

NEC DOCUMENTS - 21-23 OCTODPER 1991

REGIONAL REPORTS

N-\ ~ TCT H 7H

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

National Executive Committee Meeting

21 - 23 October 1991.

INDEX B.

Regional Reports

Wik os DOCUMENT PAGE

1 PWV 2 =

2. NL.= OFS. 32 = 19

3. 5. OFs 20 = 23

4. N. Cape 24 =â\200\22427

5. E. Cape 28 - 34

6. Border 35 = 37

7. N. Natal 38 - 40

Chip LT

## REGIONAL REPORTS

PWYV

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE PWV REGION FOR THE  
YEAR 1990-1991

By September last year the ANC in the this Region had set up its basic structures since the ANC's legislation six months earlier. This report will review the period of what was in effect the first year of the reconstituted ANC in the PWV Region and in South Africa as a whole. It will attempt to portray what has been achieved in this period, sometimes against great odds, and also to pinpoint critical weaknesses which will have to be addressed in the coming year if we are to strengthen our organisation but first let me give a background to the violence has overshadowed and, undermined our regime so dramatically in this past year.

#### Violence

Without any doubt, the violence which so mysteriously flared in our region in July last year, and which in three months had already left 900 dead has dominated our region. The figures below give some idea of the massive scale of the tragedy.

Vigilantes Security Forces TOTAL (inc  
Hit Squads  
Dead Injured Dead Injured Dead Injured  
July 37 64 4 317 47 431  
90  
Aug 564 1597 3 3 570 1618  
Sept 287 330 13 141 300 472  
Oct 57 31 1 27 32 86  
Nov 99 59 22 126 145 202  
Dec 200 396 1 3 203 407  
Jan 91 0 2 1 1 56 83  
Feb 9 28 1 3 13 63  
March 180 427 19 49 206 485  
April 120 278 - S 130 293  
May 216 99 12 33 212 171  
June 27 23 1 2 39 44

It assumed all manner of horrendous forms: attacks by Inkatha before and after peace rallies, attacks on residents by gangs of hostel dwellers, assassinations of individual  
s  
often ex-MK combatants, massacres on trains, taxis and buses, â\200\230moonlightâ\200  
\231 murder  
raids, death squads, kidnappings, torture and murder, night-vigil massacres, and attack  
s  
on beerhalls .... Claims of security force complicity were rife - certainly no decisive action was taken to bring this national tragedy to an end.

For a long time the ANC battled to put across its point of view that the violence was orchestrated, a typical case of counter-insurgency warfare designed to undermine the ANC and other democratic forces and promote Inkatha, an essentially regional political force, as major national political force. By contrast the popular media conveniently dubbed the violence as black on black violence, thus perpetrating the myth that the escalation of violence reflected the increased political rivalry between ANC and Inkatha.

On a regional level the effects of the violence were profound. Fortunately, by the time the violence had reached a pitch last year in August/September, most of the preparatory work for launching the branches had already been completed. Had the violence occurred earlier we would have been in serious trouble.

Nevertheless the violence did have a serious effect. The bulk of our organisational work was directed towards containing the violence, at a time when we were severely short of resources (only three organisers and one motor car). We were unable to provide our fledgling branches with the attention they required and those branches unaffected by the violence were even more neglected. In the wake of the suspension of armed struggle and the security forcesâ\200\231 reluctance to act decisively to end the

violence desperate township dwellers turned to the ANC for protection and were angered by the ANC's inability to defend them. A crisis of confidence began to develop in the ANC.

Most lacking in our region was a coherent strategy towards the violence, a fact which in retrospect is understandable to a point. Sheer lack of experience of this kind of violence and its scale caught us off-guard. Moreover our own structures were still weak and undeveloped and not only were we up against an unsympathetic and sometimes even hostile press but we were also facing a sophisticated and well-resourced war of destabilization. Our region and our branches tried various initiatives ranging from peace-talks with hostel dwellers and Inkatha officials on local and regional levels, crisis interventions to defuse high conflict situations, harranguing and caroling the police to intervene, collecting information, taking statements, holding press conferences, involving our national leadership, giving talks to put across our point of view. In April this year, the NEC gave our region a special grant to set up a violence monitoring unit.

Finally in May this year our National Executive was forced in effect to suspend talks until certain demands concerning the violence were met. De Klerk hastily assembled what turned out to be a largely farcical peace conference which the ANC refused to attend. Thereafter through the intervention of various church and business groups another peace conference was planned.

A major turning point occurred in the meanwhile when the Weekly Mail published evidence of secret state funding to Inkatha with the express purpose of undermining

the ANC/Cosatu. This and further revelations, which are still continuing had a major impact on public perceptions of the violence and dealt a severe blow to De Klerk's credibility. Most importantly it persuaded a large number of people that the State had not desisted in its dirty tricks that there were sinister forces involved in the violence and that the ANC argument for an interim government was a logical and persuasive demand. Buthelezi's credibility and standing was significantly diminished in the public eye.

These events auger well for the future, even though there is no doubt that the violence will continue. The more favourable climate of understanding as to the causes and perpetrators of the violence and the recently signed peace accord give us some of the tools to deal with the violence.

Moreover, the experience that has developed over the past year means we now have people well-seasoned in dealing with the violence and who are now capable of evolving a more comprehensive approach to violence. The provisions of the Peace Accord, the lessons of initiatives such as the Mshenguville Crisis Committee, the Thokoza Peace Initiative and others must be assimilated so that we can begin to cage the lion in his own den. Inasmuch as the ANC has lost sympathy because of the violence it now must start to take the lead and provide leadership and direction to our people. In particular, energetic attention must be given to building sound self-protection units and information-gathering networks. We must develop a media strategy directed towards mercilessly exposing the trickeries of the Nationalist Party. Perhaps in these ways, we can turn the tables, instead of the violence becoming a means to undermine us, we can use organisation to end the violence as a means of strengthening our organisation.

Repression in Boputhatswana continues to run high. Our branches are continually harassed by the Bop police, members are detained, meetings frequently banned. A lot of ANC activity has been forced underground. This region together with other regions who have branches in Bophuthatswana have met several times to address these problems. However, it must be said that the problems experienced by Bop comrades have not received the attention they have deserved. For a further report see Appendix ... attached at the end of this report.

#### Growth of the ANC in the PWV Region

##### A. Branches

With violence (and negotiations) as the backdrop how did our organisation grow in the past year.

##### Membership and recruitment

On 29 September 1990 our membership stood at 34,381 people in 59 branches.

By 27 September 1991 our membership had gone to a total of 85,444 within 91 branches. The growth in individual branches is reflected in the graphs below. Katlehong and Tembisa are the two largest branches standing at 8,100 and 5,880 respectively. Forty-nine branches have less than 600 members and 26 have more than 1,000 members. Three branches have been unable to supply the Regional Office with membership forms.

These statistics are based on the total number of membership forms supplied to the Regional office. However, there are branches who still have membership forms in their branches either because recruiters cannot be found and/or subscription money has gone missing. Present branch executives that are affected claim that the problem arose because previous interim branch executives did not do sufficient work to recover forms and money from recruiters. The Regional Office has kept strict records of all cards issued to branches and is in the process of setting up a computerised membership list under Giles Mulholland whereby the membership and financial records of each branch will be thoroughly scrutinized. It must be added however, that not all branches have poor membership records. The Regional Office nevertheless is busy recalling all unused membership cards and is restricting the number of cards to be given this year to setting up sound membership and financial systems in our

branches and training people to run them. Part of the problem in poor membership records of all regions has been that head office has been very slow in setting up a national computer data base even though this region has been calling for it since May last year. An attempt was made this year in August by Head Office to computerise membership nationally but only one third of our regions' membership was computerized. It is for this reason that our region is now setting up its own computerized data base. Head office will be convening a two-day workshop shortly under the auspices of the National Organisation Department to examine and overhaul the whole membership system, so we are hopeful that matters will improve.

At future AGMs of branches it will be mandatory that the secretaries and treasurers of all branches submit a membership and financial audit for submission to members and the Regional Executive.

#### Recruitment

If one compares this region's growth with other regions as it stood at National Conference in July, it is clear that given the density of population in the PWV Region our membership figures are now comparatively low. Our region did launch a membership drive in November last year but this did not significantly affect growth. Whilst branch executives are expected to have someone carrying the portfolio of organiser. apart from about 25% of the branches, there does not appear to be planned recruitment strategy in most of our branches. Whilst



violence has certainly affected our capacity to recruit in some areas, it alone cannot be held accountable for the low pace of recruitment. Other contributory factors are the gradual disintegration of some branch executives over the course of the year, demoralisation and over-burdened office-bearers.

This period of transition and the failure to engage the masses in effective campaigns has been a trying and confusing political era in our politics and this is reflected in the confusion and poor morale that one sometimes finds at branch level. It is encouraging to note, however, that in the election for new branch executives a sense of purposeness and a sober realization of our problems is beginning to emerge. It is essential that we harness the new energy that is presently being unleashed.

Nonetheless, the fact that despite all the problems, membership has continued to grow steadily and that there is no evidence that we have reached the limits of our recruitment capacity, bodes well for the future.

â\200\230Colouredâ\200\231/Indian recruitment

In line with July Conference resolution, a special task force convened by an organiser Hasson Ebrahim was set up to address recruitment in â\200\230Colouredâ\200\231 and Indian areas. His report is attached as Appendix .... Although exploratory talks were held in our regions as regards reaching out to whites no special structure has yet been set up. This must become a priority in the next year.

Strength of branches

Whilst it is apparent that a few branches have reached a point of collapse in our region. Most branches have continued with activities throughout the year in one way or another. However, most branches here experienced the following problems to a greater or lesser degree for a more detailed outline of branch activities see attached organisersâ\200\231 reports).

1. Executive members who cannot devote sufficient time to branch activities because of work overloads and wearing too many hats.
2. After poor attendance at general meetings (we need however to set realistic quorums - July Conference recommended 25%).
- 3 Inadequate communication and contact between members and branch executive.
4. Inadequate contact between BEC members and between BEC and REC.

6

5. An overload of work requirements from Regional Office - the need to set up endless sub-committees and policy review bodies.

6. Insufficient documentation.
7. Poor resources - most often no office and very little money.
8. Poor administrative systems: often poor membership and financial

records, poor or no minutes, no maintenance of attendance registers; virtually no circulation of documentation from regional office.

9. Insufficient involvement, consultation and briefing on national political issues.

10. Lack of clarity on what branches ought to be doing.

11. Absence of programme of action for the year and/or a year-planner.

12. Insufficient reaching out to the community and taking on community issues.

One of the difficulties of evaluating the strength of our branches is that we have not yet developed criteria for assessing what we mean by a "good" or by a "weak" branch. We must also be realistic - for example, it is no help whatsoever to say that a branch is weak because the majority of its members do not attend general meetings. Not all ANC members are activists who wish to spend most of their free time in politics; many of them are sympathizers who will attend meetings when they have the time or are drawn by the topics to be discussed.

Tentatively I would like to propose that these are some of the ways in which we can start evaluating our branches.

J. Attendance at meetings - what is an acceptable and realistic quorum for general and executive meetings (July Conference recommended 25% for executive meetings).

2. Membership growth - perhaps branches should establish their own targets at the beginning of each new term of office. This needs also to be measured against the population size of each constituency.

3 Whether the branch has an induction programme for new members to explain what the ANC is about and so introduce new members to the branch.

4. The intensity of political education within branches.

5- Whether the branch has political discussion groups and regular house meetings.

6. Whether the branch takes up issues relevant to the community and provides leadership thus winning over the support and trust of the community or whether it is out of touch with the community.

7. Whether the branch has an up-to-date membership register and whether it keeps all members informed of branch activities.

8. Whether it has sound financial records.

9. Whether it keeps and maintains minutes and attendance registers.

10. Whether its media and information department has devised ways of keeping branch members informed of important developments, i.e. sound

communication systems.

11. Whether branch secretaries send quarterly reports to REC and report back to branch members.

12. Whether branches have worked out a year-planner and a programme of action for the year ahead?

13. How regularly branches participate in sub-regional and regional activities.

14. Whether inactive branch executive members are replaced.

In conclusion we can say that most of our branches are launched and functioning. Greater emphasis needs to be given to branches having more vibrant contact with members and with the community at large and to the political development of each member.

#### Sub-Regional Structures

Recently the region has been discussing the form and function of sub-regional structures based on proposals from the REC. Already Soweto, Pretoria.

Johannesburg and the East Rand have been functioning on a sub-regional level.

but until such time that the structure and function of sub-regional structures are clarified and proper working committees set up the sub-regional structures will not be functioning to maximum effect. Future submissions on the sub

regional structures will be put to the Regional Council for ratification. The main purposes of sub-regional executives will be to strengthen the ANC in a particular area, improve co-ordination and communication and to take up issues that cover a sub-region. Care will have to be taken that sub-regional structures do not take precedence all the time over branch activities and that they do not undermine the highest policy body between conferences, viz the Regional Council.

At the ANC National Conference in July this region strongly motivated for the establishment of a Regional Council which would consist of representatives and be the highest decision-making body between Regional Conferences. This provision was included in the Constitution.

Since July this region has held 2 Regional Councils, the first to discuss the implications of Inkathagate and the second to discuss the Peace Accord, the proposals on the way ahead by the NEC since Inkathagate and to adopt the Chairpersons Forum. Thirty-four branches attended the first regional council and the second.

#### Chairpersons Forums

Chairpersons Forums consisting of two authorised representatives from each

branch were formally adopted at the last Regional Council as a means of improving communication between the NEC, REC and the branches. Weekly branch chairpersons meetings were introduced towards April/May 1991 and proved popular for preparations for National Conference in July. The forum continued to meet after July conference, but with weaker attendance. With the forum becoming a regular means whereby NEC and REC members can brief the branches about important political developments, it is likely to become an important channel of communication.

#### Regional Executive

##### A Structure of REC

J. Regional Executive: The PWV Regional Executive was elected on 29 September 1991 and consisted of the following people:

Kgalema Motlanthe -  
Popo Molefe - Deputy Chair  
Barbara Hogan - Secretary General  
Cassim Saloojee - Treasurer

Amos Masondo

Cyril Jantjies

Bavumile Vilakazi

Winnie Mandela

Chairperson

Andrew Mapheto  
Dr A Nkomo

M Vallie Moosa  
Tokyo Sexwale

onal Worki iid)  
RWG

Kgalema Motlanthe  
Popo Molefe  
Barbara Hogan  
Cassim Saloojee

inted the following to the

Andrew Mapheto  
Amos Masondo  
Winnie Mandela

Portfolios/Positions on Regional Executive:

Assistant Secretary General  
Media  
Political Education

Organising

Treasury

Repression in Bophuthatswana  
Violence Monitoring

Welfare/Repatriation  
Police Liaison

Bavumile Vilakazi

Amos Masondo

Andrew Mapheto (a temporary  
portfolio until a full-time  
appointment be made)  
Andrew Mapheto

Cassim Saloojee

Dr A Nkomo

Cyril Jantjies (Chairperson)  
Bavumile Vilakazi

Tokyo Sexwale

Winnie Mandela

Cassim Saloojee

Kgalema Motlanthe  
Barbara Hogan

Cassim Saloojee

**\*\*Political Education:** In March this year Paul Mashatile was appointed  
as full-time political education officer in the regional office.

Problems Experienced by REC

Regional Working Committee - Until the end of September 1991 the REC has met approximately 45 times on a weekly basis. Only in very few instances was it not quorate. The Regional Working Committee never

10

really operated apart from a few meetings at the start of the REC's term of office. Given that the RWC was also meant to meet on a weekly basis it quickly became apparent that two regional meetings per week for the majority of REC members was not feasible. This meant that a lot of the administrative/day-to-day work of the Region which ought to have been handled by the RWC was transferred on to the REC, and undermined the REC's ability and effectiveness in making political assessments and providing political leadership to the Region. The functions of the RWC and its relationship to the REC and the frequency of both REC and RWC meetings ought to be a matter of serious concern for any incoming REC.

Size - The REC was also severely hampered by its small size (which was reduced by two to a total of 12 members in terms of the interim constitution, and the fact that all REC members apart from General Secretary work full-time). A region of this size requires a far bigger REC. In addition after July Conference the REC's numbers were further reduced by the elections of Valli Moosa and Popo Molefe on to the National Working Committee. A further problem was that only one REC member was entitled to be working full-time in the Regional Office and at a meeting of the general secretaries of all regions with Cyril Ramaphosa the General Secretary of the NEC it was proposed that at least two of the office bearers be full-time on the REC,

Too many hats - The problem of REC members wearing too many hats both within and without the ANC also severely undermined REC's efficiency and effectivity. This is a problem which has manifested itself throughout all the levels and structures of our organisation. By placing limitations on the number of executive positions a REC member can hold at the same time the present REC is hoping that future REC's will be able to function more efficiently. Any ANC member wishing to stand for the REC needs to take the fact seriously into account that REC work requires far more constant attention and energy than it would appear.

Portfolios - A future REC ought also to assign portfolios to REC members that cover the full range of the region's activities. For instance the fact that crucial portfolios such as political education, campaigns and membership and recruitment were not assigned to REC members, as well as health, education, local government, education land. economics and Coloured/Indian recruitment portfolios led to serious lack of awareness and involvement of REC members in the region's activities. This was further aggravated by poor reporting back procedures for the Sub-

Committees concerned although the majority of sub-committees did report back to REC during the course of the year.

Contact with branches - But perhaps the most serious weakness of the REC was insufficient regular contact with the branches on an individual and collective basis. The incorporation of regional sub-structures such as the Regional Council, the Chairpersons Forum and sub-regional executive will and has already enhanced REC contact with the branches collectively but an incumbent REC should seriously consider drawing up a programme of regular visits to branches by REC members within realistic limits. (For example, it could be mandatory that each REC member visit one branch per month).

The publication of a Regional newsletter will also facilitate regional communication between branches and REC.

#### Regional Office

##### Staff

The Regional Office has presently the following people in the office:

General Secretary  
Administrator

Telephonist Reception  
Typist/Telephonist

Head of Membership Records  
Clerk/Membership Assistant  
Clerk/Printer

Media Officer

Political Education Officer  
Bookkeeper

Organiser

Area organisers  
Thami Lumphoko  
Elliot Mayisela  
Simon Tsotetsi  
Sandile Ndlungwane  
Paul Langa

Molefe Makinta  
Shaka Radebe

Total of 18 full-time workers

Barbara Hogan  
Bridgman Sithole  
Itumeleng Makwela  
Sylvia Kekana  
Sipho Madono  
Vusi Dlamini  
Caleb Mogashoa  
Ronnie Mamoepa  
Paul Mashatile  
Mapule Nene  
Strike Ralegoma

In October 1990, Jimmy Ngubeni resigned from the post as organiser.  
In December 1990, Bushy Molefe resigned from the post as organiser  
In April 1991, Andrew Mapheto resigned from the post as organiser,  
In August 1991, Hassen Ebrahim resigned from the post as organiser.

Functioning of regional office:

Staff:

The number of full-time people in the Regional Office has increased from seven people in September 1990 to 18 people in September 1991 and this has helped to improve the efficiency of the Regional Office. However, there is still insufficient staff, particularly organisers, as head office will only permit the employment of four organisers for this region in addition to four organisers which head office had permitted us to employ specifically to deal with violence. The ideal would be two organisers per region i.e. approximately 16 organisers.

Another shortcoming is the lack of full-time regional executive members. In my opinion, the chairperson, secretary and ?? treasurer need to be full-time employees or at least their respective deputies.

Resources

The Regional Office still suffers from a lack of resources which hampers their work notably computers and motor vehicles, although the situation has improved considerably since last year.

Notwithstanding the lack of staff and resources and the huge amount of work that pours daily into the Regional Office, I must say that seldom have I ever worked with such a hard-working and dedicated staff as is presently working in the Regional Office and I would personally like to congratulate them for managing so well under very difficult circumstances.

Departments

The Regional Office has the following departments; the reports of each are appended at the end of this report.

1. Departments of Information and Publicity;

REC: Amos Masondo

Full-time employee/head: Ronnie Mamoepa

Sub-committee: Yes

to

Organising Departments

REC Member: No one (temporarily General Secretary)

Head of Department: Strike Ralegoma



## 3. Finance Department

REC member: Cassim Saloojee

Full-time employee. - Mapule Nene

Sub-committee: yes

## 4. Membership Department

REC Member: No one (temporarily General Secretary)

Full-time employee/head: Sipho Madondo

Sub-committee in the process of being set up

## h Political Education

REC Member: no one

Full-time employee/head: Paul Mashatile

Sub-committee: yes

## 6. General Administration

REC Member: General Secretary

Full-time employee/head: Bridgman Sithole

Sub-committee: yes

## 7. Violence Monitoring Department

REC Member: Cyril Jantjies

Head of Department: Not yet selected

Sub-committee: yes

## 8. Campaigns Department

REC Member: No one

Full-time employee: Ronnie Mamoepa (temporarily)

Sub-committee: yes

## 9. Social Welfare Department

REC Member: Cass Saloojee

Full-time, Shaka Radebe

Sub-committee: yes

## General Comments on Departmental Sub-Committees

As I said earlier, departmental sub-committees are of vital importance if the Regional Office is to function effectively. The workload is such that the few staff members and members of the REC simply cannot carry the load by themselves. It would appear, however, that most of these sub-committees have not been able to function very well during this year, the main reasons appearing to be:

14

1. Insufficient attention (e.g. infrequency of sub-committee meetings) from REC Members who have been assigned portfolios (for whatever reasons);

2. Some sub-committees not having REC representatives viz. political education, membership records and campaigns;

3. Failure to build corresponding structures on the ground;

4. Failure of each sub-committee to set goals in terms of its own particular priorities and the general needs of the region;

5. Inadequate report backs to REC.

## Possible Solutions

1. REC members must not wear so many hats or carry so many portfolios such that they cannot give the work assigned them the constant attention it requires;

2: All sub-committees of the Region must have an REC Member assigned to them;

3 Building structures on the ground appears to be more successful if tackled on sub regional basis than on a regional basis. Sub-regional work by its nature is more intensive. Active personal contact with branches more intensive. Active personal contact with branches helps to motivate branches better than impersonal correspondence. We need to adopt a far more dynamic interactive approach.

4. Strategic planning must become a priority.

wn

The Secretary General should develop a year-planner and provide the dates for written report backs on a quarterly basis for each department to be tackled before the REC for evaluation and discussion.

#### Region h-Committees

In addinon to departmental sub-committees that have emanated from the Regional office itself. the tollowing specialist sub-committees were established with the participation ot the branches: their reports are also tabled at the end of this report.

Health

Chairperson: Tim Wilson

REC Member: None

#### Education

Chairperson: Sheila Sisulu

REC Member: None

#### Projects Department

Chairperson: Feizel Mamdoo

REC Member: None

#### Land Commission

REC Member: None

#### Local Government (in the process of being set up)

Chairperson: Steward Ngwenya, Nat Nanokgopa, Matholi Motchekga

REC Member: None

#### Economic Policy Association

Chairperson: Iran Steen

REC Member: None

#### â\200\230Coloured/Indianâ\200\231 Task Force

Convenor: Hassen Ebrahim

REC Member: None

#### Marshall Sub-Committee

Convenor: Maureen Dlamini

REC Member: None

#### Weaknesses of Specialist Sub-Committees

1. REC Members not assigned specialist portfolios so no proper channels, communication or REC involvement. The future REC (which will be a larger one) must assign policy portfolios to its members).

2. Branches are overloaded with work already - difficult to inspire branch participation under these circumstances.

3. Insufficient copies of documents. This problem can be better solved now that the region has bought a copy-printer.

0

4. Failure of ANC nationally, regionally and locally to organise politically around grassroots issues resulting in specialist sub-committees remaining policy determining bodies - we need mobilisation around these issues as well (in consultation and unison with other structures in the field as well).

#### Overall Comments on Subcommittees

Taking into account the overall functioning of these sub-committees it is clear that some of them such as development, economic policy, violence monitoring, land and education are having problems. Others such as political education, media campaigns, health, â\200\230Coloured/Indianâ\200\231 Task Force have met with much

more success and would simply require strengthening. It is our firm view that a lot of these committees would have much more effect if they were organised on a sub-regional rather than a regional basis. Moreover, we need to streamline our approach to policy bodies, whilst still bearing in mind that our region has not yet seriously begun preparations for the National Policy Conference due to be held in a few month's time.

One final comment must be made about the fundamental weakness of our mass campaigns. Our strategies need a complete overhauling and I refer delegates to the criticisms outlined in the campaigns report.

## Relationship to NEC

This region's relationship to the NEC has not been too satisfactory. A failure to keep regions fully briefed and informed about current developments as well as a serious lack of consultation on major issues has often led to strange criticisms of our style of organisation and leadership. These issues were raised at our National Consultative Conference in December and at our National Conference in July. Since then, particularly since July, the NEC has shown itself to be much more aware of the necessity for consultation and reporting back. A serious omission however was our region's complete absence in the process of drawing up the Peace Accord. Vigorous protest from this region has driven the point home. The inclusion of the Chairperson and the Secretary of all regions will undoubtedly improve communication as well as regular meetings of the Chairpersons Forum and the Regional Council. However, it is absolutely vital that this region set up streamlined and efficient structures for consultation and reporting back in view of the long, difficult and tricky process of negotiation ahead.

This region made an important and vital contribution to the recently adapted Constitution of the ANC at the July Conference. Not only did we manage to make a decisive intervention to alter the proposed structure and nomination procedures for the NEC but we also played a major role in re-shaping the

Constitution having spent two days in intense preparatory discussions. Many of the amendments finally passed by Conference were proposed by our region.

#### Youth League and Women's League

Our relationship with both these structures is far from satisfactory. The presence of a Youth and Women's League representative at REC meetings is not sufficient contact at all, even though Youth and Women's League reps also attend Regional Councils and Chairpersons' Forums. Strong confusion still exists around about the exact meaning of the autonomy of these structures. It is imperative that our relations to these structures be addressed as a matter of urgency.

#### Tri-Partite Alliance

Our region has set up regular meetings of the regional tri-partite structures which have tended to focus exclusively on joint campaigns. Our relationship to Cosatu and SACP on the ground needs to be clarified and developed (as well as other anti-apartheid structures most importantly the civics).

#### Conclusion

This first year has been a massive learning experience for all of us. Not only have we had to try to adjust to the confusions and frustrations of the transitional period we are living through and the terrible violence, but we have also had to grapple with setting up a completely new organisation, with styles and structures unfamiliar to us of converting from the underground to the legal in such circumstances that there are precious few precedents and people to guide us.

What we have created we have done through our own abilities and capacities and despite all the weaknesses, I do strongly feel that we can still congratulate ourselves that in spite of everything and against all odds we still have managed to construct the basic skeleton of our organisation along firm lines - the task ahead is now to strengthen and streamline it. In the daily grind let us never ever forget our vision for the future and the sacrifices of struggle that were made for it.

N. O.F.S.

27.

REGIONAL REPORT some positive aspects, i.e growth of membership, and a small unco-ordinated anti-vat campaign.

REGION : NORTHERN ORANGE FREE STATE PERIOD : JULY-OCTOBER 1991  
SECTION 1

## 1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

### 1.1 ACTIVITIES IN OUR REGION

Between the month of July and October 1991 there was not much that took place in our region. These were two main activities that took place in this period. The first was a Regional Council that was held on the 31st August 1991 and the rallies that were addressed by cde Chris Hani in Frankfort and in Welkom. We are now preparing for the 26th and 27th October Commemoration.

### CURRENT STATUS OF THE REGION

The current status of our region is somehow not pleasing at all. There is a total drought of active participation in the life of the ANC. Our cdes are passive. This passiveness is the result

of extreme police harassment in the region. Secondly it is

caused by a docile branch leadership which does not involve the masses in mass activities. Thirdly there is no regional programme at all that could at least inspire mass activity in the region. Fourthly, there is a very weak link between the ANC and other

mass community organisations in the region. This state of affairs leaves much to be desired. Fifthly there is no healthy communication between the region and the branches. Up to this moment it has been difficult for the regional office to know what is actually happening in the various branches. There are no monthly reports coming from branches to the regional office and from

the regional office to the HQ.

Lastly, any activity that have taken place (except the rally and regional council) was in the main unco-ordinated and spontaneous. We really need to work out a Clear regional programme that will inspire mass activity in the region. The region is busy preparing for a regional conference to be held in November 1991 where we hope that these problems will be ironed out.

There are however positive factors that we can point out. There is a tremendous growth of membership even though at the moment

we cannot give statistics. We hope that this information will

be made available as soon as possible. The anti-vat campaign

has aroused a lot of interest in the membership although the activity itself is not well coordinated.

In conclusion, we can say that the current status of our region

is mainly characterised by the majority of members being passive, a high police repression and harassment, spontaneous and unco-ordinated activities, docile branch leadership, lack of regional Programme of action, unhealthy communication between branch and region, and region and HQ (i.e mainly departments), Nandic course

Bein.



Wik Lai

Yin ua

or

SECTION 2.

EA

GI UNC

WE HELD ONE REGIONAL COUNCIL ON 31 AUGUST 1981.

OUR BRANCHES ATTENDED AND PARTICIPATED ACTIVELY IN THE COUNCIL AS EXPECTED. BUT WE NEED TO PUT ON RECORD THAT WE HAVE DIFFICULTY IN BRINGING ALL OUR BRANCHES TOGETHER. THIS IS SO BECAUSE OF MANY OF OUR BRANCHES ARE TOO FAR AND TRANSPORT CONSTITUTE A GREAT PROBLEM.

NALIVE BE.

NAMES OF THE REPRESENTATIONS.

DURWANA MXOLISI CHAIRPERSON

BOGOPA KLAAS DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

MATOSA PAT SECRETARY

MAYBKISO VAKBLE DEPUTY SECRETARY

ATOLO MIRE TREASURER

NKONKA LUKI DEPT. HEAD EDUCATION

PHORI ZACHARIA DEPT. ORGANISING

MNGUNI AARON DEPT. SECURITY

MATLALA IRANENG

MACHILI SEHLABAKA

MASOLENG THABO

IKANRNG MARY

OLIPHANT SARKIE

MAHLATSI PAUL

ADDITIONAL MEMBER

DEPT. HEAD CAMPAIGNS

ADDITIONAL MEMBER

REGIONAL ANC/YL

CHAIRPERSON

REG ANC W/L CHAIR-

PERSON

MADUMISA MAUREEN

REGIONAL OMM

MXOLISI DUKWANA

MATOSA PAT

MAYRIBO VAKBLE

ATOLO MIRE

PHORI ZACHARIA

MAHLATSI PAUL

MADUMISA MAUREEN

NOUS WN

REGIONAL WORKING COMMITTEE SITS ON THURSDAYS AND REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS ARE HELD MONTHLY.

SECTION 3



immediately we move to new offices in town the purchase of which is still being negotiated with the treasury.

LTC

ay ION 4

## PROFILE OF THE REGION

Our regional interim was set around June 1990. At a time of

the regional conference only 12 branches were launched and only two organisers were employed then (full-time). Since the regional launching we had only three regional rallies which were addressed by cde S. Tshwvete (8th January Statement), cde G. Shope (after

a regional march to Roosterstad prison) and cde Hani at a regional rally in Frankfort (5th October 1991). Other rallies were a failure as National Speakers would not attend.

On 16th June 1991 we had most successful marches ever seen in

the region with 16 of our branches' marches well attended with

Thabong (Welkom 60 000) and Virginia (Meloding) with more than the number given in Welkom (120 000).

Presently we are having forty (40) branches where we do have structures of the ANC. We hope these branches to exceed 50 as in our region, no structure has been set in white residential places and

with Qwagwa as a "bantustan" not yet subdivided into smaller branches.

## TOWNS

1. WELKOM 23. VREDE
2. ODENDAALSURUS 24. MEMEL
3. VIRGINIA 25. WARDEN
4. THEUNISSEN 26. TWEELING
5. WINBURG 27. PETRUS STEYN
6. HENNEMAN 28. LINDLEY
7. VENTERSBURG 29. ARLINGTON
8. HOOPSTAD 30. REITZ
9. WESSELSBRON 31. EDENVILLE
10. BOTKAVILLE 32. KOPPIES
11. VILJOENSROON 33. HARRISMITH
12. KROONSTAD 34. KESTEL

WAM WF3,, STEYNSURUS 35. BETHLEHEM

14. VREDEFORT 36. PAUL ROUX
15. PARYS 37- CLARENCE
16. DENNYSVILLE 38. SENFKAL
17. ORANGEVILLE 39. ROSENDAL
18. SASOLBURG - 40. ALLANRIDGE

19. HEILBRON
20. FRANKFORT
21. VILLIERS
22. CORNELIA

## JOINTSHIPS

THABONG  
BRONVILLE  
KUTLWANONG  
MELODING  
MASILO  
PHOMOLONG

DUN LW

\S

-2-

7. MAMAHABANE 26. MAF AHLANENG  
8. TIRKWANE 27. MAMAFUBEDU  
9. MONYAKENG 28. NTHA

10. MAOKENG 29. LERATSWANENG  
11. BRANDPARK 30. PETSANE

12. KGOTSONG 31. NNGWATHE

13. MATLWANGTLWANG 32. KWARWATSI  
14. MOKWALLO 33. PHOMOLONG  
15. TUMAHOLE 34. BOHLOKONG  
16. REFENGKGOTSO 35. BARENPARK  
17. METSIMAHOLO 36. FATENG-TSENTSHO  
18. ZAMDELA 37. MATWABENG  
19. PHIRITONA 38. MAUTSE

20. NAMA HADI 39. NYARALLONG  
21. QALABOTJHA 40. SANDERSVILLE  
22. NTSHWANATSATSI 41. SKENRVILLE  
23. THEMBALIHLE 42. VREDEHOOP  
24. 7ZAMANI 43. BOIKETLONG  
25. EZENZELENI 44. QWAQWA

We have Qwaqwa which we have already said that there is a need to subdivide it which is our ( 44th ) big branch.

There are no zones in the region.  
Presently there are : 40 branches.  
An estimated number of population is 4-6 million.

## SECTION 5

### MEMBERSHIP GROWTH

#### i | MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

We are unable at the moment to give correct figures of our membership and this makes it difficult to make any comparison. However, in general terms our membership had definitely grown. We will certainly furnish the necessary information 28 soon as it is ready.

A  
~N

### RECRUITMENT SUCCESS AND PROBLEMS

As we have stated above, new members are being recruited

into the organisation in their large numbers. But it has been very difficult to co-ordinate this activity so as to allow us to see the actual strength of the region.

We need to mention that many people join the organisation but they are not been actively involved in the activities of the ANC and many others, and this is discouraging to any who would like to join and those who have already joined. This situation is receiving a very special attention and

will be addressed.

Wik up

With oh 4

## SECTION 6 (DEPARTMENTS)

### ORGANISING DEPARTMENT.

THIS IS CONSTITUTED FOR BY THREE MEMBERS, THE FOURTH OF WHICH HAS BEEN DISMISSED DUE TO MISMANAGEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP FUNDS. THIS DEPARTMENT IS THE LIFELINE OF THE REGION IN THAT THE QUESTION OF RECRUITMENT LIES IN THEIR HANDS.

### ACTIVITIES.

WHILE THE MAIN TASK OF THIS DEPARTMENT IS RECRUITING FOR NUMERICAL GROWTH IN SUPPORT OF THE ANC, THE DEPARTMENT HAS NEVERTHELESS BEEN FACED WITH OTHER TASKS SUCH AS: -

(1) PREVENTING ENCROACHMENT ON OUR BRANCHES BY OUR SISTER REGION, THE SOPS.

(2) DIFFUSING VIOLENCE SITUATIONS INDUCED BY RIVAL ORGANISATIONS.

(3) HELPING OUR MEMBERSHIP AGAINST INTIMIDATION BY SECURITY FORCES BENT ON FORCING OUR PEOPLE TO DISSOCIATE THEMSELVES FROM THE ANC.

SPONSORING WORKSHOPS RELATED TO THE DEPARTMENT AND OTHER REGIONAL EVENTS.

AT PRESENT THE DEPARTMENT IS FOCUSING MAINLY ON ORGANISING FOR THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE AROUND THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS:

5. FACILITATING BRANCH AGM'S IN PREPARATION FOR THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE.

2. ROUNDING UP CURRENT MEMBERSHIP LEVEL PROJECTIONS .  
yi a\200\230FACILITATING LAUNCHING OF UNLAUNCHED BRANCHES.  
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR GATHERING AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION. THIS PROCESS IS TWO-WAY I.E. IT IS A MOVEMENT OF INFORMATION FROM THE BRANCHES TO THE REGION AND FINALLY THE H.Q AND VICE-A-VERSA.

### ACTIVITIES.

DUE TO A NUMBER OF FACTORS MAINLY THE DELAY OF FACILITATION OF THIS DEPARTMENT BY ITS NATIONAL OFFICE AS PER UNDERTAKING ON THE PART OF THE LATTER, THE FUNCTIONS OF THIS DEPARTMENT HAVE BEEN SLOW IN TAKING SHAPE. BUT NEVERTHELESS THEIR ACQUISITION OF ADVANCED EQUIPMENT E.G. A COMPUTER AND PROVISION OF TRAINING FOR OUR MEDIA OFFICER, THERE HAVE BEEN INSPIRING DEVELOPMENTS WHICH HAVE MANIFESTED THEMSELVES IN: -

(1) THE MOVE TOWARDS ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDIA COMMITTEES IN THE BRANCHES CULMINATING SHORTLY, IN THE FORMATION OF A REGIONAL MEDIA COMMITTEE

(2) A BUILD UP OF EFFICIENCY IN INFORMATION GATHERING AND DISSEMINATION.

(3) INTERACTION BETWEEN THE ORGANISING DEPARTMENT AND THE DIP WITH VIBW TO EFFECTING JOINT BENEFITS DURING ITINERARIES TO BRANCHES.

#### DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL EDUCATION.

THIS DEPARTMENT SERVES TO ENSURE A HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL AWARENESS ON THE PART OF OUR MEMBERSHIP THE MAJORITY OF WHOM ARE, UNFORTUNATELY NOT BLESSED WITH LITERACY. LACK OF SERIOUSNESS ON THE PART OF SOME OF OUR BRANCHES HAVE IMPEDED GENUINE EFFORTS ON THE PART OF THE RELATED FUNCTIONARY TO SET UP COMPLETELY, A REGIONAL MEDIA COMMITTEE. THE DEPARTMENT HAS NEVERTHELESS MANAGED TO ACHIEVE THE FOLLOWING:

1. STRENGTHENING OF DPE STRUCTURES IN BRANCHES THAT HAVE SHOWN SERIOUS CONSISTENCY IN THEIR CO-OPERATION WITH THE REGIONAL STRUCTURE.
2. SUCCESS IN CONVINCING THE MAJORITY OF OUR PEOPLE FROM THE ILLITERATE MAJORITY TO THE ULTRA-RACIAL ELEMENTS WITHIN OUR YOUTH OF THE CURRENT INEVITABILITY OF NEGOTIATIONS.
3. VALUABLE ASSISTANCE TO OUR WOMEN'S LEAGUE STRUCTURES AROUND ISSUES THAT PROVE TO BE DIFFICULT FOR THEM.

#### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (ACADEMIC)

DUE TO THE BELATED ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS DEPARTMENT (AROUND JUNE THIS YEAR), THE DEPARTMENT HAS HAD TO PUT UP EXTRA EFFORTS TO

INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY STRUCTURES AND ON THE BASIS THEREOF THE

(1) CONSISTENT LIAISON WITH LOCAL EDUCATION STRUCTURES ~ COSAS SANSKO ETC.

(2) VALUABLE GUIDANCE TO THESE STRUCTURES DURING CRISIS SITUATIONS.

(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF A RICH SOURCE OF BENEFECTOR EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION FROM WHICH PLEDGES HAVE BEEN SECURED TO ASSIST A NUMBER OF ASPIRING STUDENTS FROM WITHIN BUT ESPECIALLY EXILES WHOSE CHANCES OF EMPLOYMENT WITHIN EXISTING ANC STRUCTURES ARE STILL SLIM.

#### ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.



WR 4

Wiph da

ADMINISTRATION DRPARTMENT.

THIS DRPARTMEBNT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GENERAL DYNAMICS OF  
OUR OFFICE AS IT HAS TO INTRRACT

FACED WITH A NUMBER OF IMPEDIMENTS

WITH ALL THE DEPARTMENTS TO  
BJBCTIVES. WHILR IT HAS BEEN  
SUCH AS THE AWCKWARD LOCATION

OF OUR OFFICES IN AN INDUSTRIAL AREA AND THR CONFINES OF THE

OFFICRBS THAT TEND TO RESTRICT FREE  
SUCCEBEDED IN:-

(1) ASSURING RECRIFT  
INFORMATION FROM  
OTHER STRUCTURE  
RRPT SAFELY, IT

MOVEMENT, WER HAVE NRVERTHRLESS

AND DISSEMINATION OF

THE H.Q, BRANCHES AND

IN SUCH A WAY THAT WHILE  
IS NEVERTHRLESS ACCESSIBLE

TO RELRVANT RECEPIRNTS.

(2) SETTING UP A NORM  
STAFF MEMBERS BY

AL WORKING ENVIROMENT FOR ALL  
ALLOCATING FURNITURE AND OTHER

RELATED EQUIPMENT.

(3) PROCESSING OF ALL NECESSARY PAPER WORR AS MIGHT  
BE REQUIRED BY THER DEPARTMENTS.

(4) KBEPING TRACK OF FINANCIAL RECORDS BY PROCRSSING  
ALL TRANSACTIONS

IN A MANNER PRESCRIBED BY

ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES.

(5) DETERMINING THE PEACE OF THE RECRUITMENT PROCESS

THROUGH CONSTANT

CHECKS ON OUR BANK RECORDS AS

PER ACCOUNT ALLOCATED FOR MEMBERSHIP LEVIES AND  
ENSURING THE ALLOCATION OF THIRDS DUE TO THE

H.Q. THE REGION  
THE CONSTITUTION

AND THE BRANCHES IN LINE WITH

(6) SEEING TO CARBPUL HANDLING OF ORGANISATIONAL  
PROPERTY IN SUCH  
ALLOWED TO PREVA  
EQUIPMENT , CARS

A WAY THAT NBGLEBCT IS NOT  
IL RENDER OUR ASSETS E.G.  
DRPECTIVR AND UNAVAILABLE

FOR USE AT TIMES MOST REQUIRED BY FUNCTIONARIES.

(7) PUND-RAISING THROUGH MARKETING OF RELBVANT  
MATERIALS TO EXPLORE WAYS OF ESTABLISHING SELP-  
SUPPICIENCY.

(8) PROCRSSING OF INFORMATION FOR THE DIGESTION OF  
FOREIGN PROGRESS  
INFORMATION IS PR  
RBGION.

(9) BNSURING STAPF D  
MECHANISMS AIMED

IVE ORGANISATION WHICH  
B-REQUISITE FOR PUNDING POR OUR

ISCIPLINE BY ESTABLISHING  
AT PREVENTING LATE-COMING,

UNAUTHORISED ABSENTISEREM AND OTHER VIOLATIONS  
OF ORGANISATIONAL DISCIPLINE.

SECTION 7.

CAMPAIGNS.

ie ANC TOGETHER WITH FRATERNAL ORGANISATIONS EMBARKED ON AN  
ANTI-AIDS CAMPAIGN. THIS CAMPAIGN IS GETTING SRRIQUS  
ATTENTION AT THE MOMENT.

o. ANTI-VAT CAMPAIGN.

A FEW BRANCHRS HAVE ALREADY PARTICIPATED IN PROTEST MARCHES  
AGAINST THE IMPOSITION OF VAT. THEY ARE: VREDE, BRTHLEHEM  
AND LINDLEY. SOME OTHER BRANCHES HAVE ALREADY APPLIED FOR  
PERMISSION FOR PROTEST MARCHES AGAINST VAT.

MEBRTINGS ARE BRING PLANNED TO MARE THE PROPOSED GENERAL  
STRIKE AUCCERED.

3. IMPORTANT DATES.

VARIOUS BRANCHES ARE READY TO HOLD COMMEMORATION SERVICES  
ON 27/10/91. BPFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO HONOUR ALL IMPORTANT  
DATES THROUGH MASSIVE ORGANISATIONS.

4. SIGNATURE CAMPAIGNS.

THIS CAMPAIGN STARTED RATHER SLOWLY. IT IS NOW THAT THR  
PEOPLE REALISE THE SIGNIFICANCE THEREOF. WITHIN THR LAST  
THRER WEEKS OF SEPTEMBER 1951, WE MANAGED TO COLLECT +  
MINUS 11000 SIGNATURES. WITH THE EXTENTION OF THE CAMPAIGN

TO JANUARY 1991 A LOT OF WORR HAS ALREADY BEGUN. WE SET A  
TARGET OF + MINUS 500 000 TARING INTO CONSIDERATION THE  
POPULATION IN OUR REGION. IF WE COULD DO MORE THAN THAT THE  
BETTER.

16 OCTOBER 1991

REPORT ON THE STATE QF VIOLENCE IN THE\_REGION

The level of violence in the region has to a large extent decreased as compared to earlier in the beginning of the year. There are, however, sporadic incidents that occur from time to time at different towns. The main cause of which are issues, #ik 4ps8uch as the cut of services, on going political cases and ? confrontations between the people and the police force in general.

Other than the causes mentioned above, the ongoing violence experienced by Kroonstad, Parys and lately Welkom is between ANC supporters or / members and the vigilantes and / or Inkatha. There are still some allegations by our members that the police are biased towards Inkatha or vigilantes. About two months ago in Kroonstad evidence was submitted to the police that police were colluding with the Three Million gang, and action was taken as such. And two weeks ago at Parys, evidence was submitted to the Special Unit from Pretoria and we hope that appropriate action will be taken as well.

In Thabong, especially at the hostels i.e A,B,E,F and G there has been occassional fighting between ANC supporters and IFP supporters. Currently the situation in these hostels is very tense. ANC supporters fear attacks from Inkatha members and vice versa. On Wednesday 9th October arms and explosives were found at F hostel (Room 29) by police. 1It is reported that these arms belonged to Inkatha supporters. The local ANC chairperson was also told by police that they (police) are scared to go into that hostel. Tt is also reported by our

Win wyimembers who were told by police that those arms were of Kwazulu Police.

In order to prevent any further fighting in these hostels, an Adhoc Committee consisting of Pastor Ngazela, Major Moloi (sap), ANC chairperson (local branch) and IFP chairperson was formed

on the 15/10/91.

At Arlington, Lindley and Steynsrus there is ongoing harassment, intimidation and brutality by security police only known as Gerber and Smith. Of late, three cdes at Arlington were arrested on

the night of the 20 Sept. and 1st October. These cdes were assaulted and tortured by Garber and Smith including some of the SAP officers.

27-3

Two days later they were released during the night again, between 8:30 - 9 pm without being charged although they were suspected of burning down one of the local cafes.

It must be pointed out that in other towns as well there is on going harassment of our members by the state, although it ig

not as bad as at Arlington. It should be noted that Mk members and other exiles and their families appear to be mostly targeted for such harassment. Efforts have been made to stop this by

talking to the Security Branch and Liaison Officers (SAP/sB) without any help.

The conflict between the local Civics and Administrators and / or Councillors is still raging on. The cut of services at Henneman two weeks ago resulted in people being assaulted and arrested by the police and the Phomolong town clerk. Police

not intervene. Such a clash was experienced at Theunissen

during November last year where property was burnt and some people seriously injured.

There are still political or politically motivated trials that are going on as from last year, and early this year. Each time these cases are on , most often, clashes break-up between the SAP and the people. More people end up behind bars in increased violence at that particular place.

The lack of discipline as another cause of violence cannot be left out. Some of our members (to a limited extent) take their personal clashes into a political arena, as such involving innocent and ignorant people and this ends up in massacre.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it must be pointed out that the state is playing a major role in bringing violence in the region. Because of limited free political activity and clashes that often result with police during mass actions, Legal Aid is a dire need in this region.

Wik ps

id wpa

#### SECTION 8

##### CO-OPERATION WITH ANC WL AND YL

The relationship and cooperation was initially problematic from the region to the branches. There was no cooperation

at all during the better part of the year. But in September this year we held a meeting between the two leagues and the ANC REC. In that meeting we resolved that all activities should be coordinated and no activity should take place without informing another structure (i.e ANC, YL and WL). Presently we are working together on October 26 and 27 to commemorate the death of those who died in detention. Co-operation is well at the moment.

#### SECTION 9

##### TRIPARTITE

There are no tripartite structures at a regional level. However there are meetings going on at one branch, Thabong. These

meetings include ANC, SACP, NUM (COSATU) and other progressive organisations.

#### ION 10

##### GENERAL PROBLEMS

1. Branches are far apart from each other (approximately 100 - 150 km).
2. Extensive police harassment. Almost on all branches on daily basis.
3. Lack of office space as the present one is too small and , situated at the industrial area. The office (ie a security task),

|

S. O.E.S.

P.O. Box 7524

rr Dons BLOEMFONTEIN  
BLOEMFONTEIN 9300  
9301 Tel. (051) 48-2610  
48-0442 V4  
Fax(051) 48-0108  
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS  
SOUTHERN OFS REGION

## 1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

: We are presently preparing for a Regional Conference which

Wh Lil] take place from 31st October-2nd November in Bloemfontein.  
On the Brd November we will also have a regional rally to  
introdugce New Regional Leadership to our general membership  
and supporters.

## 2. REGIONAL LEADERSHIP

### 2.1. REGIONAL COUNCI

Ug to now we have had 2 Regional Councils, the first one  
on the I7th August and the 2nd one on the 12thOctober. They  
were oy held in Bloemfontein. Branches did not participate  
a8 expcted in both General Councils.

### 2.2, REGIONAL. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Initially our REC, as elected in Conference last year, was  
as follops:

1. Chaifperson -Caleb Motshabi
2. VicerChairperson - Mare Tsiki
3. Secretary ~ Thabo Mokhethoa
4. Treasurer - Tiisetso Tsuelle.

| ha  
ADDITIONAL MEMBERS

Jpondleng Segalo  
Pius (Mohlomi  
Kaizdr Sebothelo  
Karalo Booysen  
Mosed Seheri  
Seisq Moahi  
Sellqg

H~wOwouwmm  
=

This elected REC collapsed and last month (September) we  
established the Interim Regional Political Leadership Core  
consisting of the following Comrades;

TIF Ar A -s re

17 October 1991

2\

=o



Calleb Motshabi - Chairperson  
Mane Tsiki Deputy

Pi Mohlomi

Ntsikwane Mashimbye  
Itumeleng Segalo - Acting Secretary  
Playfair Morule

Sekgopi Malebo

Paulos Mabago

Arthur Moipolai

Mashiloane

Thepjiwe Ndlovu

Nohayase

Morake

Seigjo Mohai

15. April Mbalula

. oe

JUVE we

SAO way

0

=o.

= =

awn

LIE

16. Mosqs Mogamise  
17. Ronnie Khoabane  
18. Zingile Dingane

The door] was left open for former members of the collapsed  
REC who were not appointed to join this new committee,

The mainf aim for the establishment of this committee, ig to  
lead the Regiony Politically Up untill our conference when a  
new REC Will be elected,

The Political Leadership Core Was supposed to meet once a week,  
but sometimes our meetings fail.

STAFP

We have the staff of 26 people. 14 are full-time and the  
Iest are jnow volunteers. 7 work in Organising Dept, 1 in  
DPE, 1 D3P, 4 in Administration Dept, 1 in Finance, 8 in  
Security Dept, 1 Cleaner, 2 Drivers and 1 helps with documen-  
tation,

There is dire need for the Head Office to pay those Comrades  
whom our regional office employed on their instructions.

#### 4. REGIONAL PROFILE

TOWNSHIP. PART OF-QUR. - REGION

##### TOWNSHIPS

1. Hertzogville = Malebogo
2. Bultfontein ~ Phahameng
3. Boshof
4. Dealegville - Tshwaraganang
5. Brandfort = Mafikeng
6. Vereddrivlei - Tshepong
7. Marquard = Malekwarete
8. Exelsior = Mahlatswetsa
9. Clocolan - Hlohlolwane
10. Fouriesburg - Mashaeng
11. Ficksburg = Mafikeng
13. Ladybrand = Manyatseng

-3-

5.

14. espruit
15. Thabanchu
16. Habhouse
17. Dewetsdorp - Moro janeng
18. Wepener = Qibing
19. <zastron - Matlakeng
20. Rohxeville - Roleleyathunya
21. Smithfield - Mofulatshepe
22. Refdersburg- Matoporong
23. Edpnburg - Harasebei
24. Japgersfontein- Itumeleng
25. Fopriesmith - Ipopeng
26. Trempsburg -
27. Springfontein
28. Bethulie - Lephoi

&(h 09. Phillipolis - Puding-tse-rolo

30. LugÅćkhoff -

31. Roffiefontein - Dittlhake

32. JaÅćobsdal - Ratanang

33: Dijentarseia - Mangaung

34. Glen

35. Soytpan

36. Pegrusburg - Bolokanang

37. Vag Stadensrus - Thapelang

38. Bogshabelo

The following. small places. arc-a So.inhabited.bv.pe  
they arg NOE-Necessardly. LOWRS OF tOWRShips.

though

39. Woftninister

40. Gumtree

41. Marseilles

42. Bo4smanskop

43. Phalaborwa

44. Grootvlei

45. Shannon

46. Waterbron

47. Baihsvlei

Plus a number of others.

Win wma

We will pstablish names of other townships later. The problem  
is that pe normally refer to those places with names of their  
wong. Å¥ouwns.

For Botshabelo, Mangaung and Thaba Nchu, there are a number of  
different locations, ang sections in each area.

HUMBER OF. BRANCHES. AND ZONES

We how have 50 effective branches, grouped into 7.zoOneâ\202¬s.  
The estifated population of our region is I 3 Million.

Presently we have a Regional Membership of \* 16 500 as to 15 008 we had at the time of National Conference

#### SUCCESS. AND. PROBLEMS

succeeded in recruiting more members especially in the small outlying areas. We did not succeed so much in

big areas. Another Problem seems to be general demobilisation supporters., People are no more eager to support demonstrations etc. like in the past.

#### ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

This department controls assets, logistics and facilities movement in our region. It also runs the entire administration of the Regional Office.

#### 2. DEPT. - OF. INFORMATION. AND PUBLICITY

It is responsible for all matters related to media. Comrades in that Department liaise with newspapers, they are responsible for phamphleteering, and they run workshops to equip other comrades with media skills. from 26-28th, they will be hosting an Inter-Regional Media Workshop in Bloemfontein with N. Cape and N OFs regions,

#### 3. P.B.E,

Department of Political Education, has on a number of times, organised workshops to educate General membership on issues like violence, Constituent Assembly and Interim Government, and conducted discussions on Policy Documents circulated before the National Conference,

#### 4. ARTS. AND- CULTURE

This department is still in its formative stage, but they have set-out their programme to be implemented soon.

#### S. ORGANISING. DEPT,

This Department is busy rounding up branches to ensure that they are living and effective. Comrades in this department also deal with recruitment of new membership.

#### 6. SECURITY DEPT,

Comrades in this department look into the security needs of membership, also rallies and demonstrations, even meetings, They also provide Security to NEC members visiting our Region.

Wim os '

â\200\224-5-

ature Campaigns is still going on in some branches.  
Ww we have collected 17 178 signatures however many  
orms are still with branches, and excluded in that

paign started on the 18th September in our region and  
ntinue even now. Fouriesburg branch will be staging  
march tomorrow, accompanied with a general)stayaway.

lso mobilising people for 4th and 5th November Anti- Vat  
Strike.

50 well because both Leagues are also represented  
gional Political Leadership Core.

partite structures but we are  
progress of establishing tham. Two weeks back, we had  
a meetinfy with COSATU and SACP where we discussed the

formation of Tripartite Campaigns Committee and the standing

Political Committee comprising office-bearers of the three  
organisations.

The follÂŕwing problems also hamper our work:

- Reluctance of branches to report to the office
- = Collapse of some branches

Shortage of other Departments including repatriation etc.

COMPILED |BY  
ITUMELENG SEGALO  
ACTING REGIONAL SECRETARY

"Ne Brotrey Â@Yolier \$s OYa@n Sax h'oral  
Lope - oad, than led fo @& oO

ome 3  
Fa IOvr~e Comrades NYO \Ornge 2 I!  
Cg â\200\234Ce Xvaded 8 oy Ye v atari.

N. CAPE

Since the national conference in July 1991 the region has had few well co ordinated regional activities. Although we adopted a programme of action at our Jauching conference in April

and a supplement at a special conference in May 1991, we experienced some difficulties to implement this programme. The difficulties can be attributed to the fact that the region was not well grounded and most branches were malfunctional.

\$14 RBC. meeting held in late July reviewed the situation and developed a programme to boost the morale of branches. The region was also sub divided into five (5) sub regions and organisers allocated to all sub regions. Their task was to look into all problems related to branch inactivity and lack of organisational growth. This exercise proved successful by virtue of the fact that problems which inhibited progress were identified.

The recent R.E.C. on 12/13 October 1991 considered the report and recommendations made by the organising department based on the programme which was implemented since the previous R.E.C. This R.E.C. endorsed the recommendations made by the organising department and the most important was to further sub divide the region. The final division was brought to seven (7) sub regions. This was necessitated by the fact that co ordination and communication will be made easier.

Consequent to the R.E.C. decision a staff meeting which was also attended by members of the R.E.C. was held on 14 October 1991 to look into mechanisms to further implement the programme. The organisers were left with the task of finalising the implementation of the programme.

The activities which took place in the region although on a small scale were the following :-

#### ~LYAT CAMPAIGN

(a) A successful stayaway took place in Upington on 01 October 1991 to protest against the Yap vs implementation of VAT.

(b) A march took place in Kimberley on 12 October 1991 to protest against the implementation of VAT.

Both actions were planned jointly with Cosatu. As was stated before, the campaigns were not regionally co ordinated.

#### ANTIBOP CAMPAIGN

Following the R.E.C. decision a mass anti Bop rally was held in Vryburg on 8 September 1991. The rally was a resounding success especially in the light of the fact that the Mangope Security forces went all out to sabotage it by preventing people from attending.

Thousands of pamphlets, stickers and posters were circulated urging the people to defy the Mangope tyranny. We are of the opinion that our people are ready to embark on action. We simply need to finalise

the programme after the intended national meeting on Bop which will take place during t

he first weekend  
of November in Klerksdorp.

5

In other areas outside Bophuthatswana activities took place in Postmansburg and Kimberley to pressurise the authorities to release political prisoners. In Postmansburg a March was held and in Kimberley pickets outside the Bop consulate and a sit in were held.

## 2. REGIONAL LEADERSHIP

### 2.1. Regional Council

We have had no regional council as yet. However there are plans to convene one after our next R.E.C. on 16/17 November 1991.

### 2.2 Regional Executive Committee

Name Position

1. Cde Ruth Mompoti Chairperson
2. Cde Job Mokgoro Deputy Chairperson
3. Cde Manne Dipico Regional Secretary General
4. Cde Pakes Dikgetsi Assistant Regional Secretary
5. Cde Pregs Govender Regional Treasurer
6. Cde Jomo Khasu R.E.C. member (Political Education)
7. Cde George Mokgoro R.E.C. member (Land)
8. Cde Iris Motlhabani R.E.C. member (Social Welfare)
9. Cde Vuyiswa Jantjies R.E.C. member
10. Cde Godfrey Oliphant R.E.C. member (Projects)
11. Cde Barbard Mononyana R.E.C. member (Labour)
12. Cde Eunice Komane
13. Cde John Block

R.E.C. member (W.L)

R.E.C. member (Y.L)

All additional members have been allocated different portfolios as stated next to names

Members of the R.E.C. who are nearer to the regional headquarters are serving as a Working Committee,

The Regional Executive Committee meets once a month.

### 3.8 STAFF

The region employs eleven (11) staff members who are divided into the following departments:-

One (1) Administrator

One (1) Receptionist

One (1) Typist



One (1) Media Officer

One (1) Accountant

One (1) Political Education Officer

Four (4) Organisers

In addition to these fully paid staff members we also have three (3) volunteers divided into the following categories :-

One (1) Driver

One (1) Land co-- ordinator cum organiser

One (1) Campaigns co - ordinator

We strongly recommend to the N.E.C. to consider the full time employment of these comrades because of the important work they perform.

Due to the vastness of the region and the serious need to strengthen the organisation we further recommend that the N.E.C. consider the employment of additional three (3) organisers. This is necessitated further by the fact that we have seven vast sub regions and five (5) organisers only.

#### 4 REGIONAL PROFILE

See annexure "A" which has data on the number of areas in the region.

The region has 56 launched branches and 125 unlaunched branches.

There are three launched zonal structures. The region has seven (7) sub regions.

It has proved difficult to obtain correct population figures for the region. The reason being that almost half the region falls in Bop and the failure of the C.P.A. to provide correct statistics.

#### 5 MEMBERSHIP GROWTH

##### Membership Statistics

In July our membership stood at 15260. At our R.E.C. figures given were 15557. The increase shows 557 members.

We however believe that there is more membership application forms still with branches. Over hundred membership application forms cannot be processed due to the fact that fees are unaccounted for by branches. We are however working on this problem.

##### Recruitment Success and Problems

Due to the fact that most branches lapsed into inactivity and some difficulties experienced by the region not much progress as far as recruitment can be reported. The problem of recruitment is compounded further by harassment and repression in Bop and a lack of a recruitment plan. In addition due to lack of own sufficient transport and the scarcity of transport between towns and villages has become difficult to move swiftly and efficiently for organisers. However, as stated in our overview the R.E.C. looked into the matter is being addressed.

WN may have not made much progress in so far as making inroads in the so called Coloured and Indian

communities. We have branches in the coloured communities in Kimberley, Kakamas, Keimoes, Griekwastad and Upington.

Although we have few white members, it is difficult to recruit in this community due to the conservative nature of the region.

#### 6. DEPARTMENTS

Organising

This is the most important and is beginning to function as expected. Transport still remains a great obstacle.

The department also deals with the land issue and here it is performing extremely well in dealing with the land issue. Although we are trying our best, it is difficult to reach these far areas without transport.

EIMBERLEY SUB-REGION

KIMBERLEY NORTH  
GALESHEWE BRANCH ONE  
GALESHEWE BRANCH TWO  
GALESHEWE BRANCH THREE  
GALESHEWE BRANCH FOUR  
GALESHEWE BRANCH FIVE  
GREENPOINT

KIMBERLEY CENTRAL  
WINDSORTON STATION  
WINDSORTON

WARRENTON

GONG-GONG

EAMPBELL =

RITCHIE

GRIEQUASTADT -  
JAN-KEMPDORP ~  
DELPORSHOOP  
BARKLY-WEST ~

ULCO

In as far as political education is concerned, there appears to be serious weaknesses in terms of holding of workshops etc. The recent R.E.C. reviewed the situation and strongly urged the political education officer and the department to rectify the situation. The next R.E.C. will assess

progress.

#### DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

This department is still in the process of being structured. A media officer started work in Sep-

tember only. At this moment media committees in branches are still being formed which would

lead to the formation of a regional committee next month.

#### 7. CAMPAIGNS

The following campaigns have been taken up :-

1. The interim Government and Constituent Assembly Signature campaign. Over 10 000 signatures

have thus far been collected.

2. The VAT and anti Bop campaigns have also been taken up as stated in our overview.

3. There was an attempt by Inkatha to start a campaign of violence against the people in

Griekwastad. A Branch of Inkatha made up of rejected councillors and coloured management

committee members was launched and was addressed by Themba Khoza. After the meeting some

people were attacked by people brought from Schwaizer Reneke and councillors. The office

intervened swiftly by demanding that the police act to stop the attacks. Since these councillors

do not have a strong support base, we managed to attend to the problem.

We also experience serious attacks by members of the Bophuthatswana security forces on members

of the organisation. This is in the form of assaults, shootings etc.

In Kuruman a meeting was held with the Governor to address the problem. The people was postponed

due to the absence of the police. Another meeting will be held.

#### 8. CO-OPERATION WITH WOMEN'S LEAGUE

The chairperson of the women's league sits regularly on the R.E.C. meetings. The relationship with

the League is good. We have always been responsible for providing stationary, transport

Wim over Their organiser is being paid by the ANC and they are sharing an office with us.

We however reviewed this matter in the R.E.C. and have decided to request the N.E.C. to address

the funding problem of the Women's League as a matter of urgency.

#### 9. CO-OPERATION WITH THE YOUTH LEAGUE

The chairperson of the League sits regularly in our R.E.C. meetings. The relationship is well

structured.

TRIPARTITE

No formal structures exist. This is due to the fact that no structures of the SACP exist in the region except in Kimberley where moves are being made to launch a structure. The problem of the demarcation of the Cosatu region also compounds the problem. We however meet with various local unions, Civics and the church.

End of Report.

IT c\* 4 a

HAFIRENG

STELLA  
SETLAGOLE  
MAREETSANE  
MADIBOGO-PAN  
MAFIKENG  
MMABATHO  
MONTSHIWA  
DANVILLE  
LOMANYANENG  
SEWEDING  
MAGOGWE  
LOGAGENG  
MAKGOBISTAD  
DISANENG  
RAMATLABAMA  
TSHIDILAMOLOMO

MAGOGWANENG

E. CAPE

3 rd Floor S  
344 Main S  
Port Elizabe  
6000  
Tel (041) 55%  
Fax 559616

Indard House.

6009

AFRICAN  
NATIONAL CONGRESS.

EASTERN CAPE REGION.

ANC- EASTERN CAPE REGIONAL REPORT  
JULY - OCTOBER 1991

#### GENERAL OVERVIEW

There is an alarming political inertia possessing our masses throughout the Eastern Cape. Our people are experiencing a serious difficulty in grasping the movement's strategic line at this prenegotiations phase. Amid a lot of hesistancy and lack of co-ordination, gallant struggles have been waged in some areas, mainly against dummy institutions and repression in the rural areas.

At the moment, there is no regional political programme. The main emphasis is on strengthening the ANC nuwucrically. Musll Lranches have recantly held AGMs and others are still preparing. Preparations for the Regional Conference are at an advanced stage and branches are beginning to catch conference fever. Generally, the morale of our branches in the urban areas is very high whilst the morale in the rural branches is at a low ebb.

#### REGIONAL LEADERSHIP

##### 2.1 Regional Council:

H6.B81% PP BEH10as, Sughd, Te trcoming

The People Shall Govern.

P.O. BOX 23120.  
DIASLAND.

##### 2.2 Regional Executive Committee

#### NAME POSITION

1. Nkosinathi Benson Fihla Chairperson

2. Bdgar Dumile Ngoyi Vice Chairperson
3. Gugile Nkwinti Secretary
4. Marian Lacey Ass/Secretary
5. Dr. Koogan Moodley Treasurer

6. Rev Mcebisi Xundu
7. Michael Xego

8. Neela Hoosain

9. Ernest Malgas
10. Mzwabantu Jantjies
11. Raymond Shweni
12. Vuyisile Thole
13. Ronald Niegaardt

Regional Chaplain  
Publicity Secretary  
Additional Member

n

Our REC holds monthly meeting on Saturdays.

The following Comrades comprise our Regional Working Committee which meets regularly on Tuesday mornings viz; Cdes B. Fihla, E. Ngoyi, G. Nkwinti, M. Xundu, M. Xego, N. Ioesain, C. Mbeki and R Mhlaba. Incidentally, our region will hold its annual Regional Conference on 1,2 -3 November 1991 in Port Elizabeth.

#### STAFF

##### NAME POSITION

1. Ndabazovuyo Cecil Mkalipi Administrative Secretary
2. Ruth Thundezwa Mandaba Regional Accountant
3. Mandisa Mayinje Typist
4. Ntombekhaya Letticia Baart Clerical Assistant
5. Phila Noninzi Mankahla . .

6. Mbulelo Terence Goniwe

##### Regional Organiser

7. Nceba Christopher Paku Â» Â»

8. Zenzile Blouw . s

9. Vercnica Elizabeth May â\200\235 Â»

10. Vuyani Gladman Bobo PRO

11. Kwanele Joseph Matiwane .

12. Morris Cecil Grootboom Â»

13. Phila Victor Nkayi DIP Officer

14. Zola Mtatsi DPE Officer

15. Surgeon Mjc Drive

16. Maud Mpongoshe Cleaning Assistant

Our DPE officer, Cde Zola Mtatsi commenced duty with the regional office in August 1991. The region paid



his salary at the end of August on the strength of an undertaking from Finance Department that the region would be refunded. However, when the region enlisted the service of Cde Veronica May as our fourth Organiser on long standing instructions of the Organising Department, Finance Department raised reservations about the number of our staff. We are now in an invidious situation where these members of our staff have not received their salaries from Finance Department. The region is owed salaries for the months of August and September in Cde Mtatsi's case and September in May's case.

The staff had expressed the need to upgrade their skills and this was also confirmed by AEFSIS whom the region commissioned to evaluate staff needs on 2 - 3 May 1991. It was also in this regard that we approached Career Advancement Centre in PE who offered to provide our staff with administrative skills gratis. Presently we are faced with a severe backlog in capturing membership particulars into computer and assistant, albeit on a temporary basis would do well to meet the heavy workload on our staff.

#### 4 REGIONAL PROFILE

(Please refer to Appendices A & B viz; Branches and Membership Figures and Eastern Cape Report to Campaign's Committee). The estimated population of the region + 2,5 million.

##### 1. PE Zone

Branch Membership Distance from R/HQ  
 ew Brighton 7,182 | + 10km  
 aZakhele I 7,9591 .  
 aZakhele II 7,618  
 ide I 5,548 Å»  
 wide IT 3,199 .  
 oweto 5,261 Å»  
 eeplaas 4,287 2  
 waDwes i 5317 .  
 waMagxak i 686 >  
 otherwell I 3,651 .  
 otherwell II 4,560 .  
 therwell III 3,969 "  
 wartkopsvalley 2,190 2  
 almer & Suburbs 1,097 .  
 labar 231 -  
 orthern Areas I 349 .  
 ethelsdorp aris  
 57,688

a et -e FON HE Yi Ne FY Li A Me A eM EIA) Pee

-4-

> Northern Areas 1 and 2 have orion into a eight branches because of the vastness of the area. Presently the process of reallocating membership to respective branches is about to commence.

The new dermacation is as follows: -

Northern Areas I - Helenvale, Gelvendale, Shauder - Korstan

Bethelsdorp = Salt-Lake, Windvogel Areas, Chatty Extensions, Bethelsdorp Areas, Klein & Booysen Park

## 2. Albany

Branch Membership Distance from RHQ

Pqrt Alfred 1,226 | 141 Em

Bithurst 265 [NY S20 km

Kqnton on Sea 100 1558) 9

AAWexandria 404 110 km

Alicedale 336 | 115 km

Pdterson 325 94 km

\* |IGrahamstown 1,702 E130 km

4,358

= Grahamstown has been redermacated in three branches viz; Fingo and Town, Tantiyi and Coloured Area, Joza membership has not yet been allocated

## 3. Karroo Zone

Bianch Membership Distance from RHQ

Gaaff-Reinet 817 247 km

Myrraysburg 321 312 km

erdeen 149 370 km

Jqnsenville 75 163 km

Klipplaat 404 | 207 km

SASeytlerville 292 197 kn

|

2,158

## 4. Tsitsikama Zone

Bganch \_\_\_\_\_ Membership Distance from RHQ

Uitenhage

KwaNobuhle I S129 25 km

Rhayelitsha 2,080 25 km

KRYaLanga & Northern

Afeas 2,061 25 km

DASpatch 667 30 km

Kirkwood 314 156 km

1

#### 4. Tsitsikama Zone

|

Membership Distance from RHQ

446 J 75 km

132 "110 km

127 ! 1139 km

100 145 km

Karreedouw 79 165 km

Jeffreysbay Â© 126 km  
11,125

Karredouw and Jeffreysbay not yet launched

Midlands Zone

xO

Aa

Membership Distance from RHQ

2,631 | 285 km |

492 ' 345 km |

579 377 km

300 407 km

449 457 km

836 Â© 350 km

210 195 km!

1,231 | 213 km

meriset East 306 265 km

254 | 430 km

9,068

tal membership = 84 392

tal No of branches = 61

tal No of zones wis 5

MEMBERSHIP GROWTH

|

Membership Statistics

The numerical strength of the movement is a bit below our expectations. Our target for October 1991 was 90 000. Presently our membership stands at 82 860. In July we had a membership of 56 843.

Recruitment Success & Problem

The recruitment tempo has increased drastically in the past few months as evidenced by the

astronomical growth rate from July to October.  
The mood amongst masses particularly in the PE  
zone is very encouraging and possibilities for  
further growth exist.

\

OC OHEA»E oo

Q m

2

Many opportunities to increase membership have  
been missed. Whilst the enthusiasm of the masses  
was at its highest peak we were plagued by  
administrative problems e.g. delays in delivery  
of membership cards, application forms and  
plastic by coating the Head Quarters

We have transport problems to service the rural  
areas. Our organising staff is grossly inadequate  
for effective servicing of branches. The present  
format of membership cards is problematic in  
that completed membership cards take very long  
to reach branches particularly in the outlying  
areas. This is also due to the shortage of  
organising personnel and shortage of illuminating  
machines.

The current economic recession is a reality to  
our people and affects their | capacity to pay  
membership fees. Up to now we have not succeeded  
in keeping accurate membership records both at  
Regional level and branch levels, resulting in  
incapacity to embark on co-ordinated subscription  
arrears collection. The overall effect is that  
branches lack funds to sustain themselves thereby  
placing a heavy burden on the region.

DEPARTMENTS

|

palth and Welfare = Dr. Moodley

rts and Culture = CdetB."Pihla

bgal and Constitutional - N. Hoosain

bcal Government - R. Niegaardt

[Pp = a M. Xego, M. Lacey & Full  
time person P. Nkayi

PE br M. Xego, M. Lacey & staff  
member Z. Mtatsi

busing = E. Malgas

Fganising = No political head but full

time personnel M. Goniwe,  
E. May, Z. Blouw & N. C. Faku  
Hucation (Academic) - Interim structure headed by  
Cde R. van Wyk

ll these departments are still at nascent stages. They

>i

a

ill have to filter down to our branches. Moves are afoot  
rope in our branches and entrench these departments  
grassroots.

CAMPAIGNS

ee Appendix B., Bastern Cape Report to Campaigns' Committee

8 CO-OPERATION WITH ANC WOMEN'S AND YOUTH LEAGUES

here are good and healthy relations between the mother-  
pdy and the leagues. Meetings of full executives are  
king place albeit irregularly because of the state of  
Fganisation of at least the ANCWL.. However the leagues"  
Ppresentatives attend weekly Regional Working Committee  
â\200\230etings as ex officio members. y

5 NC t=

TRIPARTITE

9)

The Bastern Cape Region's Tripartite Alliance structure  
hhs established a regional secretariat of 6 members  
cpnsisting of 2 representatives from each of the allies.  
There is a full T.A meeting at least once in two months.  
The T.A. has also formed a sub-committee of 2 each to set  
up local T.A structures in an effort to strengthen and  
ly oaden the alliance. :

0. GENERAL PROBLEMS

Z1 Communication with branches

The region is vast and rural, there are transport  
problems

Staff Shortage

It is very serious inspite of the fact that the Region  
is alleged to be overstaffed in term of the H/Q quota  
system.

Branch Offices

No resources are available to set up branches offices  
even in the cities like PE and Uitenhage

: Security

The PRO's do not have firearms. The matter of licence  
for two of our PRO's with â\200\230criminal records' had been  
raised with the police without success. The high  
price of firearms is another problem

1 Relations with service structures of the ANC e.g.  
Repatriation Committee. Tt deserves urgent attention

Pandit fot Er iT mem JER LER D LIS AEE DSL =D ho LD  
A AL 40 AU UAL OI AULD '

Poe av Br

ANC IONS: BRANCHES AND MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

ION

TICK IF BRANCH NAME  
LAUNCHED

FILL IN ON LAST PAGE ONLY:

GRAND TOTAL - NUMBER OF MEMBERS

2. GRAND TOTAL - NUMBER OF BRANCHES

DATE

Xo |  
Lo  
n

PAGE \_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF  
MEMBERS

41 WAI SB i=eiU RIAL Ov 4ULY

|

ANC IONS: BRANCHES AND MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

ION

NO TICK IF BRANCH NAME  
LAUNCHED

&

RSE RISK SSSR

FJLL IN ON LAST PAGE ONLY:

GRAND TOTAL - NUMBER OF MEMBERS

GRAND TOTAL - NUMBER OF BRANCHES

DATE

PAGE \_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF  
MEMBERS

33

had 19 "Jl U3:50 Le CAPE 941-559616

oN Ade AU Wi OI AU

ANC IONS: BRANCHES AND MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

ION

TICK IF BRANCH NAME  
LAUNCHED

FILL IN ON LAST PAGE ONLY:

GRAND TOTAL - NUMBER OF MEMBERS

GRAND TOTAL - NUMBER OF BRANCHES

DATE

PAGE \_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF  
MEMBERS



our req  
Âff. There 2  
ymetime early this year, the Regio

fiche,

sre: ANC, ANC Women's League ana youth League, 3ACP, UDT, EPP, Cosae, LRC, Sansrn, COSE

7H Lali 5

n the Campaignsâ\200\230' Committee has never managed to take

s to which i will come later. :  
Daa n did try to call certain organisations

oad members of a progressive front. These organisations

ld E.C. Cific Congress. The ANC was to have two representatives (one

EC and Re  
ls to be

jain, anoth  
SC. i This EP  
cgans, and  
ipe Campa  
irious eff  
le RCC so

Organiser ] J the organiser to chair the committee. That  
Regional Campaigns' Committee.

Port Elizabeth  
ommittee was set up which would be

aaa Campaigns' Committee was composed of ANC and its  
six other comrades from different members of Eastern  
gns' Committee NADEL, Uncedo, Idamasa, Namda, Sansco, Ecacoc.

: i we to try to organise  
s have been made by comrade Gon  
er it can structurise itself and draw its programme

Âf action. f11 that was in vain.

i..ce its  
ZC and PE  
he whole Âç

ovever, it  
easons wh

..at the  
o be indep  
...from th

ity. Both the  
tion the RCC never had a single activ

eos practically and theorectically none existent. So  
xercise needs to be started afresh.

will be insufficient to submit this report without stating

ch i think resulted to the failure of our Campaigns' Committees;

that CCs were  
tial stage there was no clear direction th

Cin of Organising and as such to have their own programme,  
e beginning Signiture Campaign drive was made a responsibility

rganisers and not of the cC.

of Â¢ .

Rsk of over commitment of active and capable comrades, it  
as difficult to think of creating any other structure to work and  
â\200\230Committees.

ons of the nature of Campaigns

Be of lack of funds specially reserved for the CCs.Catering  
nd transprrtation of volunteers is often necessary.

fe a resul

e-substan

IGNITURE

Our submijssion in th

} of above conditions the region of the Eastern Cape has  
Lial report on actions around the following:

CAMPAIGN NEW STATISTICS.

is regard is that we,as regional organisers,did

ot see tol the creation of CCs at branch level nor did we, at least, advise

hem to l  
ction.

oweever, th  
ire submit  
reas are  
jubmission

lude Signiture Campaign in their branch programmes of

d their

re are form that have been sent to branches an

ed to the regional office after filling.The most slow  
rural areas.It has never come to our attention that such  
s have to be registered on branch bases.

le hope rqctify that as soon as possible

Y3roc HAL EHSIERNY CAPE B41-559616 P.i13

KIND OF CAMPAIGNS. |

This is gtil to be discussed with branch organisers.It is our  
opinion tHat it would be difficult for us to separate branch CCs  
from brangh organisers.We fear a duplication of responsibilities  
in that rdqgard.

There is 4 lot that over laps between the two.

V.A.T

â\200\234Tn this degard there is very little that the ANC has done on the  
issue of {.A.T per se.What is happening instead is to combine the  
V.A.T issye with local and broad national demands e.g.resignation

of councilors, release of political prisoners and an Interim Gvt.  
That is done to concretise V.A.T in the minds of our people.  
A Broad Forum has been established to co-ordinate any form of action  
around V.A.T

proposed action which was to have taken place on the 14 October  
is now postponed indefinitely at the request of the REC.  
COSATU is very active on the V.A.T propaganda, and the Alliance is  
very much co-operative at local level.

#### RECOMMEND

a. Define  
b. in other  
due to show  
c. In cases  
should exist  
d. REC should  
to execute  
e. Calari  
at national

#### TIPS ABOUT CAMPAIGNS |

e Campaign structures have to be established;  
regions a separate Campaigns structure may not be advisable  
range of political personnel; |

s of the latter, organisers at branch and regional level

and their activities to include those of CCs.

uld make available its resources to the CCs in its endeavour  
the CC programme of action;

4y and transparency effort volume should be addressed

1 level;

f. Stickers and posters relevant to all campaigns actions have to  
be made readily available to all CCs and regional organisers where  
CCs do not exist; .

(—Our campaigns must only or mostly be those militated against  
the state but also to boost the image of the ANC to middle class  
and conservative whites, coloured and Indian communities;

h. Young

pioneers and local majorettes groups should be utilised  
in other

campaigns.



BORDER

LI

wip

a Da 10:00 H.IT.C. E.L. U4I1 4IT( IO Fr.

ve CE

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS  
BORDER REGION RRPORT  
JULY - OCTOBER 1991

1. The Border Region held it's AGM on the 14 September 1991. 107 branches attended, whilst the total conference delegation amounted to approximately 380 this included full participation by the SACP, COSATU, Youth League and the Women's League.

Since this conference, the new REC had a full day strategising workshop to elected its working committees, appoint heads of departments and plan its programme for the next few months.

20/ Regional Leadership

2.1. Regional Council

Our Regional Council has not yet met. This is because we held our regional conference in September. We are in the process of trying to set up our Regional Council.

23. R.B.C

President = Silumko Sokupa  
Deputy President - Andrew Hendricks  
Secretary General - Lucille Meyer  
Deputy SÂ\$. G. - Donne Cooney  
Publicity officer - Marion Sparg  
Treasurer =e. Pan i

Additional Members

Mluleki George, 2zingisa Goduka, Sam Kwelita, Singata Mafanya, Mathews Makalima, Mzwandile Masmala, Shepherd Mayatula, Chippy Olver, Malgid Ntlebi, Penrose Ntlonti, Skenjana Roji,

Glen Thomas,

Ex- Officio members

Â¥beimo Balindlela, Themba Kinana.

Our working committee was set up at our strategising workshop on the 28 September and meets once a week. Our REC meets once a month.

3. Staff

Presently we have twelve full time employzes and threes temporary organisers. We have two members of ataff in administration, one in the treasury department, one in PRO, twc members of staff in DIP, one of these is the translator, one staff member for DPE and five staff members in the organising department.

We are still hoping \*o employ full time employees for all our departments and more organisers. Our PRO has also requested an additional PRO in our office. We are urgently in need of a full time employee for Social Welfare department. We are also in need of one staff member per sub-regional officn.

3A¢

OCT 16 16:56 A.N.L. E.L. 8431 439736

#### 4. Regional Profile

The estimated population in our region is 3 million.

We are in the process of setting up zones and sub-regions and have given ourselves a deadline of the end of November to accomplish this task. For further requested information please see the Monthly Statistics enclosed.

#### 5. Membership growth

5.1. Our present membership total is 91 980 which is an increase of 2607520 from the July Statistics of 65228.

#### 5.2 Recruitment Success and problems

An organisational department is in existence in the region which is co-ordinated on a full time basis by our regional president. Since our Strategising workshop we are in the process of restructuring our departments on the basis of the NEC restructuring.

Main problem thus far

1. try to transfer the mass support the ANC enjoys active membership.

(a) Our Sonal into concrete

(b) Our inability to develop a coherent, creative and on going recruitment strategy in branches - membership in some branches especially in the urban areas has not grown in months.

(c) Confusion students.

in regards membership fees for pensioners and

(d) our inability to find suitable organisers to work in the coloured, Indian and white areas on a full time basis.

(e) Lazy inexperienced branch organisers

#### Successes

Our ability - since period of 1980

up 179 branches in the region, in a short

#### 6. Departmental

Since the beginning of the year the following commissions and departments have been in existence,

regional each with

these 10 respective convenors.

Commissions - Health, Local Government, Economics, Land and Legal.

Departments - Education, DPE, Social Welfare, Organising, Arts and

Culture.



All our commissions have had regional conference and the bulk of 9. Tripartite

their work was concentrated on preparing for National Conference. The structure is functioning in our region on a teulosal Level.

onal alliance meetin (Border,  
Since our strategising workshop we have now appointed new heads vs Par i i ELE) structuring of a  
of departments on the basis 0Â° the head office restructuring. all rans ' SF Speeial Lo  
ntibiccg Dons egtoratlly ang Toten  
heads are now in the process c'nsulting with existing commissions We have age ae oh Ton  
king st nov te Ine Rrtanies  
to concretise the working and "estructuring of the departments. regionally, whic s g 2  
iow Bast A tntertes iainy  
It ls important to note how.ver that all departments and of the Syitene 8 ou regions and  
d ho p  
commissions have a programme for â\200\230he next six months and most of a sBubregiona  
evel.

them have already submitted budgeL3 to our treasury.

Further details on all these departme:ts could be made available 10. General Problems

Fh aay (a) Lack of resouces for eg. finances for sub-regional offices,

finances for full time personel for our departments, lack of cars  
ys Campaigns : 2 On:  
oe iy to facilitate organising in our reg

Par Bajer ssuralgn Ras eer around i> â\200\230otmner crists: (b) A general problem has  
been repression especially in the

The campaign began when a regional conference ir May called for Ciskeli.  
& consumer Boycott throughout the region. This boycott was 3 ds FOOEaUnES SU.METRERDRS.  
suspended after a month because of talks with the Bcrder Business (Â¢) Lack of venues f  
or Yi pYcg g

Action Committee, an umbrella body of big business ir the region.  
The Border Peace Conference held at the end of July was a result  
of these talks. Delegates were invited from a wide range of  
organisations, the Transke! and Ciskei government ware also  
invited with the Ciskei government pulling out at che last  
minute. The main two issues of this conference were the causes

(d) Our inability to develop coherent education programmes  
especially in areas where there is a high degree of illiteracy.

(e) Our inability to keep enthusiaem high in branches and our  
inability to make branch leadership take responsibility for

i bership on the ground.

of instability in this region and development. Brig. Gqczo was building membership g

seen to be the main cause of the instability. Compiled by Lucille Hever = Ssctetaty Zen  
sial : 0  
ney ~ Deputy Secretary Genera le

A Committae was formed consisting of all organisations that Donne Cooney Puy Â¥

participated in the conference. This committee meets regularly

and has requested a meeting with the State President in regard  
to the "Ciskei Crisis". They are presently waiting for a das.  
They have also come up with a concrete suggestion for an inter.m

administration in the Ciskei.

There is feeling that we need to back up this committee's demands with mass action.

Wim Wea uy

Our region has been involved in the Signature campaign. We are presently, organising for the coming days of mass action and are holding consultations in regard to the vat campaign.

8. Co-operation with ANC Women's and Youth League.

Our relationship with these bodies has improved in the last few

months. The chairpersons of both sit on our REC. We have started monthly secretariat meetings of the three bodies.



Each category comprises of three to five departments

in which

ANC NORTHERN NATAL REGION

REGIONAL REPORT TO THE NEC

JULY - OCTOBER 1991

## 1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

The region is still being led by the Regional Interim Committee.

was taken on the 22nd of June 1991 to launch the  
or beginning of December this year.

From July this year attention was given on restructuring  
efficient functioning.

A Regional Working Committee of six members was  
being the Regional Administrator. Regional work  
five main categories with each RWC member facilitating

of the RIC. Each department reports to the RIC

## 2. REGIONAL LEADERSHIP

### 2.1 REGIONAL COUNCIL

The first meeting of the RC was held in August.  
this structure Branch Executive Committees used  
the R.C. meeting launched and potential branches  
participated fully.

### 2.2 REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Regional Interim Committee has eleven members

A decision  
region at the end of November

structuring the region for

formed, the sixth member  
was then divided into  
acting in each category.

units each headed by a member  
once per month.

Before the formation of  
to meet regularly. In  
Bb were invited and

Youth Affairs, D

1. Willie Mchunu - Chairperson
2. Aaron Ndlovu - Deputy Chairperson
3. Senzo Mchunu - Secretary
4. Jerry Ntombela - Treasurer
5. Bongani Mscmi - Administrator

6. Gert Mbanjwa - Health and Welfare

T- Yusi Mzimela - Women's League and Marshalling

8. Khulekani Mhlongo -

of Information and

Publicity and Education

9. Mbongeni Nxele - Campaigns and Cultural Affairs

10. Welcome Mthimkhulu - Economic Affairs and Labour

11. John Mabuyakhulu - Violence and Regional Peace Initiatives

There is also comrade Fatima Kunene who came as [a  
for Women and who co-ordinates Women

in addition to these responsibilities cde Willids  
Constitution Committee which deals with both the  
constitution for a new S.C.

member of Task Force

in the region.

heads the Regional

ANC constitution and the

Cde Senzo heads the department of Political Education and Organizing.

Cde Aaron Heads Local Government and Administration  
Jerry, the Treasurer is responsible for Finance

The Regional Interim Committee meets fortnightly  
Committee meets weekly.

ion plus Housing.

Cde

and the Regional Working

Ste 5

sun at Lee ER AMY at Np Su

3. SAFE

The Regional Office is manned by people

Finance Controller

1. Bongani Msomi - Administrator

2. Mfundisi Dumisa - Political Education Officer

3. Musa Dladla - Regional Organiser

3. Derrick Muthwa - Receptionist

4, Ntombezinhle Mthiyane - Typist & Filing Clerk

5. Thobisile Ngubane - Computer Operator 4

6. Leonard Makhoba = PLR, 0.

7. Sizani Ngubane - Regional Organiser

In addition there are two comrades who man the following departments as  
casuals and are paid by the region:

Cultural Affairs O  
P.R.O.

1. Phikelakhe Ntanzu -
2. Richard Bhengu -

As for needs of the staff, one area that needs a  
of the office in the form of strong burglar proof  
main door is very weakly protected. The rear en  
office has no burglar proofs. This and the offi  
next to it were both broken into in.

Most of the staff don't have fixed place where  
home is at Nongoma more than 200 km from Empang  
was attacked and burnt to ashes. Cde Bengani's  
and burnt down when violence erupted in the area.

belongings placed in their friends' homes and so  
really can't find a place elsewhere they sleep |  
for at least one house was made to the Treasury  
for response.

#### 4, REGIONAL PROFILE

The following towns and villages are part of our

There is Empangeni, the Head Quarters of the re  
townships viz. Esikhawini in the South, Ngwele  
in the North. There is Mandini with Sundumbili  
accommodate workers from the Isitebe Industrial  
around the township.

Then there is Fshowe with Gezinsila township, M  
is being built outside it. Then there is Ulund  
township surrounding it. There is also Nongoma  
township in the area. Along the Coast to the N  
are a number of towns, Mbonambi surrounded by A  
with a developing township KwaMsane, Hluhluwe,  
Ncoshane township. Lastly there is Hlabisa a  
from Nongoma.

ficer

Attention is the security  
ing. At the moment the  
trance to the Administrator's  
Fe of the Youth League

to live, cde Mfundisi's

ni, cde Musa Dladla's home

house at Nseleni was attacked  
These cdes have their

me in the office. If they

n the office. A request

General we are still waiting

F region.

bion surrounded by three  
bane in the West and Nseleni  
a township too small to  
area hence a squater city

lelmoth and a small township  
1, and a reasonably big  
with White City a small  
orth of Empangeni there  
ural communities, Mtubatuba  
Mkuze and Pongnla with  
amall rural town not far

There are atill only six launched branches wit  
some areas like Esikhawini

having a membership cf more than five hundred  
areas which qualify as branches plus ten more &  
to become ANC branchez, Ingwavuma and KwaNgwanp  
examples, ln these areas organizing committees

There is a total of twelve  
rea which have a potential  
sa in the far North are

have been set up.

3/...

There is, in this region an estimated population of 2,8 million and we have organised just more than 4 000 in to the ANC. In July more had just more than 3 000 members plus or minus 600 people have since joined the

ANC.

## 5.2 RECRUITMENT SUCCESS AND PROBLEMS

There can be talk of success in this region only in terms of areas that we have reached and established contacts. In all [the areas except for Inkandla] contacts have been made. In areas like Pongola several meetings have taken place between us and a group of about 40 comrades at Ulundi, there is a contact with individuals only. At Nongoma and Mtubatuba there are organised groups.

The main problem here is fear for the KwaZulu establishment as a whole and real violence and direct verbal intimidation from individuals in the

; KwaZulu establishment. From the Tugela River to Pongola there are organised campaigns to prevent the ANC from organizing itself. At Csihawini the ~ biggest township in the region. The ANC still has no right to hold meetings despite several meetings between us and Inkatha to resolve the matter.

Given a climate of peace and free political activity the ANC will really

be everywhere right in Zululand against the myth [that has been built to manipulate ethnicism. Out of the six branches that have been launched

only one holds its general meetings in their area, that is Prince Mcwayizeni Branch because it is inside the University. We will hold our meetings in

the regional office.

## 6. DEPARTMENTS

We have formed the following departments:

1. The dept of Constitutional Affairs
2. The dept of Organizing and Campaigns
3. The dept of Political Education
4. The dept of Information and Publicity
5. The dept of Education
6. The dept of Local Government and Administration
7. The dept of Cultural Affairs
8. The dept of Economic Affairs

Wm wma,  
Jptonet seminars, reports  
gs.

Each of these departments organizes people for national, regional and branch seminars and workshops.

## 7. CAMPAIGNS

This department launched the signature campaign for Interim Government

and Constituent Assembly. Preparations are underway for campaigns against the VAT. There will be a commemoration of the heroes planned for the 27th. Our plans for campaigns are usually hampered by lack of venues and problems cited above.

## 8. CO-OPERATION WITH ANC WOMEN'S & YOUTH LEAGUES



There is a good co-operation with the Women's Ueague. Several meetings have taken place between the Regional Committed and the Youth League. Provisional Committee to discuss problems that jexisted.

## 9. TRIPATITE

There is as yet no working relationship between tHe ANC and Cosatu structures in the region despite a meeting to resolve these planned co-operation with regard to VAT campaigns

## 10. GENERAL PROBLEMS

### 10.1

jproblems. There is however

The ANC is still practically banned in this regiof. There is no access to either open or closed venues for ANC activitie\$ at branch level. As a result the Branch Committees find it impossible|to organise meetings at branch level to pass on information, this makes our co-ordination very haphazard and incoherent.

### 10.2 JOINING FEE

Another problem involves the R12 joining fee which we feel is too high.

### 16.3

Reading material which the ANC sells is very stg very often this never reaches people since they can't afford to b

### 10.4 BRANCH OFFICES

Lack of funds for branches to open their own offi] retard progress.

### 10.5 CHIEFS

Mostly the region is under Chiefs, their alignmen y the material.

bes affects our work and

t with the KwaZulu

Government and Inkatha poses serious problems to with the high percentage of illetaracy in the ar

### 10.6 ORGANIZERS

There are only two organizers for this vast regi

the ANC, this is coupled

Obviously they are

overburdened. The region is peculiar and requirds special attention.

#### 10.7 NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

We would like to insist that more visit by the N4tional Leadership take place, this will encourage our membership.

