

## The History of the SACP 1912-1990

<b>Years</b>	<b>Important events in the party's history</b>	<b>Other important South Africa events</b>	<b>Important International events</b>
<b>1912</b>		<b>Launch of the ANC</b>	
<b>1914</b>			<b>First World War</b> A war between imperialists
<b>1915</b>	<b>The ISL</b> Launch of the International Socialist League		
<b>1917</b>			<b>The Bolshevik Revolution</b> The world's first socialist state is born
<b>1919</b>		<b>ICU Launched</b> In a few years, it sweeps through the country	<b>Communist International (CI) launched</b>
<b>1921</b>	<b>Launch of the CPSA</b> The first Marxist Leninist party in Africa is formed, emerging from revolutionary socialist active among white workers		
<b>1922</b>		<b>Rand Revolt</b> The most militant white workers' strike is anti-boss- and anti-black workers!	
<b>1924</b>	<b>Africanisation of the Party</b> Stalwarts such as JB Marks and Johannes Nkosi join the party		
<b>1926</b>		<b>ICU expels communists</b> The ICU's star begins to fade	
<b>1927</b>		<b>JT Gumede elected ANC President</b> A new progressive leadership emerges	
<b>1928</b>	<b>Emergence of African Leadership</b> 1600 of the CPSA's 1750 members are black		<b>CI 6th Congress</b> the task of the South african communist is to transform the ANC 'into a fighting nationalist revolutionary

			organisation'
<b>1929</b>	<b>Black Republic thesis</b> The CPSA develops a strategic line, with the assistance of the Communist International: 'The most direct line of advance to socialism runs through the mass struggle for majority rule'		
<b>Early 30s</b>	<b>Factionalism</b> The CI also has negative effects: Factionalism leads to the expulsion of veterans like SP Bunting		
<b>1935</b>		<b>All African Convection</b> Forerunner of today's broad front politics	<b>CI 7th congress</b> Dimitrov urges 'united fronts, not left-sectarianism, in the face of the fascist onslaught
<b>Late 30s</b>	<b>Non-sectarianism</b> A non-sectarian leadership emerges around Moses Kotane		
<b>1939</b>			<b>Second World War</b>
<b>1941-5</b>	<b>Stronger Structures</b> Strong CPSA branches are built in the townships. Communists also play leading roles in building the Congress movement		
<b>1941</b>		<b>CNETU Formed</b> Congress of Non-European Trade Unions launched as South Africa's manufacturing industry booms	<b>Soviet Union invaded</b> Hilter's forces slaughter 20-million Soviet citizens...but are finally crushed
<b>1945</b>			<b>Cold War</b> The anti-fascist war ends, but imperialism leads a renewed anti-communist propaganda war
<b>1946</b>		<b>Black miner's strike</b> 100 000 miners strike, led by JB Marks a long	

		standing Party member	
<b>1948</b>		<b>National Party elected whites-only parliament</b>	
<b>1949</b>		<b>ANC Programme of Action</b> The ANC moves towards a more militant, mass line	
<b>1950</b>	<b>CPSA Banned</b>		
<b>1950s</b>		<b>Years of ANC-led mass action</b> Defiance Campaign, Congress of the People, boycotts and national strikes	
<b>1953</b>	<b>SACP Launched</b> A new underground Party is launched		
<b>Late 50s</b>			<b>African decolonisation</b> African countries begin to win political independence
<b>1959</b>		<b>PAC split</b> On a right-wing, anti socialist platform, Sobukwe splits from the ANC	
<b>1960s</b>			<b>Southern African guerilla wars</b> Liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique, and then Namibia and Zimbabwe launch armed struggles
<b>1960</b>		<b>ANC banned</b>	
<b>1961</b>		<b>Armed Struggle</b> On December 16, Umkhonto we Sizwe is launched	
<b>1962</b>	<b>Road to Freedom</b> At an underground conference, the SACP adopts a new programme		
<b>Mid 60s</b>	<b>Repression</b> Hundreds of communists are jailed. Some, like Vuyisile Mini, are sent to the gallows		

1967		<b>Wankie and Sipolilo campaigns</b> With ZIPRA comrades, MK combatants fight Zimbabwe	
1969		<b>ANC Morogoro Conference</b>	
1970	<b>Augmented Central Committee</b> The SACP reviews 9 years of armed struggle and concludes: 'Armed struggle without mass mobilisation and organisation will lead nowhere'		These struggles result in .....
1971	<b>Internal reconstruction</b> The Party rebuilds its clandestine structures. Inkululeko appears - a voice from the underground		
1973		<b>Durban strikes</b> A new era of trade unionism begins	
Mid 70s			<b>Independence for Mozambique for Mozambique and Angola and.....</b>
1976/7		<b>Uprisings</b> The start of 15 years of semi insurrectionary struggles	
1980			<b>Independence for Zimbabwe</b>
1986	<b>65th Anniversary</b> Inspired by the growth of a powerful union movement, the SACP reasserts a more independent profile		<b>Perestroika/glasnost</b> Faced with an economic crisis, the Soviet Union begins a struggle to re-connect socialism with its democratic roots
1989	<b>7th Party Congress</b> A new Party programme is adopted		
1990	<b>Relaunch</b> The SACP is unbanned, and relaunched at a mass	<b>1989 COSATU Launched</b>	

	rally in Soweto		
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