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REGIONAL REPORTS

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A F R I C A N N A T I O N A L C O N G R E S S

National Executive Committee Meeting

21 - 23 October 1991.

I N D E X B.

Regional Reports

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REGIONAL REPORTS

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

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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 90	37	64	4	317	47	431
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	7	1	1	56	83
Feb	9	28	1	3	13	63
March	180	427	19	49	206	485
April	120	278	-	5	130	293
May	216	99	12	35	242	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 individuals often ex-MK combatants, massacres on trains, taxis and buses, 'moonlight' murder raids, death squads, kidnappings, torture and murder, night-vigil massacres, and attacks 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 forces' 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 Bophuthatswana 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 25,644 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 AGM's 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 a 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.

'Coloured'/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 'Coloured' 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 mere detailed outline of branch activities see attached organisers' 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.

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.

1. 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 members.

B. 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 of 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. Final 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 conference, viz the Regional Council.

- C. 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 Conference. 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 51 branches the second.

D. 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.

E. Regional Executive

A. Structure of REC

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

Kgalema Motlanthe	-	Chairperson
Popo Molefe	-	Deputy Chair
Barbara Hogan	-	Secretary General
Cassim Saloojee	-	Treasurer
Amos Masondo		
Cyril Jantjies		
Bavumile Vilakazi		
Winnie Mandela		

Andrew Mapheto
Dr A Nkomo
M Vallie Moosa
Tokyo Sexwale

2. Regional Working Committee: The REC appointed the following to the RWC:

Kgalema Motlanthe	Andrew Mapheto
Popo Molefe	Amos Masondo
Barbara Hogan	Winnie Mandela
Cassim Saloojee	

3. Portfolios/Positions on Regional Executive:

Assistant Secretary General	Bavumile Vilakazi
Media	Amos Masondo
Political Education	Andrew Mapheto (a temporary portfolio until a full-time appointment be made)
Organising	Andrew Mapheto
Treasury	Cassim Saloojee
Repression in Bophuthatswana	Dr A Nkomo
Violence Monitoring	Cyril Jantjies (Chairperson)
	Bavumile Vilakazi
	Tokyo Sexwale
	Winnie Mandela
Welfare/Repatriation	Cassim Saloojee
Police Liaison	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.

B. 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

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 regions' 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.

F. Regional Office

Staff

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

General Secretary	-	Barbara Hogan
Administrator	-	Bridgman Sithole
Telephonist Reception	-	Itumeleng Makwela
Typist/Telephonist	-	Sylvia Kekana
Head of Membership Records	-	Sipho Madono
Clerk/Membership Assitant	-	Vusi Dlamini
Clerk/Printer	-	Caleb Mogashoa
Media Officer	-	Ronnie Mamoepa
Political Educaiton Officer	-	Paul Mashatile
Bookkeeper	-	Mapule Nene
Organiser	-	Strike Ralegoma

Area organisers

Thami Luphoko
Elliot Mayisela
Simon Tsoetsi
Sandile Ndlungwane
Paul Langa
Molefe Makinta
Shaka Radebe

Total of 18 full-time workers

In October 1990, Jimmy Ngubeni resigned from the post oas 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.

G. 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
2. 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: Siphos Madondo
Sub-committee in the process of being set up
5. **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:

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.
5. 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.

II. Region: b-Committees

In addition to departmental sub-committees that have emanated from the Regional office itself, the following specialist sub-committees were established with the participation of 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 Motchekega
REC Member: None

Economic Policy Association

Chairperson: Iran Steen
REC Member: None

'Coloured/Indian' 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.

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 Sub-committees

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, 'Coloured/Indian' 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.

J. 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 res 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 realtions to these structures be addressed as a matter of urgency.

K. 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).

L. 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.

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.

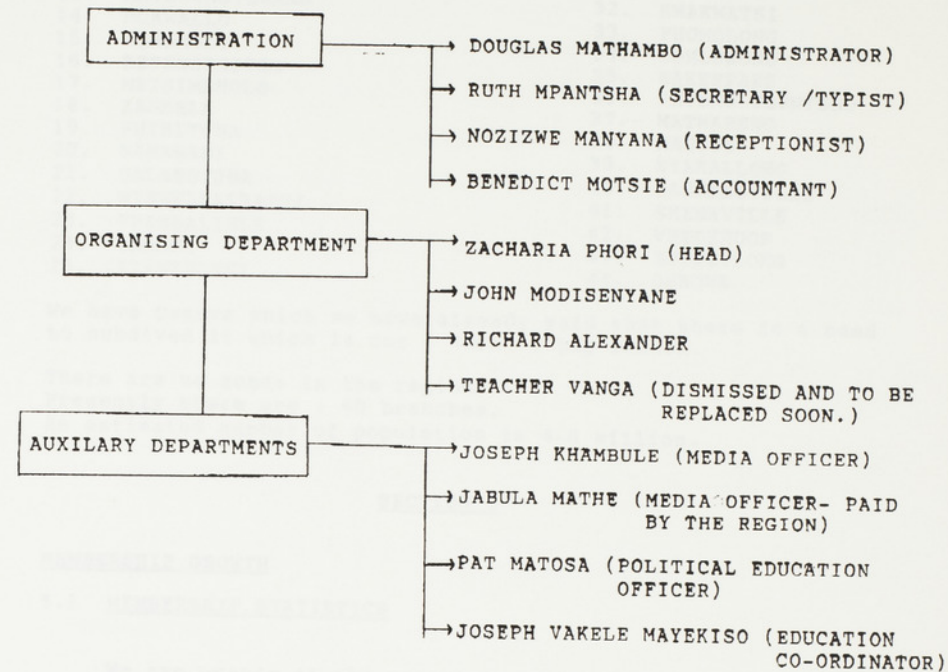
There are however possitive factors that we can point out. There is a tremendous growth of membership even though at the moment we cannot give statistics. We hope that this information will be made available as soon as possible. The anti-vat campaign has aroused a lot of interest in the membership although 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), and of course

SECTION 3

STAFF

RE : REPORT ON STAFF STRUCTURE



We are in need of a cleaner and security officer though the employment of such has been impeded firstly, by the abnormal nature of our regional offices which are situated in an industrial area and by the constraints placed on our regional budget. We sincerely request consideration to be given to these needs immediately we move to new offices in town the purchase of which is still being negotiated with the treasury.

SECTION 2.

REGIONAL LEADERSHIP.

1. REGIONAL COUNCIL.

WE HELD ONE REGIONAL COUNCIL ON 31 AUGUST 1991. 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.

2. REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

<u>NAMES OF THE REC</u>	<u>POSITIONS.</u>
DUKWANA MXOLISI	CHAIRPERSON
BOGOPA KLAAS	DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON
MATOSA PAT	SECRETARY
MAYERISO VAKELE	DEPUTY SECRETARY
ATOLO MIKE	TREASURER
NKONKA LUKI	DEPT. HEAD EDUCATION
PHORI ZACHARIA	" ORGANISING
MNGUNI AARON	" SECURITY
MATLALA IKANENG	ADDITIONAL MEMBER
MACHILI SEHLABAKA	"
MASOLENG THABO	DEPT. HEAD CAMPAIGNS
IKANENG MARY	ADDITIONAL MEMBER
OLIPHANT SAKKIE	"
MAHLATSI PAUL	REGIONAL ANC/YL
	CHAIRPERSON
MADUMISA MAUREEN	REG. ANC W/L CHAIRPERSON

REGIONAL WORKING COMMITTEE.

1. MXOLISI DUKWANA
2. MATOSA PAT
3. MAYERISO VAKELE
4. ATOLO MIKE
5. PHORI ZACHARIA
6. MAHLATSI PAUL
7. MADUMISA MAUREEN

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

SECTION 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. Tshwete (8th January Statement), cde G. Shope (after a regional march to Kroonstad 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 this 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 Qwaqwa as a "bantustan" not yet subdivided into smaller branches.

TOWNS

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. WELKOM | 23. VREDE |
| 2. ODENDAALSRSUS | 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. BOTHAVILLE | 32. KOPPIES |
| 11. VILJOENSKROON | 33. HARRISMITH |
| 12. KROONSTAD | 34. KESTEL |
| 13. STEYNSRUS | 35. BETHLEHEM |
| 14. VREDEFORT | 36. PAUL ROUX |
| 15. PARYS | 37. CLARENCE |
| 16. DENNYSVILLE | 38. SENEKAL |
| 17. ORANGEVILLE | 39. ROSENDAL |
| 18. SASOLBURG | 40. ALLANRIDGE |
| 19. HEILBRON | |
| 20. FRANFORT | |
| 21. VILLIERS | |
| 22. CORNELIA | |

TOWNSHIPS

1. THABONG
2. BRONVILLE
3. KUTLWANONG
4. MELODING
5. MASILO
6. PHOMOLONG

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7. MAMAHABANE | 26. MAFAHANENG |
| 8. TIKWANE | 27. MAMAFUBEDU |
| 9. MONYAKENG | 28. NTHA |
| 10. MAOKENG | 29. LERATSWANENG |
| 11. BRANDPARK | 30. PETSANE |
| 12. KGOTSONG | 31. NNGWATHE |
| 13. MATLWANGTLWANG | 32. KWAKWATSI |
| 14. MOKWALLO | 33. PHOMOLONG |
| 15. TUMAHOLE | 34. BOHLOKONG |
| 16. REFENGKGOTSO | 35. BAKENPARK |
| 17. METSIMAHOLO | 36. FATENG-TSENTSHO |
| 18. ZAMDELA | 37. MATWABENG |
| 19. PHIRITONA | 38. MAUTSE |
| 20. NAMAHADI | 39. NYAKALLONG |
| 21. QALABOTJHA | 40. SANDERSVILLE |
| 22. NTSHWANATSATSI | 41. SKENKVILLE |
| 23. THEMBALIHLE | 42. VREDEHOOP |
| 24. ZAMANI | 43. BOIKETLONG |
| 25. EZENZELENI | 44. QWAQWA |

We have Qwaqwa which we have already said that there is a need to subdivided 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

5.1 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 as soon as it is ready.

5.2 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 many who would like to join and those who have already joined.

This situation is receiving a very special attention and will be addressed.

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 SOFS.
- (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.

NEVERTHELESS, THE ORGANISING DEPARTMENT HAS MADE SOME MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS SUCH AS SECURING SUBSTANTIAL PLEDGES FROM BUSINESS PEOPLE AND PROGRESSIVE NGO'S. THIS MONEY HAS BEEN USED MAINLY FOR 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:

1. FACILITATING BRANCH AGM'S IN PREPARATION FOR THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE.
2. ROUNDING UP CURRENT MEMBERSHIP LEVEL PROJECTIONS.
3. FACILITATING 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 THE 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 VIEW TO EFFECTING JOINT BENEFITS DURING ITENARIES 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 CATER UP WITH THE DEMANDS OF THIS FIELD. THE DEPARTMENT HAS NEVERTHELESS BEEN BLESSED WITH THE VIRTUE OF HAVING AS ITS HEAD, A COMRADE WITH A WEALTH OF EXPERIENCE ACCRUED FROM LONG-STANDING INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY STRUCTURES AND ON THE BASIS THEREOF THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED:-

- (1) CONSISTENT LIAISON WITH LOCAL EDUCATION STRUCTURES - COSAS SANSO ETC.
- (2) VALUABLE GUIDANCE TO THESE STRUCTURES DURING CRISIS SITUATIONS.
- (3) ESTABLISHMENT OF A RICH SOURCE OF BENEFACTOR 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.

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GENERAL DYNAMICS OF OUR OFFICE AS IT HAS TO INTERACT WITH ALL THE DEPARTMENTS TO ENSURE REALISATION OF THEIR SET OBJECTIVES. WHILE IT HAS BEEN FACED WITH A NUMBER OF IMPEDIMENTS SUCH AS THE AWKWARD LOCATION OF OUR OFFICES IN AN INDUSTRIAL AREA AND THE CONFINES OF THE OFFICES THAT TEND TO RESTRICT FREE MOVEMENT, WE HAVE NEVERTHELESS SUCCEEDED IN:-

- (1) ASSURING RECEIPT AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FROM THE H.Q, BRANCHES AND OTHER STRUCTURE IN SUCH A WAY THAT WHILE KEPT SAFELY, IT IS NEVERTHELESS ACCESSIBLE TO RELEVANT RECEPIENTS.
- (2) SETTING UP A NORMAL WORKING ENVIROMENT FOR ALL STAFF MEMBERS BY ALLOCATING FURNITURE AND OTHER RELATED EQUIPMENT.
- (3) PROCESSING OF ALL NECESSARY PAPER WORK AS MIGHT BE REQUIRED BY THE DEPARTMENTS.
- (4) KEEPING TRACK OF FINANCIAL RECORDS BY PROCESSING 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 AND THE BRANCHES IN LINE WITH THE CONSTITUTION.
- (6) SEEING TO CAREFUL HANDLING OF ORGANISATIONAL PROPERTY IN SUCH A WAY THAT NEGLECT IS NOT ALLOWED TO PREVAIL RENDER OUR ASSETS E.G. EQUIPMENT , CARS DEFECTIVE AND UNAVAILABLE FOR USE AT TIMES MOST REQUIRED BY FUNCTIONARIES.
- (7) FUND-RAISING THROUGH MARKETING OF RELEVANT MATERIALS TO EXPLORE WAYS OF ESTABLISHING SELF-SUFFICIENCY.
- (8) PROCESSING OF INFORMATION FOR THE DICESTION OF FOREIGN PROGRESSIVE ORGANISATION WHICH INFORMATION IS PRE-REQUISITE FOR FUNDING FOR OUR REGION.
- (9) ENSURING STAFF DISCIPLINE BY ESTABLISHING MECHANISMS AIMED AT PREVENTING LATE-COMING, UNAUTHORISED ABSENTISEEM AND OTHER VIOLATIONS OF ORGANISATIONAL DISCIPLINE.

SECTION 7.

CAMPAIGNS.

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

2. ANTI-VAT CAMPAIGN.

A FEW BRANCHES HAVE ALREADY PARTICIPATED IN PROTEST MARCHES AGAINST THE IMPOSITION OF VAT. THEY ARE: VREDE, BETHLEHEM AND LINDLEY. SOME OTHER BRANCHES HAVE ALREADY APPLIED FOR PERMISSION FOR PROTEST MARCHES AGAINST VAT. MEETINGS ARE BEING PLANNED TO MAKE THE PROPOSED GENERAL STRIKE SUCCED.

3. IMPORTANT DATES.

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

4. SIGNATURE CAMPAIGNS.

THIS CAMPAIGN STARTED RATHER SLOWLY. IT IS NOW THAT THE PEOPLE REALISE THE SIGNIFICANCE THEREOF. WITHIN THE LAST THREE WEEKS OF SEPTEMBER 1991, WE MANAGED TO COLLECT + MINUS 11000 SIGNATURES. WITH THE EXTENTION OF THE CAMPAIGN TO JANUARY 1991 A LOT OF WORK HAS ALREADY BEGUN. WE SET A TARGET OF + MINUS 500 000 TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE POPULATION IN OUR REGION. IF WE COULD DO MORE THAN THAT THE BETTER.

VIOLENCE MONITORING GROUPANC N. OPS REGION

16 OCTOBER 1991

REPORT ON THE STATE OF 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, such 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 occasional 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. It 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. It is also reported by our members 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 Gerber and Smith including some of the SAP officers.

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 is 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 spilt water fetched from town (Henneman) or nearby farms. This led to a tense situation that could have resulted into a violent clash between the SAP and the community if the region (ANC) did 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.

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.

SECTION 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 is a security risk.



AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
SOUTHERN OFS REGION

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48-0441/2/3/4
Fax. (051) 48-0108

-2-

ANC S.OFS. REGIONAL REPORT

17 October 1991

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

We are presently preparing for a Regional Conference which will take place from 31st October-2nd November in Bloemfontein. On the 3rd November we will also have a regional rally to introduce New Regional Leadership to our general membership and supporters.

2. REGIONAL LEADERSHIP

2.1. REGIONAL COUNCIL

Up to now we have had 2 Regional Councils, the first one on the 17th August and the 2nd one on the 12th October. They were both held in Bloemfontein. Branches did not participate as expected in both General Councils.

2.2. REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

1. Chairperson - Caleb Motshabi
2. Vice-Chairperson - Mare Tsiki
3. Secretary - Thabo Mokhetsoa
4. Treasurer - Tisetso Tsuelle.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS

5. Itumeleng Segalo
6. Pius Mohlomi
7. Kaizer Sebothelo
8. Karabo Booyesen
9. Moses Seheri
10. Seiso Moahi
11. Sello

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

1. Caleb Motshabi - Chairperson
2. Mare Tsiki Deputy
3. Pius Mohlomi
4. Ntsikwane Mashimbye
5. Itumeleng Segalo - Acting Secretary
6. Playfair Morule
7. Sekgopi Malebo
8. Paulos Mabaso
9. Arthur Moipolai
10. Mashiloane
11. Thekjiwe Ndlovu
12. Nohayase
13. Morake
14. Seiso Mohai
15. April Mbalula
16. Moses 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 main aim for the establishment of this committee, is to lead the Region Politically up until 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.

STAFF

We have the staff of 26 people. 14 are full-time and the rest are now volunteers. 7 work in Organising Dept, 1 in DPE, 1 DIP, 4 in Administration Dept, 1 in Finance, 8 in Security Dept, 1 Cleaner, 2 Drivers and 1 helps with documentation.

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

4. REGIONAL PROFILE

TOWNS THAT ARE PART OF OUR REGION

		<u>TOWNSHIPS</u>
1. Hertzogville	-	Malebogo
2. Bultfontein	-	Phahameng
3. Boshop		
4. Dealesville	-	Tshwaraganang
5. Brandfort	-	Majwemasweu
6. Verkeerdevlei	-	Tshepong
7. Marquard	-	Malekwarete
8. Exelsior	-	Mahlatswetsa
9. Clocolan	-	Hlohlolwane
10. Fouriesburg	-	Mashaeng
11. Ficksburg	-	Megheleng
13. Ladybrand	-	Manyatseng

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14. Tweespruit
15. Thabanchu
16. Hobhouse
17. Dewetsdorp - Morojaneng
18. Wepener - Qibing
19. Zastron - Matlakeng
20. Rouxville - Roleleyathunya
21. Smithfield - Mofulatshepe
22. Reddersburg - Matoporong
23. Edenburg - Harasebei
24. Jagersfontein - Itumeleng
25. Fouriesmith - Ipopeng
26. Trompsburg -
27. Springfontein
28. Bethulie - Lephoi
29. Phillipolis - Puding-tse-rola
30. Luckhoff -
31. Koffiefontein - Dithake
32. Jacobsdal - Ratanang
33. Bloemfontein - Mangaung
34. Glen
35. Soutpan
36. Petrusburg - Bolokanang
37. Van Stadensrus - Thapelang
38. Botshabelo

The following small places are also inhabited by people, though they are not necessarily towns or townships.

39. Westminster
40. Gumtree
41. Marseilles
42. Boesmanskop
43. Phalaborwa
44. Grootvlei
45. Shannon
46. Waterbron
47. Bathsvlei

Plus a number of others.

We will establish names of other townships later. The problem is that we normally refer to those places with names of their towns.

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

NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND ZONES

We now have 50 effective branches, grouped into 7 zones. The estimated population of our region is \pm 3 Million.

5. MEMBERSHIP GROWTH

5.1. MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

Presently we have a Regional Membership of \pm 16 500 as compared to 15 008 we had at the time of National Conference in Durban.

5.2. RECRUITMENT SUCCESS AND PROBLEMS

We 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 of our supporters. People are no more eager to support rallies, demonstrations etc. like in the past.

6. DEPARTMENTS

1. ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

This department controls assets, logistics and facilities of the 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 phampleteering, 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. D.P.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 decisions 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.

5. 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.

CAMPAIGNS

The Signature Campaigns is still going on in some branches. Up to now we have collected 17 178 signatures however many filled forms are still with branches, and excluded in that figure.

ANTI-VAT CAMPAIGN

This campaign started on the 18th September in our region and still continue even now. Fouriesburg branch will be staging Anti-Vat march tomorrow, accompanied with a (general) stayaway. We are also mobilising people for 4th and 5th November Anti-Vat General Strike.

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

We relate so well because both Leagues are also represented in the Regional Political Leadership Core.

TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE

At the moment there are no Tripartite structures but we are in process of establishing them. Two weeks back, we had a meeting 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.

GENERAL PROBLEMS

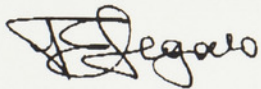
We need transport for all our Departments so that their work can be smooth.

The following 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



NB: Another problem is Organisational work-load, that led to a situation where some comrades no longer concentrated in their Department.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NORTHERN CAPE REGIONAL REPORT
JULY 1991 - OCTOBER 1991

STATUS : LAUNCHED REGION : APRIL 1991

1. OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

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 launching 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.

The R.E.C. 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 :-

1. VAT CAMPAIGN

- (a) A successful stayaway took place in Upington on 01 October 1991 to protest against the 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.

ANTI BOP 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 the first weekend of November in Klerksdorp.

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

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
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 Mothabani	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	R.E.C. member (W.L)
13. Cde John Block	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. 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 show 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.

We 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, Kelmoes, 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.

KIMBERLEY 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

KAMPBELL

RITCHIE

GRIEQUASTADT

JAN-KEMPDORP

DELPORTSHOOP

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 September 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

~~Their~~ 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.

MAFIKENG

STELLA

SETLAGOLE

MAREETSANE

HADIBOGO-PAN

MAFIKENG

MMABATHO

MONTSHIWA

DANVILLE

LOMANYANENG

SEWEDING

MAGOGWE

LOGAGENG

MAKGOBISTAD

DISANENG

RAMATLABAMA

TSHIDILAMOLOMO

MAGOGWANENG

E. CAPE



AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

EASTERN CAPE REGION.

ANC- EASTERN CAPE REGIONAL REPORT
JULY - OCTOBER 1991

1. 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 numerically. Most branches have recently 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.

2. REGIONAL LEADERSHIP

2.1 Regional Council:

~~We have no Regional Council.~~ The incoming REC will look into the matter.

2.2 Regional Executive Committee

NAME	POSITION
1. Nkosinathi Benson Fihla	Chairperson
2. Edgar Dumile Ngoyi	Vice Chairperson
3. Gugile Nkwinti	Secretary
4. Marian Lacey	Ass/Secretary
5. Dr. Koogan Moodley	Treasurer
6. Rev Mcebisi Xundu	Regional Chaplain
7. Michael Xego	Publicity Secretary
8. Neela Hoosain	Additional Member
9. Ernest Malgas	"
10. Mzwabantu Jantjies	"
11. Raymond Shweni	"
12. Vuyisile Thole	"
13. Ronald Niegaardt	"

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. Hoosain, C. Mbeki and R. Mhlaba. Incidentally, our region will hold its annual Regional Conference on 1,2 -3 November 1991 in Port Elizabeth.

3. 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 Faku	"
8. Zenzile Blouw	"
9. Veronica Elizabeth May	"
10. Vuyani Gladman Bobo	PRO
11. Kwanele Joseph Matiwane	"
12. Morris Cecil Grootboom	"
13. Phila Victor Nkayi	DIP Officer
14. Zola Mtatsi	DPE Officer
15. Surgeon Mjo	Drive
16. Maud Mpongoshé	Cleaning Assistant

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

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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
New Brighton	7,182	+ 10km
KwaZakhele I	7,591	"
KwaZakhele II	7,618	"
Zwide I	5,548	"
Zwide II	3,199	"
Soweto	5,261	"
Veeplaas	4,287	"
KwaDwesi	537	"
KwaMagxaki	686	"
Motherwell I	1,651	"
Motherwell II	4,560	"
Motherwell III	3,969	"
Swartkopsvally	2,190	"
Walmer & Suburbs	1,097	"
Malabar	231	"
Northern Areas I	349	"
Bethelsdorp	1,732	"
	57,688	

- * Northern Areas 1 and 2 have redermacated 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
- Bethelsdorp - Korsten
- Salt-Lake, Windvogel Areas, Chatty Extensions, Bethelsdorp Areas, Klein & Booysen Park

2. Albany

Branch	Membership	Distance from RHQ
Port Alfred	1,226	141 km
Bathurst	265	152 km
Kenton on Sea	100	127 km
Alexandria	404	110 km
Alicedale	336	115 km
Paterson	325	94 km
* Grahamstown	1,702	130 km
	4,358	

- * Grahamstown has been redermacated in three branches viz; Pingo and Town, Tanti and Coloured Area, Joza membership has not yet been allocated

3. Karroo Zone

Branch	Membership	Distance from RHQ
Graaff-Reinet	817	247 km
Murraysburg	321	312 km
Aberdeen	149	370 km
Jansenville	175	163 km
Klipplaat	404	207 km
Steytlerville	292	197 km
	2,158	

4. Tsitsikama Zone

Branch	Membership	Distance from RHQ
Uitenhage		
KwaNobuhle I	5,129	25 km
Khayelitsha	2,080	25 km
KwaLanga & Northern Areas	2,061	25 km
Despatch	667	30 km
Kirkwood	314	156 km

4. Tsitsikama Zone

Branch	Membership	Distance from RHQ
Addo	446	75 km
Hamansdorp	132	110 km
Hankcy	117	135 km
Patensie	100	145 km
* Karreedouw	79	165 km
* Jeffreysbay	-	126 km

11,125

* Karreedouw and Jeffreysbay not yet launched

5. Midlands Zone

Branch	Membership	Distance from RHQ
Craddock	2,631	285 km
Hofmeyr	492	345 km
Middleburg	579	377 km
Noupoort	300	407 km
Colesburg	449	457 km
Steynsburg	836	350 km
Cookhouse	1,211	195 km
Bedford	1,231	213 km
Somerset East	306	265 km
Pearston	254	430 km

9,068

total membership = 84 392

Total No of branches = 61

Total No of zones = 5

5. MEMBERSHIP GROWTH

5.1 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.

5.2 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.

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.

6. DEPARTMENTS

Health and Welfare	- Dr. Moodley
Arts and Culture	- Cde B. Fihla
Legal and Constitutional	- " N. Boosain
Local Government	- " R. Niegaardt
DIP	- " M. Xego, M. Lacey & Full time person P. Nkayi
DPE	- " M. Xego, M. Lacey & staff member Z. Mtatsi
Housing	- " E. Malgas
Organising	- No political head but full time personnel M. Goniwe, E. May, Z. Blouw & N. C. Faku
Education (Academic)	- Interim structure headed by Cde R. van Wyk

All these departments are still at nascent stages. They still have to filter down to our branches. Moves are afoot to rope in our branches and entrench these departments at grassroots.

7. CAMPAIGNS

See Appendix B., Eastern Cape Report to Campaigns' Committee

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

There are good and healthy relations between the mother-body and the leagues. Meetings of full executives are taking place albeit irregularly because of the state of organisation of at least the ANCWL. However the leagues' representatives attend weekly Regional Working Committee meetings as ex officio members.

9. TRIPARTITE

The Eastern Cape Region's Tripartite Alliance structure has established a regional secretariat of 6 members consisting 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 broaden the alliance.

10. GENERAL PROBLEMS

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 'criminal records' had been raised with the police without success. The high price of firearms is another problem

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

ANC REGIONS: BRANCHES AND MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

PAGE

REGION			DATE
NO	TICK IF LAUNCHED	BRANCH NAME	NUMBER OF MEMBERS
1		JEFFRESBAY	0
2		KARERDOWN	79
3	✓	KENTON-ON-SEA	100
4	✓	KHAYELITSHA	2,290
5	✓	KIRKWOOD	314
6	✓	KUPLAT	404
7	✓	KWAANWESI	537
8	✓	KWAMAGYAKI	686
9	✓	KWANOBUNHE I	5,129
10	✓	KWAZAKHELE I	7,591
11	✓	KWAZAKHELE II	7,618
12	✓	LANGA AND NORTHERN AREAS	2,061
13	✓	MALABAR	281
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
FILL IN ON LAST PAGE ONLY:			
GRAND TOTAL - NUMBER OF MEMBERS			84 592
GRAND TOTAL - NUMBER OF BRANCHES			

ANC REGIONS: BRANCHES AND MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

PAGE —

REGION			DATE
NO	TICK IF LAUNCHED	BRANCH NAME	NUMBER OF MEMBERS
1	✓	MINNIEBURG	579
2	✓	MOTHERWELL I	1,651
3	✓	MOTHERWELL II	4,560
4	✓	MOTHERWELL III	3,969
5	✓	MURRAYSBURG	321
6	✓	NEW BRIGHTON	7,182
7	✓	NOUPOORT	300
8	✓	PATERASIE	100
9	✓	PATERSON	325
10	✓	PEARSTON	306
11	✓	PORT ALFRED	1,226
12	✓	SOMERSET EAST	1,231
13	✓	SONETO	5,261
14	✓	STELUNSBURG	838
15	✓	STENTILERVILLE	292
16	✓	SWARTKOP VALLEY	2,190
17	✓	VERPLAAS	4,281
18	✓	WALMER & SUBURBS	1,097
19	✓	ZWIDE I	5,548
20	✓	ZWIDE II	3,199

FILL IN ON LAST PAGE ONLY:

GRAND TOTAL - NUMBER OF MEMBERS

GRAND TOTAL - NUMBER OF BRANCHES

ANC REGIONS: BRANCHES AND MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

PAGE —

REGION			DATE
NO	TICK IF LAUNCHED	BRANCH NAME	NUMBER OF MEMBERS
1	✓	FIBERDEEN	149
2	✓	ADDO	446
3	✓	ALEXANDRIA	404
4	✓	ALICEBALE	336
5	✓	BARTHURST	265
6	✓	BENFORD	779
7		COEGA	83
8	✓	COLESBURG	449
9	✓	COOKHOUSE	1,211
10	✓	CRADOCK	2,631
11	✓	BETHELSBORP	1,732
12	✓	DESPATCH	667
13	✓	GELVANDALE	349
14	✓	GRAAF REINET	817
15	✓	GRAHAMSTOWN	1,703
16	✓	HANKEY	117
17	✓	HOFMEY	492
18	✓	HANOVER	264
19	✓	HUMANSBORP	132
20	✓	JANSENVILLE	175

FILL IN ON LAST PAGE ONLY:

GRAND TOTAL - NUMBER OF MEMBERS

GRAND TOTAL - NUMBER OF BRANCHES

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Appendix B

EASTERN CAPE REPORT TO-
THE CAMPAIGNS' COMMITTEE

In our region the Campaigns' Committee has never managed to take off. There are some reasons to which I will come later. Sometime early this year, the Region did try to call certain organisations which are broad members of a progressive front. These organisations are: ANC, ANC Women's League and Youth League, SACP, UDF, EPP, Codas, LRC, Sansco, COSA and E.C. Civic Congress. The ANC was to have two representatives [one EC and Reg. Organiser] the organiser to chair the committee. That is to be a Regional Campaigns' Committee. Again, another committee was set up which would be Port Elizabeth CC. This P.E. Local Campaigns' Committee was composed of ANC and its organs, and six other comrades from different members of Eastern Cape Campaigns' Committee [NADEL, Uncedo, Idamasa, Namda, Sansco, Ecacoc.

Various efforts have been made by comrade Goniwe to try to organise the RCC so that it can structurise itself and draw its programme of action. All that was in vain. Since its inception the RCC never had a single activity. Both the CC and PELCC are practically and theoretically none existent. So the whole exercise needs to be started afresh.

However, it will be insufficient to submit this report without stating reasons which I think resulted to the failure of our Campaigns' Committees;

- ...at the initial stage there was no clear direction that CCs were to be independent of Organising and as such to have their own programme,
- ...from the beginning Signiture Campaign drive was made a responsibility solely of organisers and not of the CC.
- ...because of over commitment of active and capable comrades, it was difficult to think of creating any other structure to work and execute actions of the nature of Campaigns' Committees.
- ...also because of lack of funds specially reserved for the CCs. Catering and transportation of volunteers is often necessary.

As a result of above conditions the region of the Eastern Cape has a substantial report on actions around the following:
SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN NEW STATISTICS.
Our submission in this regard is that we, as regional organisers, did not see to the creation of CCs at branch level nor did we, at least, advise them to include Signiture Campaign in their branch programmes of action. However, there are forms that have been sent to branches and their are submitted to the regional office after filling. The most slow areas are rural areas. It has never come to our attention that such submissions have to be registered on branch bases. We hope rectify that as soon as possible

KIND OF CAMPAIGNS.

This is still to be discussed with branch organisers. It is our opinion that it would be difficult for us to separate branch CCs from branch organisers. We fear a duplication of responsibilities in that regard. There is a lot that overlaps between the two.

V.A.T

In this regard there is very little that the ANC has done on the issue of V.A.T per se. What is happening instead is to combine the V.A.T issue with local and broad national demands e.g. resignation of councilors, release of political prisoners and an Interim Govt. 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. The 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.

RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT CAMPAIGNS

- a. Definite Campaign structures have to be established;
- b. In other regions a separate Campaigns structure may not be advisable due to shortage of political personnel;
- c. In cases of the latter, organisers at branch and regional level should extend their activities to include those of CCs.
- d. REC should make available its resources to the CCs in its endeavour to execute the CC programme of action;
- e. Catering and transportation of volunteers should be addressed at national 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;
- g. 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.

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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
BORDER REGION REPORT
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 committee, appoint heads of departments and plan its programme for the next few months.

2. 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.

2.2. R.E.C

President	- Silumko Sokupa
Deputy President	- Andrew Hendricks
Secretary General	- Lucille Meyer
Deputy S. G.	- Donne Cooney
Publicity Officer	- Marion Sparg
Treasurer	- L.M. Fani

Additional Members

Mluleki George, Zingisa Goduka, Sam Kwelita, Singata Mafanya, Mathews Makalima, Mzwandile Masala, Shepherd Mayatula, Chippy Olver, Malgid Ntlebi, Penrose Ntlonti, Skenjana Roji, Glen Thomas.

Ex- Officio members

Mbuzo 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 employees and three temporary organisers. We have two members of staff in administration, one in the treasury department, one in PRO, two 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 to 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 office.

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 26 752 from the July Statistics of 65228.

5.2 Recruitment Success and problems

An organising 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 problems thus far :

(a) Our inability to transfer the mass support the ANC enjoys into concrete active membership.

(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 in regards membership fees for pensioners and students.

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

(e) Lazy and inexperienced branch organisers

Successes

Our ability to set up 179 branches in the region, in a short period of time

6. Departments

Since the beginning of the year the following regional commissions and departments have been in existence, each with these one respective convenors.

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

Departments - DIP, DPE, Social Welfare, Organising, Arts and Culture.

All our commissions have had regional conference and the bulk of their work was concentrated on preparing for National Conference.

Since our strategising workshop we have now appointed new heads of departments on the basis of the head office restructuring. All heads are now in the process consulting with existing commissions to concretise the working and restructuring of the departments. It is important to note however that all departments and commissions have a programme for the next six months and most of them have already submitted budgets to our treasury.

Further details on all these departments could be made available on request.

7. Campaigns

Our major campaign has been around the "Ciskei Crisis".

The campaign began when a regional conference in May called for a consumer Boycott throughout the region. This boycott was suspended after a month because of talks with the Border Business Action Committee, an umbrella body of big business in 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 Transkei and Ciskei government were also invited with the Ciskei government pulling out at the last minute. The main two issues of this conference were the causes of instability in this region and development. Brig. Gqozo was seen to be the main cause of the instability.

A Committee was formed consisting of all organisations that 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 date. They have also come up with a concrete suggestion for an interim administration in the Ciskei.

There is a feeling that we need to back up this committees demands with mass action.

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.

9. Tripartite

The structure is functioning in our region on a regional level. We recently held an interregional alliance meeting (Border, Transkei, E. Cape) to look at the structuring of the alliance. We have set up special committees both regionally and inter-regionally, which is looking at how to improve the structuring of the alliance in our regions and how best to implement it at a subregional level.

10. General Problems

(a) Lack of resources for eg. finances for sub-regional offices, finances for full time personnel for our departments, lack of cars to facilitate organising in our region.

(b) A general problem has been repression especially in the Ciskei.

(c) Lack of venues for 2 day programmes eg. workshops.

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

(e) Our inability to keep enthusiasm high in branches and our inability to make branch leadership take responsibility for building membership on the ground.

Compiled by Lucille Meyer - Secretary General
Donne Cooney - Deputy Secretary General

A. Cooney

REGIONAL REPORT TO THE NEC

JULY - OCTOBER 1991

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

The region is still being led by the Regional Interim Committee. A decision was taken on the 22nd of June 1991 to launch the region at the end of November or beginning of December this year.

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

A Regional Working Committee of six members was formed, the sixth member being the Regional Administrator. Regional work was then divided into five main categories with each RWC member facilitating in each category. Each category comprises of three to five departments each headed by a member of the RIC. Each department reports to the RIC once per month.

2. REGIONAL LEADERSHIP2.1 REGIONAL COUNCIL

The first meeting of the RC was held in August. Before the formation of this structure Branch Executive Committees used to meet regularly. In the R.C. meeting launched and potential branches were invited and participated fully.

2.2 REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Regional Interim Committee has eleven members:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Willie Mchunu | - Chairperson |
| 2. Aaron Ndlovu | - Deputy Chairperson |
| 3. Senzo Mchunu | - Secretary |
| 4. Jerry Ntombela | - Treasurer |
| 5. Bongani Msomi | - Administrator |
| 6. Cert Mbanjwa | - Health and Welfare |
| 7. Vusi Mzimela | - Women's League and Marshalling |
| 8. Khulekani Mhlongo | - Youth Affairs, Dept 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 member of Task Force for Women and who co-ordinates Women in the region.

In addition to these responsibilities cde Willie heads the Regional Constitution Committee which deals with both the ANC constitution and the constitution for a new S.G.

Cde Senzo heads the department of Political Education and Organizing.

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

The Regional Interim Committee meets fortnightly and the Regional Working Committee meets weekly.

3. STAFF

The Regional Office is manned by people

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 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 & Finance Controller |
| 6. Leonard Makhoba | - P.R.O. |
| 7. Sizani Ngubane | - Regional Organiser |

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

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Phikelakhe Ntanzu | - Cultural Affairs Officer |
| 2. Richard Bhengu | - P.R.O. |

As for needs of the staff, one area that needs attention is the security of the office in the form of strong burglar proofing. At the moment the main door is very weakly protected. The rear entrance to the Administrator's office has no burglar proofs. This and the office of the Youth League next to it were both broken into in.

Most of the staff don't have fixed place where to live, cde Mfundisi's home is at Nongoma more than 200 km from Empangeni, cde Musa Dladla's home was attacked and burnt to ashes. Cde Bongani's house at Nseleni was attacked and burnt down when violence erupted in the area. These cdes have their belongings placed in their friends' homes and some in the office. If they really can't find a place elsewhere they sleep in the office. A request for at least one house was made to the Treasury General we are still waiting for response.

4. REGIONAL PROFILE

The following towns and villages are part of our region.

There is Empangeni, the Head Quarters of the region surrounded by three townships viz. Esikhawini in the South, Ngwelezane in the West and Nseleni in the North. There is Mandini with Sundumbili a township too small to accommodate workers from the Isitebe Industrial area hence a squatter city around the township.

Then there is Eshowe with Gezinsila township, Melmoth and a small township is being built outside it. Then there is Ulundi, and a reasonably big township surrounding it. There is also Nongoma with White City a small township in the area. Along the Coast to the North of Empangeni there are a number of towns, Mbonambi surrounded by rural communities, Mtubatuba with a developing township KwaMsane, Hluhluwe, Mkuze and Pongola with Ncotshane township. Lastly there is Hlabisa a small rural town not far from Nongoma.

There are still only six launched branches with some areas like Esikhawini having a membership of more than five hundred. There is a total of twelve areas which qualify as branches plus ten more area which have a potential to become ANC branches, Ingwavuma and KwaNgwanase in the far North are examples, in these areas organizing committees have been set up.

5. MEMBERSHIP GROWTH

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 has been made. In areas like Pongola several meetings have taken place between us and a group of about 20 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 Esikhawini 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 Mwayizeni Branch because it is inside the University. We all hold our meetings in the regional office.

6. DEPARTMENTS

We have formed the ff 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

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

7. CAMPAIGNS

This department launched the signature campaign for Interim Government and Constituent Assembly. Preparations are under way 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 League. Several meetings have taken place between the Regional Committee and the Youth League. Provisional Committee to discuss problems that existed.

9. TRIPATITE

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

10. GENERAL PROBLEMS

10.1
The ANC is still practically banned in this region. There is no access to either open or closed venues for ANC activities 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.

10.3
Reading material which the ANC sells is very expensive very often this never reaches people since they can't afford to buy the material.

10.4 BRANCH OFFICES

Lack of funds for branches to open their own offices affects our work and retard progress.

10.5 CHIEFS

Mostly the region is under Chiefs, their alignment with the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha poses serious problems to the ANC, this is coupled with the high percentage of illiteracy in the area.

10.6 ORGANIZERS

There are only two organizers for this vast region. Obviously they are overburdened. The region is peculiar and requires special attention.

10.7 NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

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

