

AN C PWV REGIONAL
CONGRESS

— 3RD ANNUAL CONGRESS

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JISWA CENTRE, mmmm

JOHANNESBURG

1 7, 18 AND 25 OCTOBER 1992

ANC PWV REGIONAL CONGRESS

3RD ANNUAL CONGRESS %

ANC

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WINNING POWER

AGENDA:

SATURDAY - 17 OCTOBER 1992

I7h00 - 08h30

I9h00 - 09h30

I9h30 - 10h00

I 0h00 - 11h00

I 1h00 - 11h30

I 1h30 - 13h00

I 31100 - 14h00

I 4h00 - 15h00

I 5h00 - 16h00

I 6h00 - 16h30

I 6h30 - 18h30

I 8h30 - 20h00

I 0h00 - 21h00

Registration

Opening Address: Cheryl Carolus

Adoption of Agenda

Conference Rules

Conference Steering Committee

Chairpersons Report MAHK ,

Tea

Secretary's Report

Lunch

Discussion of Secretary's Report

Treasurer's Report

Tea (L,

Resolutions 75132 / 9,54% 1

Supper

Resolutions

SUNDAY 18 OCTOBER 1992

I8h30 - 09h00

I9h00 - 11h00

I 1h00 - 11h30

I 1h30 - 13h00

I 3h00 - 14h00

I 4h00 - 16h00

I 6h00 - 16h30

I 6h30 - 17h00

Arrival 0t.

Resolutions fad "

Tea

Resolutions

Lunch

Report on Negotiations from NEC .

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REPORT OF THE 2ND CONFERENCE OF THE PWV REGION

5 - 6 OCTOBER 1991

JOHANNESBURGER HOTEL - JOUBERT PARK

WELCOMING ADDRESS:

Cde Ahmed Kathrada stood in for the Regional Chairperson Cde Kgalema Motlanthe who had not yet arrived and wished the delegates a successful conference on behalf of the NEC.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ANC

CDE CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

The delegates were first asked to observe a minute of silence for cde Sam Ntuli and some 60 other people from the Democratic Movement who had been killed in the past year, after which the address was presented in a form of a briefing session to inform delegates on what the NEC was involved in on a National level. After stressing that the role of the ANC is to ensure that the changes in the country' will be in terms of the wishes and aspirations of the people, Ramaphosa emphasised the pivotal role of organs of the ANC such as the PWV Region, the largest Region in the country, who should provide leadership and ideas, to sharpen strategies and see to it that democracy is fully entrenched in the organisation. The challenges ahead demand that we operate on a multilateral terrain, sharpen our wits on all sides and provide leadership to the country as a whole.

PEACE ACCORD

In spite of shortcomings, ANC is committed to accord as instrument to try and end violence, as manifested by structures put up in ANC to implement.

PATRIOTIC FRONT

ANC has agreed that a negotiated settlement can work, but in order to do this we need to win a lot of organisations to our side. The PF Conference can achieve this and will empower the process of negotiations. Intention to unite organisations around the aim of totally eliminating apartheid. debate on problems around the PF Conference to take place at this PWV Regional Conference to inform leadership of member's options.

ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE

Since it has been decided we should immediately move to APC, issues around it need to be discussed by present conference, eg. constitutional principles for new South Africa, Interim Government, modalities for drafting new constitution, role of the International Community, and how decisions will be made at APC.

How will the general membership of the ANC participate in the business of the APC? Need to work out how people can participate democratically in process of negotiations as it unfolds. Instead of members expecting HQ to give feedback, rather branches and regions who should constantly inform leadership of positions. Suggestions that each region should set up forum where negotiations can be discussed and feedback received, and have effective methods of communication to give leaders mandate from regions.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT:

A valid and popular demand since De Klerk government has no legitimacy, but this conference needs to discuss what type of the IG we envisaged. IG will have task of overseeing elections for a Constituent Assembly - we need to educate and train people about voting and running elections, SWAPO took too long to build organisation to win elections, suffered losses as a result.

VAT

Our structure maybe not taking this issue seriously enough, leaving it mainly to COSATU. As ANC, we have to ensure that the general strike becomes a reality.

Report of Secretary-General of PWV Region I Barbara Hogan.

Delegates were provided with copies of the following:

General Secretary's report

Organisers Reports for Soweto I Vaal and Johannesburg I East Rand I

Bophuthatswana I Pretoria and Kwa-Ndebele I West Rand.

Credentials Report (breakdown of membership figures)

Departmental Reports for Political Education I Media I Violence I

Monitoring I Social Welfare I Campaigns.

Sub-Committees Reports on Health I Projects I Land I Local

Government I Economic Policy. Marshalls.

Summarising the main points of the report, the secretary highlighted the violence in various forms which had seriously affected the region, but stressed that it has derailed us for so long that we must now concentrate on getting organised politically. The PWV Region was not involved as it should have been in the drawing-up of the Peace Accord and there were strong complaints from our region about proper participation.

Taking the background of the violence into account, the PWV Region has not grown very well numerically - we only have 2,000 members more than the Border Region (in September 1991 we have 85,644 members within 91 branches). The region is meeting up its own computerised data base of membership and financial records of each branch.

The Secretary then gave a brief overview of specific areas and branches, emphasising problems and achievements. Conclusion that can be drawn from overview: more attention needed to sub-regions, branches communication with members must be improved. REC should have regular contact with branches, overload of work for branches from Regional Office, more documents needed from region to branches (also problem that branches have no places where members can look at documentation), need for annual reports from branches, branch meetings must involve membership and inform them fully, executive committees must have time to concentrate on political work instead of admin tasks.

Perception needs to be changed that regions are spectators at national level, nothing stops our region from acting like politicians and sending recommendations to Head Office.

Campaigns Report: There is a need to win people over, campaigns should not simply be announced.

Political Education Report: There is a need in branches for an induction programme to introduce new members to the branch.

Marshalls: There were some problems, we need to see if branches can help to strengthen marshall structures.

Discussions around Secretary's Report

A delegate saw as a weakness the fact Youth League and Women's League activities were not reported on and that they seem OT0 be left out, while another felt the role of COSAS should be acknowledged. The Secretary referred to brief mention in report of fact that the relationships with Youth and Women's League need to be improved, and said that although we need to connect with COSAS on issues important to them, we cannot have formal links with all organisations.

In response to a comment that the role of returning exiles needs to be discussed, Cass Saloojee, the region's Social Welfare Officer, explained the difficulties around the region's efforts to welcome and assist returnees. He suggested that the NBC and National Finance Committee go into the issue of the role the region can play in welcoming and setting returnees.

A delegate mentioned that the violence should not have caught us off guard, and that we need to take stock of our writings, in respect of mentions of hit squads, etc. We must be able to monitor and interpret events.

A delegate wanted to know if the weak relationship between the REC and NEC had improved, and what the causes were. The Secretary replied that during the last year and a half, we had been an organisation in process of formation and there was not yet a coherent organisational structure. The NEC had been overloaded with work and communication structures were often had. However, this situation was now improving and Head office definitely tries to consult. But our task is to work out ways in which we can connect with the NEC.

A delegate found a lack of political content and broader analysis in the report, but the Secretary said that political content was intended to be covered in the Chairperson's report.

In response to a question about the issue of consultations with other organisations (such as in PF) and whether we have consultations with all our members about this, the Secretary said consultation structures need discussion - are the Regional Councils enough, where only the Branch Executive are informed? With regard to questions about regional participation in Peace Accord structures and lack of consultation and opportunity for involvement, the Secretary informed delegates that an International Conference would take place in a few days' time to address all these issues, and your region will then convene a Conference on Peace.

With reference to consultation in connection with the drawing-up of the Peace Accord, a delegate commented on the fact that consultation only seemed to take place when the region had protested. The Secretary explained briefly how it came about that with the exception of Natal, other ANC regions had not been drawn in, although they were also affected. Our region protested strongly about this serious oversight on the part of the NEC, and it is a learning experience for the NEC to realise that excluding people will affect the results you want to achieve. This should have a good effect on negotiations. More communication is absolutely vital and forums such as the Chairperson's Forum are valuable. Sub-regions can play a vital role in improving communication.

In response to clarification requested from a delegate as to why the Secretary had said the PAC were ahead of us in the area of education, the Secretary answered that although note was taken that the ANC had done much around education, there was a strong feeling in communities that children should go to School and the ANC should be seen to play a role in this regard

A delegate whose branch had problems the REC could not solve, felt that perhaps the report should have given some indication of how the REC had performed in general, and also asked what had been done point had been well taken that the REC had not attended properly to branches - this was one of the biggest weaknesses of the current REC. She also elaborated on practical difficulties around the organisation of self-defence units, and suggestion in the commissions.

TRBABURER'S REPORT - CDE CA8 SALOOJEE

- The Treasurer's Report was distributed among the delegate and after a long discussion was ADOPTED by the Conference and was RESOLVED THAT:

a The Region must not be liable for the Funeral expenses incurred by branches and that

a Branches are to organise their own bail for their members.

CHAIRPERSONS REPORT - CDB KGALEMA MOTLANTHE

The Chairperson reported that he was requested by the REC that his report was to pose leading questions for discussion in Commissions.

- This Conference takes place at a time of major changes and challenges in our Region.

- The PWV Region occupies an important position in terms of the country's economy, density and leadership human resources.

THE MAIN POINTS THAT THE COMMISSIONS MUST LOOK AT WERE:

1. The apartheid regime not ready yet to discuss plaintive issues
2. Our adversary is hopeless coming and resourceful
3. The situation of resolving the political problem is not yet beyond the point of no return.
4. Every advance we make must be tenaciously defended.
5. Two key pillars of our struggle namely the underground and armed combat has been rendered.

6.

Isolation of the apartheid regime from the International Community of relations is also rapidly fading away.

Every victory scored against apartheid opens space for the regime to device new survival technics.

The power of our organised masses is the most potent weapon in our hands.

Points raised by the house to be also discussed in commissions were:

'1:

Must address bread and butter issues affecting people like having developmental programmes whereby people can be involved in developing and feeding themselves.

SADTU need to consult when they are to embark on their programmes. COSAS to be called to order and encouraged to spend more time in classrooms that outside the classes. Need administrative professionalism from local to regional level.

Full-time translators to be employed full-time to cater for our people especially in rural areas.

Emphasise time management in all our conferences and meetings.

Must have an implementation committee to see to the implementation of resolutions - This was later resolved that the new REC must see to the implementation and setting-up of sub-committees.

Redemarcation of zones to be within reach.

Commissions:

The meeting then split into three commissions with the aim of discussing how to strengthen our organisation and develop a plan of action for the way forward.

Plenary Session:

A spokesperson from each of the three groups gave a reportback on what had been discussed and prioritised in their commissions, with additions and requests for clarification on points coming from the floor. The Regional Chairperson, Kgalema Motlanthe, then summarised what had come out of the three commissions, suggesting that the three main priorities for a programme of action would seem to be:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

MEMBERSHIP/RECRUITMENT

STRATEGIC PLANNING

a) defence

b) relationship with other organisations

These were defined as follows:

POLITICAL EDUCATION

Induction of new members and executive

Human resource development

Establishment of Political Structures

Contact of that political education

a) To be based on bread and butter issues affecting our people

b) Our history ought to be documented

c) Education around consultation and conduct of our members.

Communication - Documents to be done in accessible language.

(i) Develop a programme of things that we have enumerated so that our members are educated in accordance with that programme and

(ii) Develop clear guideline on conducting workshops.

Effective utilisation of available human resources eg. veterans, exiles etc.

(i)

Administration of branches right up to regional level.
Develop information dissemination.

MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

Renewal/revival of membership which has lapsed of members
who chose to be ineffective.

Recruitment drive

(i) Door to door

(ii) Targeting of recruitment groups eg. professionals,
business, sports/cultural, unemployed, pensioners,
etc.

CONSOLIDATION RENEWAL

Need to make the ANC interesting to our members eg. picnics
etc.

(ii) Leadership to be accessible.

(iii) Exiles to be re-claimed

4.

1.

2.

i;

CAMPAIGNS

Literacy campaign to be mounted.

Jobs for all.

INTER-BRANCH EXCHANGES

We must use the experience of Katlehong

COMBINING RESOURCES HUMAN AND OTHERWISE

Combining the Womens League and Youth League with the
Mother-Body.

CO-ORDINATION

Establishment of Sub-Regions and Zonal structures is key

Regularising branch meetings

3. STRATEGIC PLANNING

- a. Mass approach on issues affecting not only our members
- b. Implement the M-Plan
- c. Identify issues that we can debate with other organisations then implement
- d. Address day to day issues eg. housing, education, crime etc.
- e. Prepare for transfer of power
- f. Defence
1. Physical defence of our people
2. Revive underground structure
3. Defend ideologies and policies of our movement

In discussion following his summary, delegates expressed the need for upgrading of skills and training for admin staff. members also need training to exercise their rights as members, both in terms of skills and political content. Delegates also raised the issue of education and it was felt that the ANC should participate more visibly and members should acquaint themselves with the research process around education.

The Chairperson suggested that since education is a national problem with many initiatives going on around it around it, we could perhaps focus on effective learning and the role branches could play in this regard. A delegate felt that the apathy of parents is a problem and that ANC members should through civics take place up their role as parents. Another expressed the need for an Education Desk in all branches. A delegate raised the issue of marginalised youth as part of the education crisis and felt the ANC had not addressed this issue.

It was suggested that the issue raised during these discussions plus the summary by the Chairperson should be consolidated and typed and sent as an adopted programme of action to all branches. This proposal was adopted by the meeting. (The Programme of Action dated 16/10/1991 was subsequently sent to all branches).

Plenary Session - Chaired by Tokyo Sexwale

Input from Aziz Pahad on All Party Conference

In his address Aziz Pahad stressed that this regional conference since we still have to clear-cut ideas of what our understanding is on many issues (e.g how we envisaged Interim Government). There has been a fundamental shift since the Harare Declaration - instead of waiting to start talks until all obstacles have been removed, the South African Government regarded as the main obstacle and therefore we are preparing for the All Party Conference (APC).

Input from Mathole Motshekga on Interim Government

Comrade Mathole delivered a paper (copies of which had been distributed to delegates) on the issue of the illegality of the South African regime and constitution, and how this situation provides the basis on which we call for an Interim Government. Different models of transfer of sovereignty were touched on and it was emphasised that as in similar cases elsewhere in the world, the international community (e.g the UN) needed to become involved.

Input from Cyril Ramaphosa on Interim Government

Comrade Cyril raised the issue that delegates would need to discuss in commissions, e.g decision-making procedures at the APC (consensus or voting?), funding of APC, how APC would meet (plenary sessions, working committees), questions around type of Interim Government we want.

In response to questions from delegates, the panel outlined the following: the APC would deal with agreement of principles, not details, and therefore not do the work of a Constituent Assembly; minor parties should be present at APC because it should be inclusive to ensure validity of, process, we will go to APC as individual organisations, not as front, fall-back positions of negotiators cannot be shared with organisation as a whole since that would weaken their hand; masses play important role if South African Government reneges on agreements; dissatisfaction of comrades in prison fully understandable, but we cannot wait for the government to remove all obstacles - they are the main obstacle and we can only engage them at IG level; important that regions set up negotiation structures so that all alliance partners can feed into negotiations process.

COMMISSIONS:

On the basis of the foregoing inputs and discussions, the meeting split into three commissions with the task to address four major questions,

- (1) Who convenes the APC?
- (2) Who will be the participants in the APC?
- (3) How will other structures of civil society be represented at the APC?
- (4) What is the function of the APC?

Plenary Session:

Before report-backs from the three groups, it was decided that the Political Education Officer would produce a consolidated report from these to circulate to all branches.

The spokesperson for the groups then reported on their discussions around these questions.

COMMISSIONS REPORT BACKS AND ANSWERS TO THE FOUR (4) QUESTIONS QUESTION 1.

- Neutral people eg.
 - a. Churches
 - b. Businesses
 - c. International Community eg. OAU, UN, EEC and all such Organisations.
- Coalition of parties
- Nationally represented organisations

QUESTION 2.

- Political Organisations/Parties/Organisations

QUESTION 3 . _

- Representation of Civil Societies is already catered for by the Political Parties that will be participating.
- Must participate as observers only.

Announcements 3

a It was requested that all sub-regional structures convene meetings for reportbacks from new REC to members, and that this should be co-ordinated with the Regional Office.

i Concern was expressed by delegates about newspapers reports that contained information from closed sessions of this conference.

t In response to a question about people in National structures wearing too many hats, the Chairperson said it was a person's democratic right to stand, and then the right of members to decide whether to elect him/her.

Nadine Gordimer, who had just won the Nobel prize for literature, and asked to welcome her at the airport.

t The funeral of comrade Sam Ntuli was announced and comrades were requested to attend.

t Comrade Madiba was to be given the FREEDOM OF BOKSBURG at Reiger Park, the East Rand comrades and all those who can make it were requested to attend.

t Delegates were requested to be on time on Thursday as the conference will start at 09h00 sharp and they must bring their own lunch.

THE CONFERENCE WAS CLOSED BY THE SINGING OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

AN C PWV REGIONAL CONGRESS
17, 18 and 25 October 1992
CHAIRPERSON'S
ANNUAL REPORT
TOKYO SEXWALE
3RD ANNUAL CONGRESS
WINNIN G POWER
JISWA CENTRE, MAYFAIR
J OHANNESB URG

REPORT TO THE THIRD AGE OF THE PIV REGIONAL CONFERENCE
ON 16. 17 AND 25 OCTOBER 1992

INTRODUCTION

Once again_ we are able to assemble in this forum, the PWV Regional Conference, which is an annual event, but which, according to our constitution, can be held "more often if requested by at least one third of all branches in the region". The mere fact that we are able to convene this highest regional assembly is a source of pride and gives reason for satisfaction and confidence and should be seen as a sign of victory in our struggle to first and foremost consolidate our democratic structures, particularly our branches, and of course to position this region properly in the overall struggle for the complete removal of the source of evil in our country - the apartheid regime.

The success of our coming together should be seen in the backdrop of the regime' s general offensive aga inst our organisation in particular and the democratic movement in general. This strategy to destabilise and undermine our organisation has climaxed in the regime' s now exposed "Operation Thunderstorm" - a campaign for murder and sowing violence in our communities using the South African Police and South African Defence Force, secret killer squads, Askaris, CCB elements, criminal gangs, Vigilantes and murderous impis with their so-called cultural weapons.

Although this murderous campaign by the government of De Klerk has been an extensive one against the movement at large throughout the country, the regions which have been primarily targeted are those in Natal and ours, the PWV.

In the light of all this, quite clearly, our mere presence at this conference, with so many branches represented from all our six sub-regions, compels us to say: In HAVE SURVIVED! But this has not been without a heavy toll.

Admittedly, the Vaal sub-region has seen the worst form of Operation Thunderstorm. Our people there have suffered enormously. Soweto and the East Rand have also been hard hit; and Alexandra as well as Tembisa in the Johannesburg sub- -region have also seen the worst side of the regime' s murderous campaign. Boipatong in the Vaal served to bring to the attention of the people in the rest of the country and the entire world, as discussed in the highest world forum of the UN, the Security Council, which passed Resolution 765 at the behest of our organisation, that apartheid is not only int place in South Africa, but it is as violent as ever and still remains a "crime against humanity".

However, we must note that while the Boipatong massacre shot into prominence, we are actually sitting with over 30 massacres in this region alone, where, at each one of these, not less than 10 people have been killed at one time! To remind ourselves, these include, inter alia, Swaneville, Sebokeng, Alexandra, Dobsonville, Mshenguville and so on.

In many of these and other instances where our people have died, we have lost some of our most capable branch operatives; including some branch officials.

Our own Regional Executive Committee was not left untouched. One of our most ablest colleagues, Cde Floyd Mashele, the head of our Peace Desk, died in a mysterious car crash only days after he was brutally attacked and stabbed. Cde Bavumile Vilakazi, our Deputy General Secretary, is currently lying in hospital with multiple wounds after being shot at in circumstances which have left unanswered questions, after several threats on his life. A police informer was apprehended by our comrades and his firearm confiscated while he was in the process of following our General Secretary, Cde Barbara Hogan. Even yours truly escaped with sheer luck after gunmen pulled alongside his car

This sounds like a war-zone report in some Banana country. Yet all these things are happening in South Africa under De Klerk, a pretentious reformer, a cold-blooded murderer who talks peace whilst he has let loose his killing machine upon our people. Nonetheless, once again we have survived!

However, it would be erroneous to view our struggle as merely for survival! While survival of body and soul, structure and organisation is vital, our efforts are to gear ourselves much more for the struggle to ensure that democracy, underpinned by a democratic constitution, finally strikes root in South Africa. But even before then, to ensure that the democratisation process via the mechanisms of transitional administration - the Interim Government of National Unity - which must replace minority rule - commences in earnest very rapidly, very soon.

Preparations for Elections

Bearing in mind that the primary objective of our efforts in struggling to put in place such a transitional administration is not to have a long term transition, but rather a short term one whose main task shall be to prepare the country for its first democratic election for a Constituent Assembly, the following question cries out for an honest answer: HOW WELL PREPARED ARE WE - HOW WELL POISED IS THE PWV TO HELP THE MOVEMENT FIGHT SUCH AN ELECTION?

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During our underground days, the armed struggle was the sharp point of our industry. All energies were directed at enhancing this strategy. Likewise, in the current period of legality, the negotiations process has become our primary concern. All our activities, including the Mass Action programme, are geared towards strengthening our position at the negotiations table. Similarly, judging by the speed of the process, in the not too distant future, we shall be fighting an election.

The watchword shall be "all hands" towards ensuring that it becomes a fight for a decisive victory in such elections. We must be able to emerge with a fairly strong hand in the Constituent Assembly which must write us a truly democratic constitution. Already, a budget of approximately R200 million has been estimated as a pre-requisite financial resource necessary to enable the movement to effectively go into such an election. What ways and means are we to develop to fundraise in order to acquire such a large sum? However, beyond all questions around an election is none other than voter education, i. e. the transformation of our large support base into voter support. This conference shall have to think about these questions and help to give backing to our Electoral Commission.

As a word of warning, it ought to be stated that if the general level of violence, as unleashed by the regime upon the people is anything to go by, whose objective under the murderous cover of Operation Thunderstorm is to launch Operation Springbok where a supposedly weakened ANC shall be compelled to tow the line and enter into slavish and unprincipled agreements with the regime just for the sake of ending state violence, if such a situation as the current one is any lesson, then it is an indicator of more terrible things to come.

What shall prevent the De Klerk regime then from intensifying its violent strategies shortly before, during and possibly after such an election? We may have to fight a life and death struggle to reach every voter in the now rearguard garrisons of Ulundi, Bophutatswana, Ciskei and in other puppet- -controlled bantustans. We shall have to fight for access to all white farming areas, where most white farmers maintain the rule of pittance wages and the sjambok, to enable us to ensure that the people on those farms do not vote the farmers' way in fear of job insecurity. Word is filtering through that domestic workers in many white suburbs countrywide are being warned to vote the baas and madams' way or else ...

Ours is to ensure that this potential massive intimidation, much of which will certainly escape the public eye, does not prevail. Quite clearly, if one judges by the past and current state strategies, together with its supporters and bootlickers, the likelihood is that we shall have to fight for every inch of ground towards the polling booths and to defend even the polling booths themselves. There is enough world experience of this with Namibia and Angola being the latest examples.

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We pray and hope that such a scenario should not be our experience. Rather that the transformation to democracy occurs in a peaceful climate of tolerance and free activity. Yet we cannot pin our hopes on prayers. We know the character of the monster we shall be expected to defeat - decisively so - in a democratic election. Hence, once more the question stands: How well poised is this region to ensure a convincing victory? state of the Region and Branch Activity

Our preparedness, the well positioning of our region in the overall struggle and particularly the struggle to emerge victorious in a free and fair election, these and other questions can only be answered if we examine the state of organisation in our region and branch activity in particular - for the branches still remain as the basic units of activity for members.

However, we will only comment on some of these aspects without much detail as the report of the Secretary General, together with others, will cover most areas of our regional work, including departmental reports. And, of course, it will be the duty of this conference to comment further and pass judgment in the relevant resolutions.

Let us remind ourselves of some basic and vital facts. The PWV region is the largest in the country in many respects; geographically and in terms of population figures. We have a diversity of people, colours, cultures and languages here. It is the engine, the economic heartland of this country where there is the largest concentration of capital and economic activity in the primary sectors, especially mining, in the secondary sector of production, and in commerce, including the financial sector. The Stock Exchange and the country's major airport is situated here. The general infrastructure, which includes a vast communications network is relatively well developed.

Consequently the bulk of our people, the working people, are in this region. But, we also have, due to the general depression in the economy, with thousands of people from the countryside streaming into this region, a high share in the overall unemployment levels. For this reason informal settlements are sprouting everywhere as our people search for a roof over their heads.

Other important classes/strata of our society are also well represented here. Almost all the major political parties and organisations, trade unions and others, are headquartered in this region. The seat of government - Pretoria - is with us.

Likewise, we occupy a special role above all other regions: we play host to our own national head office, as well as the National Working Committee.

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Most of these factors can be seen as challenges, either as contributory to the strengths of the region, or its weaknesses, remembering of course that the challenge is to consolidate our strength areas and likewise transform weaknesses into advantages. We can leave that debate to analysts.

However, what must be quite clear regarding all these factors, is that the PWV region, due to its nature, undoubtedly constitutes the centre of political activity in our country. The contest for political power in the overall struggle for the transition of the country to democracy is, without doubt, going to be hardest fought here. Major and Mickey-mouse organisations are here more than anywhere else in the country. All wishing to influence the situation in their favour. How do we hope to approach this complex situation? Conference must take note of this.

Sub-Regions and Branches

We have, for purposes of more efficient administration and co-ordination, sub-divided the PWV region into six sub-regions. Pretoria in the north, the Vaal in the South, East and West Rand, and Soweto and Johannesburg more or less in the centre. Each sub-region is constituted by zones which in turn are formed by branches. In terms of our constitution, our subregions and zones are created "for the purpose of co-ordination of activities and better organisational efficiency... at the instance of the Regional Executive Committee ("REC")." Also important to note, is that these structures are to "participate in the work of the Regional Council" which is the highest decision-making body when this forum, the Regional Conference, is not sitting. Our sub-regions are new structures - they have only recently been formed and are still cutting their teeth in order to consolidate themselves. Some could not be properly launched as relevant branches could not be present, or due to lack of proper organisation. During the course of the year the REC, as a body, paid special visits to all the sub-regions with the exception of Johannesburg where we ourselves failed to appear, and emerged with reports which reflected a sad state of organisation where some of our branches were/are either totally stagnant or ailing. We learnt that in some branches only the Branch Executives were operational and in others, only a skeleton of the BEC was functioning. We further learnt that recruitment in many of the branches had come to a halt, not because we have exhausted the recruitment campaign, but simply because we ourselves are exhausted! We also learnt, quite angrily so, that violence and its negative climate had dampened the spirits of many of our branches; people are afraid to attend meetings for fear of being attacked by anti-ANC forces, led by the State.

(cont...

Nonetheless, quite clearly this state of affairs has not diminished general support for the ANC even though we are going through rough times. The impressive mass action campaign which in this region saw scores of activities of all sorts which included the huge Sharpeville Day Commemoration, the June 16th event at Orlando Stadium organised by the Youth League, the Freedom Charter gala event at Kliptown and many others which culminated into the unprecedented Union Buildings march and rally, led by Cde Madiba - all these and more, are proof of the fact that the masses of our people are still on our side and that we, in turn, are still with the masses.

Therefore, it is pertinent and important to search for honest answers to the problems at hand. On the one hand, our branches have become weakened, while on the other, when we call out the masses for action, as we did to break the negotiations deadlock, they turned out in amazing numbers. Where lies the problem and what should be done? Conference must also apply its mind on this issue.

It is necessary to seize this opportunity at this conference to reiterate, in a summarised form, some of the observations we made following our special visits to the sub-regions and also in the course of our inter-action with branches.

We observed that the movement survived bannings, exile, underground and imprisonment crises. For close to thirty years we kept the movement alive in the face of repression. The enemy could not destroy the ANC. They had to unban it, allow exiles to return, and release prisoners; but beyond everything else, the enemy recognised and still does, that there is no way of solving the problems of this country without negotiating with the genuine leaders of the people, which is the liberation movement. Having unleashed violence countrywide against the people in order to undermine the strength and capacity of the movement, the enemy, although it has not given up, has realised that the ANC cannot be wished away; cannot be destroyed.

Yet, we observed, it does appear that it is none but ourselves who have the capacity to weaken the ANC and consequently the democratic movement. It is the internal problems, political, structural, administrative, psychological, co-ordinational, and others - in short - organisational problems, which can threaten, which can succeed, not only to undermine the ANC, but to render it ineffective and inefficient.

The following are, in our humble view, the best ways and means of undermining the ANC from within - wittingly or unwittingly and succeeding to achieve what our enemy could never do in the many years of our existence underground. These may apply at all levels - branch, regional and national.

(cont ...

We comrades have a tendency to agree to be elected or appointed to branch, regional and national structures, knowing very well that we have no time whatsoever to effectively serve in such structures and their relevant committees. Such elections/appointments merely serve to test one's popularity and no more.

In some cases some comrades, in executive positions, fail to attend even the very first meetings of such structures. Priority is given to other matters - often of equal/greater importance, but then why agree to be elected while knowing well in advance that there shall be no time for good performance? What happens to the organisation?

This state of affairs leads to such comrades becoming known as "Cde Apology". For example, a branch delegate to the regional council or workshops becomes an apology; the chain reaction is that he will also apologise at branch level for having failed to attend such a regional council or workshop and the apology will be extended to the various sub-committees which should have benefited from the deliberation of the regional council or workshop. What effect does this have on the branch?

We also find cases where some of us are performing excellently in so far as attending meetings. But then the story of excellence ends there. We often fail to report back on time or at all to our branches and other structures.

Thus, when progress is required, we either have a quick-fix discussion or no discussion at all, and yet we return to the regional council / workshop etc and either misrepresent the situation or succeed only in representing our personal views, which at higher forums are acted upon as branch views ... Result: Mass strategies are arrived at but informed by personalities.

In those instances where timeous reports and reportbacks are made, we often do so without attempting to simplify the bulk of complicated documents such as the CODESA paperwork which often deals with complex matters. Attempts are often feeble regarding translation of such complex documents. The end result is to bore and frustrate those we are expected to lead.

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Where genuine situations exist, for example, where a branch executive official is unable to attend some important workshop or any meeting which does not require constitutional delegates, we would rather have no-one representing our structures, instead of delegating authority to other non-executive branch officials, or even to relevant, expert or professional people in our branches/communities. This stifles other comrades and does not enhance branch activity.

Poor branch administration is also a major problem. In most of our political structures we are often elected by our constituencies not necessarily because we are good administrators as Chairpersons, secretaries, treasurers etc.

We enjoy the respect of our people because in us they see first and foremost honest and dedicated fighters who champion the struggle for democracy in our country. They see us as the right people who can deal with the apartheid regime effectively and not apologetically.

But then, we often lack the administrative skills that are crucial to have a well-oiled machinery at branch and other levels. Instead of recognising this handicap and limitation and taking steps to redress it by attending some of the free courses offered by some community organisations or workshops by the movement, we often prefer to stay away. Where some of us attend these courses, we either prefer to forget the experience or do things half-heartedly. Branch administration suffers.

We start meetings late; thus frustrating those who arrive timeously. We end such meetings long after time. We are often long-winded and bore people away from our meetings. We tend to market politics with politics. In this world where advertising has become a critical industry, this does not do. We are not here suggesting advertising gimmicks; but where are videos/ films/ picnics/ braais? (of course without brawls!). These could light up the general social life of branches and consequently, political life.

Need we wonder where people are when we address half-full or half-empty branch meetings? They have gone to all these relaxing social functions! So, why not, where feasible, bring many of these good activities of niceties into our branches? Lets think about this.

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We have created a heavy over-dependency on the offices (printing, fax ing and telephones) of the regions and in turn, the regions on the national office, due to our lack of imaginative fundraising ideas. The budgeted figure for elections as already indicated is plus R200 million. How do we hope to help in the drive to raise such a gigantic sum when our own branches can hardly fundraise for a fax machine costing one and a half thousand rands? We need to think about this and find answers; and do so as a matter of urgency.

Some of us like wearing too many caps but still fail to look handsome in any of the caps we wear - we become ineffective as we try to dash from meeting to meeting and hardly find sufficient time for strategic thinking or planning and have no time at all to implement the decisions of most of the meetings we attend ... Where we do so, it is with poor performance and unimpressive results. We have so narrowly politicised the character of the ANC since being unbanned that we have somewhat even further narrowed it down to a negotiations department of the struggle which concerns itself mainly, or only, with issues pertaining to the demand for an interim government, the constituent assembly and elections.

Where are the civic issues? Quite correctly, the civic movement is primarily concerned with matters civic. However, our involvement side by side with the civic movement is not what it should be on rent, electricity and other service issues around local government. On the contrary, we have noticed tensions between some of our members in the civics and branches. They commit the error of seeing the two structures as mutually exclusive.

But the unpardonable is tensions emanating from personalities, where these conceal themselves behind branch or civic matters. This affects branch/civic activity and weakens all our efforts. We cannot afford this.

The leagues: this is an area of our weakness at the present moment when it should have been the source of our strength. Part of the problem emanates from the over- emphasis that is sometimes put on autonomy for the leagues to an extent where, to some comrades, autonomy' has become exclusive independence, as though the ANC mother body and the leagues are separate organisations. This is an old problem which has weakened activity in many branches.

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The recent case where some of our comrades in the Women's League planned to stage a march against their own head office is a case in point. Obviously we need to see the leagues in a much clearer perspective for the strengths and positive influence they must have on building the organisation.

One of our areas of weakness is the difficulty in some areas of co-ordinating our activities closely with other components of the tri-partite alliance - the SACP & COSATU at regional and branch level where this applies. The same can be said of forums such as the Patriotic Front where we ought to strategise on the violence in our areas; joint campaigns around matters related to the Peace Accord and the structures resulting from it, the Goldstone Commission, monitoring by various bodies, including the UN which came to the country due to our efforts.

Concerning Self Protection Units - quite clearly one or two of these units have been infiltrated by agents of the security forces and criminal elements, mainly due to branches having no direct authority over such units because, according to the Peace Accord, such units are community-controlled.

Because they are not necessarily our organisational structures, we are unable to exercise the desired level of authority over them and to know who is a member and who is not in order to control access into these units by negative elements.

The result is that some branches are left confused about the Self Defence Units and instead of having a proper relationship, we end up with tensions inside our structures regarding the units. We need to take a hard look at this. Last, but not least, in this examination of factors that undermine and weaken the organisation and which can cause it more harm than the external pressures applied by the enemy over the years of our illegality, including the current period. where violence is unleashed against the people, we found that some of us work as individualists instead of applying collective leadership in decision-making and implementation.

The disadvantages of such an approach is that it can create an unhealthy spirit in our structures, and can give rise to cliques. Therefore, collective responsibility is the key to effective leadership.

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There are numerous points that many of us here could cite over and above those covered in this report which are tension areas that could only help to undermine the organisation from within, mostly unwittingly.

To close on this point, I shall not venture into addressing those areas which can help to build the branches and our various structures, save to say they are the opposite of the points mentioned, and of course the aim is to spark debate amongst us in search of the positives through the process of eliminating the negatives!

However, mention must be made that there are many branches which are free of some of the difficulties referred to. They function superbly, meetings are called regularly, membership files are up to date, the recruitment drive continues steadily, their financial reports are sound and there is a fairly strong spirit of comradeship and healthy relations.

Most of us can learn from such branches about co-ordination of activities with the tri-partite alliance components, civics and other organs of society, including even the difficult task of how to work with those organisations which are hopelessly hostile to our movement in order to draw them closer to our positions.

We are happy to note further that even some of the sub-regions which were ailing during our visits are now struggling to find their feet. These are encouraging signs when one keeps in mind the formidable challenges facing many of us in our various areas.

No doubt, those of our structures which are still ailing and experiencing all sorts of difficulties, will use the opportunity given by this conference, - the shoulder-rubbing, the discussions, the resolutions, the experiences of others, - in order to draw strength and confidence for the many challenges we shall be returning to when this conference closes and as we prepare to start a new year in the region.

CONCLUSION

The Action Council led us very well through the various phases of the Mass Action Programme which saw our actions in this region, side by side with the rest of the country, culminating in the much publicised summit between our organisation led by Cde President Madiba and Mr De Klerk, representing the apartheid regime. We were able to break the logjam with the document that was signed at the said summit - The Record of Understanding.

We ought to congratulate our negotiators, led by our Secretary General, Cde Cyril Ramaphosa, whom we were sending forwards and backwards to negotiate a sound and worthwhile agreement. They applied their abilities with due regard to the formidable power of the masses of their own people in action behind them. We compelled the enemy to release our comrades from prison and to agree to once-and-for-all ban the so-called "cultural weapons" which De Klerk himself legalised; and to agree to deal with the hostels in an appropriate manner, as contained in the Record. But most importantly, we forced the regime to concede on the question of a democratic constituent assembly which was one of the chief sources of the deadlock at CODESA.

Lastly - a word of caution. While there is reason for optimism for the future and of course pride in our collective achievements resulting from mass action and negotiations; while we clearly continue to occupy the moral and political highground; while the balance of forces continues to be tilted in our favour without any doubt, there is a need to be on guard. Violence will likely assume another form, other than the hostel impis and vigilante forms. The Record of Understanding will not stop it altogether. We have merely succeeded in putting the regime on the defensive

The CODESA period saw a gap opening between negotiations and mass action - we have re-united the two and should not allow this divide in our strategies to open up once again. The Madiba-De Klerk summit threw the unholy alliance between De Klerk and his cronies into disarray. We must never allow them to regroup. Furthermore, the puppets from Bisho, Ulundi and Mmbabatho, who are so used to being handled by a master, are now searching around for a new master - Treurnich and Terblanche have offered their services! We must work out strategies to frustrate this ultra-right wing alliance. The surest way is to action our people, who are captives in the areas controlled by these despots, so that they can make the lives of these dictators unpleasant. We in this region have a special duty to our people in Bophutatswana.

The theme of this conference is about victory in the coming elections. We in this region, above all others countrywide, have a greater and added responsibility to deliver the largest portion in that electoral victory. We cannot and must not fail the rest of the country.

Finally, I am sure I speak for every one of us in the outgoing executive in saying that although the challenges were really difficult ones, affecting both our public and personal lives, we nonetheless enjoyed providing leadership to this region over the past year, whilst also enjoying your confidence.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH! THANK YOU! AMANDLA! MAYIBUYE!

AN C PWV REGIONAL CONGRESS
1 7, 18 and 25 October 1992
SECRETARY GENERAL'S
ANNUAL REPORT
BARBARA H OGAN
3RD ANNUAL CONGRESS
WINNING POWER
JISWA CENTRE, MAYFAIR
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REPORT OF THE REGIONAL SECRETARY OF THE ANC PWV REGION FOR THE
YEAR 1991 - 1992.

1. INTRODUCTION

The 1992 Regional Executive of the ANC (PWV) Region was elected 3 months after our founding July National Conference, 1 month after the signing of the National Peace Accord, two months before the first setting of CODESA (a word that had not been invented yet) and one month before the first National preparatory workshop on elections. Our major policy conference lay ahead as well. It was clear that the coming year was going to be enormously demanding.

Our Regional Conference had isolated 3 major organisational priorities: ;

(1) The strengthening of political education work in our Region to include the building of political education structures, the training of trainers, and the focusing on local issues as well as on the history policies and conduct of the ANC.

(2) Membership and Recruitment drive to include the consolidation of membership lists, inter-branch exchanges targeting of groups, door to door campaigns accessibility of leadership and the building of sub-regional structure.

(3) Strategic Planning to include the building of SDU's, mass campaigns on day to day issues, preparations for elections and the establishment of a separate channel on SABC TV.

2. REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Our REC met a week after elections and the following portfolios were assigned:

Portfolios

Policy

1. Local Government: Mathole Motshekga

Economic Policy Association: Amos Masondo

Health: : Dr. Nkomo

Education and Technology: Prof. Mohammed

Sport and Culture: Dr. Mukhari

Projects: : Hazy Sibanyoni

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Welfgze: Cassim Saloojee

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Co-ogginator: Mathole Motshekga

Political Education: Paul Mashatile

Medig: Aubrey Mokoena

Neg giations Commission: Dr, Nkomo, Tiego Moseneke,

Frene Ginwala, Kgalema

Motlanthe, Prof Mohammad,

; Bavumile Vilakazi, Cassim

7 Saloojee, Tokyo Sexwale,

Mathole Motshekga, Barbara

Hogan.

Co-Ogdinator: Tiego Moseneke

Orgagising:

East hand : Bertha Gxowa

West Rand : Jessie Duarte

Soweto : Floyd Mashele

Pretoria : Dr. Nkomo and Dr. Mukhari

Johannesburg : Gwen Coetsee

Vaal : Bavumile Vilakazi

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ViolghcelPeace Accord: Max Coleman, Hazy Sibanyoni,

Winnie Mandela, Floyd Mashele,

: Bavumile Vilakazi.

a

ColoQiedlIndian Task Force: Tiego Moseneke

Campaigns: Jessie Duarte

Emangipation of Women: Frene, Jessie, Paul and Prof

Mohammed

Service Departments:

Welfare: Cassim Saloojee

Le a : Tiego Moseneke

Human Resources: Barbara Hogan

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Finance and Fund-Raising: Cassim, Aubrey and Bertha
Regional Working Committee: Tokyo, Mathole, Barbara,
Bavumile, Cassim, Tiego, Aubrey,
Paul, Jessie, Gwen.

Secretariat: Cassim, Barbara, Bavumile and
Bridgman

In early January this year Dr. Mukhari resigned due to work
commitments and was later replaced by Ronnie Mamoepe, an
appointment ratified by the Regional Council.

The REC has met 29 times since Regional Conference an average of
one meeting every 2nd week. The RWC met 14 times a year.

On May 1991 an evaluation was held on the effectivity of the REC
and the following changes were made:

The REC members responsible for Organising were cut down and
changed to Bavumile Vilakazi and Hazzzy Sibanyoni. Comrades Amos
Masondo and Mathole Motshekga replaced Tiego Moseneke to become
interim convenors of the Negotiations Commission. The latter
also resigned from the RWC because of travelling distance from
Pretoria.

Following on from the Regional Conference the REC isolated the
following areas of work as major priorities.

1. Strengthening Sub-Regional Structures
 2. Regular visits of REC members to branches.
 3. Setting up of an effective Peace Desk
 4. Reach out to small business community
 5. The setting up of a Negotiations Commission
 6. Co-ordination of Policy Work
 7. Strengthening Tri-Partite
 8. Setting up of a Minorities Task Force
 9. Computerisation of membership
 10. Finance: Fund-Raising, financial reporting budgets
 11. Bophuthatswana
 12. Improving Campaigns Work
 13. Political Education in Sub-Regions
 14. Strengthening links with Youth and Women's League
 15. Strengthening links with Civics
- Setting up of Sports and Culture Sub-Committees

On the whole this REC has managed to work more as a team than we did last year with most members paying conscientious attention to their portfolios. However what must be recognised is that REC members often carry heavy burdens especially for those who are in full-time employ elsewhere for in addition to their jobs not only do they have to carry out the duties assigned to them by their portfolio's, but they are also expected to be visiting branches. Moreover we also experienced problems with members of the REC who were executive members of other fraternal structures as they too often found themselves overcommitted. A particularly useful feature this year was the full-time employment of the Regional Chairperson, Tokyo Sexwale and the presence of 3 other full-time REC members in the office viz. Ronnie Mamoepa, Paul Mashatile and Barbara Hogan. This allowed for better co-ordination. REC meetings could therefore focus on policy and strategic issues. However in May this year the RWC effectively collapsed after a decision to transfer RWC meetings from evenings to lunch-times as RWC members found it difficult to meet during the day.

This is the third time in the history of this Region that the RWC has collapsed, and the incoming REC will have to address this matter.

A crucial concern is the Regional Secretary's office, which is the engine of the movement. No single person can effectively co-ordinate a region and implement decisions taken on their own.

It is for this reason that the REC is recommending that the Deputy-Secretary be full-time and a personal assistant be hired to assist both secretaries. Another matter which will have to be addressed by the incoming REC is fund-raising and budgeting. The various departments/sub-committees in the Region should be required to submit a programme for the coming year and a budget drawn up to meet those proposals as best as possible. We will need active fund-raising to meet those requirements. An important source of revenue will be the renewal of membership.

3. REGIONAL COUNCILS

This REC convened 4 full day Regional Councils and Regional Councils in the evenings, where a variety of issues, mainly pertaining to current negotiations process and the violence affecting our regions were discussed. Attendance at these Councils was not altogether satisfactory. Whilst we were able to attain a quorum (one third) in all these meetings, attendance was often just slightly more than half of our branches attending. Pretoria branches, particularly those in the outlying areas found it very difficult to attend Regional Councils and appeals were made to have a separate Regional Council in Pretoria. However the REC that whilst we could accept separate Chairpersons Forums (which are not decision making bodies) we could not have separate Regional Councils. The incoming REC will have to address this issue.

Regional Councils also need to become more business like with agendas/resolutions being circularised beforehand and the Council utilised more effectively as forums where important policy and strategic decisions get taken. This implies that matters arising on the Agenda should preferably (where possible) have gone through a prior process of decision/consultation so that the decisions of the Regional Council are the end product of thought and debate. (The Chairpersons Forum could well play a role in stimulating such debates). By making the Regional Council a forum where major decisions be taken, it would help to stimulate debate in our region and elevate the status of the Regional Council (and therefore improve attendance). A register should also be kept of attendance and absent branches should be asked to account for themselves.

Recommendations:

The post of Deputy Secretary be full time and a full-time assistant be hired. An active fund-raising committee be established. The REC should report back regularly to the Regional Council on progress made on fulfilling their portfolio duties.

Visits of REC members to branches

The REC having noted the constant complaints about REC members failing to attend branch meetings instituted a roster system whereby a set of REC members were on call for branch meetings for different week-ends. This still has not solved the problem as the organising department did not stick to the schedule and REC sometimes members failed to meet their commitments on their allocated week-end. Concern was also raised at REC level that it would appear that only a few REC members were regularly sent out as speakers. Another problem was last minute applications by branch, as well as REC members holding executive positions in other Tri-Partite and MDM structures thus making them frequently unavailable as speakers.

Recommendations:

The Organising Department prepare a weekly report of all requests for speakers per week, the speakers assigned, and whether they honoured their commitments. A consolidated report to be presented to the Regional Council as a permanent item on the Agenda.

4. The Building and consolidation of sub-regional structures

In the early part of the year, the REC embarked upon a series of meetings with all branches in each of our sub-regions to assess the state of organisation and to give impetus to the growth of the sub-regional structures. Although guide lines on sub-regional structures had been distributed to branches, the REC felt that it was necessary to allow sub-regions to experiment with different kinds of sub-regional structures and roles so that an evaluation could be made by the end of this year of the most successful type. Progress on the development of sub-regional structures has been slow.

(1) Soweto Sub-Region: was launched on November 1991 and the following executive was elected.

Steward Ngwenya - Chairperson (Local Government)

Strike Ralegoma - Deputy Chairperson

Norman Prince - Secretary (later taken over by Muriel Nhlapo)

Popo Maja - Deputy Secretary (Political Education)

Sydney Phuti - Treasurer (Fund-Raising)

Additional Members

Muriel Nhlapo (Women's League and Land)

Priscilla Matsepe (Peace desk)

Luvuyo

Zola

Dan Mosene (Education)

Bongoza Mayisela (Marshalls)

Enoch Hlongwane (Sports and Culture)

The main activities of the Soweto Sub-Region have been campaigns works co-ordinated by the Soweto Action Council including support for SADTU and NEHAWU strike, commemoration of Freedom Charter Day at Kliptown the unveiling of Hector Peterson tombstone and participation in Regional and National events. It also convened a sub-regional policy workshop, participates in Greater Soweto Dispute Resolution Committee and is presently meeting with the Civics and SACP to look at the Metropolitan Chamber an new initiatives around the dissolution of the Soweto Council. Soweto has also been divided into 6 zones each with zonal co-ordinators. It also has rented offices.

2. East Rand Sub-Region was launched on 28 March 1992. The following executive was elected.

Mondli Gungubele - Chairperson (Constitution and Negotiations)

Sally Peterson - Deputy Chair (Campaigns)

Zeni Tshongweni - Secretary (Secretariat)

Zacharia Moloi - Deputy Secretary (Elections)

Ibrahim Motara - Treasurer (Violence)

Additional members

Nthabiseng Mohapi

Jerome Barnes

Moses Yabo

Arthur Zwane

Vulindlela Maphekula

Tina Radebe

The East Rand is divided into 3 zones, each represented on the Executive Committee by two representatives.

The main activities of the East Rand Sub-region have been campaigns work co-ordinated by the East Rand Action Council including a sub-regional rally in Daveyton, marches to

Natalspruit Hospital in support of NEHAWU as well as

participation in national, regional events such as the general strike and march on Pretoria. Meetings have also taken place with AZAPO PAC and PASO aimed at resolving education crisis in East Rand. The Sub-Region also has several LDRC structures.

Visits to branches have also been undertaken.

The Pretoria Sub-region launched at the end of May 1992 and the following executive was elected.

Paul Zondo - Chairperson

Peter Maluleka - Deputy Chairperson

J.B. Sibanyoni - Secretary

Emma Mahlatjie - Assistant Secretary

Andries Nel - Treasurer

Additional members

Strike Mthimunya

Ephraim Maraisa

Windy Skhosana

Mary-Anne Sepan

Gladys Sithole

Pius Mokhele

Jethro Poole

Joe Sithole

The Johannesburg Sub-Region launched in July 1992.

Jannet Love - Chairperson

Berth Goldblatt - Deputy Chair

Obed Bapela - Secretary

Gcina Malindi - Deputy Secretary

Koop Reinecke - Treasurer

Additional Members

Roy Maartens

Peter Thafeng

Lawrens Mahlangu

Justine Lucas

Jenny Evans

Leon Martin

Freedy Makhubela

Helen Stapelfeldt

Natasha Moosa

Tony Rutherford

Suzan Keane

Victor Nell

Rekson

The Vaal Sub-region launched in 13 September 1992 and the following executive was elected.

Kaiser Klaas - Chairperson

Goodman Mkhize - Deputy Chair

Crob Mashiloane - Secretary

Lucky Phahlane - Deputy Secretary

Martha Morobi - Treasurer

Additional members: to be elected.

Evaluation of Sub-Regional Structures

Sub-Regional structures have been most effective in initiating and/or co-ordinating campaigns especially with the launch of Action Councils and they already form an important contact point with MDM and other organisations. This has played an important role in galvanising our people on the ground. Moreover sub-regional executives have been done important crisis intervention especially in the East Rand and the Vaal. However, the sub-Regional structures have not been able to assist effectively in the setting up and facilitation of sub-committees and forums on sub-regional and branch level. The prioritisation of these sub-committees and a programme for their implementation will have to be arranged for next year.

Again the sub-regions have not been able to dramatically revitalise branches. One of the principal problems affecting the sub-regional executives is a lack of clarity of their powers authority and functions. This issue must be addressed as a matter of urgency especially in preparation for the inter-regional summit to be held in December.

Whilst the Constitution is clear that Sub-Regional and Zonal structures are there for the purpose of better co-ordination and organisation and that the branches are the basic organs of democracy with direct and no intervening level of access to the REC, there is always a concern that Sub-Regional executives will start to assume more powers and authority than is constitutionally spelt out and thus stifle democracy on the ground.

Another problem experienced by sub-regional executives is lack of resources. At the moment only R1500 is being made available monthly to sub-regions. This often only covers office space. Several funding requests by the Region have been made to Head Office but with no response as yet. Some sub-regions have suggested that the 1/3 allocation of membership fees to Head Office should be re-routed for sub-regional work, especially in the light of the forthcoming elections campaigns.

Another item which needs urgent attention is zonal structures, their demarcation, lines of authority, powers and functions in relation to branches and REC.

Recommendation:

This REC should call a special. meeting' with the Organising Department and reps from sub-regional executive submission to branches for discussion and final ratification at the Regional Council.

5. THE STRENGTHENING OF BRANCHES

(a) Membership Figures are contained in the attached report.

Membership increased from 83156 in August last year to 112577 in August this year. A concerted effort was made this year to produce computerised lists of all our branch members and to retrieve unused membership cards.

(b)

To this end Giles Mulholland was employed full-time and he has done a superb job in sorting out the problem of membership records in our branches. We are now able to produce a membership form for all 112577 members in our region and besides the 8 biggest branches all branches are now computerised. The retrieval of unused cards is progressing steadily, but is nowhere near completion. Five new branches were launched this year i.e City Deep, Eden Park, Palm Springs, Durban Deep and Swannievillle whilst 2 collapsed Delmas and Tladi Camp, whilst 45 branches are still to be launched many in the Bop area. Katlehong still remains the largest branch with a membership of 10693 followed by Tembisa (7683), Alexandra (5979), Orlando East (3474) and Vosloorus (3240).

The Organisational State of Branches: On the whole, branches still experience many of the problems report, at last years conference. Overloaded and overcommitted executive members, poor attendance at meetings, neglect of newly recruited members, inadequate contact between BEC members and between BBC and REC, poor resources and weak administration systems, and overload of demands from the Region, absence of a programme of action, insufficient consultation downwards and upwards and inadequate accountability.

Despite all this it is quite clear that most branches have developed a nucleus of activists over these past two years who have engaged the branch in political activities of one kind or another. (No need to distinguish between branch activities and branch meetings). During the height of the mass action campaign in August this year and subsequent thereto it was remarkable how branches and other fraternal structure were able to mobilise large and sometimes huge numbers of people on the ground in support of our demands and how wide-spread this phenomenon is. It points clearly to the fact that branches are revitalised when they engage in political activities and campaigns and our forthcoming elections campaign which will require enormous dedicated work from so many branch members will invigorate our branches. However we cannot ignore the important day to day work of a branch such as recruitment induction of new members, political education, debate/discussion crisis intervention and community engagement for this too is the bread and butter work of branch life. Those matters will have to be tackled energetically, by our REC and our Organising Department with support from our sub-regions in the coming year.

HAP ran a course over an eight week period various branch executive members in their roles. This was however poorly attended. Our organisers also attended a National Workshop on organising and acquired skills in training branches in organising skills. However they have not as yet been able to implement these programmes.

Special Task Force: This was set up to focus on organisation amongst minority groups and is headed by Prof Mohammed, as resolved at National Conference. It has held 2 workshops which were very successful but lacked participation from other branches in the Region. Meetings have been held with the business and religious leaders and meetings were convened in Duduza, Riverlea, Eldorado Park, Reiger Park and Ennerdale. House meetings have also been held and a systematic programme for such meetings has been drawn up.

Exiles: Many returnees have not been properly reincorporated into our structures. With the collapse of our Welfare Department reintegration has been further retarded. The incoming REC must address this issue.

6. ORGANISING DEPARTMENT

The Organising Department consists of the following people:

Bavumile Vilakazi (Deputy Secretary) Organising Portfolio on REC

Hazzy Sibanyoni - (Convenor) REC

Strike Ralegoma - (Head of Organising Department) Vaal , Soweto and JHB

Paul Langa - (Organiser) Vaal, Soweto and JHB

Thami Lumphoko - (Organiser) East Rand and West Rand

Wellington Nteyi (Organiser) East Rand and West Rand

Molefe Makinta - (Organiser) Pretoria

Elliot Mayisela - (Organiser) Pretoria

Caleb Mogashoa - (Campaigns Officer)

Initially the REC had assigned Gwen Coetsee, Bertha Gxowa, Jessie Duarte, Floyd Mashele, Dr. Nkomo, Dr, Mukhari, and Bavumile Vilakazi to the portfolio of organising. However in a later re-evaluation it was found that this structure was not operating well so Bavumile Vilakazi and Hazzy Sibanyoni were appointed as convenors and Deputy Convenors.

The organising departments report is attached for a report of the work undertaken. The main role of the organising department has been crisis intervention visiting and assisting branches, advice/counselling, assigning speakers launching branches, acting as electoral officers and assisting in campaigns. The organisers have attended several (National) workshop to improve their organising skills. Given the serious shortage of personnel and resources the organisers have managed their task well. Problems that exist are an inadequate relationship to the REC, insufficient contact with other departments in the Region and lack of clarity as to their relationship to sub-regional structures.

7. NEGOTIATIONS COMMISSION

This was another priority outlined by REC. Shortly after CODESA 1, this REC noted the absence of effective regional participation in Negotiations and lobbied for the establishment of a regular, National Negotiations Forum. This forum was finally set up and met monthly on a regular basis. On a regional level, the Negotiations Commission on REC met regularly for several months but had stopped meeting by May 1992. A problem was that the Negotiations Commission did not have a voluntary secretariat. In May, Tiego Mosenke was replaced by Amos Masondo and Mathole Motshekga as interim convenors of the Negotiations Commission and a meeting of the Commission with branches present was held in August this year. At this meeting Hannlie Van Dyk was appointed as secretary.

The Department of Political Education also held a series of workshops in the sub-regions in March to discuss negotiations issues. This initiative was however never sustained at branch or sub-regional level although the East Rand Sub-Region did appoint a Negotiations Commission (which later dwindled). The REC instituted regular bi-weekly meetings of the Chairpersons Forum with each 3rd meeting constituting itself as a Regional Council particularly to report back and discuss negotiations issues. On several occasions NEC members reported back. A total of 18 meetings were held.

The National Negotiations Commission at Head Office also produced regular Negotiations Bulletins for purposes of updating members on progress made.

Marches and rallies were also used to report-back; however the idea of setting-up peoples' squares or meetings to regularly report back to the community was not undertaken apart from one or two isolated initiatives in the branches.

Recommendations:

The neW' REC to review existing' mechanisms for consultation discussion and reporting back including an evaluation of this past years experience and to broaden the scope of the Negotiations Commissions to include matters of Local and Regional Government and violence (when necessary) and to put recommendations and proposals to the Regional Council in this regard taking into account comments/proposals made at Regional Conference.

(a) Violence in PWV Region

This year saw violence continuing unabated on a horrifying scale. Between January and August this year there were more than 1585 deaths and 2409 injuries in the PWV Region alone. Equally disturbing were the number of senior activists who were killed. In July this year we mourned the loss of Floyd Mashele our REC member who had worked tirelessly and courageously on our Peace Desk. Only 2 weeks before his death in a car accident (which has never been fully explained) he was savagely attacked and stabbed in Soweto. Steward Ngwenya our ANC Soweto Chairperson survived an attack on his life in his home by alleged "robbers". Edward (Mntungwa) Mabaso our Zola Chairperson was gunned down and killed in the street, and Shasha Mereyotlhe was gunned down in his home. Saul Tsotetsi a tireless worker for peace in Vaal was mysteriously hand grenaded in the Vaal. These are but a few of our many comrades who have died. Exiles have been a particular target, a very disturbing trend as many have been mercilessly mowed down.

Violence escalated mid year with the announcement of the Alliance Mass Action Campaigns - there were over 281 fatalities that month, (June) which also saw the horrifying and merciless massacre of our people at Boipatong. Earlier on we witnessed the callous and brutal attack on Phola Park residents by Battalion 32. Even now Phola Park is the object of frequent vicious security force raids. Alexandra reeled under the impact of systematic invasions and attacks from the Kwa-Madala Hostel, resulting in a huge refugee crisis.

Ratanda, relatively peaceful until now is now deep in the throes of systematic attacks from the hostel. Meadowlands in Soweto has endured one of the most sustained vicious attacks on residents ever before witnessed. Dobsonville has been severely hit by violence&from the hostel with even schooling being seriously disruptedi Selby hostel in JHB, with mainly COSATU/ANC members found itself being systematically attacked by unknown gunmen. who remainedshnapprehanded even though the largest police station in South Africa is only a few blocks away. The Vaal experienced wave after wave of attacks on activists, brutal massacres and a spiralling crime rate, with much of the violence emanating from Kwa-Madala Hostel.

Train Violence soared in the first quarters and re-surfaced again recently despite agreements with police and Spoornet on securing trains.

As before the security forces have not done much to contain the violenceeven.in the face of the most vicious violence. Numerous complaints about the failure of the security forces to intervene effectively in incidents of violence continue to flood our office. iThis is most graphically portrayed in the Boipatong Massacre;E The records of arrests and successful prosecutions is dismally?and shockingly few and the overall impression is that the police are part of the problem. The result has been a profound cynicism about the police in our communities and a complete-breakdown in community/ police relationships. The shocking revelations of the number of deaths in police cells by Dr. Jonathan Gluckman and others has not helped much either. The result has been that communities have resorted increasingly towards setting up their own self defence units to protect themselves. Whilst white communities are protected by armed roving self defence teams of security men, black communities face vicious repression when any attempts are made to set up SDU's even though they are accepted as legitimate by the National Peace Accord. sThe refusal to allow black communities to set up proper authorised and accountable defense units means that those that exist can easily be infiltrated by undesirable elements or trends, despite the most important protective role they play in many communities.

This region commissioned an inquiry into the activities of certain SDU's in the Vaal and a report is due shortly. The NEC has set up a commission to inquire into the operations of SDU's as a means of standardizing their activities. Recent reports that ourEDeputy Secretary in our Region was mistakenly gunned down highlights the necessity of this commission. Finally it must be stressed that if there was effective policing communities would not have to take drastic steps to protect themselves.

Despite all the problems this Region was able to make significant advances on the question of violence. Because we were able to respond effectively to the horrifying Boipatong Massacre, the ANC was able to go to the United Nations and secure their intervention through a stream of international monitors being deployed. This was a major breakthrough given the previous resistance by the South African Government to such an initiative. In effect it has internationalised the struggle around violence in South Africa. A considerable task falls on the shoulders of our region to maintain the momentum and to convince the international community that a low-scale intensity warfare is indeed being unleashed in South Africa.

Earlier this year a combined sit-in and train boycott led to a agreement about train security with the SAP and Spoornet. Our task is to drive these people to adhere to the agreement.

After the Phola Park Massacre, we were able to obtain the effective withdrawal of Battalion 32 from our region and others (via the Goldstone Commission).

At the recent summit between the government and the ANC we were able for the first time to put screws on the government on the issue of violence emanating from hostels. Once again it is going to be our task to force the government to adhere to the agreement.

8. PEACE DESK

Our Region and Sub-Regional Peace Desk must be strengthened. In February this year the REC opened up offices especially for the Peace Desk staffed by Sandile Ndlungwane and Simon Tsotetsi and later by Wally Mbhele who has subsequently resigned. Comrades Max Coleman, Hazy Sibanyoni and Floyd Mashele were assigned the task of convening the Peace Desk. Hazy Sibanyoni later moved to Organising and after comrade Floyd's death, Ronnie Mamoepa was deployed there by the REC. The Peace Desk has tried to set up Sub-regional Peace Desk conveners and holds regular weekly meetings attended mainly by Pretoria, Soweto and West Rand, with irregular attendance from the East Rand and virtually no attendance from Vaal and Johannesburg.

In addition regular 'monthly' meetings of the Peace Desk and branches were held but these were not too successful as have been attempts to set up monitoring structures in the branches.

A problem of great concern to our REC has been the lack of accountability and consultation of our Peace Desk at the National Office. Our REC has convened several meetings with the Peace Desk to iron out these problems.

Sub-Regional and Branch Peace Desks must be strengthened: To this end the Lawyers for Human Rights have kindly offered to run a comprehensive paralegal training course for our Monitors.

Secondly, in terms of our recent agreement with the Government regular monthly meetings will be held between the ANC and the government to discuss the hostel issue.

To this end we are in the process of setting up small groups of hostels monitors who will report back to us regularly, in preparations for these meetings. Finally the arrival of United Nations Monitors has made it more imperative than ever before to ensure sound structures on the ground if we are to have any influence on the international community.

Finally, we are in the process of strengthening our Peace Desk at regional level and are interviewing people for the posts of co-ordinator and research worker.

The National Peace Accord was signed in September 1991 despite very little consultation on the matter in this region. Despite many provisions in the N.P.A our Region has really only been utilising the Dispute Resolutions Committees provisions of the National Peace Accord.

There is a Wits Vaal RDRC in our Region plus a Pretoria RDRC and Greater Soweto Dispute Resolution Committee. There are 15 LDRC's in our Region, only a very few functioning with any effectivity at all. There are:

Germiston - Dobsonville

Thokoza - Orlando East

Katlehong - Krugersdorp

Alexandra - Mapetla

Vosloorus - Meadowlands

Tembisa - Vaal

Benoni/Boksburg - Greater Soweto

On the whole there is a great deal of scepticism about the effectiveness of these structures amongst our membership mainly because participants are not bound by decisions taken at these forums, irregular attendance of IFP, problems with some Chairpersons, lack of strategic planning and back up for our people sitting on these structures and the lack of police impartiality.

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In May this year, in response to the uncovering of a vast covert police network in the Vaal, the Regional Tri-Partite Alliance announced that it would be reconsidering its participation in the Peace Accord Structures as the Security Forces had appeared to signed the Peace Accord in bad faith. -

Further problems with the LDRC's and RDRC's is the dominant role played by Chairpersons within the Peace Accord structures as a whole (to such an extent that with the first visit of the United Nations our region had virtually no contact with them). Moreover it is clear that some people/organisations such as Nationalist Party are wanting to use these structures for their own ends particularly for elections purposes. The prevalent notion that the business community is "neutral" in matters pertaining to violence also needs to be seriously challenged.

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Our own weaknesses, particularly lack of preparation and a unified strategic approach also undermines our representatives in these structures, as does the unilateral withdrawal of organisations such as the Youth League and the Civics. Moreover, even on Regional level, joint strategising with our Tri-Partite Alliance has not been successful with irregular attendances from COSATU and SACP. i

Bearing all of this in mind a new initiative is being launched to establish a regular forum for consultation, reporting back and joint strategising as this is considered essential if these Peace Accord structures are not to be entirely co-opted.

It is very apparent that in the absence of the effective influence of the Alliance on these structures, they are swiftly and alarmingly being co-opted by other interest groups.

However, Dispute Resolutions Committees are not the only provisions of the National Peace Accord. We need to investigate the possibilities of features such as Justices of the Peace, complaints procedures (we have never filed complaints from our Regions) police reporting officers, socio-economic reconstruction, police codes of conduct etc. Most importantly, now that the Goldstone Commission has set up an investigative wing reinforced by: international investigators, we need to channel information to that body, particularly as regards covert action. 1

Our approach to violence must be informed by a multi-faceted one; we have to apply pressures in every possible way and avenue, to Most importantly there must be effective co-ordination between our structures - the serious lack of co-ordination with our National Peace Desk must be urgently addressed. -

The year ahead is going to be a tough one and enormous historical responsibility is on our shoulders - it is up to us to carry out that task effectively and in unity.

Recommendation: The REC make the activities of the Peace Desk and the building and utilisation of efficient and effective structures a priority for the following year, given the international involvement we fought so hard for.

9. POLICY DEPARTMENT

The Policy Department consists of representatives from the Sub-Regions as well as representatives from several commissions who fall under the Policy Department. These are:

Conveners

Judy Saidman - Arts and Culture

T. Wilson and N. Madlala - Health

Mary Metcalfe - Education

Ben Turok - Economics

Muriel Nhlapho - Land

S. Ngwenya - Local Government and Housing

A. Alli - Science and Technology

The most important work of the Policy Department this year has been the preparation for and participation in the National Policy Conference in June this year. A regional Policy Conference was preceded by somewhat hastily convened sub-regional conference. However the regional conference was a great success and stimulated much debate. The June Conference was equally stimulating and resulted in a comprehensive policy document. A report back was held in September and focused on areas of unilateral government restructuring and identifying campaigns to resist these. A combined policy and negotiations workshop were held in late September which included representatives from the Tri-Partite Alliance and CAST to look at how to integrate policy work with negotiations. Future activities include various ways and means of popularising ANC policy, the establishment of technical support groups to assist negotiations at local level and campaigns.

Problems that the Policy Department has experienced are inadequate links to branches and poor branch attendance, poor sub-regional structures inconsistent relationship with the National Office, and poor administrative infrastructure. Some policy areas still do not have a policy sub-committee viz. Welfare, Sports and recreations and human resources.

Both the health and local government sub-committees have requested that a full-time or part-time person be employed. For more detailed information see the report of the Policy Department. It is to be expected that the work of these sub-committees are going to play a critical role in the year ahead. In addition, the removal of the black local authorities in Soweto is a warning of the intricate and difficult era we are about to enter.

Recommendations:

- (1) Sub-Regional Policy structures be set up and/or strengthened.
- (2) The possibility of having a full-time or part-time local government and health officials be investigated by the REC as a matter of urgency, as well as administrative back-up for the Policy Departments
- (3) The establishment of sub-committees such as welfare human resources and sport and recreation and the strengthening of these commissions that have experienced problems e.g Land.

10. CAMPAIGNS:

Our campaigns year kicked off with the celebration of the 80th Anniversary of ANC in January with 2 events at Khanya College and Soweto. Regular weekly pickets were held outside the Supreme Court at which numerous people were arrested to be late acquitted. We also participated in the Tri-Partite Campaign against VAT. A highly successful rally was held on Sharpeville Day in Sharpeville in March and an equally successful rally was held at Kliptown on Freedom Charter Day. The launch of Action Councils throughout our Region to co-ordinate the Programme of Mass Action galvanised our region into action and improved our campaigning capacity enormously. Numerous meetings were held with our Tri-Partite Allies on the Mass Action Programme which culminated with the highly successful national 2 day stay away (our Region scoring virtually the highest stay-away figures) and the tremendously huge historical march on the Union Buildings in Pretoria, led by comrade Nelson Mandela, attracting numbers never before seen in Pretoria or elsewhere. These actions were followed by several meetings to evaluate the programme and to plan for the fourth phase. Weaknesses identified were confusing signals (e.g ultimate purpose of mass action, SACCOLA/COSATU talks) but all in all the programme was deemed a huge success.

Particularly significant. was the numbers of very successful campaigns undertaken at local level, with thousands of people participating locally. This demonstrated very vividly the awareness that exists at Local levels. The Regional and Sub-Regional Action Councils have played an crucial rule in our campaigns.

Bophuthatswana and the repression in that homeland has not received the attention it deserves in this Region, despite numerous meetings in this regard. Part of the problem has been that Bophuthatswana is covered by 4 regions so co-ordination is difficult. (A secretariat consisting of representatives from all 4 regions has now been set up at Head Office). This matter needs to be attended to urgently particularly in the light of recent unity moves between Inkatha, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

Recommendations

Action Councils be further strengthened and more tightly linked with our Policy Department and Elections Commission. There should be active fund-raising for campaigns work. The REC, the Action Council and the Pretoria Sub-Region should meet to discuss the Bop issue.

11. POLITICAL EDUCATION

The following committee was set-up;

Trevor Ngwane

Prof Moloi - Secretary

Ntombi Mekgwe

Tlaks Banda - No longer active

Tshidi Matlala - No longer active

Benita Pavlicevic - No longer active

Barbara Creecy

Benjamin Hlongwane

Paul Mashatile - Co-ordinator

Dumisa Putini

This committee meets on a weekly or fortnightly basis. Between October and December 1991, 50 political education officers were trained. Very few branches however have managed to set up committees and only Soweto and East Rand have set up sub-regional DPE structures. Regular monthly meeting of DPE officers take place with an attendance of 25-50 branches.

5 sub-regional workshops were held in the sub-regions to train people on CODESA relates issues. However none of the sub-regions were able to sustain the initiative.

This year DPE become part of Regional Elections Commission and was entrusted with the task of Voter Education. A workshop was held from 27 to 31 May 1992 at Broederstroom with about people present. Comrades were intensively trained on various aspects of electioneering work. A workshop programme was later developed to assist delegates in training in their sub-regions. In September an evaluation was made on progress made by branches in voter education with the exception of Soweto and a few branches in Vaal and East Rand very little progress had been made. The Department has also a small resources centre where videos (some made by the DPE itself) booklets and articles are available.

Problems that the Department has experienced is weak structures on the ground and lack. of resources. Later this year the Department is to plan a workshop to train branch executive members in leadership in conjunction with the Organising Department. In September this year our convener Paul Mashatile resigned. The post is currently being advertised.

Recommendations:

Sub-Regions focus on building DPE structures on the ground and that branch executive training, elections work and clarifying negotiations issues be regarded as a priority for the next year. The REC to actively raise funds for political education. The Organising Department schedule elections work as a major priority for the incoming year, involving closer liaison with political education, campaigns, election and media sub-committees.

12. MEDIA DEPARTMENT

Aubrey Mokoena was given the Media portfolio in the REC whilst Ronnie Mamoepa was employed as a full-time media officer. At a media workshop held on February 1992 a regional media committee was set up. At a second workshop on 13 September 1992 at Regional Media Committee was revamped.

Press Liaison: Ronnie Mamoepa, our Press officer has received numerous compliments on his speedy and effective work, particularly as regards violence. He was latter aided by Wally Mbhele who unfortunately resigned several months later. Ronnie and Wally also produced five issues of the PWV Violence Monitor which was distributed to all branches.

Newsletter: The PWV Regions' first newsletter was launched this month and its producers are to be congratulated on a highly professional product. It is to be hoped that the newsletter will be a means of communicating news about our region and our branches to our members.

Training: 28 people have been earmarked for training and they will, in turn, transmit their skills to other branch media officers.

SABC Occupation: Comrades A Mokoena and M. Dangor occupied the SABC as part of mass action, followed by decisions to free the air waves.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) DIP to engage in vigorous fund-raising
- (2) All branches appoint a media officer
- (3) The full-time media officer become Head of Media Department
- (4) Closer co-operation with other departments, especially in this year of elections.

13. RELCOM (REGIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION)

This committee was established in January 1992 in the wake of CODESA 1 and in anticipation of elections being held this year. However with the deadlock in CODESA 2 and the subsequent withdrawal of the ANC from Negotiations after Boipatong it became clear that elections were going to be stalled. It is now anticipated that elections will take place in the middle of next year. We therefore have 11- 8 crucial months to prepare for elections in our region which is one of the most important regions in the country.

RELCOM officials have attended several workshops on National level. A problem arose however at National Office when the NWC decided to re-arrange its elections commission which meant that our local structure were not sure for a time as to whom they were accountable. In addition the formulation of election structures changed somewhat over the year. However a lvery successful workshop was held in late September Nationally at which final agreement was reached on our elections structures. These will now have to be implemented at local sub-regional and regional levels.

A 2 day workshop to this effect will be held shortly. Another problem this commission has experienced is lack of resources with nothing being forwarded from the National Office. The matter is now being addressed.

The DPE held a very successful workshop on elections in May this year, with the aim of setting up sub-regional and, local structures. However only Soweto has been fairly active having set up a Sub-Relcom, and. Vaal holds iweekly voter education sessions. Non sub-regional workshops on elections have been convened on the East Rand and West Rand and in Johannesburg. In Pretoria it would appear that a sub-relcom is to be launched shortly. The overall organiser of RELCOM at the moment is Lindiwe Maseko.

The importance of this commission in the future cannot be underestimated. Now that the structures at National Office have been sorted out. It is to be expected that electoral work will become the central trust of our organisational work in the coming year.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The incoming REC assign elections work as a priority not only as means of wining elections but of revitalising our branches and membership on the ground and developing layers of leadership.

14. MARSHALLS REPORT

This structuresl was launched on 30th August 1992 attended by representatives from 36 branches, whereat on executive was elected. Meetings are to be convened with sub-regions to build up local Marshall structures in branches. Marshalls are to be properly screened and a list of participants to be identified. At present 20 marshalls are receiving a course in first aid. A workshop is soon to be held at the national Office. At our regional rallies and marches, marshalls have playedcnm exemplary role and were singled out for praise by the press during the Pretoria March.

15. RELATIONSHIPS WITH TRI-PARTITE ALLIANCE

These relationships have improved since last year. The most successful sphere of joint activity has been on campaigns. In the early part of the year a very successful sit-in at Spoornet by the regional Tri-Partite Alliance, CAST, SARHWU and ICT to protect against violence on the trains led to an Accord with the Policy and Spoornet.

This was followed by a powerful train boycott. The launching of Regional Action Councils has further cemented the Alliance in our Regions.

Many trade unions have started to call on the ANC for support in their union battles with management. This is a trend to be encouraged, however caution needs to be exercised. For e,g in one area the marxist workers tendency behind the banner of the ANC used a labour dispute to openly attack the Union and to cause divisions.

A closer working relationship needs to be established with our tri-partite structures on all levels as regards strategies to deal with the violence. Although a Joint Working Committee has been set up in the Region to analyse and strategise around the violence problem, this structure has not been as functional as it could be.

A tighter working relationship will also have to be set up with our Alliance partners as regards elections and the future negotiations process. A problem with our alliance structures is that the same people tend to sit on all the alliance committees leading to members being over-extended.

16. YOUTH LEAGUE AND WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Whilst both of these structures sit on our REC attendance has been poor. In February this year the REC convened a joint meeting of all 3 structures to identify problems and solutions but the process was not taken further.

Participation of Leagues on structures such as the Action Council have also been weak. The Women's League suffered serious problems this year when its REC was suspended after a planned march on ANC Head Quarters. A disciplinary committee is due to sit, convened by the NEC but this is taking very long to happen. In the meantime the Chairperson of the Women's League has resigned; The Women's League has effectively been paralysed for several months now.

Virtually all regions have experienced similar problems with the Leagues. As a consequence the NWC has requested proposals from the Regions on this matter.

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Recommendation:

The REC set up a process whereby the problems of the Leagues and their relationships to each other and the mother body he discussed at all levels for submission to the NEC. This he done as a matter of urgency bearing in mind the oncoming elections year.

17. CIVICS:

Via our local government commission there has been much more contact with CAST than in previous years, especially on matters relating to local government. Several consultative workshops have been held in this regard, with the ANC finalising its policy on local government at the National Conference. There has also been a great deal of joint campaigns activity especially during the heightened period of mass action this year and also a matters relating to violence. On the ground confusion still exists on the relationship between the civics and the ANC and guidance needs to be given on this matter. With the collapse/dismissal of black local authorities and debate on local and regional government in the interim and in the future, it is to be expected that these matters will become a central part of this regions work for the incoming year.

18. RELATIONSHIP TO NEC

Communication with Head Office and the NEC has improved considerably since last year particularly with the present restructuring of the Secretary General's Office and the appointment of Marion Sparg as co-ordinator. Departmental report-backs are also now been made to the NEC on a regular basis.

This region is also fortunate in being able to attend extended NWC meetings and we report to Head Office every 2nd Month. The Regional voice i.e of all regions is now being heard much more stronger on the NEC days.

A very useful institution has been the regular convening of meetings by the Secretary General and his deputy with Regional Secretaries. This had led to the adoption of the inter-regional summit to be held every year in December to focus on organisational issues pertaining to the Regions and to prepare for the year ahead. Our Region incidentally is expected to host that summit.

Overall Assessment and Conclusion

This Region has made important gains this year. The arrival of 'the United Nations and other international forces, as a direct consequences of the Boipatong Massacre has been a great victory for all who are working for peace. The National agreement on thostels and our local agreement on trains gives us the leverage to start tightening the screws on these forces of violence in our region.

On the campaigns front, we've seen a spectacular flourishing of political activity on the ground, involving large numbers of people, culminating in our wonderful and historical march to Pretoria. Our success has dispelled earlier fears of ANC capacity to mobilise on the ground. At long last we have found viable and energetic campaign structures in the shape of Action Councils, who will no doubt continue to play a major role in the future.

Our Policy Departments were invigorated by preparations for our National Conference in July and there was general agreement that the standard of debate in our region was high. Our policy sub-committees have now joined forces under one department and already there are engaging more activity in our region.

Whilst progress has not been as satisfactory as it could have been, our sub-regions are beginning to take shape and to play a more active organisational role. In this regard, we are ahead of other regions.

Our elections commission has persevered with great commitment during the year, despite set-backs to negotiations (and further postponements of election dates) and we now have a solid core of people upon which we can start to build an effective and dynamic elections campaign. And last but not least, we have launched our regional newspaper which will bring us all in more in touch with one another and with the debates that will shape our future.

For all of you here who have worked under unremitting strain and stress, under severely difficult circumstances with inadequate resources and little reward, I said to you: LET THIS YEAR BE THE YEAR OF WINNING POWER.

AMANDLAl

Barbara Hogan

17 - 18 October 1992

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

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The Membership Department - 199111992

The membership department now employs four comrades. Sipho Madondo remains the membership officer and Vusi Dhlamini assists when not carrying out his other office duties. Caleb Mogoshoa has moved to become the campaigns officer, and has been replaced by Attie Phiri, who is also responsible for all printing and photocopying. Giles Mulholland joined in order to implement an effective membership system for the region. Mapule Nene (of the finance department) continues to handle all aspects of the department's finances very efficiently.

It is unfortunate that the national office has not yet recognised the importance of the work carried out by the members of this department, and has failed to award a pay increase during the past 12 months. This matter still requires an urgent satisfactory resolution.

We have been very fortunate to have seven voluntary workers assisting us recently. Shirley Nyikiza (Pimville branch), Zanele Lutya (Moroka), Margaret Thusini (Orlando West), Gift Sithole (Orange Farm) and Jeffrey Morolong (Mofolo) are currently typing all the membership data onto the computers. Nomsa Nene (Alexandra) and Noreen Auerbach (Hillbrow) are helping" with book-keeping and filing.

During the current year membership has increased from 85 156 to 116 104 by the 31 August 1992. Income from membership was R 416 153 for the 12 months to 31 August 1992.

We have now established the basic manual and computer membership systems. Both systems complement each other. The manual system ensures that all the written information is stored efficiently, and the computer tells us exactly where to find it.

The computer assists in many ways, including handling misspellings. If given the names Johan Chabalala and Johannes Tshabalala, it will check their birthdate and ID number, and then indicate if they are the same or different people.

At this stage there are still 12 of the largest branches whose membership data has not been captured. Additionally there is still the majority of receipt data to be captured. However, the computerisation and filing work should be completed by the end of 1992.

The People Shall Govern!

In the coming year the department will have three major tasks:

- The first will be to assist in preparing branches for the coming Constituent Assembly elections. We have already begun this by sending the majority of branches their membership lists.
- The second is to ensure the financial viability of the region by encouraging the growth of our membership, and helping branches to remind members to renew their membership.
- The third is to ensure that the branches are able to keep correct membership and financial records, and to educate and assist them in this work where necessary.

We anticipate that a new simpler membership system will be introduced soon, and testing should begin within the PWV region before the end of 1992.

Please find attached more detailed information on our membership, and some explanatory graphs as appropriate.

E.MELQQLQQQ

Regional Membership Co-ordinator

NOTES to the DIV Membership Report - October 1992

Due to the introduction of a computerised membership system, and the method of counting has changed. This stops double counting where branches have sent both copies of the membership forms or where comrades have obtained two (or more) membership cards. Additionally, membership forms from previous years are still arriving in the regional office, so it is necessary to restate the membership data from previous years.

At last years Regional Conference, the following data was presented:

Launched - Unlaunched --

Branch Aug 90 Aug 91

East Rand

Jhb/MidRand

Pretoria

Soweto

Vaal

West Rand

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34 209 83 156

Launched - Unlaunched -

Branch Aug 90 Aug 91 Branch! Aug 92

East Rand

Jhb/MidRand

Pretoria

Soweto

Vaal

West Rand

During the year, four new branches were launched, namely

CITY DEEP Johannesburg

EDEN PARK East Rand

PALM SPRINGS Vaal

SIANIBVILLE (LUSAKA) West Rand

Additionally, two branches, Delmas (East Rand) and Tladi Camp (Soweto) have collapsed.

Page 2

The 5 largest branches

Katlehong

Tembisa

Alexandra

Orlando East

Vosloorus

Phola Park

Mzimhlophe

Protea

statistics.

reported

Maboloka

Alra Park

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Maphotla

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Molapo

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Johannesburg North East

u Pretoria Central 1 Pretoria 46

NOTE During July and August 1991 the Vaal sub-region

A Selection of Statistics from the Membership database

East Rand

Mid Rand

Mid Rand

Soweto

East Rand

East Rand 49

Soweto 47

Soweto 47

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Johannesburg T 47

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increased its membership by over 35% However, the forms have not yet been computerised, so are not included in the above

The 5 branches with highest percentage of SA ID's

Pretoria

East Rand

Pretoria

Pretoria

Pretoria

The 5 branches with highest percentage of Female

Soweto

Soweto

Soweto

Johannesburg

Johannesburg

In total, 30 % of the Pwv membership is female.

The 5 bunnches with highest percentage of Youth
(under 35 years of age) members

Impala / Springs East East Rand

Lenasia South Soweto

Westonaria West Rand

Durban Roodepoort Deep Soweto

Johannesburg North West Johannesburg

The s hannches with highest percentage of Old
(over so years of age) members

Molapo Soweto

Mzimhlaphe Soweto

Sweetwaters Soweto

Stinkwater Pretoria

Moletsane Soweto

The 5 hcanches who recruited the highest percentage
of members who live in other branches

Pretoria Central Pretoria

Johaansburg North West Johannesburg

Phola thk East Rand

Hillhruw Johannesburg

Joubert&Park Johannesburg

The 5 branches who recruited the lowest percentage
of members who live in other branches

Toekomsrus West Rand

Maboloka Pretoria

Balfourf East Rand

Sweetuaters Soweto

Atteridgeville Pretoria

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PWV Regional Conference 1992

East Rand Sub-Regional Branches

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EAS-WAT : BENONI / WATTVILLE 876

EAS-TSA : TSAKANE 891

EAS-PHO : PHOLA PARK 1082

EAS-KWT : KWA-TH EMA 1 176

EAS-DUD : DUDUZA 1226

EAS-DAV : DAVEYTON 2266

EAS-TOK : TOKOZA 2343

EAS-VOS : VOSLOORUS 3240

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PWV Regional Conference 1992
Pretoria Sub-Regional Branches
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PTA-EKA -- EKANGALA 171

PTA-NEE : NEW EESTERUS/HAMMANSK 176

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Page 9
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West Rand Sub-Regional Branches

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WES-BEK	:	BEKKERSDAL	2985

UNLAUNCHBD BRANCHES

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PTA-MBK PRETORIA MABOLOKA

PTA-MJK PRETORIA MAJAKANENG

PTA-MJN PRETORIA MAJANENG

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REPORTS OF ORGANISING DEPARTMENT.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Our report will cover the present state of Sub-regions and contradictions that are beginning to develop between the region, branches and Sub-regions in the different Sub-regions. We will give the present state of Sub-regions rather than the work that we carried out setting them. The report will also show visits made to the branches in the PWV Region, problems resolved, contradictions between the branch and the informal settlements. Our approach on the visits has been systematic in that visits are immediately after the Annual General Meetings. Purpose is to do induction and brief the newly elected executive about the need to attend Regional and Sub-regional meetings. However we will not cover the branch statistics as they will be covered by the Membership Desk.

2. EAST RAND.

The structure of the Sub-Region is as follows: There are five positions elected directly by members of all branch committees in the East Rand. The positions are the following; Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Secretary, Deputy Secretary and the Treasurer. There are three fully constituted zones in the East Rand, of which two comrades from each zone is seconded to become additional members of the executive of the East Rand Sub-region. Every two months there is a Sub-Regional Council, that is the coming together of all East Rand executive committee members. The zones meet every fortnightly.

The Sub-Region does not have an office pending discussions with Benoni branch. The Sub-Region however has a full time coordinator. The duties of the co-ordinator is to inform branches on any activity organised by the Sub-region and to ensure that the meetings of the three zones take place. He also ensures that the Sub-regional Council sits. The consolidation of the three zones must be our priority given the vast distances of branches in the East Rand.

2.1. BRANCHES VISITED.

East Rand Sub-region has fourteen branches of which Katlehong had its second AGM before time due to various problems in the branch. The rest are due for their AGM around September, October and November. We have visited all the branches except Katlehong, Vosloorus and Thokoza. Reasons being that the said branches were doing relatively well. Concentration was on the branches that were not doing well.

2.1.1. KWATHEMA.

The branch was almost dead until our visit to the branch. We visited the branch late last year and early this year on the 16-01-92. When we went there late last year we met with whoever comrades that were concerned, acting chairperson and other executive members that were still available. The meeting on the 16-01-92 was attended by about ten comrades. Included is some of the executive members.

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After we identified the problem as lack of leadership and lack of activity. we agreed on a programme to revive the branch. A series of meetings were called in the different areas of the township which culminated in the A.C.J.I. being called. The A.G.M. was held on the 26-01-92 and was well attended.

After the A.G.M. we immediately called a meeting of the newly elected executive to familiarise them with how committees function and the important meetings that they must attend. Since then they have been functioning well.

2.1.2. DELMAS.

This is an Interim branch because we do not have members of the ANC registered with the PWV. This we discovered when we visited the branch several times this year. In these meetings

we managed to develop a program of action to ensure that the branch members are registered with the PWV and also that they start working toward the proper launch of the branch. There

was also to be a mass meeting where people would be told about the problems in the branch. Ultimately the Mass meeting was successful and additional members were elected to strengthen the Interim Committee.

Ever since other problems arose in the area. The problems are accusations between the ANC Interim committee and the local civic. We are presently busy solving the problem together with

CAST. To this extent we have set a meeting with both structures for the 01-10-92. We are going there with CAST.

2.1.3. DUDUZA.

On the 20-01-92 we went to Duduza on our routine visits. By chance there was a problem between the Treasurer of the branch and the executive. Present was all the executive members except the treasurer and the secretary.

After the discussions with the executive present we decided to meet again on the 05-02-92.

Regional organisers were also asked to ensure that the treasurer be present. Again the treasurer was not present after he had given the undertaking to attend the meeting. The meeting resolved to take the matter to the General Meeting.

The problem still exists even today. While it is so, the branch is functioning well.

2.1.4. EDEN PARK! PALM RIDGE.

We visited the branch on the 20-02-92 to do induction for the new executive that was formed;

into office late 1991. We could not finish because the meeting started late... We decided to

have a workshop on the same issue. Unfortunately the workshop did not take place because of

the evictions in March. The evictions are still taking place. We have involved the deputy chairperson on the problem.

2.1.5. RATANDA.

On the 04-03-92 we met with three remaining executive members of the branch. The purpose was to revive the branch because the branch was collapsing. We discussed with the remaining

executive members and resolved to involve other structures, that is the local civic and the youth

league.

The meeting took place on the 18-03-92. All the proposed structures were present. From this meeting an Interim committee was established and the date was set for the mass meeting, The mass meeting to place on the 05-04-92. They also started recruiting members. The mass meeting mandated the interim committee to work towards the AGM as soon as possible. Violence then disrupted the process.

2.1.6. OTHER BRANCHES VISITED IN EAST RAND.

We visited the following branches in the East Rand: Bokshurg which is functioning well. Benoni also doing well. Tsakane which as a result of our visit had its AGM and we ran induction workshop; Etwa-twa which also is pulling well and they had their first AGM: Daveyton which was visited more than once and is also doing well and lastly Phola Park which was under constant attack from SADF and the Police.

2.1.7. EAST RAND INTERIM BRANCHES.

We have six interim branches. which are the following; Siyathemha (Balfour) ; Springs East (Impala); Zwartkoppie: Villalisa; Alra Park and Kliprivier. We are in constant touch with the interim branches.

3. JOHANNESBURG

The Sub-Region has five directly elected members into the committee. elected by all branch committee members in Johannesburg branches. Thembisa and Alexandra. The fourteen branches making the Sub-Region also second one person to serve in the executive of the Sub-Region. The live elected executive members meet every Mondays and the in" executive meets monthly

The monthly meetings are not closed to any interested member of any executive branch member.

This Sub-region is also vast if one consider Thembisa the second largest township after Soweto.

the vast informal settlement called Ivory Park which has a strong potential of becoming a branch. There is also a coloured township called Rahie Ridge which was on the brink of becoming a branch until problems started which will be outlined later. Santon. a suburb North

East of Johannesburg is to be a branch on its own on the 24 October 1992. Santon was a Sub

branch of Johannesburg North East. Our feeling is that there is a possibility of another Sub-

region consisting of Thembisa. Rabie Ridge. Santon. Ivory Park and Midrand which is becoming an area with potential for recruitment.

3.1. BRANCHES VISITED.

We visited seven of the fourteen branches. In some visits we included the interim executive of

the Sub-region. We also visited two interim committees.

3.1.1. JOHANNESBURG EAST.

The branch was visited on the 08-04-92. The aim of the visit was to know the branches and share with them experiences of the other branches. We were impressed by the way they run the

branch. There was no major problem with the branch. The branch is doing well.

3.1.2. RIVERLEA.

The branch was visited on the 23-04-92. We visited the branch together with the Chairpers on of Johannesburg Sub-regiou Interim. We found six executive members in an executive of nin e the others we were given the report that they are not consistant. The other problem is th e National Party drive in this area and this is the trend in almost all the Coloured areas. The

branch has 1' - 180 member.

We showed them the expierances of other coloured areas. Also involved in the Coloured and Indian Task Force. Othermse the branch is doing well.

3.1.3. JOHANNESBURG NORTH EAST.

The branch was visited on the 0&05-92. Present was seven exective members. Their branch was still intact except that the treasurer dropped out and was replaced in the general me eting.

The branch holds house meetings. They also holds regular General Meetings except that it is difficult to invite domestic workers who are in the branch and sometime their employers a re not a members and therefore the employer might object sin'ously if he or her discovers th ey discover the political affiliation of their imployeses.

3.1.3. CITY DEEP.

This branch was visited just after its launch early this year. It is a Hostel for mnicipa l workers

Enst of Johannesburg. The purpose for the visit was to do induction for the newly elected executive. The First meeting was attende by about six executive members. The decision rea ched

because it would be futile to do induction without other members of the executive. So it was

postponed. but still on the second occasion attendance was even worse. Nonetheless we hav e had

discussions with the chairperson about the problem insomuch that we gave him the package on

the role of the executive and how committees work. The branch is attending the activities of the

region otherwise the branch is doing well but we need to involve them in a training works hop

with the emphasis on the how committees function.

3.1.4. OTHER BRANCHES VISITED.

We also visited Nuclair branch to discuss with them the possibilities of coming up with t he sub-

branches. We visited the following interim committees: Rahie Ridge which we drew a progra m

of action with them but wich was not' followed. It is in our priority to make follow ups. Themhisa was also n'sited after there has been a problem between the branch and its sub-branch called Sthuga which is a hostel.

4. PRETORIA/BOP AND KWANDEBELE.

This Sub-region was launched on 30th May 1992. At the launch a forteen member Executive Committee was elected into office. This Suh-region is made up of 29 fully launched branch es.

There are presently 15 uolaunched branches which are predominantly in the rural sections of

the Sub-region i.e Bop. The Executive meet once every week and Suh-regional Councils are convened every second week. Sub-regional Councils are broader forums that bring together all

branch executive committees to discuss organisation and the state of the nation in genera l. The

council is also a forum whereby branches give reports of the state of organisation in thi er

respective locals.

The Suh-regiou has an office from which they execute the day to day affairs of the organisationThei-e is no full-time staff to man the oli'tce except one regional organiser who is

operating from the office with the assistance of volunteer staff from various branches. T he office

is equiped with one telephone line. a fax machine. and a photo-copier. There is one office cabinet

wherein branch mail and correspondence is kept.

\$1 BRANCHES VISITED

Almoa all branches in this Sn-region have been visited either once or more. Over the last two

months. we have been concentrating in the mushrooming Interime committees predominantly from the most rural sections of Bop. These Interime committees include amongst others : - Bosnlaas EastiWest. Majaneng. Klipgat. Marapyane. Olvenon. Motla. Makapanstad. and Ratsiepan. Areas visited in Central Pretoria include :-

4.1.1 ATTRIDGEVILLE.

Our visit to this branch was prompted by the fact that it had eollapsed.5trucmres were no longer functioning, and the branch was failing to pull membership meetings together. Upon our

n'sit. we suggested a programme of action for the branch. Central to this suggestion was that the

remaining members of the Executive begin to work towards holding the AG.M. This was to be a special AGM to hold elections of a new Executive since the old Executive was no longer active after its elections into office in February this year. Another suggestion put befo re the

branch was that the Regional Organisers would undertake to visit the individual Exec memb ers.

speak to them and try to get their opinions on continuing serving on the Committee. This suggestion seen: to have been accepted. and we worked towards achieving the latter. After this

meeting. a series of other meetings were held and things started shaping up. Presently th e

branch is functioning on an avaraze level. The Executive is able to meet and consistency us

begming to show with regard to monthly membership meetings.

4.1.2 BRITS

The previous monthly reports show that this branch was collapsed at a members general meeting which suggested that the branch be re-constitutetl. The manner in which the branc h

was launched was such that it made the work of the Exec difficult to co-ordinateThis was largely because the branch had a diversity of membership i.e membership was drawn from al l

townships around Brits of which they could be branches by themselves. To this end Task Fo rces

were established for each township to co-ordinate recruitment and work towards launching fully-nedged independent branches. A system of transferring members from one branch to another was agreed upon in line with the Regional guidelines in this regard. The said are as are

Letlhabile. Oukasie. Primindia. and Bethanie. We have been monitoring the developments in these areas quite closely and substantial progress towards launching all this branches ha s been

made. However two meetings aimed at launching the Letlhabile branch had failed due to the on-

going Askaris problem in the area.

4.1.3 MAMELODI

This branch is by far the well organised in the Sub-region. There are six Sub-committees functioning fairly well i.e Marshalls. Political Education. Recruitment. Media. Local government. and Health. The Executive meets every week and monthly membership meetings are consistent. The branch participation on Sub-regional level is also quite impressive. Mass

action campaigns have been pulled off quite well. The membership problems reported to our Department as regard the Old Executive were ultimately resolved through numerous meetings held between Regional Organisers and the parties involved.

4.1.4 PRETORIA CENTRAL

Since its launch, this branch has kept organisation in the heart of Pretoria alive. The branch depends largely on regular house meetings where issues of organisation are debated. However, these are no substitute for membership meetings. The branch has also been involved in extensive fund-raising work whereby the National leadership of the movement is invited to address. These initiatives take different forms such as Dinner Parties, picnics etc. The branch participation at Sub-regional level is also impressive. There are also strong and viable Sub-committees. The Executive meets once every week.

4.1.5 LAUDIUM

This branch has a nucleus of organisation. A number of key activists of the movement young and old are products of the T.I.C.X.N.L.C culture. It has strong leadership people on the ground. The branch has also established fairly strong Subcommittees. The Executive meets once every week and membership meetings take place regularly. The participation of this branch on Sub-regional activities has been a serious worry to us especially since the Sub-regional was launched. Attendance to meetings has been fluctuating at certain meetings a total absence is recorded. We intend visiting this branch shortly.

4.1.6 SOSHANGUVE

We visited this branch more than twice. This was so not because there were serious organisational problems, but to intervene in the crisis that began in the Informal settlement which has recently sprung up in this area. The problem in this area was mainly around the relationship of the committees in the settlement and other structures in the Soshanguve township. To a certain degree this matter was resolved. The A.N.C branch in the area is also well organised. Membership grows at a fairly reasonable rate. The Executive Committee is still intact and meets once every week. Membership meetings are convened almost every month. There are also strong and viable Sub-committees. The branch is presently in the process of demarcating the area into zones to allow smooth co-ordination.

4.1.7 WARMBATHS

During the past three months, our focus has been around this branch. The fact that this branch is located in the far Northern part of Pretoria at some stage made us to have an oversight and tended to ignore. This was largely because we were unable to visit this branch on regular basis. As indicated above, we had since then visited this branch at least five times. The fact that members of this branch are predominantly unionised, and that there is a strong Civic movement in the area, has sustained organisation. Though the Executive is struggling to fund its footing, membership meetings take place at regular intervals. Internal misunderstandings are beginning to be things of the past and everybody seems to be pulling together quite well.

4.1.8 GA-RANKUWA

This is by far a viable branch in Bop. The branch has never had a belated A.G.M. Membership meetings have been held every month. The Executive committee meets once every week. Recruitment continues to rise at a fairly reasonable pace. The branch has also been quite instrumental in the Campaign against the Bop regime in waging the struggle for free political activity in Bop. This branch has also placed itself firmly on the ground as far as the Bop regime would have to reckon.

4.1.9 MABOPANE

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This branch is the second active in the Bop part of the Region. The Executive is still in tact. and a number of Sub-comlnmees have been set up. The Executive meets once every week and branch membership meetings are being convened on a reguriar basis. This branch has also b een active in the struggles against the Bop regime. and in participating in the AN.C led Alli ance programme of mass action. Membership is growing though at a very slow pace.

4.2. STINKWATER.

This branch was born out of struggles waged by this community for land. All the years. political consciousness developed around the late Cde Benjamin MoloiseThe branch has recently had its AQM . It is also a strong branch in the Bop area. We launched this branc h on the soil of the so-called Bop territory. Membership has since the launch increased at a f airly impressive rate. The Executive meets once every week to discuss matters of organisation a nd to strategise. Membership meetings are held on a monthly basis. A number of fund-raising eve nts have also been hosted by this branch. The participation of this branch on both the Sub-re gionu and Regional activities have also been impressive in particular in the Regional land Comm ission and Elections Commission. The branch has also been instmmetal in assisting during the lau nch of both the Youth and Women's League.

4.2.1. THEMBA.

This branch has had very serious problems . After its launch . the Executive was unable t o pull its acts together. in fact everything was centered around the Chairperson and this led to undemocratic tendencies to develop and not allow collective organisational responsibility . We have visited this branch on several occassions to assist revive organisation At some poin t the Executive had collapsed and no membership meetings were called. During our visits. we mad e a number of gains. Firstly. we managed to bring the old Executive together once more. Secon dly. we the set-up a task force that would look into preparations for the A.G.M. The task forc e continues to hold joint meetings with the Executive to brief on developments towards a re - launch. Significant progress has been made in this regard and we hope to have this A.G.M by no later than the end of the year.

4.2.2. WINTERVELDT.

This branch is completely not functioning. It need a new approach altogether. Several mee tings have been held with this branch with the view of reviving the organisation. However the problem is that this branch has failed to implement Programmes of Action agreed with them . We will be Visiting this branch shortly.

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4.2.3. EERSTERUS. HXKRAAL

Since its launch this branch has had serious problems. During the first five months the Executive has been able to convene membership meetings and the Executive was meeting on a consistent basis. The branch is in Bop and repression has been one problem that this branch

faced. One other problem is that a number of the branch Executive members began to be active

in the local S.A.C.P structure and as such neglecting APLC work. We are working towards holding the AGM so elect a new committee and revive membership.

4.2.4. EERSTERUS i MAMELODL

This branch started off quite well. It is predominantly a coloured community. Since its launch.

this branch has also had problems. However, we have consistently tried to keep the morale of

the membership through bringing the likes of Cde A. Boesalt and others to address this community. Continually, the branch began to collapse. The Executive failed to summon branch

meetings. The chairperson fell ill and thus activity dropped. A number of Executive members

started not attending meetings and ultimately no longer attending. We have established a task

force to prepare for the branch A.CJVL The A.G.M is now scheduled for November.

4.2.5. MAROKOLONGWIANDLAVILLE.

We have visited this branch several times. The problem here has been around membership.

This branch has been unable to account for membership monies. It was alleged that certain gouts of membership cards were given certain individuals and recruitment was done by different people at different places. We are on the verge of resolving this problem together with

the membership department in the office

4.2.6. EKANGALA.

This branch is in the Kwa-Ndebele part of the Sub-region. It has been one of our viable branches

of the Sub-region. The problem here has been around ANOINTANDO YE SIZWE relations.

This problem was also debated within the REC but ultimately the branch proceeded by involving the National office and in particular the Organising Section. We have been following

the developments in this regard with keen interest. We are also planning to go into a process of

developing a committee that will assist us in holding the branch AGM! as the old Executive is

unable to pull meetings.

5. SOWETO.

The Sub-Region of Soweto is the first to launch in the PWV. It consists of Mel! executive members who are elected directly by the branch executives in Soweto. The positions are the

following ; Chairperson. Deputy Chairperson. Secretary, Deputy Secretary and the treasurer

and seven additional members. The additional members are given portfolios like Political Education officer and others. These additional members will then form sub-committees at the

level of the Sub-Region.

The Sub-region of Soweto is quite big and therefore the executive has decided to implement the

following divisions which will become zones. The zones will be as follows:

ZONE 1

The zone consists of Orlando East. Dieukloof. PimvilldKlipspruit. Power Park. Noomzesig (not yet a branch). Eldorado. Lenasta. Enneroale. Wailersfarin and Sweetwaters.

ZONE 2
The zone is made of Mziinhlophe. Orlando West. Meadowlands and Killerney which is not yet a branch but falls under the Orlando West branch.

ZONE 3.
The zone consists of Dube. Westeliff. Mofolo. Jabavu. Molapo and Moroka.

ZONE 4.
The zone consist of Dobsonville. Jabulane. Zondi. Lola and Eindeneni.

ZONE 5.
The zone is made of Naledi. Naledi Ext 2. Protea. Moletsane and Tladi.

The envisaged zones is part of the program by the Sub-regional leadership to build the organisation in Soweto and surrounding areas. The zones envisaged are large in terms of the constitution and also that some of the areas consented are big for the ten member executive.

Nonetheless that is a good start by the Sub-region. The sub-regional executive is involved in the co-ordination of the Zones and there are also coordinators from each zone.

Definitely we need to start thinking about the possibility of coming up with another Sub-region around Lenasia to cater for all the informal settlements around Lenasia. Lenasia South which will be a branch on its own very soon and Ennerdale and Grassinere which are not yet branches but there is potential to recruit more members and that the two areas are growing very fast.

We have already set up an interim Committee in Ennerdale. There has been several meetings held in this area because of the efforts that we put together with the Interim Committees. One of the meetings was Mass meeting where the President of the ANC was the main speaker. The meeting was successful because it was well attended by the residents. This meeting set a good ground for the formation of the branch. Also the Lenasia branch assisted in the arrangements for the meeting.

There are other informal settlements around Lenasia that have Interim Committees which the Lenasia branch is in contact with.

There are moves to come up with the branch in Noordgesig. There is also an interim committee in a place called Dooroukop. The place is next to Dobsonville. There has been several discussions with the branch about this area. Eventually the branch agreed that it becomes a branch on its own.

Otherwise the Membership desk will give a detailed report on them.

5.1. BRANCHES VISITED.

5.1.1. LENASIA.

On the 17- 01-92 we went to Lenasta to resolve the conflict of many committees in the informal settlement of Lenasia. The informal settlement is part of Lemma branch. The conflict among informal settlements committees is a recurring problem in almost all the informal settlements in the PWV. In this meeting all the factions were present and the rep from the Executive of the local ANC branch.

We listened to all sides of the story whereby we found the same problem of power struggle prevalent in all the informal settlements. Always it is a struggle about who allocates sites to new arrivals in the camp. From time to time it leads to the formation of many committees that end up fighting among themselves. After a series of meetings with them we developed a programme of action aimed at uniting them. There was also a problem because the branch had initiated discussions with TPA around the development of the area. Having one committee would make it possible to have a credible committee to represent the camp in the negotiations.

Our work and the branch in particular resulted in the formation of one committee in the camp.

As a result residents started getting reports about negotiations from the committee that they elected and also it was a resident committee of all sections.

There were victories scored in the negotiations with the TPA in that it undertook to develop the

camp once the suitability of the place for housing is established. The TPA also agreed to start

providing water and toilets and running the place. The geological tests that were being carried

out did not come favourable. The place was found to be unsuitable for development. In the follow up meetings the TPA is being forced to find a suitable place with enough transport

. And the place must be within Johannesburg. There is no decision taken to move out of the place

before a suitable place is found.

While that is the case, we started getting reports about the dissatisfaction by OMHLE about the

agreements reached although they were invited before the negotiations started. Also no decision

was taken to move the people. This creates an impression that the local ANC is selling out. The

problem still exists today.

5.1.2. ORLANDO WEST.

We went to this branch on the 22-01-92 as follow up efforts to revive the branch. This particular meeting was initiated by the Deputy President of the ANC, Cde Walter Sisulu.

Present were the members of all structures, the remaining members of the Executive of the branch, The Deputy President and Cde Albertina Sisulu.

After discussions about the collapse of the branch, we came up with a deliberate programme of

action to revive the branch. The first thing was to do house to house recruitment aimed at involving the Deputy President and all members present in the meeting. There was also to be

a mass meeting explaining the problems facing the remaining members of the executive. All that

had been done and eventually the branch had its first AGM on the 07-06-92.

The AGM was attended by over 100 people. The twelve member executive was elected. We attended their next executive meeting to do organizational induction, we also briefed them

on all the meetings that they must attend.

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Recently the executive had suspended the Chairperson on the following grounds. that he was not attending meetings and that he does things without consulting. Apparently he was called to other meetings where he would have put his side of the story. We then went to their next meeting where he was also present. In this meeting it was clear that the decision to suspend him was too hasty. We also had the opportunity to re-emphasize the importance of collective approach in their work. At the moment they are working together as a team. The Chairperson is also reinstated.

5.1.3. OTHER BRANCHES VISITED.

We also visited the following branches that have had their Annual General Meetings; Dobsonville which had its first AGM early this year. Here we did organizational induction in their first meeting. We also went for the second time whereby the meeting did not take place but we gave them organizational induction packages. We also visited the following branches: Senaone and Phiri. we also gave them organizational packages. Pimville/Klipspruit. induction was also done after the co-option of members into the executive. We also visited the informal settlements of Eldorado Park branch and also the informal settlement of Orlando East. Here consistent tensions develop between the branch and these settlements called Kliptown (Race Course) and Power Park respectively. There are moves by the respective branches to create sub-branches. Solutions must be found to this problem because this is a constant problem in most informal settlements next to branches. We have serious problem with branches that are informal settlement with the exception of Phola Park. We have visited Sweetwaters which is an informal settlement. The executive of this branch has collapsed after there has been attacks by IFP. We are presently on the brink of reviving the branch. We hope to hold the mass meeting with them on the 11-10-92. We are also experiencing problems with Wailersfarm which is not effective because they had not held their AGM and also that they do not call General Meetings. We have gone to this branch more than once because of the serious conflict between the ANC branch and the local civic. We have involved CAST on this issue. The problem still exist today.

6. VAAL.

On the 16-08-92 the meeting of Vaal branches decided not to proceed with the launch of the Sub-Region. They instead decided to make the meeting into the preparatory meeting for the launch. The meeting was attended by the following branches: Sehokeng. Bophelong. Sharpville. Evaton and Orange Farm. Palm Spring and Boipatong apparently did not get invitations about the meeting. The decisions reached was to elect an Interim committee that will work with the remaining member of the former Interim committee which its major problem was that. It never worked as a team but that one member worked alone. The new committee was to launch the Sub-region in two weeks time. They decided that the committee must consist of all the branches present but the total number was six because the Sebolteng seconded two comrades. Finally in accordance with the mandate given to the new committee the Sub-region was launched on the 13-08-92. In the launch. all branches were present. Regional organiser and Cde Terror Lekota a member of the NBC. The structure is as follows: five directly elected members which are the Chairperson. Deputy Chairperson. Secretary, Deputy Secretary and the Treasurer. All the Vaal branches decided to second one member each to serve in the executive.

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6.1. BRANCH VISITS.

The Sub-region has seven branches which we have not been in a position to visit. The reason being that the Vaal has been in broiled in violence. This has been our major occupation in the Sub-RQom. However we managed to be in contact with the different executive committees informally where the strengthening of their branches would be discussed.

7. WEST RAND.

West And Sub-Region is still an interim. The interim consist of three portfolios which are Chairperson. Secretary and the treasurer. The rest of the additional members are seven. That is

one person per branch. The additional members are elected and seconded by their respective

branches. The executive meets fortnightly and the Sub-regional council meets monthly.

The West Rand Sub-region has not been pulling well. Perhaps because we have not given much

attention to it or failed to use the visit by the REC early this year to build on the momentum

that was created to officially launch it. However the very essence of the matter is organisation at

local level. Almost all the 7 branches of this Sub-region have not undergone their AGMs.

The

attendance of branches to meetings arranged at Sub-regional level has been inconsistent.

Like it was the case with the East Rand before its launch. we have began to focus all our energies in this part of the region to facilitate the speedy launch of a properly constituted Sub-

region. We intend achieving our goal through a program of Visiting branches individually. reviving the spirit. and building proper networking among the branches. Lack of clear political

inn and little knowledge as regards organisational democracy are also contributory factors to

the current state of affairs.

7.1 BRANCH VISITS.

We have n'sited all the West Rand branches. more than once except Munsieville which we have

n'sited only once.

T. 1.1. CARLTONVILLE.

The Visit to this branch was on the 19-02-92. Present were eight executive members. The reason for the visit was to establish the reasons for not holding AGM since the launch in 1990.

While the executive meets every week. the problem is communication with the branch members.

We found that instead of writting individual invitations to invite members to the General Meeting. they were making a general pamphlets to even non-Inelnbers. This method does work in other branches but It tends to take out the pride of one having the membership card.

We had two more meetings with them where. we showed them the expierances of other branches when they call meetings. The trust that will be lost by the General members if they

are not going to call regular General Meetings. Also that their not calling AGM makes members to lack trust. For instance we showed that if they can call a meeting to discuss about

the AGM members would attend in large numbers. We developed a program of action with them to move speedily towards the AGM.

7.1.2. TOEKOMSRUS.

We visited this branch on the 25-02-92 in order to facilitate progress in the branch. We had heard a report that the youth league and the womens league passed a vote 0'. no confidence on the B. E. C and went on to elect the new executive. After lengthy discussions. where we showed them that it is unconstitutional for the two leagues to pass a vote of no-confidence in the executive outside the General Meeting. agreed finally to call a

General Meeting where some of them would also work towards the AGM. This meeting was held. A program of action was developed together with the acting executive. This program was not followed. On investigation members would be counted to serve in the BBC as most members were no longer serving in the executive. We discovered that the National Party is making serious inroads in this area. We were taken aback in our following visits that one active member of the civic and the ANC were now involved in recruiting for National Party. This branch needs urgent attention and also we must involve the Coloured and Indian Task Force.

7.1.3. KAGISO.

We discovered that the branch did not call regular branch General Meetings and that only few members were still active in the executive. After meetings with us in March and April the decision was made to revamp the branch. They would start by reviving the sub-structures. Several meetings were called in some sub-branches. We also think that Mass Action contributed to the revival of the branch. They have set to have their first

AGM since 1990 on the 11-10-92.

7.1.4. MOHLAKENG.

The branch was visited three times between March and June because of the concern about the branch which like the rest in the West Rand have not had their AGMs since their launches in 1990. We found that the executive was no longer meeting except two or three. They ended up co-opting some members into the executive. Nonetheless the branch did call successful General Meetings.

Since our visit. where we developed a program of action with them to work towards the AGM there has been tremendous efforts to hold the Annual General Meeting is to be held on the 03-10-92.

7.1.5. MUNSIEVILLE.

We have had one meeting with the executive. They were about eight members of the executive. They are meeting as the executive although they do not call regular General Meetings. Most of the executive members are not active and Youth League members are trying to assist. One of the problems affecting the branch is the mass arrest of the youth

for violence related cases. The branch has used membership money to pay bail money for the comrades who were arrested. This has led to the branch failing to submit its subscriptions. and thus stifling recruitment and growth because people who have joined cannot get their membership cards

The Membership Desk has requested that they bring their application forms to the Region so that we can work out money owed to them. We are still struggling together this branch going.

7.1.6. BEKKERSDAL.

his branch was launched during 1991 and has been functioning very well. the branch has several informal settlements that the branch had made Sub-branches. General Meetings were called this year.

Recently we discovered some problems within the executive. Our view was that there are visible factions within the executive. this became apparent when we visited the executive after there had been serious problems concerning the Chairperson. that he has used the funds of the organisation. Our intervention saved. because the Chairperson was given terms to repay the money. He agreed to repay.

tensions are beginning to show between the branch and the informal settlements comrades who harass the community. Recently they had hijacked taxis to Bisho without paying a cent. We are presently solving this problem. already we have had two meetings with the Association.

7.1.7. LUSAKA (SWANEVILLE).

Swaneville is the area where several people were killed by (F? warlords several months back. Before the area was the Sub-branch of Kagiso. the area is an Informal settlement. Like it is always the case they decided to be a branch on their own. After discussions with

the Kagiso Executive together with the interim Committee and regional Organiser. it was agreed that they can become a branch on their own.

Eventually the branch was launched early this year. We are to do thorough induction for the branch executive. they also decided to rename the area to Lusaka because the name Swaneville has bad memories. the person who claimed to be owning the area. Mr Swanepoel was found to be unlawful owner by PA.

7.1.8. DURBAN DEEP.

this is a mining residents area. the branch was officially launched on the 04-10-92. the launch was attended by about 150 members.

11.9. IN ERIM BRANCHES.

Westonaria consist of several mining hostels around Westonaria. It has more members than some of the launched branches. We would have launched it if there was no intimidation and political intolerance by the Right Wing in this town. Nonetheless the launch is set for 11-10-92.

Azaadville. a coloured area is also scheduled to launch very soon. We have an Interim committee. this area was also part of Kagiso.

Other Interim are Horisoo and Davidsonville.

8. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion . it is clear that there is serious unevenness in the development of organisation

from one Sub-region to another. the general state of organisation in the region is also a disturbing feature. Flowing from this state of affairs our department wish to make the following recommendations to Conference : -

8.1 .1 Sub-regions.

We recommend as a matter of utmost urgency that Conference develop clear guidelines as regards the role, structure and powers of Sub-regions.

8.1.2 Formal vs Informal settlement branches.

We recommend as a matter of urgency that Conference emerge with proper guidelines as regards communities in Informal settlements wanting to establish independent branches, and be sensitive to the implications thereof.

8.1.3 Big branches vs a 10 member Executive.

We recommend that Conference adopt a position with regards to very big branches eg Katlehong, Tembisa, Dohsonville, Meadowlands etc. We suggest that consideration be given to setting up of Sub-branches, administration, and effective recruitment, because sometimes the limited Executive does contribute to the qualitative and quantitative growth

of the branch. The result is that tensions do develop between the branch and the Sub-branch Executive.

8.1.4 Branch A.G.M Guidelines.

We recommend that Conference develop a position as regards the re-launch of our branches. Consideration should be given to the fact that there is often confusion as regards

the quorum, and whether it should be a standard principle to bring along membership cards for voting purposes. Lastly, consideration should be given to holding elections through secret ballot because we have witnessed situations where there is visible intimidation when elections are conducted through the Show-of hand system. The question of paid-up members and renewed members must also be taken into account.

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GENERAL COUNCIL
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MEETING
CAMPAIGNS COMMITTEE
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POLICY DEPARTMENT

INTER-DEPT MEETING

POLITICAL EDUCATION

WORKSHOP

HEALTH COMMIITTEE

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POLITICAL EDUCATION
GENERAL MEETING
ARTS AND CULTURE
MEETING
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CONSULTATIVE MEETING
POLICY CONFERENCE
REGIONAL COUNCIL
INDIAN AND COLOURED
COMMUNITIES MEETING
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REC Meetin s: 15 10 91 - 13 10 92 (ATTENDANCE OF REC MEMBERS)

Total no. of meetings : 2g (one meeting not included due to missing attendance register)

B Hogan 25

P Mashatile 25

I Mohammad ' 22

A Mokoena 20

T Sexwale 20

M Coleman 20

B Gxowa 19

C Saloojee 17

F Ginwala 17

A Nkomo 19

G Coetsee 20

H Sibanyoni 18

/J Duarte 16

, 'M Motshekga 14

,4A Masondo 15

ANCYL 11

/T Moseneke 12

F Mashele 10 (passed away in July)

B Vilakazi 12 (hospitalized in September)

R Mamoepa 10 (co-opted as of 26/05/92)

ANCWL 6

G Mukhari , 1

K Motlanthe 1

g_____1_____

EPTEMBER 15 1992 REPORT IS MISSING

AN C PWV REGIONAL CONGRESS
1 7, 18 and 25 October 1992
TREAS URER'S ANNUAL
REPORT
CASSIM SALOOJEE
3RD ANNUAL CONGRESS
WINNING POWER
JISWA CENTRE, MAYFAIR
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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Egg REGION

TREASURER'S ggggg;

INTRODUCTION

The prolonged transition period and the complexity of the ANC's political programme during this phase have placed an enormous financial burden on the organization, and upon the regions in particular. For the entire year, in this region we have had to sustain three major areas of work - work around negotiations themselves: a significant level of mass action; and an effective response to the violence that continues to devastate the communities. Very shortly a major new challenge opens up as we prepare for the first democratic election that our country has seen. We intend, on our part, to do everything within our power to see that these elections are free and fair. We know that we must strengthen our organization, educate our supporters on their rights as voters, strive with renewed urgency to eliminate violence and intimidation of our people.

These are historic developments. The moment of democratic transition, when power passes into the hands of the people, will not repeat itself and we must grasp the opportunity it presents. Among other things we must see to it that we have the material resources necessary to carry the liberation struggle through to its democratic conclusion.

This means that there will have to be a concerted effort to complete financial initiatives undertaken in the past year and to expand on them.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURES

a. At branch level: It has been our policy to impress on branches the need for them to be largely self-sufficient in financial terms. By this we don't only mean that they should generate funds to support branch operations, but also that branch committees should have effective control over their funds. To facilitate this, a number of workshops were organized during the year to train branch treasurers in essential skills - like opening banking accounts, keeping a basic set of books, handling the receipting systems.

The financial well-being of branches is closely linked with the questions of membership, because dues remain a significant source of income. A significant advance was made in computerizing membership lists and payments. As a result we have a much clearer picture of our members and have been able to pinpoint problems areas. Undoubtedly this has resulted in an improved recovery of membership fees. The setting up of this system involved concentrated work by several members of the office staff and we are grateful to them for tackling the job with the urgency it required.

Unfortunately, our attempts to reach to branch treasurers were not uniformly successful. Several treasurers were either unable or unwilling to attend workshops. Given the size of the region, we have to take into account the possibility that distance might have affected attendance. To overcome this we took a decision that members of the treasury would visit sub-regional councils and even individual branches, where possible to provide information and training on finance and membership systems.

Two other areas in which we aim to make the tasks of branch treasurers easier are the annual auditing of their books and facilitating the opening of bank accounts. We'd like to stress to the regional congress that we regard it as crucial that branch finances be properly audited and that the membership is presented with audited accounts at each annual general meeting. Wherever branches have difficulties in securing the services of auditors the region undertakes to put branch officials in touch with qualified people to do the job.

In relation to bank accounts, it has been suggested that all branch accounts for this region are to be held at the Leisk House branch of First National Bank, here in central Johannesburg. Existing accounts should be transferred there and new ones opened there. We feel that we will have better liaison with the bank under these circumstances and that the problems that some branches have experienced with the turn-over of office bearers will be reduced if we are all dealing with one bank manager. Once the branch account has been opened, signatories to the account will be able to draw and deposit at their nearest First National Bank, so it will not cause undue inconvenience. At regional level we are aware that the financial strength of branches is uneven. In many cases - but not all - financial weakness is a reflection of the state of development of the branch. In the long term we would like to develop a system within the region to assist the financially weak branches.

b. At regional level : During the year we initiated a process of setting up a Regional Finance Committee. This committee will be charged with overseeing the finances of the region, developing financial policies and setting up a viable Fund-raising Committee.

Although the tasks of the Finance Committee will be in many respects technical, we still believe that the structure should be democratically based.

It is intended that the committee should comprise branch representatives and comrades from among our General membership who have special financial skills and experience. To finalize the composition of the committee we need to consult with branch treasurers and sub-regions.

FUNDRAISING

The financial demands on the region are too pressing for us to hold back all activities until the Finance Committee is on its feet. Right now we have begun planning for a series of large fund-raising dinners in various areas which will be attended by senior members of our national leadership.

In addition, we believe that business interests could successfully be targetted by our fund-raisers. Operating in the PWV area, where most corporations have national headquarters and where our own national office is, we have to ensure that our initiatives do not overlap with the national fund-raising strategy. To avoid this, we have reached an agreement that, as a region we will not make approaches to the top 100 companies in the country, but that we will attempt to engage the support of enterprise just below that level.

Our region has also begun to implement a fund-raising project in association with Movement Enterprises, whereby a range of items stocked by Movement Enterprises is made available to a network of sellers. The sellers are nominated by the branches from among their members and a proportion of the profits realised is returned to the branches.

We are currently negotiating with the national office to become involved in its raffle project.

In relation to the national office, it must be said that its funding of the recent mass action campaign was crucial to this region registering the impact that it did. The deployment of funds in this manner enables the ANC to use the power of its popular support to crucial political advantage. We believe it is proof positive that the national allocation to the regions must be increased. Instead the national office's contributions to this region is a diminished proportion of the budget.

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MAJOR ITEMS 9E EXPENDITURE

a. Salaries : Although salaries account for a large portion of the region's spending, individual pay levels are unrealistically low. We expect the comrades who work for the region to assume great responsibility, to endure considerable pressure and to work long and unpredictable hours. During the course of the year, financial pressures caused some of our most valued workers to leave and take up more viable jobs. Again, we look to the national office to take the initiative in adopting workable pay scales. We know that our work must intensify in the run-up to constituent assembly elections and we cannot afford the handicap of being understaffed and having high turnover rates.

b. Violence : It is sobering to report that we still have to maintain full-time workers to help combat violence and to respond to the needs of victims. The special foreign grant which we received two years ago for this purpose is still sustaining salary and transport costs in this regard. But this source will not last much longer. Outrages such as the Boipatong Massacre, which demand a rapid and highly public response from the ANC, have hastened the depletion of this fund.

Media : The region produces a wide range of media to support its campaigns, its educational programmes and to project the ANC in the community at large. We believe that media play a vital role in organisation and that branches are ensuring that pamphlets and posters produced are well circulated. Again, election campaigns will increase the demand vastly.

F)

d. Administration : Overall administration costs are inflated by the fact that they cover the large-scale reproduction of minutes and policy documents. All of these are necessary if the branches are to remain informed and in a position to hold regional office bearers and council members responsible for decisions taken.

Finally, I wish to thank all those comrades who assisted in carrying out the functions of the Treasury.

IM SQLOOJEE

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
PWV REGION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1991
CHAIRPERSON

Mr. Tokyo Sexwale

TREASURER

Mr. Cassim Saloojee

PHYSICAL ADDRESS

10th Floor Essanby House

175 Jeppe Street

Johannesburg

AUDITORS

Pema Lakha & Associates

Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

CONTENTS

Approval of Annual Financial Statements

Auditors Report

Balance Sheet

Income Statement

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

APPROVAL OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Annual Financial Statement set out on pages 3 to 5 were approved on July 14, 1992
and are signed by :-

Mr. Tokyo Sexwale

Cassim Saloojee

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PO Box 42864
PEMA LAKHA & ASSOCIATES Fordsburg 2033
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA) No_5 Terrace Road
Fordsburg 2092
Tel: (011)838-3311
Fax: (01 1) 838-5553

QUALIFIED INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the members of

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS - PWV REGION

We have audited the annual financial statements set out on pages 3 to 5. These financial statements are the responsibility of the members. Our responsibility is to report on these financial statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that

in all material respects, fair presentation is achieved in the financial statements. An audit

includes an evaluation of the appropriateness of the accounting policies, an examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures included in the financial statements, an assessment of the reasonableness of significant estimates and a consideration of the appropriateness of the overall financial statement presentation. We consider that our audit procedures were appropriate in the circumstances to express our opinion presented below.

In common with similar organizations, it is not feasible for the organization to institute

accounting controls over cash collections prior to the initial entry of the collection in the

accounting records. Accordingly, it was impractical for us to extend our examination beyond the receipts actually recorded.

Except for the effects of any adjustments which might have been necessary had it been possible for us to extend our examination of cash collections, in our opinion these financial

statements fairly present the financial position of the organization at December 31, 1991 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting practice.

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PEMA LAKHA 8v. ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (S.A.)

JOHANNESBURG

JULY 14.1992

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Partners: J.Dt Pema C.A. (S.A.) HtDip. Tax Law (VVIIts); NR. Lakho CA. (S.A.)

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' AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

PWV REGION

BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31 1991

NOTE 1991 1990

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FUNDS EMPLOYED

Opening balance 334,066 0

Add: Exceeds of receipts over expenditure (page 4) 598,304 334,066

Closing balance 932,370 334,066

EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS

FIXED ASSETS 2

Motor vehicles 75,181 0

Furniture and fittings 38,948 11,748

Office equipment 51,318 55,017

CURRENT ASSETS

Bank balances 843,532 278,215

Petty cash 652 446

Rental deposit 3,440 2,640

Sundry loans receivable 56,533 0

904,157 281,301

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Sundry accruals 8,575 4,000

Sundry loans payable 5,000 10,000

Membership fees accruals 123,659 0

137,234 14,000

N ET CURRENT ASSETS 766,923 267,301

9322370 334,066

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

PWV REGION

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,1991 3 B_

NOTE

RECEIPTS

Membership fees recieved 3 450,212 470,015

Less: Distribution to branches - current year (150,071) (43,269)

- prior year (113,404)

Donations 50,430 74,167

Grants 870,508 48,000

Interest received 4,976 961

Publications sales 10,337 4,845

Sale of T-shirts 3,452. 510

Consultative conference fees 9,900 4,305

Sundry receipts 2,361 0

Printing receipts 5,745 0

1,144,447 559,534

LESS: EXPENDITURE 546,143 225,468

Accounting and audit fees 6,495 4,000

Advertising 0 10,403

Bank charges 15,424 2,592

Casual labour 5,154 0

Cleanin g matrial 2,194 96

Conference costs 99,190 8,442

Depreciation - Office equipment 12,109 5,203

Depreciation - Furniture and fittings 3,664 1,283

Depreciation - Motor vehicles 9,106 0

Expenses for marches 62,926 47,480

Funeral expenses 5,421 4,450

General expenses 9,955 2,017

Hirin g expenses 49,154 8,753

Honorarium 5,250 1,000

Legal costs 201 0

Motor vehicle expenses 14,671 0

Printing expenses 548 9,674

Promotional expenses 500 0

Publication expenses 972 17,066

Postage 93 133

Repairs and maintenance 5,803 384

Rent, water and lights 66,732 32,229

Refreshments 442 8,469

Stationery 17,214 11,579

Salaries and wages 4 73,843 33,502

Security ' 16,066 2,064

Telephone 31,597 8,130

Travellin g expenses 31,420 4,971

Videoing of talks 0 1,550

EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE __5_9_8& #M

i AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

. PWV REGION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1991

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporate the following principle accounting policies which are consistent with those of the previous year.

1.1 Income

Membership fees and donations are accounted for on a cash receipts basis.

1.2 Fixed Assets

Depreciation at a rate of 20% per annum on office equipment. 10% per annum on furniture and fittings and 20% per annum on motor vehicles is provided on a reducing balance basis which it is estimated will reduce the carrying values of the assets to their realisable value at the end of their useful life.

ACCUMULATED NET BOOK

2. FIXED ASSETS COST DEPRECIATION VALUE

MOTOR VEHICLES 84,287 9,106 75,181.

FURNITURE & FITTINGS 43,896 4,948 38,948

OFFICE EQUIPMENT 68,630 17,312 51,318

TOTAL FIXED ASSETS 196,813 31,366 165,447

3. MEMBERSHIP FEES

It is an arrangement of the ANC that all Regions are to distribute the membership fees received as follows: one third to branches and one third to the head office. For the period under review none of the membership fees received were remitted to the head office.

4. SALARIES AND WAGES

Majority of the salaries and wages is paid by the head office.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
PWV - REGION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JANUARY 1, 1991 TO DECEMBER 31, 1991
PEMA LAKHA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SA)
PO. BOX 42864. FORDSBURG. 2033
TEL: (011) 838-3311

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AFRICAN NA TIONAL CONGRESS
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JANUAR Y 1, 1992 TO JUNE 30, 1992
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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

PWV REGION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT S

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30 1992

CHAIRPERSON

Mr. Tokyo Sexwale

TREASURER

Mr. Cassim Saloojee

PHYSICAL ADDRESS

10th Floor Essanby House

175 Jeppe Street

Johannesburg

AUDITORS

Pema Lakha & Associates

Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

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Approval of Annual Financial Statements 1

Auditors Report (Not Provided)

Balance Sheet

Income Statement

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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APPROVAL OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT S

The Annual Financial Statement set out on pages 3 to 5 were approved on October 10, 1992 and are signed by :-

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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
PWV REGION
BALANCE SHEET AT JUNE 30, 1992 December
, NOTE 1992 1991
B 3
FUNDS EMPLOYED
Opening balance 932,370 334,066
Add: Excess of expenditure over receipts (page 4) (33,644) 598,304
Closing balance 898,726 932,370,
EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS
FIXED ASSETS 2
Motor vehicles 95,049 75,181
Furniture and fittings 44,797 38,948
Office equipment 52,940 51,318
CURRENT ASSETS
Bank balances 721,104 843,532
Petty cash 1,118 652
Rental deposit 3,440 3,440
Sundry loans receivable 107,650 56,533
833,312 904,157
CURRENT LIABILITIES
Sundry accruals 2,585 8,575
Sundry loans payable 5,000 5,000,
Membership fees accruals 119,787 123,659
127,372 137,234-
NET CURRENT ASSETS 705,940 766,923
898,726 932,370?
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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

PWV REGION

' 12 Months to

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT December

1 1991

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30 1992 B B

RECEIPT S

Membership fees recieved 3 195,434 450,212

Less: Distribution to branches - current year (65,145) (150,071)

- Prior year 0 (113,404)

Donations 6,000 50,430

Grants 362,208 870,508

Interest received 5,397 4,976

Printing receipts 7,062 5,745

Publications sales 0 10,337

Sale of T - shirts 0 3,452

Consultative conference fees 0 9,900

Sundry receipts 0 2,361

510,956 1,144,447

LESS: EXPENDITURE 544,600 546,143

Accounting and audit few ' 0 6,495

Advertising 28,384 0

Bank charges 4,142 15,424

Casual labour 5,269 5,154

Cleaning matrial 448 2,194

Conference and workshop costs 43,837 99,190

Depreciation - Office equipment 5,626 12,109

Depreciation - Furniture and fittings 2,199 3,664

Depreciation - Motor vehicles 8,959 9,106

Donations 12,500 0

Expenses for marches and rallys 122,083 62,926

Funeral expenses 0 5,421

General expenses 2,240 9,955

Hiring expenses 57,606 49,154

Honoran'um 0 5,250

Legal costs 0 201

Motor vehicle expenses 32,674 14,671

Medical aid contributions 3,798 0

Printing expenses 5,509 548

Promotional expenses 0 500

Publication expenses 1,157 972

Postage 143 93

Repairs and maintenance , 750 5,803

Rent, water and lights 63,568 66,732

Refreshments 780 442

Stationery 7,612 17,214

Salarim and wages 4 65,250 73,843

Security 30,582 16,066

Staff training 5,390 0

Subscriptions 100 0

Telephone 20,929 31,597

Travelling expenses 13,065 31,420

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER RECEIPT S (33,644)

598,304

- 5.-

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

PWV REGION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR SIX

MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,1992

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporate the following principle accounting policies which are consistent with those of the previous year.

1.1 Income

Membership fees and donations are accounted for on a cash receipts basis.

1.2 Fixed Assets

Depreciation at a rate of 20% per annum on office equipment, 10% per annum on furniture and fittings and 20% per annum on motor vehicles is provided on a reducing balance basis which it is estimated will reduce the carrying values of the assets to their realisable value at the end of their useful life.

ACCUMULATED NET BOOK VALUE

2. FIXED ASSETS COST DEPRECIATION VALUE VALUE

1992 1991

MOTOR VEHICLES 113,114 18,065 95,049 75,181

FURNITURE & FITTINGS 51,944 - 7,147 44,797 38,948

OFFICE EQUIPMENT 75,878 22,938 52,940 51,318

TOTAL FIXED ASSETS 240,936 48,150 192,786 165,447

3. MEMBERSHIP FEES

It is an arrangement of the ANC that all Regions are to distribute the membership fees received as follows: one third to branches and one third to the head office. For the period under review none of the membership fees received were remitted to the head office.

4. SALARIES AND WAGES

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