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***Statute of the
Somali Revolutionary
Socialist Party***

THE SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

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SOMALI REVOLUTIONARY
SOCIALIST PARTY
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PARTY

INTRODUCTION

The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, is a Political Party whose aims and objectives are to lead the Somali people to prosperity and new socio-economic development based on equality, social justice and the total abolition of exploitation of man by man.

It is a Party whose entire membership is united by the common belief in and conviction on the principles of Scientific Socialism which makes correct analysis and provides solutions to class struggle, socialist revolution and the construction of a Socialist society. For fulfilling its historical duties that are connected with the various stages of development; it is essential to implement and consciously practise the Party rules which were unanimously approved by the Founding Congress of the Party. The success and the achievement of the Party will entirely depend upon the extent and the degree by which the Party rules and articles are respected, protected and implemented according to the spirit of the law.

The Party must be conscious of the needs and the aspirations of the masses, it should also organize and be closely connected with the Somali Working Class who have sustained and carried out the struggle through such a long period of time: this enabled us to reach this

new historical epoch that constitutes a turning point in our socio-economic and political life. A revolutionary theory can only materialize and develop when it's practically used in life and is efficiently applied through the principles of democratic-centralism which is the basic functional foundation of the Party. The essence of this principle involves consulting each other and reaching decisions collectively, and at the same time, inculcating the leading organs of the Party with the spirit of discipline, respect of the Party leadership and obedience for the majority rule. Party members are to be encouraged to practise and apply the party-rules in order to achieve the objectives mentioned above.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party is the vanguard of the Somali Working People. Party members consist of the most active, progressive and politically conscious members of the society who represent: workers, peasant farmers, progressive intellectuals, the armed forces and petty nationalist traders.

The Party relentlessly opposes imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and any other form of exploitation of man by man, and, on the other hand, it leads the Somali masses and struggles for the creation of a new society that is based on social justice and the establishment of the material base which is an objective necessity for building socialism. The co-operation and friendly relationship of the Party with the revolutionary move-

ments of the world and the socialist countries will play an important role in this direction.

The theory of Scientific Socialism is the guiding philosophy of the Party which properly enables us to understand the general laws for developing a socialist society and at the same time taking into account the specific historical experience of the Somali Democratic Republic. In view of this, it is highly essential for the Party to mobilise and educate the working masses with these principles in order to realize and fulfill the Programme of the Party; it is also equally important to prepare ideologically as well as professionally the cadres of the Party and those who are going to run the administrative machinery of the State; to provide the basic guidelines for the organization and the training programme that will effectively impart, to the Party members, the spirit of promoting their inter-relations which in turn, helps in strengthening the co-operation between the higher bodies and the local organizations of the Party. This policy can be enhanced if it strictly adhered to the idea of consultation and the unity of purpose in matters relating to policy and organization; the increase of the two-way flow of ideas and contacts between the masses and the Party in order to further their practical implementation. There is need for critical self-appraisal, preparation, selection, and proper distribution of the Party cadres. Constant supervision and control of the work has a determining effect on the success of these policies. Despite its similarities and the general laws which it shares with other progressive parties of the world; yet these rules takes into account

the peculiarities of the Somali culture, customs and the ethical behaviour of our society. These considerations give all Party members self-confidence and enable them to realize the aspirations that are based on the prevailing objective conditions, and equally encourages them to carry out this historical duty that is entrusted to them.

Article 1

With the effect from July 1, 1976, a Socialist Political Party is founded in the Somali Democratic Republic. It will henceforward, be responsible for the direction of the policy, of the country.

The name of Party is «THE SOMALI REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY». The emblem of the Party is a hoe and hammer which cross each other and are encircled by two banana leaves; and the star of the Somali National Flag is placed over them.

Article 2

PARTY MEMBERS: THEIR RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Every citizen of the Somali Democratic Republic can be a member of the party, provided that he or she is 18 years old and above; accepts and recognizes the party programme and rules; executes the decisions of the Party. Such a person should belong to the Party and can be a member of the Party, provided that he or she actively work in one of the party cells and regularly pay his/her membership dues.

EXPLANATION

When we consider the conditions and the terms expected from every member, Article 2 shows that, a party member above any other thing should recognise, accept and implement the party programme and rules. What is the significance of this fact? Its significance is that from the very moment the party is founded; every member must join the party on his own free will and accept the programme and the rules of the party. This is the only way in which a party whose members share views and convictions can be created. This can truly be the people's vanguard party. The history of the political parties of many countries reveal that if it so happens that some people who infiltrate into the party, seem to accept, the programme and the rules of the party, but have different views in many other matters, they will inevitably cause among the rank and life of the party members, disorder and confusion which will result in serious consequences on the smooth functioning of the party. If we consider the words of the article which says «....work in one of the party cells», we see that these words have an important significance. The point, in essence, means that every party member should take a specific role in one of the party cells; it means that a member should depend on and follow the directives of the party cell and observe the discipline of the party, while at the same time, he/she takes special responsibility for the work of the cell, working in one of the party cells amounts to taking part in the activities of the whole party. Article 2, concludes by words concerning the regular payment of the party

member of the membership dues. What is the importance of this point. For carrying out its many important functions, the party naturally requires money for the construction and maintenance of buildings, training of cadres for the party and the like. From where such financial means could be obtained? A certain amount of it can be obtained by printing — publishing of books, journals and newspapers. The major source of the financial means of the party is, however, provided by the regular payment of the membership dues. Despite its importance for financial reasons, the regular payment of the membership dues is also significant for the strengthening of the relationship between the member and the party. Not only that, but the party member will also be inculcated with discipline and the spirit of strict collective behaviour.

Article 3

DUTIES OF PARTY MEMBERS

Every party member must:

1. Work honestly and selflessly for the betterment of the society so as to enable the Somali people to achieve progress and prosperity;
2. Know the political line of the party and at the same time work for its implementation;
3. Struggle to accomplish the goals of the Revolution and protect its achievements;
4. Study and practically apply to life the principles of Scientific Socialism;
5. Fight against tribalism, bad social practices and any other custom that constitutes an obstacle to the development of the society;
6. Observe the discipline, the ethical life of the party and preserve Party and State secrets;
7. Protect and respect party unity which is the basic condition which facilitates the strength and the capabilities of the party leadership.

EXPLANATION

The article concerning the duties and rights of a party member was not previously included in the rules of revolutionary parties, because it was obviously taken for granted. However, experience shows that they are, of necessity, to be explicitly written, and that is why the majority of the political parties have included them in their rules in recent years.

On writing the duties and rights of party members, one has to take into account the actual historical condition which affect the development of Somalia today, as they are clearly presented in the speeches of Jaalle Siyad and the resolutions of the Supreme Revolutionary Council. The priority task facing the Somali nation today is to raise the economy of the country and improve the living standards of the masses.

By their exemplary work the party members can draw the masses towards these objectives. In addition to this, the members of the party should propagate and explain the party's policy to the masses and therefore members should study and be conversant with the resolutions of the party and the principles of Scientific Socialism.

The purge of the administrative machinery that has been carried out recently reveals that the Somali Revolution, does not only have its supporters but it has also those who are against revolutionary change. The party member should, therefore, defend the Revolution against external and internal enemies.

Article 4

RIGHTS OF PARTY MEMBERS

A party member has the right to:

1. Elect and be elected to the committees and other position of the party;
2. Freely express his/her opinion, and submit proposals at party meetings, conferences, the general congress and sessions of the party before decisions are reached;
3. Criticise, within the Party and at any meeting of every level, every other member of the party;
4. Participate personally in the meeting and committee sessions of the party when matters connected with his/her behaviour and work are being discussed.

EXPLANATION

Having shown the duties expected from the party member before, it is equally necessary to express his/her rights in the party rules. If the leaders of the party live up to those ideals and exercise constructive self-criticism they can lay the foundation for creating the right climate for raising the party member's dynamism and the ability to work. This will enable the party to utilize, effectively, the strength and the knowledge of every one for the common good.

The clause relating to the personal participation of the party member, when matters connected with his work and behaviour are being discussed, makes it easier for it to reach sound decisions and at the same time enhance the reputation of the party.

Article 5

ADMISSION PROCEDURE OF THE PARTY

The system of admission to the party rests on voluntary and on individual basis. The person who wants to join the party has to submit his application to the party cell, (and if there in no party cell, to the District Party committee, village, etc.) together with the following documents:

1. An application written on a special form which can be obtained from the party cell or District Party Committee, village, etc.
2. Recommendation by two persons who are party members. The recommendations should testify that the person is qualified for the membership of the party.
3. The people who recommend a member are responsible for anything that may arise there from. Hence in the event that they provide false information to that effect, they will be held responsible with the possible consequences of being fined, or expelled from the party.

4. The person joining the party should be a candidate a period of 6 to 12 months before he is given full membership.

The question of admission to the party is to be discussed upon in the general meeting of the party cell. The resolution, to this effect, can be adopted, if it is passed by a two third majority of those present. However, it can come into force only when it is approved by the District Party Committee.

However taking into account the ability and the outstanding national services rendered by a person, he/she can be exempted from the above procedure of admission in recognition of his/her work. Such a case can be proposed by the regional committees and be approved by the Central Committee of the Party.

EXPLANATION

The significance of a new party member's admission lies in the fact that it passes through the cell which is the grass-root of the party. In fact, a person is well-known either at his place of work or residence, and because of this, party members who are his work-mates can give a detailed description about his/her virtues and thereby can reach a decision based on intimate knowledge and responsibility as to whether to accept or reject an applicant to the party. It seems necessary to show in the Admission form of the party, that the decision on each application must be taken separately.

The number of people seeking to join the party will increase with the growth and expansion of the party.

To exercise control over the selection of the people best suited to take party membership, there is a statement saying that membership can be effective only after it is approved by the party District Committee.

The new members of the party can be selected from among the candidates of the party who have gained experience and who also have completed the required probationary period. It is, of course, possible to accept a person into the party without following the normal procedures of admission as mentioned in Article (5).

The objective behind putting the candidate into probation, serves the purpose of acquainting the person with the programme and rules of the party and, at the same time, allows the party to study his particular characteristics and needs. The system in which a person can be party candidate is just of the same procedural method as admission into the party. The duration of the probationary period extends from 6 to 12 months.

However, the candidate can attend the meetings of the party without having voting rights. The experiences of many revolutionary parties of the world, show the need to have a system of screening and training the people who are to join the party. The probationary period stands for the screening and training system indicate above.

Article 6

PARTY DISCIPLINE

Strict party discipline is a necessary condition for the very life and the activities of the party. The resolutions of party committees must be adhered to and carried out with rapidity and precision.

The faults and omissions committed by party-members can be identified thus:

- a) Sabotage directed against unity and harmony in the normal work and activities of the party;
- b) Non-execution of the resolutions passed by the higher organs of the party.

These faults and omissions can result in the following actions. For party organizations:

Reproach: the nomination of a new provisional committee by higher organs and replacement of the whole organization with new appointed members.

Individual members:

If a member of the party commits a crime he/she will be subjected to:

1. Oral or written-warning
2. Party reproach
3. Temporary suspension of one's party responsibility and re-consideration for one's continuation of the posts he/she holds in the State.
4. Removal from the sensitive posts of the party.
5. Expulsion from the party.

EXPLANATION

The experience of revolutionary parties shows that a party cannot exist without having a conscious discipline because precise and exact observance of the party programme and rules are required. The fulfillment of the tasks, duties and resolutions of party committees must be the law for every party member.

The aims and objectives of those articles are to prevent the infiltration of unwanted elements into the party and also to serve as the basis for maintaining the integrity of party members and for ensuring co-ordination and strict discipline within the party.

Article 7

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE PARTY

The party is organized on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism, which mean:

1. Election of Party Committees, from the bottom to the top;
2. Strict Party discipline and the observance of the principle of majority rule;
3. Obligatory fulfillment of the decisions of higher party committees by the committees.

Article 8

The Party is organised on the basis of settlement and production; party organizations must be created at the places where the party members work or live and be linked within villages and districts.

Article 9

All the party organizations have the right to take decisions provided that they do not contradict the decisions of the higher party organs.

Article 10

The supreme ruling organs of the party are:

1. General meeting which is meant for local party cells at the industries, military camps, cooperatives, educational institutions etc.
2. Conference which is meant for regional, district and village party organisations.
3. Congress which is meant for the whole party members. It openly elects Secretaries, bureau or committee to direct the deliberation and activities of the Congress.

Article 11

THE SUPREME PARTY ORGANS CONGRESS CONGRESS

The most supreme organ of the party which expresses its will, outlines its goals and tasks, is the national Congress summoned by the Central Committee. The Congress takes place at least once every five years. The Central Committee has the prerogative to call an extraordinary

Congress if so required. The date of the Congress and its agenda are announced not less than one month before the starting date. A party Congress formulates the internal and external policies of the Party and the State. It has the right to make amendments of the Party Programme and Rules; approves the Report of the Central Committee, Central Inspection Commission and elects the Central Committee and the Central Inspection Commission.

The founding Congress empowers the central committee to amend the party constitution, if necessary, in the period before the forth coming Congress. Any amendments therefore should strictly reflect the essence of the party constitution..

Article 12

CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

Being the supreme body in between the party congresses:

- 1) The Central Committee outlines the general directions of government administrative policies, and the activities of other social organisations;
- 2) Represents the party's external relations;
- 3) Approves the creation of regional, district, and village party organizations and coordinates, organizes and directs their activities;
- 4) Lays the procedure for conducting the party congress, conference, meeting and election of the various committees of the party.
- 5) Responsible for the financial administration of the party, and report of party-members, etc;
- 6) Carries out the selection and placement of party Cadres;
- 7) Examines and watches to see that the people suspected or proved to be engaged in subversive activities are not allowed to hold any important positions within the party or the state. The suspicion may involve sabotage corruption, tribalism, opportunism etc.
- 8) Direct the matters related to orientation, broadcasting service and publishing of newspapers, magazines etc.

EXPLANATION

The article on the Central Committee deserves far-reaching considerations. It proceeds from the party rules that the Central Committee is a Supreme body of the political leadership, theoretical and ideological centre and possesses absolute power over the administration of the party. The experience of the revolutionary parties of the world shows that if a person fails to obey the resolutions of the higher ruling organs of the party, is just equivalent to refusing to be in the party; is tantamount to party destruction. This shows that the Central Committee can interfere with the activities of all local organizations. (This implies that the Central Committee may interfere with principal problems, but not petty questions). It is ready to safeguard the general interests of the party. At the same time, the strong links with committees and party organizations enables the Central Committee to foresee and analyse all the processes of life and take sound decisions accordingly.

The words «——— carries out the selection and placement of personnel» have to be explained. One can notice from there that these words contain the concept of the organizational work of the party in which the future destiny of the political line depends upon. How are personal matters partially treated? The most important function of the party in relation to the work of the personnel is the selection, placement and reorientation of the people contained in the Central Committee nomenclature. The nomenclature is the list of the most important posts

in which the candidates are examined, recommended and approved in advance by the concerning committee (The Central, Regional, District and Village Committees). The people whose names are included in the nomenclature of the Central Committee, can be dismissed or relieved from their posts only with the consent of the Central Committee. For example, the rules of the party read that, the secretaries, department heads, the secretaries of regional and district committees are approved by the Central Committee of the party. This means that nobody except the Central Committee is entitled to appoint or dismiss them from their posts.

The party must write in the nomenclature a relatively small number of workers who occupy key posts and play an important role in the affairs of the State and the Society. All the party committees, from the central to district committees, have their nomenclature. This does not mean that the same workers are reshuffled from one place to another. There should always be an infusion of new blood into the ranks of Party Cadres. It is, therefore, important to have the ability to select the most capable, experienced, trusted and qualified people who can take part in the direction of the affairs of the state and the party, and at the same time to dismiss those who failed to carry out their duties honestly and efficiently.

The words «——— the works of orientation and mass media ect.» are also very important. The rules show that it is necessary to make use of the mass-media in order to propagate among the Somali masses the principles

of 21 October Revolution and acquaint them with the pressing needs of the country.

Lastly, the Central Committee staff must have the most competent people who can perform their duties in a friendly comradely manner. The experiences we gained from other countries reveals that the Central Committee have to be elected from the most capable, qualified and experienced people from the members of the party; from government officials, armed forces, diplomats and religious men who represent the cross section of the society. The Central Committee would, therefore, be in a position to organize well the work and the activities of the people, to be closely in touch with the masses and effectively express the aspirations and the development needs of the society.

The number of the Central Committee depends upon the total number of the Party members.

Article 13

The sessions of the Central Committee are held on the proposal of the Political Bureau. The sessions of the Central Committee are held once in every three months.

The Central Committee, elects by simple majority vote:-

1. The General Secretary;
2. Political Bureau and the heads of Central Committee departments or bureaus;

3. Central Control Committee.

The session of the Central Committee can be held only if two thirds (2/3) majority of the members are present. The decision of the Central Committee can be adopted by simple majority vote, and in case the votes «for» and «against» for any decision are equal the voice of the chairman will be decisive.

Article 14

POLITICAL BUREAU

The Political Bureau:

- 1) Carries out the work of the party in the period between the sessions of the Central Committee. It consists of the General Secretary, members of the Political Bureau only with some of the Central Committee heads of departments, and certain other secretaries whose number is determined by the Central Committee on the proposal of the Political-Bureau.
- 2) Gives reports in the session of the Central Committee and accounts for the responsibilities which have been in trusted to it.

Article 15

GENERAL SECRETARY AND HEAD OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPARTMENTS BUREAUS

The Central Secretary of the Party Central Committee is the highest leading person of the Party, who is responsible for the observance of the fundamental princi-

ples, execution of the goals and resolutions of the Party. He co-ordinates and directs the day to day activities of the Political Bureau and sessions of the Central Committee. If the country faces a difficult situation, or there is a specific need to do so, the General-Secretary has the right to call an extraordinary session of the Central Committee.

Article 16

For the practical fulfilment of party directives and decisions by the state, and economic bodies, as well as local party organizations, The Central Committee must create different departments or bureaus according to the need.

The Central Committee departments may be headed by the Central Committee Heads of Departments.

Article 17

The Central Committee elects the Party Control Committee. This committee sees to it that all party members observe party discipline; makes the party members answerable for violations of Party programme and rules; examines complaints from local Party Committees. It also exercise, general control over the procedure of admission to the party. If necessary, however the Central Committee can reconsider the Party Control Committee decisions.

Article 18

CENTRAL INSPECTION COMMISSION OF THE PARTY

The Central Inspection Commission controls the rapidity and efficiency of the activities of the central bodies and inspects the treasury of the Central Committee.

Article 19

LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATION

The Local Party Organizations are subdivided as follows:-

1. Region
2. District
3. Village
4. Party Cells

EXPLANATION

The local party organizations are the most important branches of the party which cover the country as a whole. The establishment of local party organizations in accordance with the administrative set up and geographical divisions of the country, facilitates for the party the execution of its policies in an efficient, flexible and co-ordinated manner which is in line with the prevailing conditions.

The principal duties expected to be fulfilled by the local party organizations are fully described in the rules of the party.

Article 20

The Local Party Committees and organizations, in line with the programme and rules of the party, perform within the regions, districts, villages educational institutions, agricultural and industrial projects, co-operatives, public enterprises and military units, the following functions:

1. Work on political, organizational and ideological matters in order to carry out the decisions of the central bodies of the Party;
2. Mobilize and inculcate with revolutionary ideology, party members, other nonparty activists and in the masses as a whole for the realization of the tasks concerned with economic reconstruction, social and cultural development.
3. Transmit regular reports of their work to the higher party committees.

Article 21

THE SUPREME ORGANS OF REGIONAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

The supreme organ of a Regional Party organization is the Regional Party Conference and, in the period between regional Party Conferences, it is the Regional Party Committee.

The Regional Party Conference is organized and called by the Regional Party Committee at least once every two years. The Regional Party conference hears the reports of the Regional Committee, and Regional Inspection Commission, discusses various issues related to the party; issue of economic, cultural and social aspects of the region, and approves the Regional Party Committee, and Regional Inspection Commission. It also elects the delegation of the region to the party congress.

EXPLANATION

The Regional Party Committee approves the executive body of the Bureau and the Secretaries of the Committee. How many people are elected to the executive bureau of the Regional Party Committee and who can be elected? That Party Central Committee determines the number. Article 12 indicated that the secretaries and head of departments of the regional party committees are selected and nominated if necessary by the Central Committee or the Political Bureau. The aim and objectives of this point is to see the administrative machinery entrusted to people who had passed through many tests and thereby proved to be honest and efficient.

Article 22

LEADING ORGANS OF REGIONAL PARTY ORGANISATIONS

The Central Committee or the Political Bureau selects and proposes the members of the Executive Bureau,

secretaries and heads of departments, which are approved by the Regional Party Committee. The Central Committee or the Political Bureau of the Party have power to select and nominate the Secretaries, head of departments of the Region if the Situation calls for in order to preserve the interest of the country, and the principles of the Party.

The Central Committee or the Political Bureau have also the prerogative to remove responsibilities from members of the organs mentioned above if there is need to do so.

The Regional Party Committees elects the control Committees and also nominate the editors of party newspapers. A session of the Regional Party Committee is held once every three months.

The Regional Party Committees give directives to District and Village Party organisations and inspect their activities. They hear the reports of the District and Village Party Committees.

Article 23

LEADING ORGANS OF DISTRICT AND VILLAGE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

The supreme organ of district and village party organisations, is the district and village party conference.

The district and village party committees, organize and summon the district and village party conference once a year. The district and village party conference hears

the report of the district and village committees and the inspection commission; discusses and studies different matters related to economic and cultural activities and other party problems. It approves the district and village party committees, inspection commissions and the delegates to the Regional Party Conference.

Article 24

The district and village party committee approves the bureau, the secretaries and the heads of department while have been selected and proposed by the Central Committee or the Political Bureau, similar to article 22 the Central Committee or the Political Bureau have the right to select and nominate the Bureau, the Secretaries and head of department if the situation calls for in order to preserve the interest of the country and Party principles. The Central Committee or the Political Bureau have also the prerogative to remove responsibilities from the members of the organs mentioned above of there is a need to do so.

The district Party Committees elect the control Committees and also nominate the editors of Party newspapers. All these have to be approved by the party Central Committee. But the heads of departments at the district level need to be approved by the Regional Party Committee.

The district or village Party Committees organize and approve the party cells in cooperatives, factories,

schools, government offices etc. They direct their activities, hear their reports on matters related to party admission.

The heads of branches are approved by the regional central committee of the party. The district and village party committee organizes and approves the party cells in co-operatives, industrial establishments, schools, government offices etc. and directs their work, regularly hears their reports and instructs them on matters related with selection of new party members. The session of the district and village party committee is held, at least, once two months.

Article 25

The Party cells formed within the places where the party members work such as: co-operatives, farms, industrial establishments, schools, higher educational institutions, state offices and military camps. The number of Party cell members must not be less than three persons.

The supreme organ of the party cell, is the party cell meeting which is held at least once every month. For the proper execution and efficient running of the work, the Party Cell elects, from its members, a secretary and his assistant for a period of one year. If the number of the party cell members are more than 50 persons, they elect a committee. The work and activities of the party cell is guided by the programme and the decisions of the higher organs of the party. It directly works among the workers and the masses in order to organize and channel their energies for constructive purposes so that the Somali people can reach progress and prosperity.

EXPLANATION

As it is clearly shown in this article, a cell is the fundamental basis of the party. In this connection, a question may arise: can this idea be implemented in Somalia where there are no big industries and modern agricultural farms? It is important to take into consideration the prevailing realities in the country and the lessons we can learn from the experiences of revolutionary changes in other countries.

There is a fact of our recent history which reveals to us that the national orientation centres which successfully function both in districts, villages, quarters and at productive places, have gained substantial achievements in respect to the increase of production and the propagation of political and ideological thoughts within these places and enterprises.

History proves to us that the productive places have always been the most important sources of strength and reliable support for the party.

The political leadership of the country tries consistently to raise the political consciousness of the masses. This could be achieved by maintaining the ethical principles and the discipline of the Somali masses, as well as through the works accomplished within party cells.

Article 26 PARTY CELLS

The functions of the Party Cell are the following:

1. Propose the admission of new members to the party.
2. Organize how to teach principles of Scientific Socialism to those members.
3. Insure that the party members take the lead in production and in political orientation within co-operatives, factories, organizations etc.
4. Help the district and village party committees to carry out their duties and regularly submit reports to them. The Party Cell must struggle to ensure that party members become an example to be followed in the execution of Party rules and observations of the ethical values of the Somali working people on which the following principles are dependent upon:
 - a) Loyalty to the principles of the revolution;
 - b) Political consciousness;
 - c) Strict discipline;
 - d) Comradeship and mutual assistance of the members;
 - e) Protection of the interests of the society.

Article 27

THE PARTY AND WORKERS ORGANIZATION

The workers organizations are the foundation for the fulfillment of the functions concerning the interests of the working masses; further more they participate in

the application of party decisions and policies. They struggle on how to expand and establish their legal position, selects the most political conscious among the workers who will be future backbone of the worker's party organizations. They raise the education of the members of worker's party organization.

The party does not directly interfere with the activities of the worker's organization. However it gives overall policy guide lines in respect to their educational policies, and the harmonization of their activities and control.

They party Cells also try to direct and co-operate with the activities of workers committees organizations with the help of party members. The party cells can either be a member of the worker's committee or directly co-operate with the regional, district or village party committees. The Party cells in co-operation with the worker's committee must:

1. Practically fulfill the economic, social and cultural development programme of our socialist society.
2. Develop the political awareness, discipline and the duty consciousness of the workers;
3. Strive for the interest of the workers and the State. while at the same time fighting against reactionaries, corruption and all sorts of anti-social activities.

Article 28

THE PARTY AND THE ARMED FORCES

The Armed Forces of the Somali Democratic Republic are the vanguard and also a part and parcel of the Somali masses.

The party organizations formed within the Armed Forces:

1. Prepare the conditions for implementing the party's policies within the Armed Forces; unite and harmonize their political activities with the view of imparting with service men, a sense of nationalism, revolutionary spirits and the principles of Scientific Socialism. This will enhance the readiness of the Armed Forces to protect the country from external aggression and internal enemies, to preserve the national unity and the sovereignty of the State.
2. Organize and mobilize the armed forces to fulfill their duty of combat readiness, political awareness, and at same time take an active role in national reconstruction efforts.

EXPLANATION

Considering the important role in which the army plays in national development it is worth-while to explain in detail the general guiding principles of the work of the party within the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces have specific characteristics which comprise of:

1. The party organizations in the army ,similar to other party organizations, are formed on the basis of the principles of democratic-centralism. However, their political activities are guided by political bodies which are not elected like the other committees in the regions and districts. The Ministry of Defence and the Central Committee nominate the party political organ in the army.
2. In contrast to civil party organizations, those in the army are not formed on the basis of production and geographical locations. In fact, the army party organizations are formed in accordance with the structure of army organization.

The regional party organization embraces all the party cells located within that given region, where as the party organizations of the military units, wherever they may be located, are united under the political branch of that sector.

3. The party members of the army have the right to criticise any party member during their meeting, but this does not necessarily mean that they are entitled to question the directives and the commands of their superior officers. This indicates that the armed forces practise the art of strong centralism.
4. To carry out their party duties, the military party organisation elect, at their plenary meetings the Secretary and Bureau for the direction of the party affairs in a certain period.

5. All the political bodies are set up from the party committees, their functions in the army are similar to those of the party control committee and, therefore, consider decisions of the local party cells in respect to the selection of party members.

Article 29

The party organizations within the army are formed in line with the structure of the armed forces. The work of the party within the Armed Forces is directed and determined by the Party Central Committee through the political department of the army affairs which functions as a «branch» of the Party Central Committee.

Article 30

Being a constituent part of the party, the Army Party organizations cooperate with the local civil party organizations. They submit reports of their political activities to the Committees of the Party; assist the local party organizations: in reconstructing the national economy and promoting our social and cultural heritage.

Article 31

THE PARTY AND THE SOMALI YOUTH ORGANIZATION

The somali youth organization is the highest social organization of young men and women representing the

most political conscious elements from the army, intelligentsia, students, workers, peasants as well as the vanguard-victors (Guulwadayaalsha).

COMMENTARY 31

The question concerning the relationship between the Revolutionary Party and the youth has a great importance for the future destiny of the Revolution, and the progress of the country as a whole.

In fact, it is a matter which greatly affects both the strength of ideas and the level of activities of the party. It has an influence on the younger generation who hold the future responsibility of establishing socialism. That is why it is essential for socialist parties to give special attention to the political organization of the youth who represent the future pillars of the party.

Article 32

The Youth Organization act under the guidance of the party. They are also the party's active supporter and reserve army. The organization bring up the youth with a sense of devotion and self-sacrifice to the party as well as to the Revolution in order to have revolutionary vigilance for protecting and defending the motherland.

The youth Organization organize and mobilize the youth for the active participation in the establishment of socialism. To teach and propagate the principles of

Scientific Socialism and to raise the technical skill of its members. Every member of the youth organization is obliged to raise his knowledge and skill, and to help others to do so .

Article 33

The youth Organization Committee have the right to take due steps executing the directives, duties and their responsibilities towards the party, particularly where there is no party cells and organizations.

Article 34

The regional, district and village youth committee organizations have the right to give sound recommendations to their members when joining the Party. The Committee recommendations is tantamount to that of a party member. The regional, village cell and cell committees of the party co-operate in their political organizational and orientational works among the youth with respective organization of the youth, the party committees at the same time assist them in the execution of their tasks.

Article 35

Women's organization is the foundation for the fulfillment of the works related to the interests of the women, and propagation of the party objectives. It carries out the following matter :

- 1. Strive to expand and establish their legal framework**

in order to develop to an organizational level which operates under the guidance of the Party.

2. Organize and unite the women that are politically conscious, therefore, can be the future backbone of women's organizations.
3. Increase their efforts in implementing the socio-economic programme of the country.
4. Play an important role in the political education.
of women, the household and bringing up their children with revolutionary ideals.
5. Consistently fight against reactionary forces, corruption and decadent activities.
6. Work hard to defend the women's cause, and encourage them to embrace the spirit of nationalism and the principles of socialism.
7. Women's organization has a direct and permanent connection with those of the regions, districts and villages and also co-operate with the other international women's organizations.

Article 36

FINANCIAL SOURCES OF THE PARTY

The financial means of the party and its organizations are provided by the incomes obtained from publishing books, newspaper and journal etc. as well as the membership dues received from the party members.

The monthly membership dues of the party members are prescribed according to their income brackets:

Monthly Salaries	Percentage Deductions
100/= upto 1000 Shillings	1%
1001/= upto 1500 Shillings	1.5%
1501/= upto 2000 Shillings	2%
2001/= and above	3%

The people who have no specific sources of income, such as student etc, have to pay a monthly membership fees of 2 shillings.

Every party member will pay at the first an admission fee of 10 shillings.

N. B. For clarity purposes, income is meant the take-home income which is clear from taxes, and all other deductions.