process ensures that ANC policies find practical expression in the municipality ultimately the community. The Whippery Lekgotla was held on the 22-23rd September 2011 at Tropicana River Lodge, the primary objective of this Lekgotla was to assess the ANC governance work from the time ANC representatives being a metropolitan municipality. Resolutions are divided into two, General resolutions (that cuts across all the departments and resolutions that are specific to study groups.

General Resolutions

- Adoption of the ANC Manifesto by the Council must be expedited
- Identification and profiling all the consultants in the municipality, for the attention of the Caucus especially at Public Safety (To also profile their worth in monetary terms)
- Entrenching both functional and revolutionary discipline
- Deployment of councillors to all Parliamentary Constituency Offices (PCO's)
- Deployment of ANC councillors to Wards that are led by the opposition parties
- Reverting to the ANC culture of owning up to collective decisions within the ambit of democratic centralism
- To put more emphasis on the political education for ANC councillors

- Unfunded projects not to appear in the IDP
- Study Groups to sit before any Section 80 meetings (Compulsory)

ON STUDY GROUPS

Water and Infrastructure

- Provision of more staff to the department Local Economic Development
- The department must be transformed to function effectively and optimally

Cooperate Services

- Pursue institutional transformation and acceleration of the implementation of the Emfuleni Local Municipality (ELM) turnaround strategy.

Waste

- Intervention on Indalo Yethu Project is urgently sought
- Building a cleaner ELM.

Finance

- Procurement processes to be enhanced in order to Local Economic Development
- Urgent correction of the billing system

Land Tribunal

- To strengthen the technical capacity of this committee to effectively deal with land related issues

Public Safety

- The concept of the Know-Your Neighbourhood Campaign to be studied, rectified where possible and implemented

Roads, Public Transport and Public Works

- PMU turnaround strategy to be improved, since it has adverse implications to service delivery and Finance department

ANC WHIPPERY



Chief, ED Tshabalala
ANC Chief Whip and Chairperson of the Caucus



Cllr SD Hlongwane
Sports, Recreation,
Arts & Culture & Libraries



Cllr RJ Letlhake
Public Transport,
Roads



Cllr KM Mahlase
Waste



Cllr BP Maseko
Public Safety



Cllr NP Matsei
Petitions



Cllr T Mochawe
Gender Youth &
Disability



Cllr D Malisa
Health & Social
Development



Cllr MM Nthebe
Infrastructure,
Electricity, Water &
Sanitation



Cllr AM Morolong
Corporate Services
& Administration



Cllr KW Mphuting
Finance



Cllr G Tibane
LED



Cllr IS Ngubane
Land & Tribunal



Cllr NJ Mooi
MPAC



Cllr P Ndindwa
Housing

