

WSP/552/2244/1

VAAL PEACE SUMMIT REPORT

21 - 22 NOVEMBER 1992

CODE OF CONDUCT

ADOPTED AT THE VAAL PEACE SUMMIT

21 & 22 NOVEMBER 1992

INTRODUCTION

In 1987 and 1988 UDF and COSATU respectively produced code of conduct papers for discussion. We encourage comrades to refer to the code of conduct in their daily conduct in pursuance of their political work. This paper attempts to cover specifically weaknesses as given during the overview or state of current affairs. The following basic freedom and right should be observed and practiced by all members of our organisations as an integral part of our code of conduct in our struggle for peace, justice and democracy.

1. FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

All leaders of our organisations, members and supporters must recognise the right of every individual or member of society to freedom of association. Every person has the right to associate with any person, irrespective of his / her political affiliation, religious affiliation and occupation. It simply means that every body have a right to join any organisation of his/her choice and associate her/himself with any organisation of her/his choice. We should learn to persuade people to join our organisations and never use coercion or violence to force people to join our organisations.

- 1.1 That is a person has the right to freely associate with members of political groups such as the ANC, PAC and Inkatha.
- 1.2 A person has the right to freely associate with members of all sorts of occupation such as lawyers, doctors, teachers and even the police etc.
- 1.3 A person has the right to freely associate with members of any religious formations such as ZCC, Roman Catholic Church, Moslems etc.

2. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

- 2.1 Every citizen have the right to go any where she/he choose to go. All organisations, leaders and members must work towards making this possible to every person.
- 2.2 Every person has the right to go anywhere he / she chooses to go.
- 2.3 A person shall have the right to enter any property, building and place for business of private purposes without intimidation or victimization in any form. Like all other democratic rights, the exercise of this right should not infringe on the rights of others.

- 2.4 All public roads in and around our communities should be made accessible to all roads users (such as motorists or pedestrians) without any obstacles.
- 2.5 Any barricading of the road for whatever purpose must be done in consultation with communities involved.
- 2.6 No person should be forced to pay any fee in order t gain access to public roads or to move from one area to another.

3. FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Every individual have a right of expression. We must recognise that we do not think one thing and one way at the same time. Differences should not be resolved through barrel of a gun but through debates and persuasions. A person who does not agree with you does not automatically become your enemy. We should learn to accept differences including criticism.

4. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

- 4.1 It is not only the responsibility of the government to protect freedom of the press. Members of all our organisations are obliged by democratic principles to protect freedom of the press.
- 4.2 Journalists have a right and obligation to inform the public.
- 4.3 Journalist must be able to collect and disseminate information by way of taking pictures and conducting interviews without any form of intimidation from our members.
- 4.4 Vehicles and any other property or equipment such as cameras belonging to journalists must be respected and protected at all times.
- 4.5 Members of our organisations must not view journalists as working against the struggle but journalist's role is essential in promoting our attainment of a democratic society . It is the duty of all members our organisations to educate others on this issues.

5. ABUSE OF WOMEN

- 5.1 Women have a right to socialise and associate with any person they choose to socialise with.
- 5.2 It is unacceptable to blackmail women into sexual relations in exchange of providing protection or ask women to provide sexual favours in exchange of protection. The sexual exploitation of women in whatever form must be strongly discouraged and condemned.

- 5.3 We should defend the right of all mothers, sisters and daughters to walk in our streets including at night without fear of any form of sexual harassment.

6. ABUSE OF CHILDREN

Note that the definition of children shall mean all person below age of 16.

- 6.1 Children have a right to normal growth and development in all areas of their lives.
- 6.2 It is the responsibility of the state, families, social institutions and adult members of the community to ensure that children grow and develop to full adulthood.
- 6.3 Children should not be involvement in community defense structures, using firearms or any other weapons, or be involved in any other activity which may cause danger to themselves or other members of the community.
- 6.4 It is the responsibility of all members of our organisations and communities to protect children against abuses such as alcohol abuse, drug abuse and sexual abuse.

7. RIGHT TO TRADE

- 7.1 All business people inside or outside our townships including those who aspire to do business have a right to a free and peaceful trade. We condemn the blatant corruption of levies and protection fees our business people have been subjected to. We further condemn looting of delivery trucks and vans which is counter productive to the needs of our communities. We commit our organisations, members and all leaders of our organisations to work towards establishment of a complete freedom to trade.
- 7.2 In order to secure the above rights we commit ourselves to the below code of conduct to bind all leaders and our members and further commit ourselves to do everything in our power to encourage all members of our society and our supporters to abide by it.
- 7.3 All persons providing the needed services to our communities such as doctors, taxi operators, buses, municipal workers, employees of post and telecommunications services drivers of delivery trucks and vans should at all times be able to provide such services without intimidation or fear.

- 7.4 Payment of levies and protection fees by persons providing services or conducting businesses within our communities is unacceptable. And should be terminated by all members of our communities.
- 7.5 The existence of strongmen or gangsters who receive levies or protection fees must be brought to immediate end.

8. THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND PHYSICAL SAFETY

- 8.1 No person has the right to take someone else's life. The killing of people in particular through necklacing for whatever reasons should be stopped with immediate effect. However the right of individual and communities to defend themselves is recognised.
- 8.2 The privacy of individual and family life should be protected. Interference on the life of individuals and families is not acceptable.

9. RESPECT OF COMMUNITY AND PRIVATE PROPERTY

- 9.1 All private and community property such as houses, clinics, schools, community halls, creches, church building, recreation facilities, business should be respected and protected at all times. Any form of damage to such properties should be brought to an end.

1. CLIQUISM/FACTIONALISM

The existence of exclusive little grouping inside our organisations which exist in order to influence others to adopt their point of view or impose their view on others. Such members owe their loyalty first to their own faction and secondly to the organisation. Any person not a member of their faction is viewed as an enemy. They resort to distortions and misrepresentations in order to get their point of view across.

Such practices lead to confusion and sow distrust, suspicions and back-biting amongst comrades. Such practise can not be tolerated and accepted.

2. DECISION MAKING PROCESS

Democracy is one of the principles of our struggle. Therefore the way in which we make decisions in our organisations must be democratic, that is it must be based on the will of the majority of members. Democratic decisions making takes place when a mandated body in an organisation take a decision through discussions and debates.

Individuals moving outside and refusing to accept a majority view must be checked at and disciplined. The tendency of comrades to brand any decision not consistent with his/her view as undemocratic must be stopped. Democracy can not be used only when it suite individual agenda.

3. POLICY AND PRINCIPLES

All members and leaders should accept that every organisation have its set of policies and principles. Members should join organisations consistent with their own positions. Any member or leader acting outside the scope of the principles and policy of his/her organisation should be disciplined accordingly. All meetings have rules and procedures consistent with the constitution of the organisation. Leaders or members refusing to abide by these rules and procedures claiming democratic rights to speak haphazardly and defiance of the chairperson should be disciplined.

4. COMRADELY DISCUSSION

Comradely discussions means the type of discussions among comrades, be these discussions at meetings or out of meetings, which turn out to be meaningful and fruitful on one hand and which lead to the strengthening of bonds and relations among comrades on the other.

It sometimes happens that discussion among comrades end up in arguments and hostility and ultimately to the weakening of relations among them. In fact they end up becoming meaningless. This can happen for a number of reasons: shouting down, not given an opportunity to speak, held in contempt for refusal to apologise or arrogance on the part of the offending comrade.

The basis of comradely discussion is mutual respect, equality among comrades, honesty and frankness in discussions, the willingness to grant a point made by another comrade, the readiness to withdraw uncalled for remark and to apologise sincerely and with humility, the willingness to retain the courtesy of a comrade who has had courtesy to hear another comrade, self criticism and etc.

Collectively the principles outlined above constitute the foundation stone of comradely discussions.

5. CRITICISM AND SELF CRITICISM

5.1 DESTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

Is fault finding in a manner that gives offense and is intended to belittle or to undermine ideas/suggestions of other members

although the nature of the criticism might be valid. Such criticism merely undermines the basis of comradely discussions and must be avoided at all costs.

5.2 CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

Is fault finding and the passing of judgment on ideas, but with the view to pointing out the weakness and faults of those ideas or those who put forward ideas. Pointing out weaknesses is not good enough. The second aspect of constructive criticism is the presentation of such alternatives that remove the weakness.

5.3 SELF CRITICISM

Is the basically finding fault with one's own ideas and with one self. Self criticism is constructive criticism in a relation to one self and one's own's ideas. It is the most difficult type of criticism because it requires objectivity and the willingness and courage to admit faults and weaknesses in oneself

6. POLITICAL OPPORTUNISM

Political opportunism consist of the practice of using any and every opportunity to one's advantage, without any consideration whatsoever as to whether such action is politically correct or not. Such tendencies must be curbed through a process of persuasion and education because the public view such tendencies on the part of these comrades as a reflection on the organisation

7. POLITICAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Political criminal activity is a practice of using every dirty trick in the book to discredit your opponents. This is the most dangerous practice. Many innocent lives can be lost because of criminal elements settling a personal scores and practicing such activities. It has become a culture for enemies to use the struggle to settle personal scores. Some people in the past have been brutally killed due to unproved allegations that they are Mdlwembes or on fashion now selling out organisations. Many became disillusioned by other comrades who without any regard refer to them informers or deliberately using unproved allegation to defame characters. Political criminals when desperate tend to even play the tribal card.

8. EXEMPLARY CONDUCT

Our organisations have grown from strength to strength due to sons and daughters who selflessly worked tirelessly to promote a good image of our organisations. The best leader is the one that leads by examples. The behaviour good or bad of a member in the view of the public often reflects the type of organisation he / she belongs to. Our members should as an ongoing political education work be taught good behaviour. The public should notice a positive change from members of our organisation.

Leaders walking around carrying guns in public do not only do damage to themselves but to the organisation and members they are leading.

RESOLUTION ON DISCIPLINARY ACTION MEASURES FOR THE CODE OF CONDUCT

1. The monitoring committee shall in the interim period until the next report back session to be decided by the conference have the authority to enforce the code of conduct according to the fit guidelines

The monitoring committee shall have the power to appoint a D.C. to look into disciplinary matters and report back to it. Disciplinary action against members belonging to our structures.

2. Disciplinary action shall be taken against any member of the organisation structures who violates the code of conduct where possible.
 - 2.1. Such disciplinary action shall be carried out according to the constitution of the affected members of the organisation.
 - 2.2. In the case of serious violation of the code of conduct, strong disciplinary recommendation of the organisation to terminate membership of the individual concerned
3. In case of persons not affiliates to our structures the Civic association structures shall have the authority to take disciplinary action against such person
4. Any violation of the code of conduct by way if criminal behaviour such as damage of property, robbery , rape and any other related common law crimes should at all times be handed to the police
5. At all times, no disciplinary action should lead to physical injury of person or damage to individuals private property.
6. Disciplinary action should at all time seek to promote and protect the democratic rights enshrined in our code of conduct.

**RESOLUTION ON PEACE STRUCTURES
ADOPTED BY VAAL PEACE SUMMIT
21 & 22 NOVEMBER 1992**

The Vaal Peace Summit identified the following as key issues to be addressed:

1. Strengthens and Weaknesses
2. Goldstone: powers or lack there off
3. State Interference in the peace process
4. Finally a way forward.

1. THE SUMMIT NOTES:

- 1.1 That it is state - strategy to weaken the democratic forces.
- 1.2 That it (the state) has formulated a strategy of how intensity Warfare against our communities.
- 1.3 That despite this ongoing campaign to destabilise our communities we have succeeded in bringing about the National Peace Accord and its National, Regional and Local structures.

2. HOWEVER HE STATE HAS SUCCEEDED TO DESTROY SOME OF OUR STRUCTURES OR RENDER THEM DIS - FUNCTIONAL, NOTABLY IN THAT:

- 2.1 Meetings are not well attended.
- 2.2 Resulting, the masses are not informed of the NPA and its objectives.
- 2.3 This has created a lack of confidence in these structures (NPA)
- 2.4 Due to their dependence on state resources the Peace Accord structures have failed to deliver.

3. FURTHER NOTE

- 3.1 Progressive forces are not united in their participation in Peace Accord structures.
- 3.2 This being a result of :
 - 3.2.1 Poor co-ordination
 - 3.2.2 Demobilisation of the masses due to misunderstanding of the negotiations process.
 - 3.2.3 A failure to increase/produce leadership at all levels.
- 3.3 Peace Accord structures are presently at the total mercy of the State or Nationalist Party in that officials can be dismissed by the State President or the Minister of Justice, laws are passed, unrest areas declared unilaterally by the Nationalist Party government and that state resources are deliberately withheld from Peace Accord structures.
- 3.4 security forces are not accountable to the Peace Accord structures.
- 3.5 No proper witness-protection exist.
- 3.6 The Goldstone Commission report to De klerk and has limited powers. It can for example not enforce any of its recommendations.

4. WE THEREFORE RESOLVE:

- 4.1 To declare our full support for the NPA.
- 4.2 As individual organisation to re-evaluate our structures and our inter-organisational relationship and activities.
- 4.3 To support Goldstone request for more power to investigate.
- 4.4 To reflect and draw strength from our rich cultural and political history in the resistance against apartheid.
- 4.5 To campaign nationally and international for pressure on the state and security forces to fulfill their duties in the Vaal triangle.
- 4.6 To build solid structures in the townships, hostels, factories, mines and shops, this is to enhance our representativeness and our accountability in the peace structures.

- 4.6.1 Strategising and planning for participation in peace structures.
- 4.7 To request political and worker leaders, Ministers and all other parties to popularise the Peace Accord.
- 4.8 To request organisational to have peace as a standard item on their agenda.
- 4.9 To utilise both printed and electronic media to assist with popularising the NPA.
- 4.10 To build campaigns around the contents of recommendations of the NPA, Goldstone Commissions, or regional and Local Resolution Committees, more specifically those regarding socio-economic issues such as unemployment.
- 4.11 Business community to ensure the availability of their employees who serve in the peace forums when they are needed.

REPORT ON COMMISSION BUILDING ORGANISATIONS

1. WELFARE

1.1. LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Due to the problems encountered in relation to comrades legal representation, the commission agreed that :

- (a) Comrades need to be trained in para- legal matters"
- (b) A national, regional and sub-regional legal desks has to be established.
- (c) Saldef should be met with the objective of persuading them to fund trials comrades who are arrested for e.g. "illegal " possession of arms.
- (d) Contact sympathetic lawyers
- (e) Find raising projects
- (f) Morale support for comrades who are detained or arrested, and commission had to look into the issue of tea - parties
- (g) The organisation should look into the issue of criminalisation of comrades.
- (h) To minimize costs law students should be used for bail application.

1.2. DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES

- Utilise the welfare committee of LDCR or Red Cross

1.3 FUNERALS

- Red Cross assist in politically motivated murders
- Funeral scheme need to be looked into and encourage members to join.

2. MEMBERS AND LEADERSHIP

2.1. RESPONSIBILITY

- The responsibility here refers to the availability of comrades and punctuality and also meeting.

2.2. IMPOSED LEADERSHIP

This comes about as a result of AGMS not been held even after the term of office.

- A person imposes himself consciously and strategically.
- All leaders must be elected through democratic processes.

2.3. ALLOCATION OF TASKS

- Clear allocation of tasks at all levels and follow up on those tasks are followed - up.
- Tasks have to be delegated from top to the bottom.

2.4. CONSULTATION

- Members of the organisation have to be consultation on any issue affecting the organisation, however in emergency situations the leadership should take decision and consult later.

2.5. ACCOUNTABILITY AND MANDATE

- Leadership and members need to represent the organisation properly as per mandate. This includes criticism.

2.6. STYLE OF LEADERSHIP

- This should encompass all issue stated above.
- Need to invoke political discussion and including strategising on political issues

2.7. LOYALTY

- Member at times become loyal to individuals and this creates a problem of self - styled leadership. People need to understand the policies of the organisations.

3. ORGANISATION

3.1. UNNECESSARY INTERVENTION BY HEAD OFFICE

- The Head Office should not attempt to stop organisational activities before assessing the nature of the action and branches need to inform higher structures.

3.2. INTERNAL CONFLICT

- This is promoted by the fact that comrades have nothing to do i.e. no political discussion and they end up gossiping so the political discussion need to be held.

3.3. INTERGRATION

- Returnees have problems of security and this isolate them from the com.

- A meeting has to be convened of all comrades including the returnees, to discuss the issue of involving them in the organisation.
- Proper briefing has to be done by the movement.
- Batlagae Trust need to make a balance between the returning comrades and those who have been inside in offering bursaries.

3.4. **COMMUNICATION**

Communicating between the H\O REC's has to be strengthened.

3.5. **THE ROLE OF CHURCH AND CIVIC ect.**

- We need to re- activate and revitalize the broad MDM formations.

3.6. **STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS**

- Bigger areas need to be subdivide to bring the organisation closer to the people.

Structural Relations

- understanding of structural relations between the ANC, CIVICS ,Youth League, Women etc.

4. **POLITICAL EDUCATION**

- A clear programme of political education has to be developed.
- Induction programme has to be developed.
- Member of the organisation has to be trained on meeting procedures.

5. **CAMPAIGNS**

- We need to look at our experience, what is it that made the UDF so powerful.
 - * The correct approach is to link abstract national issues with local concret issues in the communities.
 - * The manner of mobilising our people, the media should be part of the mobilising factor (mass meeting, banners, poster, graffiti.)
 - * House to house mobilisation. this factors should be combined in mobilising our people.
 - * Always we seek to find common ground with all organisations.
 - * Regular campaigns forum \ Task forces consisting of all organisations .
 - * We need to continuesly feeler of what the people need e.g. the demand of our people are jobs, homeless, violence and education. We need to look

into all these aspects and develop a programme of action around these issues.

- (1) Back to school campaign.
- (2) Peace in the Vaal campaign.
- (3) To develop a mechanism of stamping out the tsotsi elements in the community - this involves.

DEVELOP A CAMPAIGN

- Leadership visits to the Vaal frequently to preach peace and at least give ourselves a period of three months to stamp out violence in area.
- We need to cultivate a spirit of respect to the leadership at local levels.
- Preparing for elections.
- Political education for all sectors in the Vaal.
- Convene AGM \ Congress of Numsa

PRESS RELEASE

re: Vaal Summit

The Peace Summit of major Vaal Triangle's mass democratic organisations led by the African National Congress, COSATU, SACP and the Vaal Civic Association concluded its deliberations today, Sunday November 22, 1992.

The Summit was attended by 150 delegates from the, ANC PWV, SACP PWV, COSATU Western Transvaal, ANC branches, Youth League, Women's League, NUMSA, Civics, Church, Self -Defence Units, Hostel Inmates, Vaal Council of Churches, Taxi Associations, Local Chamber of Commerce and the Taverners Association.

Delegates drew great inspiration from the presence of representatives of the UN Observer Mission to SA, Commonwealth, World Council Of Churches, European Economic Community and the National Peace Accord led by Mr Muna Ndulo, Mrs Colleen Lowe Morna, Ms Claire, Mr. Patric Gowan and Dominee Du Preez respectively.

The Summit took place against a background of the continued escalation of violence in the Vaal Triangle from both state inspired forces, criminals and elements claiming allegiance to the ANC/SACP/COSATU alliance.

Yet the Summit came as a great relief and hope for millions of our people who have been subjected to endless raids, killings, extortion, forced recruitment, rapes, harassment, intimidation and countless other horrors.

The Summit was characterised by open and frank deliberations about the problems facing our communities and a burning desire to find an everlasting solution to the violence that has plagued our people and organisations since 1990.

Aware of the expectations of our people and the world focus on deliberations and resolutions of this Summit, the leaders and members of the ANC and its allies and mass democratic organisations in the Vaal Triangle are greatly optimistic that this Summit has laid the basis for the beginning of the end of anarchy, mayhem, disorder, disunity and dissension in the area.

The Summit reiterates its belief that the bulk of the crises in the Vaal is state inspired. This belief has been vindicated by the recent Goldstone revelations of state involvement in infiltration of enemy agents into legitimate community structures and covert operations to discredit the ANC in particular and the democratic movement in general.

Consequently, several resolutions on the building and strengthening of organisational structures, code of conduct to end all undisciplined acts, measures to bring Self-Defence Units under control, Anti-crime and Peace in the Vaal Campaign have been adopted.

In this regard, a Programme of Action and a Declaration of Intent to bring about peace and stability were unanimously adopted by the Summit. The Programme of Action commits our organisations to:

- * the launch of an "Anti-crime" and "Peace in the Vaal" Campaigns from December 6, 1992.
- * the establishment of an Implementation Committee under the direction of the Monitoring Committee to ensure support, implementation and observance of the resolutions of the Summit
- * the establishment of mechanisms to ensure democratic control of SDU's and a disciplinary code.
- * A Code of Conduct to which all members of our organisations would have to adhere to.
- * building and strengthening of democratic organisations with an accountable leadership.

Finally, we appeal to our members, supporters and the general Vaal community to give the resolutions of this conference their support. We believe that only the organised strength and support of the masses of our people and a speedy movement towards the establishment of an Interim Government of National Unity and an elected Constituent Assembly can finally bring violence to an end.

Issued by: ANC PWV, SACP PWV, COSATU Western Transvaal, Vaal Civic Association, Vaal Council of Churches, Vaal Taxi Alliance,

ANTI-CRIME CAMPAIGN

1. ORIGIN

The Summit believes that the National Party's economic policy is directly responsible for the high crime rate in the country in the following ways:

- * unemployment

apartheid economic mismanagement has directly led to a high rate of unemployment and retrenchments in the country

- * Violence

The state has visited various forms of violence against our communities, the worst form being that of political violence which led to the death of many innocent lives.

This led to the establishment of SDU's, barricades and trenches as a form of defence against state orchestrated violence. These legitimate community structures have now been infiltrated by state agents and criminal elements.

TYPES OF CRIME

EXTORTION

The criminal elements who falsely claim allegiance to the ANC led alliance demand extortion from businessmen such as bakeries, shop-keepers, taverners, etc. It is unfortunate to note that in some cases some of our comrades are implicated in this matter.

RAPES AND ROBBERIES

These are committed in broad day light (in full view of residents), through the barrel of a gun. Police are aware of these crimes but turn a blind eye to these crimes.

- * Crime by the Police

Police searches in the township or hostels result in the breaking down of doors, furnitures and theft of property. Membership cards of political organisations are confiscated with a view of handing them over to criminal elements who in turn use them for their activities.

When thugs are arrested for being in possession of fire-arms they are brought to court and immediately after 48 hours, released.

When people report crimes at the police stations they are referred back to the so-called clever comrades.

People are skeptical or scared to lay charges at the police stations for they allegedly see or find policemen implicated in crimes . It is to be noted that the police have not taken any steps to apprehend known thugs or criminals who have perpetrated crimes against the community.

THEREFORE RESOLVES:

* That rallies be held at our localities

The objective of the rallies should be to address the:

- * the need of the formation of a Vaal Disciplinary Committee
- * need to form block disciplinary committees constituted by not more than 10 people
- * These committees should account to the civics, ANC branches and its allies and other democratic formations
- * The need for a code of conduct for disciplinary measures be developed by the ANC and its allies and the Civic Association.
- * No disciplinary measures should be applied to any of the community without proper consultation with other zonal or branch executives of organisations.
- * The disciplinary committees should at least meet once in a week and assess their situations at their various localities.
- * Hotspots areas should be monitored from time to time by at least three members of the Broader Vaal Disciplinary committee.
- * All disciplinary committees should be elected by the people in their areas so as to avoid infiltration by the criminal element.
- * Anti-crime campaigns be embarked upon by all the communities from December 5, 1992 onwards.

- * The campaign should be directed at police stations with a view to exposing and apprehension of criminals and corrupt police. The LDRC should be urged to

ensure that police implicated in criminal activities and positively identified at identification parades are brought to book.

REPORT ON COMMISSION ON STRATEGY OF SELF-DEFENCE UNITS

DEFINITION

The Idea of Self Defence Units (hereinafter referred to as SDU's) arose as a result of state orchestrated violence against our communities. The objective perspective of SDU' is to defende the community against attacks. The call for self defence is as old as the first attack against our people in the 17th century.

The right to self-protection, family protection, protection of property is a universal right recognised internationally by the United Nations and nationally by the National Peace Accord. The right of our people in the townships to self-defence is a similar right afforded to other communitas as evidenced by the formation of people's militia, Neighbourhood Watch etc.

CURRENT PROBLEMS

The Commision on SDU's identified the following problems currnetly facing SDU's as the:

1. Intense infiltration of SDU's by enemy agent provocateurs and criminal elementts.
2. Lack of accountability of SDU's to democratic and progressive structures
3. Lack of experience and commitment to organisational and community objectives; poor or non-existent structural organisation resulting in certain individuals taking over and use of SDU's for personal gain.
4. The lack of discipline and training which give rise to SDU members' involvement in criminal activity like car hijackings, rape, extortion, bribery, murder and misuse of firearms.
5. Lack of financial and material resources which result in robberies.

RESOLVE

1. Structure (refer to Annexure "A")
2. The Commission recommended that SDU's should be accountable to structures representative of the local leadership in a particular arear. from a branch to the regional level.

3 RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

The following conditions were laid down as recommendations for acceptance of membership into the SDU's:

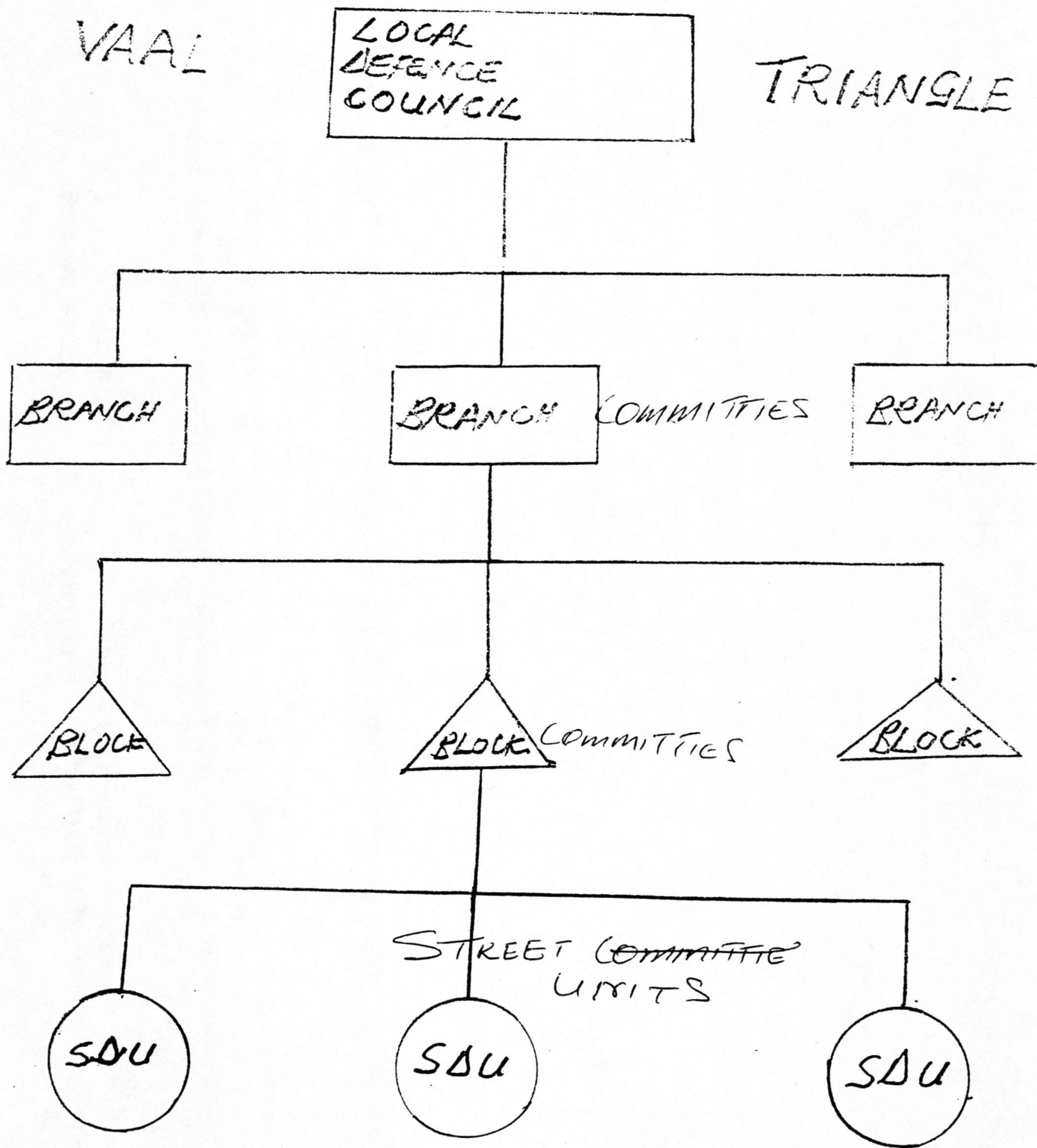
- * Voluntary basis
- * 16 years old and above
- * Mental and Physical health
- * Non-sexist approach
- * Subject to the approval of the community they serve
- * Acceptance of the Code of Conduct

3. The Tripartite Alliance Document on SDU's, " For the sake of our Lives", should serve as a guideline for building and establishment of SDU's.

WAY FORWARD

1. The Commission further recommended that an Implementation Committee, consisting of representatives of all organisations, be established to ensure that the recommendations above are implemented.
2. That the Implementation Committee and the Commanders of SDU's convene an urgent Conference on SDU's .
3. That a fundraising committee be established to finance the conference
4. That skills empowerment programme for the youth be developed
5. That the recommendations be implemented within the next three months
6. That the role of individual MK members should be to impart skills to SDU members with a view to strengthening such Units.

POSSIBLE AREA DEFENCE STRUCTURE AS PER



DECLARATION OF THE
VAAL PEACE SUMMIT
HELD ON THE 21 & 22 NOVEMBER 1992
C.T.U. - VEREENIGING

We the representatives of the below listed organisations:- ANC, SACP, COSATU, VCA, VCC, VTA, SADTU, SDU, MK, and VTA gathered here in the Peace Summit held at Central Training Unit (C.T.U), Maccauvlei near Vereeniging on November 21 and 22 1992. hereby declare to all our people in the Vaal Triangle in particular and the PWV Region in general our commitment to :

- 1 Abide by the resolutions of this Summit on:
 - the building of organisations
 - Code of Conduct
 - participation in National Peace Accord structures
 - Anti-crime Campaign
 - Democratic Control of SDU's
2. Abide, practice and respect resolutions as adopted by the Vaal Peace Summit.
3. Reporting back to all our members and communities, resolutions of the Summit, with a view of popularising the resolutions of the Peace Summit
4. Adherence to the Code of Conduct and disciplinary measures as adopted by the Peace Summit

We believe that only the organised strength of the masses of our people and a speedy movement towards the establishment of an Interim Government of National Unity and an elected Constituent Assembly can finally bring about an end to violence in the Vaal Triangle

We call on all members, supporters and the Vaal Community in general to give the resolutions of this conference their maximum

support so as to ensure that Peace, Stability and democratic practices are restored in the Vaal Triangle.