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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

NEC DGC UMENTS - 21-23

|

OCTOBER 1991
DEPARTMENTS

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DEPARTMENTS

ORGANISING DEPARTMENT
ANC
JOHANNESBURG

September 1991

The Organising Department is divided into seven sections to facilitate implementation. The success of each section will depend on its capacity to implement the strategic approach of the Department as a whole.

The overall plan of the Organising Department is to build the ANC into a machinery capable of reaching all constituencies of the South African population. These constituencies should accept and embrace the ANC as the principle agent of their self emancipation. The ANC must become the central pillar of democratic opinion in this country and accepted by the overwhelming majority of South Africans. The ANC must be the leading force to end apartheid, and take South Africa through the transition to democracy.

I. THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE ORGANISING DEPARTMENT

1.1. Building the ANC: Pn qQ

Central to the seven sections of the department is that of building the ANC. This section will see to the servicing of the regions, and the upgrading of organisation at regional and branch level. Relations with the Youth and Women's League on recruitment etc. will also fall under this section.

The tasks of this section are:

- to build the structures of the ANC from branch through zonal to regional levels.

- to service the regional committees. This includes visiting all the regions on a regular basis, assessing the work they are doing, ensuring that they are functioning properly and in line with the democratic principles of the ANC, and to ensure that the RECs service their branches properly

- to assess the work of the full time organisers, to assist in their political upgrading, to make sure they work according to a plan and that they are in dynamic touch with the RECs.

- to ensure that the organisation grows both qualitatively and quantitatively

- to ensure that ANC structures function in a nationally co-ordinated manner to ensure an effective organisational political thrust

- to ensure that branches and regions are efficiently administered with proper bookkeeping and accountability

- to ensure that branches and regions receive information and contribute to the formulation of policy and the carrying out of decisions of the ANC.

- to ensure that ANC work at both national, regional and branch level is properly co-ordinated with the Women's League and the Youth League.

- to issue guidelines to the regions for the organisation and continuous upgrading of the marshalls
- to monitor and update membership figures
- to issue membership application forms and membership cards to regional offices

The content of each section of the Organising Department needs to be informed by the requirements identified in the process of building the ANC. It is thus imperative that the relationship between Building the ANC and the other sections is understood.

12 month programme of action:

- to establish regional and branch organising departments. The head of the Regional Organising Department is to report regularly to the Regional Secretary. Copies of those reports are to be forwarded by the Regions to the Organising Department. {The branch organiser is to report regularly to the branch secretary}
- to step up membership to beyond a million through the consolidation of relevant regional and national structures. An intensive membership drive programme is to be based on door to door recruitment, house meetings, outdoor public recruitment at tables etc.
- to work out a programme of systematically visiting each region to assess the work and the quality of the work of the organisers
- to work out a programme to train and upgrade the organisers
- to revive regional structures that are not functioning
- = to finalise the demarcation of regions and see to the establishment of sub-regions
- to ensure that the organisers have a work plan and that it is

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mapped out in an integrated manner

to create a forum of 2 organisers from each region who will come together every 4 months to exchange views and experiences and from which strategy will be formulated.

to issue guidelines to the regions for the organisation and continuous upgrading of the marshalls

to set up a functional membership section that has the capacity to analyse membership figures on a day to day basis

to target specific sectors of our people for recruitment.

intervention by the Organising Department in the planning of the President and Deputy President's itenary

Political Education Ka WA nd

tasks of this section areMNas follows:

to elaborate a programme of political education for all ANC activists and members at regional and branch level with the objective of ensuring that all ANC activists are familiar with ANC policy and the movement's strategy and tactics

to co-ordinate with the political education sections of the women's league and youth league to realise the above

to equip activists with the political skills that will enable them to be organisers of our people

to continuously upgrade political skills of ANC members at both national, regional and local level

12 month programme of action:

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to conduct training programmes for regional and branch education officers and to continue the training programmes in the regions

to develop educational packages on the policy positions of the ANC

to prepare a short and a longer history of the ANC for the 80th Anniversary

to produce a film on the ANC by next August

to produce a manual on study circles, to set up study circles around the country and to service them

to produce a minimum of 8 booklets on different aspects of the current situation such as Interim Government, Constituent

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Assembly, Civics, national struggle, organisation and recruitment

1.3. Campaigns R SIAL :

The role of this section to identify issues and formulate campaigns that can be effectively launched and developed to build the ANC and unite the broadest sections of our people behind our demands in active struggle for a democratic South Africa.

The tasks of this section are:

to implement the ANC's Programme of Action (PoA) arising out of Conference and NEC decisions

to study and analyse the political and socio-economic situation in order to select key issues affecting our people that can be methodically and creatively developed to:

- build the ANC, the Women's League and the Youth League as

powerful, democratic organisation at local, regional and national levels

- arouse the broadest masses of our people in struggle for:

- * improvement of their conditions of life

- * winning of political rights

- strengthen the alliance of popular democratic forces and isolate the forces of racism and reaction

to ensure that those campaigns are fully understood by the regions so that they can be successfully carried out

to ensure that campaigns are co-ordinated throughout the country.

6 month programme of action:

on the basis of the above to work out a campaigns strategy

to work out what role the Campaigns Section can play in the context of building the ANC

to see to the development of a campaign for an Interim Government

to revitalise for a million signatures the Signature Campaign by:

- * encouraging NEC members to go door-to-door collecting signatures

- * working with DIP to ensure maximum publicity for this

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Wish Fhe , wark involves Propaganda, preparing

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campaign

- * collecting signatures at all public rallies & functions

- * finding ways to link Signature Campaign into other key issues

- to develop a campaign on Bop

- to link with fraternal organisations and throw our weight behind their campaigns such as Land Occupations, Vat etc.

- to initiate a "Back to Schools" campaign culminating in January when the school year starts. To draw in as many other educational, political, civil and religious formations as

possible into this campaign

- to develop a joint campaign committee with the Women and Youth Leagues, Cosatu and the SACP campaign committees in order to ensure a co-ordination of our forces on all key campaigns

- 20th October: commemoration of Ahmed Timolâ\200\231s deatj amd all deaths in detention

- 10th December: International Human Rights Day - to be the climax of all campaigns re political prisoners etc. To unite as many organisations as possible around this day.

- 16th December 30th Anniversary of MK

- 80th Anniversary of ANC: to initiate as a matter of urgency an 80th Anniversary committee drawing together the different sections of the Organising Department, DIP, Women and Youth

Samues and culture. To focus on Jan. 8th for building the ANC.

1.4. Mass Communication Peter Maloy
lea

lets, pamphlets,
posters, stickers, radio and cassettes, videos, photos, and the production of Mayibuye. The tasks of this section include:

- issuing relevant media around the ANCâ\200\231s Programme of Action and the demands/slogans (identified by the Campaigns section)

- * INTERIM GOVERNMENT NOW

- * PEACE, FREEDOM AND THE VOTE

- * JOBS, HOUSES AND EDUCATION FOR ALL

- * LAND, JOBS AND EDUCATION FOR ALL

- x FORWARD TO A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

6

- re-inforcing our organisational work through the issuing of media re:

- *Â¥* recruitment drive

- * targetting specific sectors (which need special attention)
- * popularising the alliance

- issuing propaganda around all the demands of the transition, the necessity for free political activity, the peace initiative

- popularise through media the movement's policy positions
- issue propaganda in support of our campaigns

- production of regional and local propaganda

6 month Programme of Action

- to improve the content and format of Mayibuye ensuring wider appeal and accessibility

- to produce an occasional tabloid at major political turning points

- to produce media around the broad Patriotic Front, security forces etc.

- to produce media around major anniversaries as cited elsewhere

- to produce audio visual propaganda which will entail setting up of relevant structures and working out a detailed Programme of Action

- to produce pamphlets in co-ordination with other sections of the Organising Department on aspects of the transition - i.e. policy documents, strategy and tactics etc.

- in co-ordination with DIP to engage in policy research re mass communication

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1.5. Mass Organisation & broad

This section deals with how the ANC relates to other organisations to build unity for democratic transformation. This covers relating with Trade Unions, civics, religious groups, sporting bodies, educational groupings, the alliance and creating organisations where none exist.

The tasks of this section are:

to see to the proper functioning of alliance structures at both regional and local level

to establish proper relations between the ANC and civics, trade unions, religious groupings and other mass formations and build mass support behind ANC positions

to build a broad front.

12 month Programme of Action:

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1.6.

to create a data bank of all organisations in the country with a view to influencing them in our favour

to target all the civic organisations with the assisting in the building of civic structures

view to

to prepare for the Patriotic Front Conference and ensure political follow up

to continue with the programme of meeting target groups (i.e. DP), identifying areas of agreement and joint action

Peace Process

Balam

This section attends to all aspects of the Peace Accord on behalf of the ANC and also covers the monitoring in specific areas of the violence and the creation of community based self defence units.

The

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tasks of this section are:

to work for and promote the Peace process
to attend to all aspects of the Peace Accord

to set up networks of activists who will monitor the violence on a continuing basis and who must submit reports and recommendations to the Organising Department who will co-

ordinate the information so that the unleashing of violence can be halted.

to set up self defence units generally but specifically in violence torn areas. These units must be community based.

to see to the organisation of those communities around the issue of self defence and peace

3 month programme of action:

to project the principles of the National Peace Accord

This section will cover work in the
the Bantustans.

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to set up networks of activists who will monitor the violence.
Effective and efficient lines of communication are to be set
up with these networks so that the organisation is informed
and acts tiemeously on reliable information and
recommendations.

to work out a plan for the setting up of community based self
defence units and to issue guidelines as to how they should
operate

to facilitate the setting up of structures relevant to the

Peace Accord
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Rural Areas

ural areas, on the farms and
This section will work closely with Contralesa and

will pay special attention to the organisation of farm workers.

The tasks of this section are:

to ensure that the work done in the rural areas helps build
the ANC

to see to the mobilisation and organisation of farm workers
to organise people in the rural areas and Bantustans

to at best win over the chiefs, and at least neutralise those
who are hostile to the ANC

to work with other traditional structures as might exist

to ensure the functioning of rural structures that will attend
to the organisation of the people of that area

to see that the needs of the people in the rural areas are
identified and addressed

to co-ordinate and work together with already existing mass
formations

to co-ordinate rural struggles and to ensure that those
struggles are part of a total strategy linking rural and urban
struggles for peopleâ\200\231s power

to make reccomendations to other sections of the Organising
Department

6 month Programme of Action:

to convene rural workshops to hammer out policy in relation to
how, with whom and to what end we should work in these areas.
Proper focus on the bantustan parties that are emerging, and
those already existing with the view to win them over to the
ANC.

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The predominant drive should be to create favourable environment for the building of ANC structures and maximisation of support behind our positions.

- In pursuance of this objective key areas to receive immediate attention are:

- * (some) bantustan leaders themselves
- * the political parties they are establishing
- * the village committees
- * the chiefs and Contalesa
- * organisation of farm workers into the ANC/other appropriate sitructures

- To work together with those unions that have already initiated

Wil os recruitment of rural farm workers. To create strategies for recruitment in those places where no progressive unions are active.

- the deployment on a semi-permanent basis of some members of the NEC to consolidate our work and step up the recruitment drive side by side with the relevant RECs.

Progress to be reviewed at the end of the year, and a new PoA drawn up.

STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANISING DEPARTMENT?

Head of Department

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communication process ed organs

a | [
building the ANC

rural
fost] areas

In" order to be effective the 7 sections of the Organising Department have to co-ordinate their activities very closely. This requires that the department as a whole meet monthly and section heads meet fortnightly. There needs to be a continuous flow of

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information between the sections. The activities of the sections should all converge in a common Programme of Action which gives expression to the strategies and organisational thrust of the ANC at any given time. Regular meetings will enable the department as a whole to keep its strategy and its Programme under constant review.

25. Personnel Requirements and needs of each section
The re-structuring of the Organising Department necessitates an examination of personnel needed to work in the different sections. It was agreed on the following tasks and requirements.

2.1. Head of Organising Department

Cde Steve Tshwete is head of the Department. His tasks are:

- to ensure that the Organising Department as a whole functions in a planned and systematic way in accordance with the mandate of the NEC
- to ensure that tasks are clearly allocated and prioritised
- to ensure that all 7 sections of the department have planned

the work of their section and are implementing that plan

- to ensure that all 7 sections of the department report regularly to the department

- to supervise and guide the work of the different sections

= to report to the National Working Committee and in turn to the department on NWC decisions

2.2. Secretary of the Department

Cde Sue Rabkin has been appointed as secretary of the Organising Department. Her tasks are:

= in consultation with the Head of Department to convene regular meetings of the Organising Department and to prepare the agenda

- to keep proper records of those meetings and decisions that are taken

- to ensure that the work of the 7 sections is properly co-ordinated

- to process the reports of the 7 sections and see to it that issues for discussion are identified, raised and are attended to :

- to ensure that there is proper liaison with the other political departments both in planning and implementation

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- to oversee the general administration of the department

2u2.1. Administrative Staff

The Department has a receptionist, cde Pat. But it also needs an Administrative Secretary and a typist. Their tasks would be as follows:

- to attend to administration
- typing/word processing
- responsible for petty cash
- responsible for allocation of transport and acquisition of tickets etc.
- to see to the proper filing of the reports
- to attend to the photocopying and faxing
- to attend to the ordering and stocking of stationary
- to deal with some of the correspondence
- to diarise appointments for the Head of Department
- to see to the maintenance of machinery of the department (computers, photocopying machine, shredder etc.)

* 2 computers are needed for this work.

2.3. Building the ANC:

This section is headed by cde Popo Molefe.

Cde Nat Ramakopha is responsible for all matters pertaining to membership.

* The section needs more comrades.
2 cars are needed for this section as a matter of urgency.

* The section needs a secretary and a computer

2.4. Political Education:

This section is headed by cde Raymond Suttner. At the moment there are 5 cdes working in this section. They are cdes:

Stan Nkosi

Mandla Nkomfi

Dipuo

Carol

Phumzile (receptionist/secretary)

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2.5. Campaigns

This section is headed by cde Ronnie Kasrils.

Cde Mandla is the convenor, and cde Patience (secretary) work in this section.

- * This section needs an office for its head and a van

- * This section needs an additional comrade who would deal with the logistics of the section i.e. liaison work, transport, banners etc.

- * The section also needs another computer.

2.6. Mass Communication

This section is headed by cde Peter Mayibuye.

Administratively this sections falls under the DIP {their needs and personnel is covered by the DIP report}

2.7. Mass organisation

This section is headed by cde Ebrahim Ishmael.

- * Cde Ibrahim needs an office and an office for his staff.

- * This section needs a liaison officer and a secretary

- x Cde Ibrahim needs a car and a computer

2.8. Peace Process

This section is headed by cde Sydney Mufamadi.

The comrades who presently constitute the monitoring committee have picked up skills which need to continue to be utilised. One of those cdes, cde Pule, has been transferred from DIP to this section. He should be joined by the three other comrades 2 of whom are presently helping from the Cosatu side. One is still to be recruited. It is important for us to bring these cdes together and build a full-time national team which will be able to evolve training programmes fro structures which we are setting up at regional and local level.

For building SDUs one cde should be employed on a full time basis. This section needs to have its own administrator.

- * This section needs 2 cars for the monitoring team; one car for the SDU work and one car for the head of section.

- * This section needs two computers

2.9. Rural areas

This section is headed by cde John Nkadimeng. He works with cdes
Motsoaledi and cde Mkwai.

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* This section needs an office

x This section needs a car and a secretary

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Report of activities of Political Education Section of the
Organizing Department, from July Conference until October 15

1. Training

For some months we have been conducting a training course for regional political education officers in conjunction with a service agency in Cape Town. This course imparts skills in running workshops and other educational methodologies as well as equipping officers to explain the policies of the organisation. The third module of this course was completed in July.

Win W4dn this period, at a regional level, training for branches has
Yap

been conducted in PWV. Western Transvaal and Natal Midlands, in conjunction with service agencies. In the case of Midlands this training has been aimed not only at political education officers but also branch chairs and Secretaries. Preparations are underway for similar training in the Border area. It is hard to provide such training where there are not competent and sympathetic service agencies to assist us.

2. Regional structures, visits

There are now regional political education officers in every region and in most of these regions there

is a regional political education structure and political education officers have divided regions into zones for purpose of conducting political education within reasonable distances.

The work of these officials is being hampered by the reluctance of some regions to provide funding or transport for educational activities and difficulties in getting the salaries of some regional political education officers paid

After full evaluation of our work, the national office

has divided responsibility for various regions between four

members of staff who should visit one region every month. This decision has been impossible to implement because we have only one car. There have nevertheless been visits to Western Transvaal, Northern OFS, Western Cape and Natal Midlands. Visits to Southern OFS, Border, Southern Natal and Transkei are imminent

2. Publications

The department has provided:

1. Summary of the draft Peace accord
2. Summary of the final Peace Accord

a Discussion paper on National Liberation Movement or Political Party

4. Speaker's Notes on National Liberation Movement or Political Party

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55 Discussion Paper on ANC and NP constitutional Proposals

about to be issued this moment

Articles:

1. Political Education column for Mayibuye
2. Other Articles in Mayibuye
3. Articles on NP and ANC constitutional Proposals in City Press and Innes Labour Brief

Audio materials

Issued tape on the violence to regions.

Groundwork on following

1. Film on ANC history
 2. Preparation of a large and smaller books in all the languages on ANC history for 80th anniversary next year.
 - 3 Planning for photographic exhibition on nonsexism to be out by December if funding is forthcoming
 4. Preparation of manual on study circles
 5. Preparation of booklet commemorating 30th anniversary of MK, to be in a number of languages
- B. Actively involved in process leading to formation of translation bureau
- %. Making efforts to supply audiovisual material.
Investigating copyright and dubbing and in the meantime viewing materials

Relations with other organisations

With a view to completing various projects we are engaged in discussions over cooperation with a number of organisations:

English Literacy Project
Learn And Teach \

South Light (photographic)
VNS (production of film)

ANC Video Unit

We do not operate within a working environment that is conducive to the work that we have to undertake. Because of

open plan we are constantly interrupted by the large amount of

time passing us. This makes it difficult for writing to be one. '

Resource material on a variety of topics has been sent to regional officers to distribute to branches and for developing regional resource centres."

New material on negotiations, the relationship between ANC and civics and what type of ANC we are trying to build, and women's oppression and its relation to class and national oppression, is in preparation

We also require facilities for holding meetings and seminars

General

ie is In house seminars In house seminars have been organised 2) Geneva) #8 71s only progress national ON General perception : ars. : ! 2 2 is that unless bureaucratic obstacles are removed we are going

on democracy and civil society and low intensity warfare. And to find it very difficult to implement the tasks that internal briefing on changes in the NP was organised. instructed to undertake at Conference 23s Be Wy a

5 Political education on the question of Women's emancipation. 3 \$: In accordance with the NEC resolution of May 1990 instructing ILE SI I The LS a funding the Department of Political Education to take responsibility then, that this will bring an eclipse of time since for informal and formal education over the question of women's if = :

oppression, and the conference emphasis on affirmative action, we have engaged in discussions with the Women's League. We recently organised a successful joint workshop with the Women's League and plan a series of activities to raise the level of consciousness and understanding of women's oppression and the need to take active steps to eradicate sexism within our ranks.

Relations with other departments /sections

We have had discussions with the Building the ANC Section,

with a view to developing a course for training organisers as

well as training courses for branch executives. We are

actively involved in preparation for an organisers workshop to Wik use held in Bloemfontein later this month.

Funds

All the activities of political education are being hampered by lack of access to the resources needed to conduct our activities and implement the mandate given to us at the National Conference

Transport is a problem at a national and a regional level. We do not have desktop publishing facilities, which are available to departments who are not engaged in publishing on the scale that we are

We do not have funding for the training of education officers.

Urgent attention needs to be given to the withholding of funds for political activities in the regions. 1 \

Working environment

October 1991

NEGOTIATIONS COMMISSION.

REPORT TO THE NEC.

Y= STRUCTURE.

. Noa As the Negotiations Commission is a new organ of the ANC it HU 4 has had to begin establishing its structure from scratch. The Commission is in the process of establishing its office and employing staff.

In line with the National Conference Resolution on negotiations, a comprehensive structure, attached hereto, has been developed.

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; We recommend that each region, and each of the leagues ? establish a small (three to five people) negotiations sub-committee. This would result in all regions having a team of people who would be well versed in all aspects of the negotiations. We wish to change the situation where only a few comrades at HQ able to understand the details of developments on the negotiations front.

The Commission is in search of an Administrator for the Negotiations Office and also for full-time experienced researchers. Members of the NEC are requested to recommend potential candidates to the commission by 25/10/91.

win wa 2 NEGOTIATIONS BULLETIN

The Commission has decided to issue a regular "Negotiations Bulletin" with the aim of keeping structures of the movement informed about the negotiations process. A copy of the Bulletin is attached herewith.

3. THE ALL PARTY CONGRESS:

As a result of the decision of the last NEC meeting, the commission began preparatory work towards the convening of

the APC.

3.1 Detailed proposals on the APC have been adopted by the NWC. A copy of the proposals is attached to this report. The NWC decided that these proposals be tabled at this meeting.

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3.2 In preparation for the Patriotic Conference, discussions were held with PAC and Azapo. Both organisations now accept the APC concept. Details of the agreements reached with these two organisations can be found in the Patriotic Conference report.

3.3 Initial discussions have also been held with the Democratic Party and the Transkei Military Council. There is broad agreement on the APC with both groupings.

3.4 A meeting was held with NP/government on 17/10/91. Questions relating to the APC were discussed. The following noteworthy points emerged at the meeting:

(a) The NP is opposed to Church and Business convenorship of the APC. They proposed that the State President in consultation with other leaders convenes the conference. We rejected their proposal. It was decided to recommend to our respective organisations that the APC be convened by a preparatory committee composed of

representatives of a range of political parties/organisations.

(b) The manner in which the so-called TVBC states are represented at the APC requires further discussion and also consultation with the TVBC states themselves.

(c) We rejected the NP's proposal that the APC be held either in Pretoria or Cape Town. We need to seek a neutral venue.

(d) The meeting agreed on 29 November 1991 date for the first meeting of the APC. This meeting would set-up working groups on the key questions facing the APC, eg. Constitutional Principles, Constitution-Making process and Interim Government.

as the target

(e) Further bilateral meetings would be held between the ANC and the NP.

3.5 We intend holding bilateral consultations in the near future with, inter-alia, Labour Party, IFP, Homeland Parties and governments.

THE NEGOTIATIONS COMMISSION. S TRUCTWRE

4. INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

Following the decision of the last NEC meeting, the REPORT TO THE NATIONAL WORKING COMMITTEE -_SEPT. 1991

Negotiations Commission, together with the Constitutional Committee held a National Workshop on the Interim Government.

The workshop was attended by Regional Representatives, COSATU, 1. The immediate tasks of the Negotiation commission are
SACP, members of the NEC, members of the Constitutional mentioned in the July National Conference resolution on
Committee and the ANCYL. (It has been brought to our notice negotiations, viz:

that the ANCWL did not receive the invitation to the workshop.
We apologise for the mishap)

bike 1.1" Conference instructs the NEC in consultation with
other members of the tripartite alliance to
The workshop discussed and debated various models for the elaborate a comprehensive approach to
Interim Government. The NWC decided that a report of the negotiations." and,
dominant positions in this regard should be presented to the LL :
NEC. : 2.1 Conference further directs the NEC to take immediate

steps to ensure that a comprehensive and
representative team composing all chief negotiators,
working groups and researchers, which shall function
5. PARAGRAPH THREE OF THE PRETORIA MINUTE. under the supervision and direction of the NEC, is
established.â\200\235

A deadlock has been reached between the government and the ANC
on this issue.

2. The NEGOTIATIONS COMMISSION was appointed by the NEC on
the 31st July 1991. It comprises of Cyril Ramaphosa, Joe

The governments insists that we fix a date by which the ANC Slovo, Jacob Zuma, Thabo Mbeki and Mohammed Valli Moosa in
would submit an inventory of the arms, ammunition and addition to the President, Deputy-President and the
explosive material in the possession of the ANC. National Chairperson, who are ex-officio members.

The NWC insists that such an inventory and the placing of our 5 : : y
military hardware under joint control can only be addressed 3. The Commission Dsvoonend
s, in regard to its own
when an Interim Government of National Unity is in place. composition, the following;

The NWC has decided to refer the matter to the NEC for a 5 ;
Win wadgēcigion. 31 That Cde. Barbara Masekela be appointed to serve in
Â» the commission on a full-time basis. This would
require her to be released of other duties.

3.2 That Cde. Thabo Mbeki, while serving as head of DIA,
spend a greater part of his time and energy on the
/ work of the commission. This would require the NWC to
appoint a deputy-head of DIA as a matter of urgency.
(A decision of the NEC meeting held on 31st July 1991
f ~ â\200\231 ; / requires the NWC to appoint a deputy-head of DIA)

4. The day-to-day work of the commission would be conducted by
a SECRETARIAT composed of the full-time members of the
commission.

The Commission recommends that comrades Matthews Phosa and Penwell Maduna also serve on the secretariat on a full-time basis. This would require that they be relieved of their other duties in the Legal Department.

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The Commission recommends that two consultative structures be established:

5.2

TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE NEGOTIATION FORUM:

This would comprise of the ANC Negotiations

commission and its counterparts from the SACP and COSATU.

NEGOTIATIONS CONSULTATIVE FORUM.

This would be comprised as follows:

- Two representatives from each ANC region
- Representatives of ANCWL and ANCYL
- COSATU and SACP representatives

Representatives of MDM forces like CIVICS, NECC, SANSKO/NUSAS etc.

Negotiations Commission

The Commission recommends that, among others, the following

S be established:

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION. (The constitutional Committee is already playing this role and should therefore be

located within the structure of the Negotiations Commission.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (This role could be fulfilled by the local government commission.)

ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

DEFENCE AND SECURITY

CIVIL SERVICE

MEDIA

RESEARCH

ECONOMY

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5. DECISION MAKING

ALL PARTY CONGRESS. Decisions will be taken by i with the proviso that no one individual or political party will have a (Draft proposals arising out of NWC meeting held on the veto over the work of all the others.

27th August 1991)

1. CONVENERS. 8. PROCESS:

The APC should be convened by religious and business leaders - 6.1 STEERING COMMITTEE: as was the case for the peace initiative. The congress shall appoint a Steering Committee of five

(5) or more persons.

With it would be unacceptable for the government to convene the ANC

and other parties would raise objections, if it is Jointly : 6.2 WORKING GROUPS:

convened by the ANC and NP/govt. The Congress shall establish four working groups to deal with the following topics:

2. PARTIES/ORGANISATIONS TO BE INVITED TO FIRST MEETING OF THE Interim/Transitional mechanism; Constitution-making

APC: process; Constitutional Principles; Role of International community.

x ANC

x NP

a 7. CHAIRPERSON:

D :

IFP The first chairperson shall be a religious leader agreed upon CP by the convenors. After the adoption of the agenda that

LP: congress may appoint a chairperson/s for the remainder of the SOLIDARITY sessions.

NPP

PAC

AWB 8. DATE FOR THE FIRST MEETING:

Various Homeland Parties

New Unity Movement

WOSA 9. TIME FRAME FOR APC: To be determined.

TIC

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With BotM Transkei and Venda should be invited - the mechanics of this requires discussion With the administration of Transkei and Venda.

COSATU and NACTU need to be consulted on their views on the participation of trade unions in the APC.

3. AGENDA OF APC.

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â\200\224 5 (a) Interim/Transitional mechanisms 2, Eh ro af

Dre (BY Constitution making process and body tre aol A

â\200\224â\200\224 (c) General Constitutional Principles J uy

7 â\200\224â\200\224(d) Role of the international community during the transition vf - + (e) Time frames for the process Rs

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â\200\2344. REPRESENTATION: : VF | Lob tue,

Each organisation/party would have at most 10 representatives. | A

CONFIDENTIAL! NOT FOR PUBLICATION!

ANC Negotiations Bulletin

Number 1 15 October 1991

WHAT IS THE NEGOTIATIONS BULLETIN?

The Negotiations Commission has decided to issue a regular bulletin on a confidential basis to all members of the ANC, ANC Youth League, ANC Women's League, Cosatu and the SACP. The purpose of the bulletin is to inform the structures of the ANC and its allies on a regular basis about all developments regarding negotiations. This is the first issue of the bulletin. In future issues we intend covering in greater detail the work and functioning of the Negotiations Commission. The bulletin will be one of the means through which it would be ensured that the membership of our organisation is consulted, informed and involved in all aspects of the negotiations process.

THE NEGOTIATIONS COMMISSION

The Negotiations Commission is comprised of the following members of the National Working Committee (NWC): President (ex-officio), Deputy President (ex-officio), National Chairperson (ex-officio), Cyril Ramaphosa, Joe Slovo, Thabo Mbeki, Jacob Zuma, Barbara Masekela and Mohammed Valli Moosa. The Commission has developed a comprehensive negotiations structure. This structure is to be presented to the next meeting of the NEC. The next issue of this bulletin will contain a detailed report of the ANC's comprehensive negotiations structure.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ALL-PARTY CONGRESS

Following the decision of the NEC on 31 July 1991 to demand for the installation of an Interim Government of National Unity (IG) as a response to the Inkathagate, and revelations about SADF involvement in death squads and the ongoing violence, the NWC began laying the groundwork for the convening of the All-Party Congress (APC). The NWC is to present to the next NEC meeting a

"WAM proposal on the APC. The proposal deals with the convenorship, composition, agenda and functioning of the APC.

The Negotiations Commission, in conjunction with the Constitutional Committee, held a workshop on the Interim Government on 25 September 1991. The workshop was attended by representatives of ANC regions, ANC Youth League, ANC Women's League, SACP and Cosatu in addition to members of the Constitutional Committee and the NEC. The NWC is now in a position to table proposals on the IG to the next NEC meeting.

In preparation for the Patriotic Conference, the NWC has held extensive discussions on the negotiations process with Azapo and the PAC. Discussions have also been held with the Democratic

Party.

The NWC has instructed the Negotiations Commission to arrange bilateral talks with all other parties about the convening of the APC. Talks will be held in the near future with, inter-alia, the National Party, Labour Party, IFP, parties operating in the homelands, the governments of Venda and Transkei, etc. Steps have already been taken to arrange meetings with some of these parties. A detailed progress report will be submitted to the next NEC meeting. Q

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EVALUATION COMMISSION

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REPORT OF THE EVALUATION COMMISSION AND THE OFFICE OF THE

STRUCTURE :

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN:

-Comrade Ngoako Ramatlhodi- Personal Assistant, Speech Writer and Acting Administrative Secretary in the office.

in the performance of

-Duties: Assisting the National Chairman

op duties including accompanying him on trips, SS aougsing
jssues of interest and carrying out any task the Nationa

Chair may from time to time assign.

Wik ii Responsible for research, the writing and production of

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ie for the general administration of the office and

in collaboration with the secretary to keep the National
i ns diary. :

bi to Chief's correspondence again in collaboration with
the secretary.

-Representing the office in various forums.

-Responsible for taking minutes.

-Lindi Sibiya - Secretary

Duties: Running the office on a day Be day basis.

-Receiving and replying to correspondence.

-Responsible for typing and the distribution of documents.

-Responsible for filing.

ee for keeping the diary and looking after visitors.

-Sometimes accompanying the National Chairman on trips.

-Responsible for taking minutes.

-Fundile Tokwe - Commander of the unit

-Jabu Skosana

-Tembisile Mlindi

-8ipho Batyi

DUTIES OF THE UNIT:

The unit is responsible for Chief's security and general
welfare.

Work Done between August and October 1991:

i 25 visitors

-The National Chairman has received no less than
in this period. Some were big delegations like the Japanese
delegation. He has also received distinguished personalities
like General Obasanjo.

-He also attended and addressed the MK conference and the
Weekly mail Arts Festival.

-He accompanied the President on a trip to Lusaka where they
met President Kaunda.

-He has received and responded to a lot of correspondence.

THE EVALUATION COMMISSION:

Iq

The National Chairman is the head of this Commission.

COMPOSITION:

-The National Chairman

-Cde Nzo

-Cde Masekela

-The SG (Ex officio)

-Cde Zuma (Ex officio)

-Cde Ramatlhodi

-The National Chairman is the Convenor and head of the Commission.

-Cde Nzo is responsible for collecting reports and ensuring that such reports are evaluated.

-Cde Masekela will carry out tasks that may be assigned from time to time.

-Cde Ramatlhodi is the Administrative Secretary for the Commission.

In the view of the Commission, it has been created in order to assist the National Chairman in the performance of his constitutional duties. This requires that the Office of the Commission and the Office of the National Chairman be consolidated into one. In this context, the Commission shall evaluate decisions of all structures of the Movement to ensure that such decisions conform to Conference decisions. The second element of this is the Commission's responsibility of

seeing to it that decisions of the Movement are implemented timeously.

The Commission has met twice since Conference. This is far from satisfactory given that we are supposed to meet once a week if we are to do our work efficiently. The first two meetings were devoted to the definition of our tasks and the manner of carrying such tasks out. These meetings were able to establish the following:

-The Commission should meet once a week.

-The Office of the Evaluation Commission should appoint:

1. The Administrative Secretary who shall co-ordinate the work of the Commission. Cde Ramatlhodi has been appointed to this position.

2. Minutes Secretary who shall specialise in decisions of our national structures. (still vacant)

3. Minutes Secretary responsible for departments.

4. Minutes Secretary responsible for regions.

5. Speech writer. Cde Ramatlhodi has been appointed.

evaluating

The Commission is still looking at names of possible

candidates to the above vacant posts. There is also need for more working space.

-The office of the Secretary General shall be the principal point of collecting reports. These reports will then be copied to the Commission. However, the Commission may collect reports directly where this is feasible.

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-Whenever the need arises the Commission shall visit departments and regions in order to have a fuller

understanding of problems.

-The Commission shall make its recommendations to the NWC.

The Commission has decided to draw up a programme of action which will facilitate its work. To this end, Conference decisions, NEC/NWC decisions and regional decisions shall be collected and be used as a basis for our programme.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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ANC - DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT - JULY TO OCTOBER 1991

1. FOREIGN VISITORS:

The DIA organised meetings between ANC delegations and foreign visitors from 19 countries. This included government representatives, religious organisations, business interests, international organisations, economists, cultural organisations, educationists, trade unionists, health organisations, political parties etc.

The total number of delegations from numbered 63.

foreign countries

2. DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS:

a. In a period of two months 3 briefings were delivered to the diplomatic corps accredited to South Africa.

b. Bi-laterals with different embassies from the level of Ambassadors to first secretaries and counsellors totaled 77 meetings arranged by the department.

3. PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN VISITS:

a. Preparation for Presidential delegation to Spain, Caribbean and Latin America.

b. Advance delegation to Brazil for Presidential visit.

c. Preparation for Presidential delegation to the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe.

d. Current preparations underway for Presidents visit to West Africa and to the United Nations in New York. (November and December respectively).

4. DEPUTY PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN VISIT:

a. Preparation for Deputy President's visit to Singapore and Australia.

b. Preparations for Deputy President's visit to Canada and the United States.

5. ANC INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION;

a. Represented at the OAU adhoc meeting on South Africa in Abuja, Nigeria.

b. Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Non Aligned Movement held in Ghana.

c. Conference on East Europe and Southern Africa held in Prague.

d. Conferences on the South African economy and on investments

in South Africa; United Kingdom, Germany, United States, Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, Zimbabwe, Switzerland, France.

6. ANC REPRESENTATION ABROAD;

a. Joyce Diseko took up her appointment as chief representative to Sweden.

b. Steve Gawe has filled the position as chief representative wii P in tally.

â\202-C. Victor Moche has filled the representative in Canada.

d. Zolile Magugu has replaced Booby Pillay in the Netherlands.

e. Victor Nkondo has replaced Solly Smith in france.

f. Achmat Qono has yet to take up his posting in Zaire, Sidney

Kubeka in Ghana and Ismail Coovadia in Malaysia. We are waiting

for the respective governments in these countries to inform us as to when they will be in a position to receive our representatives.

position of chief

7. DIA PERSONNEL AND STRUCTURES;

a. Comrade Neo Moikangoa moved from Lusaka (DIA) to join the department in Lusaka as head of reserach and communications.

b. The DIA has designed a new structure which we hope will be implemented soon (subject to approval from the NWC).

c. The departments office space and design requirements have been submitted to the allocations committee and we expect a positive response soon.

8. SANCTIONS: ry wR Pr

The department has been very much engaged in this issue in the form of discussions, briefings, workshops, seminars iâ\200\231 consultations and drawing up position papers.

The following to be highlighted in this respect:

a. Consultative meetings of ANC chief represenatives in December of 1990 and June of 1991.

b. Draft paper presented to ANC Consultative Conference in December 1990.

c. Presentation of draft paper on Foreign Policy of ANC including sanctions at the National Conference in July 1991.

d. Presentation to the Commonwealth foreign Ministers Meeting on South Africa in New Delhi in October, 1991.

e. Convening of the Triparte Alliance Workshop on Sanctions in October, 1991.

f. Preparation on sanctions and other issues for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Harare, Zimbabwe.

g. Consultations with various groups on the issue of sanctions.

governments, anti-apartheid

PROFILE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The DIP falls under the Office of the President. Secretary of Information is Comrade Pallo Jordan. based on decisions taken by the NEC while still based in Lusaka, Comrades Joel Netshitenzhe and Gill Marcus are both deputies to Comrade Pallo.

The Department is divided into a number of distinct sub-divisions, namely:

Production of Publicity Material

Information Gathering

Media Liaison

Electronic Communication

Photo Unit

Administration

Radio and Video Units

1. Production of Publicity Material

This unit is headed by Comrade Joel, and is responsible for all publicity material, including Mayibuye, pamphlets, leaflets, agitational material, posters, stickers and production of policy documents.

The staff in this unit are Comrades Abba Omar, Brian Hoga (both journalists), Lynn Danzig (layout/typesetter) and Titus Maleka (distribution officer).

The unit is also conducting a feasibility study regarding production of a democratic newspaper. The person responsible for this study is Comrade Selby Msimang.

There is still a vacancy for one more journalist in the unit.

2. Information Gathering

Gill Marcus is responsible for this unit, which has three additional staff members, Comrades Nat Serache, Pule Sebidi and Dumisane Nkabinde. The task of this unit, which is gathering of all information, analysis of trends and developments, has virtually been totally subsumed into the violence. Comrade Serache joined the unit only in June 1991, and his presence has strengthened the unit. It is responsible for producing a daily information bulletin which should be sent daily to

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all offices and missions abroad, together with any statements produced by the DIP as a whole.

There is a vacancy for a librarian/documentation officer

3. Media Liaison

This unit is responsible for press statements, comments, interviews, press conferences etc. It is headed by Comrade Saki Macozoma, who works with Comrade Carl Niehaus, Terror Lekota and Gill Marcus. There is an urgent vacancy for an appointments secretary/typist for the unit. Since July 1991 Comrade Terror Lekota has left the unit an re-

assignment by the NEC. There is consequently another vacancy on the unit.

4. Electronic Communication

It is essential that information produced is accessible instantaneously to our own offices, missions and structures, as well as to the press and broader media. We have established a computer network to ensure this is possible. It is still in the process of being set up, as it had to wait until we had permanent office space. The comrade responsible for this task is Jeanette Solwandle.

5. DIP Administration

Gill Marcus is the Administrative Secretary of the Department. responsible for flow of information within the department and its various units, communication with other departments and establishment of infrastructure of the Department throughout the country.

The DIP Office receptionist/switchboard operator is Comrade Juliette Seakgwe.

6. Photo Unit

In order to keep a proper record of events and utilise the access which our own photographers have to events no one else is admitted to, we have a photo unit which is in the process of setting up a darkroom. The comrades working in this unit are Mandisa Mjo and Nigel Dennis.

7. Radio and Video Units

Both these units existed outside the country. At present many comrades are returning and want to know how they are to be deployed. Discussions are under way with them to try to determine the best options. There is also investigation into what type of radio facilities the ANC needs to establish within the country.

8. Countrywide Infrastructure

The DIP has held regional workshops in virtually all regions, and requested all regions to employ one full-time media officer beginning July 1991. We have obtained funding for the salaries of such staff for the period of one year, July 1991-end June 1992. We have also obtained funding for equipment to link into our own HQ network for most regions. There has been a one-month DIP training course for all full-time regional media officers, including computer training, which began 5 August. Proposed structures have been discussed at these workshops, and beginning to be put in place. The person working on this area of training is Comrade Chris Vick, who is doing it on a voluntary basis.

9. DIP Work Style.

The Secretary of Information and his Deputies have decided to restructure the DIP in order to improve its work style and enhance the performance of its units.

Following a series of meetings the following steps are recommended:

- + each unit should appoint an administrator responsible for direct coordination with the Administrative Secretary of the Department.

- + the department should be divided into four main sections:
Propaganda - which will include production of media, video, radio, photo, visuals/agitprop, Mayibuye, the Newspaper project.

Media Liaison

Monitoring

and Administration

The heads of the sections plus the Secretary of Information shall constitute a DIP management committee

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The relationship between the Organising Department and DIP also requires close attention. There is at present no coordinated ANC propaganda offensive or programme. The DIP is therefore suggesting

that there are regular strategy meetings between it and the Organising Department.

The Propaganda section, though possessed of the largest personnel in the DIP has not been very effective. In truth thus far the section has managed to produce Mayibuye only.

An additional administrative/fiscal problem has arisen in relation to the section. At various times during the course of the past two years the movement has taken decisions to place full page ads in the daily press. Invariably the cost for this has been borne by the DIP budget. In the most recent instances the DIP specifically pointed out that it cannot carry the costs yet funds were drawn from its budget to pay these bills. This is a matter that requires urgent resolution because it gives the impression that the DIP is over spending its budget.

10. Plans for the Future.

The DIP has still not yet realised the ambitious programme of action it set itself after February 2nd 1990. (See, Attached Programme) The reasons for this are numerous and include the inordinate delays in the repatriation of exiles, the financial constraints placed n the ANC and the problem of work-space that bedeviled the DIP for more than a year.

(a) Video - after discussions with the Video unit it is planned to place this unit of a sound footing so as to enable it to undertake a key sector of ANC propaganda work. The principal constraint is financial and work-space both of which will require funding from supportive donors. It is proposed that as in the case of Radio Freedom the Video unit should become the beneficiary of a solidarity campaign among electronic media workers.

The unit hopes to be able to establish a number of key points,

especially in the rural areas and the townships, where weekly newscasts prepared by the unit could be broadcast to mass audiences. To be operative such a project shall require the production of such newscasts and the availability of VCRs and TV sets in the locations

designated as key points. This could be supplemented with a propaganda

caravan along the lines suggested in the DIP programme of action.

(b) Radio - The repatriation of the Head of Radio Freedom has delayed any real movement on this front. Radio Freedom has been the beneficiary of a solidarity project initiated by Dutch media workers, known as "Omroep voor Radio Freedom". Thus far the project has raised sufficient to set up mini-studios in all the centres from which Radio Freedom broadcasts. With the winding down of these the equipment will be repatriated. It is the view of the DIP that this raises the possibility of setting an audio-studio in Johannesburg to service the ANC and other democratic formations. To realise that project will require work-space and funding. Omroep voor Radio Freedom has agreed to sponsor a technician to install the equipment when it arrives.

The DIP is exploring the possibility of sponsoring a democratic Radio Station, operating from a major urban centre and broadcasting on the Medium Wave or FM bands. A feasibility study is underway in the Netherlands and Omroep has agreed to spearhead a campaign to raise the seed money for such a project. In pursuance of this a Seminar was held in Amsterdam during August, drawing participation of Dutch media people plus South Africans from every sectors of political opinion. The report and recommendations are available.

The idea is to set up a commercial broadcasting company, in which the ANC holds the controlling interest, but with equity sold to as many participants as possible including the ANC major allies COSATU and the SACP. The station would be run along straight commercial lines and have an attractive profile. But, through the a democratic editorial policy will be able to project the movements views and contest the SABC and 702's monopoly of the airwaves. The movement will have to arrive at a conscious decision to sink money into the for the first twelve months before hoping to reap a profit. Revenues will have to be raised from advertising in the main but the personnel will have to be paid competitive wages.

The audio-cassette is still a viable propaganda tool provided it is properly employed. once the ANC has set up its audio studio, we shall be in a position to produce large numbers of these for internal

distribution as well as to assist other formations in the production of theirs.

(c) Newspaper. This requires an extensive report covering every aspect of the project We would request a separate meeting to do justice to it.

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(d) Inter-regional Network.

After completion of the August training programme for DIP personnel, it has become possible to establish direct links with all the participant regions and the DIP at Head Office. The DIP plans to enhance and upgrade the capacity of each regional operation so that they each have the capacity to produce regional materials and become less reliant on the centre. In addition to the DIP/Media officers in each region, we envisage being able to create small DIP units in each region which can produce newsletters, leaflets posters and small pamphlets in addition to servicing the Head Office with information on a continuing basis to enrich the product of the Monitoring Unit.

September 1991.

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REPORT OF LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

1. The department has the following components;

- Legal section
- Constitutional
- Bik pi >
- Local government section
- Electoral Commission

2% Areas of work

(a) legal Section

Most of the work of this section emanates from agreements entered into by the ANC and the De Klerk Administration especially the Groote Schuur, Pretoria and D.F. Malan Minutes.

Wan oa,

It is mostly involved in implementing these agreements especially in;

(i) Return of exiles - processing of passports,

immigration problems, etc.

(ii) Release of political prisoners and conflict resolution especially in areas where violence is rife it interacts with the police and

serves all ANC departments and structures.

(b)

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It is the contact between the ANC and the legal

profession. It ensures the legal defence of ANC cadres and personnel. It maintains contact with international legal aid organisations like Idaf and Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington) and internally with

Saldef (South African Legal Defence Fund).

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The process of policy formulation in the field of constitutional development is far advanced. So far

conferences have been in the following areas.

= Land Policy

= Gender, Family and children in the constitution of a democratic South Africa

& Electoral system

= Does South Africa need a Constitutional Court?

= A Bill of Rights

- affirmative action in the new South African

Constitution.

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Further workshops have been held on different topics especially "Transitional Mechanisms" and Interim Government. Most of the theoretical work of this section is done at the Community Law centre of the Western Cape where most of the members of the section are attached. the University of Natal

Some work is being being done at but our unit there is moving to the University of Durban Westville, because of lack of space at the University of Natal.

Close cooperation with the University of Fort Havel, "Centre for Applied Legal Studies Centre

of Wits University, the Legal Resources (Johannesburg) university of Pretoria's Centre for Human Rights and UNISA is being developed.

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Local Government Upit

As mentioned above a conference to formulate local and regional government policy was held last year The National Conference resolved that the unit should be given departmental status NAN] cca Government Commission exists composed of myself, Thozamile Botha, Mathole Motshekga, Lulu Gwagwa, Jaya Appleraju, Mike Suitecliffe and Dullah Omar.

Research on local government policy is going on since June at the university of the Western Cape, coordinated

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by Thozamile Botha. This is a one year project but to all contents and purposes will have to be extended for another year or more. A workshop to reevaluate our local government policy was held last month (September, 1991) and made some recommendations especially of employment of personnel to set up a local government department, problems of funds, space and personnel were raised. A conference regions and on the re-incooperation of the Bantustans is being planned. Research in this area is far advanced.

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The commission has been set up, at H.Q. to continue the work started at the electoral systems conference in Stellenbosch last year. Presently a committee composed of Josiah Jele, James Stuart, Popo Molefe, Andile Ngcaba (Computer Unit) and Randy Erentzen of CDS of UWC and myself has been set up. It is foreseen that more people will have to be roped into the work of the commission. A civic education project funded by the National Democratic Institute, of Washington, 3A. through the Centre for Development Studies is planned to start on 8 November, 1991 with workshop planned at Bloemfontein, Kimberly, Nelspruit, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. All regions are expected to participate in the project and workshops. The project has a potential but

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and regional level.

Regional Work

The depar tment has been striving to cooperate on an

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depar tment have participated in workshops and conferences

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held in different regions. Plans are far adv
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tart a series of regional conferences to discuss
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stitutional, Local and Regional Government Polic
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Work with Civics

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Although there has been cooperation with some

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close ties between the ANC and the civics

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and coordination between the ANC are

cooperation

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Local Government workshop in September,

Joha nesburg. Delay ir setting up a national organisatior

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of civics have contributed to lack of progres

PROBLEMS AND GENERAL CONCERNS

(a)

Shortage of Staff:

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The department is grossly understaffed. There
need for researchers, administrative staff and typists
and more office space. This lack of personnel results in
most of our leading personnel being involved in
administrative matters and can in no way participate
meaningfully in research and policy formulation. With
the coming negotiations process, this weakness will prove
fatal to the movement and the morale and psychology of the
comrades concerned.

Civic Education Group:

It might prove useful for the department and the ANC to
encourage the formation of a civic education unit, whose
main purpose would be to educate the democratic
movement and the general public on ANC constitutional
positions. This would remove some of the pressure, the
department staff encounters presently.
The local government and electoral systems units need to
be strengthened and staff and office space to be
allocated to them.

Office space is not enough. There is a general lack of
security on the whole of the 21st floor. Pedestrian
traffic makes it impossible for us to concentrate.

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Members of the committee have been invited to different

countries around the world. We hve not been able to keep
up with some of these invitations. Recently committee
members visited Germany and Sweden. Both visits were

very productive and educative.

MEMORANDUM TO THE ANC-NEC
PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AND
PLANNING

FOR ADOPTION BY THE ANC NBO.

1. INTRODUCTION

On the 17th September 1991, the following people met in

Johannesburg to formally establish the Local and Regional
Government and Planning Department:

Wik La

Thozamile Ratha (Convenor)

Michael Sutcliffe

Lulu Gwagwa

Jaya Appalaraju

Dullah Omar

Thala Skuntyiva (Assistant Convenor)

The above names were confirmed as constituting the local and
regional government and planning committee with Thozamile Ratha
as Convenor of the Department. The following names were added to
the committee:

Ketso Gordhan

Bongi Njube

The name of Dinky Africa who has recently returned from an eight
months local government training course in India, Britain &
Zimbabwe was proposed and adopted to serve as a full time
administrative secretary of the department with immediate effect
and to be based at Head Quarters.

2. ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

Firstly,

A Governing Board will be established consisting of the

following:

(1) An Executive Committee: Consisting of the Convenor,
General Secretary and Administrator. These three positions,
of which only the Administrator will be full-time, will
exist for the term of office of the National Executive
Committee and will be appointed by the National Working
Committee. .

(11) Regional Representatives: Consisting of one
representative of the various Regional Executive Committee
in the 14 regions.

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(iii) convenors of Sectoral-Commissions: Consisting of the
convenors of the sectoral commissions as indicated above.

(iv) Co-opted members: Consisting of people who it is felt
could contribute to the development of the country.

The Governing Board will meet at least three times a year while the Executive Committee will meet at least monthly.

Sub-Committees will be established nationally and will meet as and when required.

The Regional Committees will be established in each of the

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3. FUNCTIONS OF THE DRPARTMENT:

Many of the functions which will ordinarily fit into a Department of Local and Regional government and Planning have either been ignored in the establishment of Departments in the ANC, or have hasan partially assumed within athar Danartmants. rar avamnla, some of the constitutional aspects of Local Government fall within the Department of Constitutional Affairs, some of the macroeconomic aspects of housing fall within the Department of Economic Policy, some of the aspects of Land Use fall within the Land Commission, and the like.

We are assuming that in establishing a Department of Local and Regional Government and Planning, there is a separation in functions between the following departments along the following lines:

(1) The policy role of the Department of Economic Policy is primarily to articulate a macroeconomic vision for our liberation movement. This means that it concerns itself wltH matters like housing, land use, etc, only ln s0 tar as they contribute to the development of economic policy. For example, we presume DEP is simply involved with asking questions such as "how can housing policy stimulate growth or promote redistribution be a lead sector?". The actual development of policy would be left to the Sectoral-Commissions of Housing (see below).

(ii) The policy role of the Land Commission is primarily concerned with developing national guidelines on redressing the effects of aprtheid. Its concern is primarily rural rather than urban, and is concerned with land rather than land use. The DLR, on the other hand, attempts to address land use specifically through its Sectoral-Commissions of Land Use (see below).

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(iii) The policy role of the Departments of Education and Manpower Resources are primarily to articulate education and training vision as well as to identify opportunities for human resource development. The DLR, however, will attempt to address these matters as they specifically relate to Local and Regional Government and Planning.

The Department of Local and Regional Government and Planning sees its role as to:

(1) ensure smooth working relations between the regional ANC Local Government Structures and Civics Associations:

(ii) participate in and contribute to the development of interim policies guiding the process of a single city/town initiative;

(iii) formulate principles which will guide the development of a non-racial non-sexist democratic local and regional government structure in consultation with other political and community based organisations;

(iv) develop a national housing policy within the framework of an economic development strategy;

(v) work with the constitutional and legal departments in the formulation of a new legislation to replace apartheid laws governing local authorities;

(vi) participate in local, regional and national negotiations towards the restructuring of the apartheid city/town and all local government apartheid structures.

Sectoral Commissions may be formed in the following areas:

(1) Interim arrangements on local and regional government.

(1) Local government policy.

(iii) Regional government policy.

Hy Housing policy.

) Transportation and infrastructure policy.

(vi) Land-use development policy.

(vii) Planning policy.

(viii) Education and training.

The composition of these working-groups should be based primarily on expertise or experience within the respective fields, although

care must be taken to ensure that affirmative action with regard to

to race and gender is actively applied.

4. POLICY ISSUES

1) Principles for local (delimitation, administration, finance, etc.)

(ii) Urban development and planning policy.

(iii) Principles for regional government (administration finance, etc.)

regional development and planning policy.

government

(delimitation,

5. SECTORAL POLICY

(1) Housing policy.

(ii) Transportation and infrastructure policy.

(iii) Land use development policy.

(iv) Planning policy.

6. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

) Policy-makers

(4

(ii) Administrators

(iii) Basic education and training policy

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC PLANNING.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT TO THE NNC
01 OCTOBER 1991.

The department currently comprises the following units:

- Department of Economic Policy (DEP)
- Land Commission, and

Wp ips â\200\224 the Interim Science and Technology Group.
2. AREAS OF WORK

2-1 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC POLICY.
2-1-1. RESEARCH AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT.

Particular areas of the Draft Economic Policy Statement are
being expanded and updated. Work in this area continues. A
two- day Post Apartheid

September to draft an Investment Code.

at the following Seminar in November. The Department liaises
with some 80 economic researchers across the country,
whom are ARC members.

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Moves towards constituting a Macro-economic Research
Group (MERG) and an Institute are important in the
context of enhancing our research capacity.

Investment Policy workshop was held in

This will be concluded

most of

2.1.2. REGIONAL WORK.

The establishment by DEP of an Economics Association
was with the view to developing a sharper focus on
economic issues in regions and branches. This area of
work is currently de-emphasised and is a pressing
concern within the department.

LIAISON.

Liason with international organisations and

institutions continues as we deepen our understanding
of various economies. Visits to various countries such
as Australia, Canada and SADCC countries is beneficial
to us.

BUSINESS.

Our liason with business happens far too reactively. The department has put together a proposal to establish a Business Strategy Advisory Group. DEP would like the

NEC to approve this initiative.

LIASON WITH TRADE UNIONS:

There is ongoing liason with COSATU, particularly with

the Economic Trends Group and with particular unions

e.g. TGWU on Transportation Policy.

2.1.4. DATA PROCESSING

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Analysis of trends within the economy and within business is a crucial area of work for the department. On the strength of this, briefings are prepared for leadership.

- TRAINING

The DEP seeks out training and upgrading opportunities for economists from the ANC and the democratic movement. During August/September two staff

members, Julius and Sikelela spent one month with

Labour Research Service in Cape Town.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY

A workshop towards a Development Policy was held during September, and was attended by about 150 delegates from ARC Regions and Departments, Civics, Trade Unions and

Service organisations.

A follow-up is planned for early December. This area This area of work puts the department in contact with

an important sector, the civics.

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2.1.7. CAMPAIGNS

DEP consistently represented the ANC on the Co-ordinating Committee on VAT.

2.2" THE LAND COMMISSION

The shift of the Land Commission from Constitutional Department to the reconvened department is still incomplete. The Land Commission is involved in

policy work.

2.2.1. POLICY WORK.

A Policy Statement on Land is being drafted. There are proposals for the establishment of an Institute.

2.2.2. REGIONAL WORK

The Land Commission has succeeded in establishing a strong presence in regions.

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SHORTCOMINGS.

The work of the Land Commission has been hampered by

the shortage of staff.

2.3 THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY GROUP.

The Science and Technology Group has diverse interests (see Annexure). At a discussion with representatives

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of the Group, the following concerns were identified for further discussion:

Overlap - with other departments e.g. Education and

within DEP e.g. Development and Environment

The â\200\234International and Fund-Raising Sub Committee"

- this needs to happen within established Treasury Structures.

The distinction with e.g. the Economics Association which feeds into the ANC whilst Science and Technology tends to feed outwards.

Political strategising especially on engagement with State/Parastatals

The Relative weighting of Science and Technology Policy in relation to priority areas for the

Liberation Movement

GENERAL CONCERNS/FURTHER ACTION

1. The volume of international travel appears inordinately high. Some important travel in October will include an attempt to attend the

World Bank/IMF Conference in Bangkok.

The Business Strategy Advisory Group needs to be established to avoid the many meetings with

individual businesses.

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3. The Environment, Development and Science and

Technology sections need to be strengthened.

4. Office Accommodation - there is too much pedestrian traffic and economists find it impossible to concentrate in the present

surroundings.

5. The Department is seriously affected by different signals from within the ANC. the most recent example is the apparent â\200\234green light" to Messrs Jan Steyn and Simon Brand to raise "development fundingâ\200\235

abroad.

6. The need for ongoing political discussion across departments is sorely felt within the department because components of the

department do interface, at one level, with State and parastatals and, at another level, with international agencies such as the

World Bank and IMF.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 1991

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The key objectives of* the department arise from an understanding of the nature of the ANC as a national liberation movement. The development and work of the department has to be located in that context if it is to be meaningful and contributes to strengthening of the

organisation.

The key objectives of the department are:

- immediate intervention in educational crisis so as to bring maximum pressure on the State to make meaningful

changes in the educational situation

- = initiating and developing particular educational strategies that will support the political objectives

of the ANC

- = integrating the process of policy development with organisational development.

Arising out of a particular set of developments, two

further urgent objectives have been defined:

Page 2

- structuring and co-ordinating the educational needs of the returning students and in particular the children

from Tanzania .

- liaising/co-ordinating the educational activities and programmes of the African regional centres

The realisation and development of these objectives has

occurred through the following activities:

4.1 Through the leadership of Comrade Nelson Mandela a broad fronted education delegation was set up with the objective of getting government to address some of the urgent and critical issues arising from the educational crisis. The education department observed this initiative and was responsible for the overall administration. In addition, the department was represented on the Joint Working Group that was given the task of developing a set of proposals aimed

at addressing the urgent and critical issues.

The Education Delegation has met on five occasions, and has had two meetings with the State President. The last meeting with the State President (19 August) produced an undertaking by government that a planned educational package for 1992 would address the urgent

and critical issues.

In a series of discussions with NECC and COSATU, the department has explored alternative ways of engaging the State and capital on educational issues. One proposal that is being currently developed is the notion of a o t o on education. Such a forum would focus on the immediate aspects of the crisis, while considering medium term solutions as well.

To give educational leadership and content to the political idea of a patriotic front, the education departments of the ANC, PAC and AZAPO have agreed to convene an education patriotic front for 29/30 November 1991. One of the fundamental purposes of such a conference would be to develop an education code of conduct for teachers, students, parents, etc.

Such a code of conduct could constitute the foundations for building the learning culture.

The department has facilitated the establishment of an independent structure - Batlagae Trust - to oversee and manage the educational needs of the returning students and children of SOMAFCO. This administrative structure will be responsible for setting up the reception centres and administering the education grants for the returning children.

The need to co-ordinate the various educational activities of the African centres (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Uganda, Tanzania) arose out of the diverse activities and the recent death of Comrade Choabi. A field visit to the regions has highlighted the need for co-ordination and intervention.

Various follow up measures are being instituted.

An initial discussion document on education policy issues was produced in April. The document aimed to raise a number of key issues that dealt with aspects such as financing, aims and objectives, the role of education, etc. It was used to facilitate the setting up of regional education infrastructures. The department views the development of policy as an integral part of developing the organisation. Fourteen regional education committees have been established. However, the rate of development and the nature of these structures is uneven, reflecting the general uneven development of the organisation.

In working towards preparing for the national policy conference the department has initiated a process of policy development workshops. These will be constructed around three central clusters of policy

issues. They are:

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- the financing and provision of education
- = the control and governance of education
- the content, aims and objectives of education

In addition to the policy development workshops, the department will develop during the course of the year four educational campaign workshops. These will be developed around the following:

- = Literacy
- Education Bill of Rights for Youth and Adults
- The Learning Culture
- Parent /Teachers/Students Associations

The above four issues touch upon critical aspects of the current education crisis while at the same time constituting significant building blocks for the

transformation of the educational system.

It is essential that our policy/campaign objectives integrate and reflect the overall political objectives of the organisation so that the crucial task of

organisational building is not neglected.

As part of the critical process of acquiring the necessary expertise and experience in policy analysis and development, the department has been intensively engaged in educational policy modelling. This

includes:

Page 6

= lessons and comparative experience from a range

of developed and developing educational systems elsewhere in the world - both positive and negative (140 educational systems have been

reviewed)

- state-of-the-art policy support techniques to stimulate and substantiate interactive dialogue and debate, around a range of variable and

flexible options

= a computer based model to provide for the comparative costing - in real rands - of different policy options, and the cost effectiveness of a range of education inputs as

they relate to a set of target outputs

= a better understanding of the future system's capacity, and its ability to service national

needs within real budgetary constraints.

This process, which is currently in progress, has shown up some significant options that could constitute an important starting point in policy

negotiations with the State.

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03 OCTOBER 1991

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS & CULTURE REPORT

INTRODUCTION:

DAC is now getting used to being a department for policy making. The staff of five (5) has engaged the regions on forming structures to deal with co-ordination, policy discussion collectives and creatives collective. So far, Southern OFS, Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Boarder have been visited and discussions held on these issues. By end of October Northern OFS, Eastern Transvaal and PWV will have been engaged on these discussions. Also, at National level DAC, ANCWL, ANCYL co-ordinate on Cultural issues. We hope by January to have done all the regions.

NOVEMBER POLICY CONFERENCE

All 14 regions including ANCYL/WL have been sent circulars to discuss and present their view by October on the following issues:

- a. Creation of National Art and Culture (NAC) body with a foundation (NAF) which are non-sectarian.
- b. State relations with the NACB/NACF
- c. Proceeding from implementing the flexible Cultural boycott, we need to evolve policy positions on mobilisation transition, development issues to a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic culture: Following from the above we have initiated discussions on the following:

Yin M4 1) Language Policy

- 2) Culture and Education
- 3) National Museums and Symbols
- 4) National Arts Funding
- 5) Engaging Apartheid Structures

We hope that by October, the DAC prep. Committee will have received responses on the above issues from the regions.

COMMISSIONS:

If on the above issues we ensure proper consultation within the ANC, We must then proceed to ensure that the ANC views on these issues

are not only discussed as broadly as possible outside of the ANC but that they do influence views on all these issues. So far the DAC has

mooted ideas about commissions on:

A. LANGUAGE:

Through Michael Gardiner a Lecturer at JCE, who worked with the DAC on Language Policies, we have planned a meeting for the end of October between the DAC and Njabulo Ndebele, Letusizi Buthelezi, Buntu and Michael Gardiner all of whom are based in the reef. A National point of reference will be formed by roping in other people who will be identified at the October meeting. Two main issues have to be dealt with here:

1. Lots of information has been gathered on the subject, how do we prime discussions as broadly as possible?

2. We can consult through the 14 ANC regions if policy has to emerge which is informed by the nation, how do we encourage discussion outside of the ANC?

B: CULTURAL AND EDUCATION

There is mounting pressure that given apartheid imbalances, marginalised majority Culture and effects of Bantu Education, Culture can play a role in Education. This can be through introduction of a cultural curriculum in schools. This should be a joint DAC/DE project.

C: NATIONAL MUSEUMS AND SYMBOLS:

A Commission and a center should be identified for this. DAC has held discussions with Dr. Gibson Sirayi of Fort Hare, who has since indicated that the rector and other staff of this University have discussed the hosting of an MK museum, study of transforming and creating non-racial, non-sexist and national museums and symbols. DAC has requested co-ordination and consultation on these issues between Fort Hare and UWC through Dr. Andre Odendaal. The issue

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here is how to ensure systematic study and transformation of the above as also there is access to the nation as a whole. The DAC must form a commission which has the skills and expertise to look into these, and connect these with the 14 ANC regions while also, through the commission, allowing for discussions outside of the ANC. other names which have been associated with the DAC on these discussions are: Linda Gilfahlen (Pretoria), (Carol?)JHB and we have made suggestion to MHQ on Museums and selection of personnel to be trained on the subject.

D. NATIONAL ARTS FOUNDATION

The DAC has formally introduced discussions on non-sectarian Culture, through the April 1991 Consultative Cultural Conferece within the democratic Cultural movement. The result was the formation of a structure consisting of ANC/PAC/AZAPO/FOSACO and many other recommendations. We are now pressuring apartheid and other structures to take the non-sectarian position. Discussions have been held with Dawn Mokgoba, who views herself as ANC and has wide ranging connections and is respected within the co-operate world. She has been asked to consider co-ordinating this commission. The issue here is to form a foundation which will raise funds for Culture from business, fund for affirmative action on

merit; be non-sectarian and place on the agenda, progressive Culture.

E. ENGAGING APARTHEID STRUCTURES:

This is the logical development and progress from the Cultural Boycott tactic we have employed so far. On the one hand strengthen

win a ., democratic culture, by affirmative action, on the other, engage

apartheid structures for transformation and where there is resistance apply boycott action. SABC's radio today, Pact, National Arts Gallery, Percofs, Sun International have been engaged by the DAC. Mistakes were made with SABC radio. Once agreements were reached, DAC handed over to COSAW through Andries Olifant and contact was lost with SABC radio, so with National Art Gallery to

FOSACO, and with Percofs it maybe a joint DAC/FOSACO engagement.

This is raised in this manner because artform desceplines are â\200\230tending to view themselves as kingdom building, reluctance to

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engage township and rural communities at national levels, there is emerging a pattern of skills expertise, resouces hording, and regionalism.

F. CULTURAL BOYCOTT:

DAC is still battling to control the facing out of theCultural Boycott. International interaction and exchange must be on the basis of strengthening democratic Culture and redressing Cultural imbalances.Terms are put for ensuring this e.g.

- 1) Workshops in townships and rural areas
- 2) Fund raising through benefit shows and exhibitions
- 3) Holding Cultural interaction and exchange for communities otherwise excluded or marginalised.
- 4) Entering into proper contracts.
- 5) Reciprocal exchange of performance from Cultural experience exhibitions in countries where

international acts come from.

6) Training Programmes on long term.

To impliment this, the ANC has to have its own Cultural structures, which relate to artform desciplines and are in dynamic contact with Cultural activity and patterns in their respective regions

CONCLUSSION

DAC must consitentley put on the agenda, non-racial, non-sexist democratic culture and practice for this to happen, co-ordination at HQ, Regions and Branches must be seen to be practised and must work, the task then is : How do we encourage, enter and influence debates on all issues of Culture, to eradicate apatheid imbalances and to create a broad National progressive Cultural point of reference for our country?

(Co-ordinator ANC/DAC)

HEALTH

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH) TO THE NEC

18th October 1991

Introduction

This report in the main is confined to the period June 1991 to date. The structure, functions and the history of relocation of the DOH are dealt with thoroughly in a June report to the Heads of Depts and the office of the Secretary General. Structure is only referred to in so far as the National Health consultative meeting of 14/15 Sept made some revisions. The report summarises the work of the DOH in the period June to OCT 1991 but also touches on some of the unanswered questions of the Dept. Some major problems are highlighted e.g. lack of personnel especially at head office.

Present state of organisation

Additional regions have elected interim committees and/or regional health committees. A summary tables of regional Structures, relations with REC's, and main activities is annexed. In addition a launch of the Western TVL regional DOH is scheduled for the 09/11/91. Presently the interim committee there elected on the 12/10/91 has invited head office on two occasions to address health workers and define relations with the REC.

It is envisaged that N. Natal, Transkei, and NOFS will be visited for launch preparations before the end of the year.

Main obstacles to improving the state of organisation has been the non existence of personnel at head office, and poor organisation of ANC branches, leading to slow communication to regions and poor feedback at regional /branch levels respectively.

The structure and personnel of the DOH

The Consultative Health meeting in Sept resolved to make some changes on the structure at head office. National Working committee has been changed to National Coordinating Committee (NCC) of the DOH. The number of the members of the NCC has been revised to five with three of the members (secretary for health, organiser and the projects coordinator) being fulltime

Wimpy with the additional members being parttime and elected by National Health Conference.

Of more urgent attention is the question of the relations between REC and regional health committees. Though the regional health committees are partly there to facilitate the work of the REC's and are supposed to receive instructions from the REC's, but some regions request for meetings are shun by the REC's and reporting is ad hoc at best. It has been recommended by Health Consultative meeting that REC's appoint or coopt a member to deal with health and welfare issues in those regions where this is not so. The NEC is requested to encourage such appointments.

It must be added that the Structure of regional health committees remain flexible being tailored according to the perceived health needs of the region.

Circulars calling for nominations for the members of the NCC have been dispatched and it is envisaged that selection of the fulltime members will take place soon by the staff committee at

HQ.

Budget submissions and other requisitions are presently channeled through RECâ\200\231s with copies to NCC at head office for ease of accountability.

Role of the DOH

The role and tasks of the DOH were further ellaborated at National Consultative meeting in Sept.

The role ;

1. Health Policy Development
2. Preparing to run health services in the future
3. Organising health workers initolthe ANC
4. Providing services
5. Contributing to developmental policy
6. Raising national and international profile of ANC with regard to health
7. Human resources development
8. Challenging state health policies
9. Increasing awareness of ANC members on health and placing health on the political agenda
10. Promoting an intersectoral approach to health
11. Liason with other health organisations

The Tasks ;

1. Service aspect - relating to services being provided in exile, as well as looking at other services
2. Development of health policy
3. Campaigns e.g. AIDS
4. Health Development policy e.g.in PMB should we have a clinic? This is being looked at by the ANC in general (involves other sectors)
5. Preparing for negotiations
6. Repatriation e.g. rehabilitation of mentally handicapped and registration of foreign trained health workers

7. Preparation for National policy conference Engaging the State

8. Identify deficiencies in present system with a view to train Numerous overtures are being made by the state to involve the DOH

category of health workers and the progressive health sector both at national and regional levels. Issues range from the health, HIV/AIDS, organisation of

9. Transformation of existing system. Therefore need for health services and developmental projects. Regional responses

database. are varied and uncoordinated. Some guidelines are needed from the NEC in terms of engaging the state particularly when it pertains

Relationships with progressive health organisations to those ANC departments which have a bearing on social services.

Years of discussions towards unity of all progressive Campaigns

organisations outside the ANC and COSATU ultimately bore fruit

in Cape Town on the 21/07/91 when a decision was taken by various Campaigns being planned by the DOH will serve amongst others the

organisations to fold and commence with arrangements for a unitary following functions ;

organisation to be launched in March 1992. The main organisations

involved were NAMDA SAHWCO OASSA and the HWS. *to raise awareness to health issues

\$k he new unity forum which is taking over activities of the *to challenge the state health programmes

various organisations continues to enjoy good relations with the *to raise the profile of the ANC

DOH. Joint programmes are envisaged especially in the field of *to place health issues on the political agenda

health policy formulation , community development and national

health campaigns. Membership shared between the ANC and the unity Examples range from clean water supply, sanitation, TB, to AIDS.

forum is up to 80% in some regions and is in the region of 60% Activities are being planned jointly with progressive health

nationally. organisations in the major areas towards World AIDS Day on the

The areas of tension within the unity forum are mainly around the 1st of December. Activities will range from workshops , marches,

future role of the forum. Some see the forum as independent of concerts and other cultural activities aimed at changing

politics or playing a health watchdog role to any future behaviour and practising safe sex.

government of the day. Some see the unity forum or subgroups thereof slowly transforming into a funding NGO in the field of health and community development. The outcome will depend on the influence of the ANC within the unity forum. The unity forum has invited the ANC to a workshop which will examine health policy and negotiations . The workshop to which the patriotic front may

be invited will take place in JHB on the 16 Nov 91.

Health policy

Regional workshops are planned for November 1991 for collating branch inputs to the draft health policy document. In addition some regions have set up subcommissions for more indepth look at some specific areas. Examples follow;
wis ws,

National Health Service. Financing of health care. Private sector. Drug policy. Personnel and training. Occupational Health. Mental Health. Womens Health. Child Health. Rehabilitation. Oral Health. Community Participation. AIDS and HIV. Enviromental Health. Substance Abuse. Rural Health Care. Research, Academic Medicine and technology. Traditional Healers. Organisation of Health Services.

Subcommission work will also be compiled after discussions in the regional workshops in preparation for the ANC Policy Conference in February 1992. It is envisaged that the DOH will invite the Unity Forum to make Inputisat thei regional level to the ANC

health policy.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH) 2/10/91
Introduction

Major issues being tackled by the DOH are adequately dealt with in the minutes of a consultative conference which took place in Johannesburg on the 14/15th September 1991. In particular the structure and the state of organisation of the Department are gone into in some detail in the minutes which form the major part of this report. The finer details of structures and relations with other departments at regional level are still under review by the regions.

It may be useful to list some of the meetings that the DOH has anticipated prior to and since the ANC Conference in Durban

Wit wil hier this year.

International Meetings

National Coordinating Committee on Children's Rights (NCCR) summit on the situation of children and women of South Africa sponsored by the UNICEF Gaborone Botswana 8-12 April 1991.

Organisation Of African Unity Health Ministers Council Meeting Mbabane Swaziland 22-27 April 1991.

World Health Assembly Geneva Switzerland 6-17 May 1991 attended by DOH and NAMDA.

International Health Economics Workshop sponsored by Bristol Myers International London UK 6-8 July 1991.

AFRO Regional World Health Organisation Conference Bujumbura Burundi 4-11 September 1991.

National and donor organisations meetings

2h, Western Cape DOH launch 24-03-91

Win wi Finland Anc annual talks 18-04-91

2 PWV DOH launch 27-04-91

4. NAMDA NEC meeting Jhb 6 to 8-06-91

5 NCCR convention of NTF on the situation analysis of women

and children's situation 16-06-91

6. Kaiser Foundation delegation meeting 22 to 23-06-91
Johannesburg/Pretoria

7. Cosatu AIDS conference 28/29-06-91

8. Joint AGM NAMDA, SAHWC, OASSA, HWS on dignity in the Health Sectors Capetown 19 to 21-07-91

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9 Dispensing Doctors Association AGM Cape TOWN 27 TO 28-07-

10. Community Based Medical Education Programme Launch 1 to 3 August 1991 Johannesburg

11. Lennon Pharmaceuticals Managers workshop on health policy IT on 13 August log] Johannesburg

12. Annual Congress Dispensing Family Practitioners Johannesburg Sun 17-08-91

13. Eldorado Park "anti-violence" project 22-08-91
Johannesburg
14. Meeting with Carnegie Corporation of USA on Women's Health 23-09-91
15. SIDA - ANC Review annual cooperation Jhb 29-08-91
16. National Workshop on Development Johannesburg 6 to 8-09-91
17. Traditional Healers Role Workshop Wits University
18. Norwegian People's Aid annual talks 17-09-91 Johannesburg
Lo. SA. Pharmacy Council 26-09-91
20. Centre for Disease Control USA meeting on AIDS Pretoria
26-09-91

| | RELATIONSUP WITH REC |
REGION STRUCTURE | AND BRANCHES JACTIVITIES

| | |
Southern Natal IHas interim health and | Convenor member of REC 12 sub-regional worksho
ps

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Southern Transvaal

Iwelfare committee. Launch
Ire-scheduled for 19/9/91,
IConsists of S social
lworkers.,

|
12 convenors - | member of
IREC and | member of ex-
Itended REC

|
INo idea of HW committee
lat branches. Had sub
Iregional workshops in
Ipreparation for 19/9/91,
|Health and welfare -
ljoint,

|
|
|Have formal structure,
[formed in June,

19 members - 3 have posi-
Itions (Chairperson,
[secretary and treasurer)

|
[Separate social welfare
lgrouping.

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|
|
|
|
|

Port Elizabeth

Wap ows,

Northern OFS

[No fully constituted
Ihealth committee,

[Delegate heads health
Idesk, and acts as facili-
Itator.

[No quidelines on how desk
Ishould operate,

INo health department,
[Delegate had been asked
Ito Took at health issues,
Iby the coordinator,

[Problem of money,

Intend to form structures

REC: problem. No direct
relationship.
REC have created a file
and committee,

Branches: Have health
committee at branch level

Iheld - discussed heal th
Ipolicy. Involved with
Icanpaigns with NaMDA,
ISAHACO, NEHAUU Â¢.q VAT,
10rganised health services
Ifor national conference.

[Meetings with doctors
lquilds, MASA.

12 meetings with the state
|Involved with devel openen-
Ital forum,

[Concentrating on policy,
Irather than services.

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PAGE 2

|A10S sub-comission looking

| | RELATIONSHIP WITH REC | |
REGION | STRUCTURE | AND BRANCHES ns

| |
Transkei INo health committee or | NA | |
|structure, |

| |
INo ANC health activities. |

| |
|Are other health organi- | | |
Isations, and ANC members | | |
lare members of these | | |
lorganisations. |

| | | |
Is | I]

| | | : |

Southern OFS INo structure. | NA [Doctor working closely with |

| | IREC to deal with repatriates |

IREC has not addressed the | | |

lissue, | | |

| | | |

[Have individual ANC health | | |

worker members, who are | | |

supportive. | | |

| | | |

Border IREC established a health | REC: Commission established |Regional health worksho
p to |

|commission to address | by REC. |discuss policy |

Imainly health policy | Committee on REC that com- | : |

| mission accounts to. [Mainly centred on policy - |

|Ihave submitted a document |

|Branches: Establishing | |

|health liaison persons |Intend establishing a dept. |

| | | |

Western Cape [Committee launched 15th | Met with REC. Has good re- [Mainly policy devel
opment. |

[June - 9 person committee, | jationship. {Decided we need more than |

13 portfolios: treasurer, | |just holding workshop there- |

[secretary and assistant | Need to clarify on status [fore 19 sub-comissions with |

|secretary. | |convenors appointed by con- |

| | Imittee: All sub-commissions |

IREC health liaison person | lwill report by 17th October. |

|called meeting of health | | = |

lworkers initially. 2nd | IList of sub-comissions sent |

Ineeting branch liaison | Ito branches, members can |

[members asked to come. | [participate and join. Process |

[Elected health comittee. | lenabled lots of recruitment. |

| | |Some sub-comissions starting |

Branches asked to ratify. | [to write up reports already. |

" Skewed relationships with [regional health policy con- |

I REC. No specific relation- [ference in November.

I ship. |

! Stine reports on adhoc |Addressing branches and ANCWL |

basis. {Invitations to address. ; |

| [various organisatione/incti- |

I |tutions. |

| | |

| | |

lat how to address membership

|

| | |

| | IREC - has had some health

| | lactivities e.g. protest march

I | Ito hospital,

| |

| | land work with other progres- |

| | Isive health organisations. |

| | Link up with ANC campaign |

| | Istructures. |

| |

| | Strong Health unity forum. |

| | ANC Health not directly in- |

| | lvolved. Health commission |

| | [nenbers mostly wear 2 hats, |

| | sometimes confusing. |

1] | 1

| |

| | RELATIONSHIP WITH REC | |

REGION STRUCTURE | AND BRANCHES JACTIVITIES 1

| | | |

Wil i Mfatal Midlands [Health and Welfare | Participated in forming AIDS|Policy documen

t was circulated] Â®

| comittee formed in June. | body. Involved in repatria- land branches asked to send |

| 8 menber connitee. Branches| tion and NCCR. |delegates to meeting. Also |

lencouraged to get liaison | |sent to other organisations. |

Ipersons., | Also involved with Midlands | |

| emergency clinic - [Discussion - not very good. |

| treatment re violence INo serious activities. |

|

|

Win ha,

REPATRIATION

LT ry

Ban a

African National Congress

51 Plein Street Tel: (011) 330-7000
Johannesburg 2001 Fax: (011) 330-9090
P O Box 61884 Telex: 421252

Marshalltown 2107

ORGANISING COMMITTEE FOR THE RETURN OF POLITICAL EXILES.

1891 October 17

The Secretary- General
African National Congress
Johannesburg.

Dear Comrade Cyril,
Repatriation Report Refers.

We acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 16th October 18991
on the above subject.

The grant of R1 500 is indeed being given now by the NCCR to
returnees. As mentioned, this amount stretches over a period of 4
months. However, owing to some structural ill-coordination on the
part of the NCCR, few returnees became aware of this benefit. This
discrepancy has been identified and efforts are being made to
rectify it).

All returnees must benefit from the NCCR grants.

Amandla!
alk
ne

JACKIE SELEBI
Convenor - OCRPE.

JS/id

The People Shall Govern!

i.

OF POLITICAL. EXILES.

INTRODUCTION.

We have endeavoured to fulfil our task to the best of our
ability. We have managed to proceed with the task of ensuring
the organised and dignified return of South African exiles.
Despite some objective difficulties we have had to encounter
from time to time, the repatriation process is still

continuing.

Experience has proved to us that it is not enough just to help comrades return home. These returnees invariably look upon us to provide services essential for their resettlement and reintegration. We have thus structured ourselves in a manner that will make such services possible. We have, and still continue, to try and meet these expectations of our comrades, both in the short and long term.

We write this report at a time when an agreement has been reached between the UNHCR and the South African government concerning the former's involvement in the repatriation process. The implication here is that there has of necessity to be some shift of emphasis where priorities of OCRFE are concerned. We should now concentrate our efforts more on long-term developmental programmes for the resettlement and reintegration of returnees.

THE REGISTRATION AND REFATRIATION OF EXILES.

Up to now we have been able to repatriate some = 6400 comrades from Lusaka, Tanzania, Angola and Nigeria aboard 146 Chartered flights. Added to this figure are some 200 comrades who have returned from Mozambique, Sweden and Zimbabwe as a result of arrangements by the ANC regional offices in these countries. Comrades from different parts of the world still continue to come into the country out their own initiatives. Returnees inside South Africa as of now are well over S 000.

Those who return on their own create a lot of problems for us administratively in that on arrival in South Africa. they expect us to come to their support and assistance.

Members of our staff, including the Convenor of OCRFE, have had to travel to such places as Angola, Tanzania and Zambia to assist with the registration and overall pre-repatriation processing of returnees.

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WAM A

In addition. OCRPE has had to be involved in tracing exiles at the request of the next-of-kin. We have managed in a number of cases to bring families into contact with their loved ones.

The external missions of the ANC still continue to register exiles who wish to return home. Our office then, in turn, processes these applications for indemnity and the ETC's through the relevant government departments.

RECEPTION OF RETURNEES.

Our staff members have had to avail themselves at the airport (Jan Smuts) along side the Department of Social Social Welfare and the NCCR for the purpose of assisting returnees with immigration clearance.

For road transportation, NAFTO has been valuable. It is NAFTO (contracted by OCRFE) that transports our comrades from the airport to the Reception Centre (Safari Hotel) in Hillbrow and then to their homes (ie. for those who do not need air transport to reach their homes). The NCCR has been and still continues to provide air tickets for returnees to their ultimate destinations. NAFTO, apart from safely transporting returnees, has also seen to it that returnees are reunited with their next-of-kin.

Marshalls from the FWV region of the ANC have continued to

to render invaluable service to returnees, both at the point of entry and the Reception Centre. this incl recognition of their services. as volunteers, that the NCCR decided to give them some honorarium to the tune of R25 a day.

Our working relations with the Department of Home Affairs as well as the Aviation Section of the Transport Department are good where repatriation of our comrades is concerned.

POST-ENTRY_SERVICES TO RETURNEES.

A. Settling Allowances.

Of the more than 5 000 returnees inside the Country, it is only about 2 000 who have received the resettlement allowance provided by the ANC to its membership. Among those who have not as yet received the allowances are the comrades who arrived between the 9th of August and the 8th of September 1991 from Zambia, Nigeria, Maputo and Sweden. Included among these are a number of returnees from Harare who keep on coming at the rate of 4 people per week. Our inability to give money to these comrades (for lack of funds) creates problems in the regions where comrades make their demands for such allowances.

From the NCCR, the returnees receive an amount of R1 500 emergency grant over a period of 4 months. However, it is only less than 25% of our comrades who are aware of this. The cause for this discrepancy was some communication breakdown among NCCR structures. However, this situation is being corrected.

Those comrades who came into South Africa before the 8th of October 1990 and those who are classified by the NCCR as employed are presently excluded in the NCCR's grants policy. It is our belief that this state of affairs will improve when issues are better clarified, especially after UNHCR involvement.

Of all the children who have arrived from exile, we have been able to grant the RZS50 school allowance to only 20 school children. Needless to say that this amount is too little to cover all the school costs and that a number of returned school kids have not been able to benefit. This, too, has been because of lack of funds on our

part.

The NCCR through KNH does render some assistance

to school kids. However, it has come to our attention that not all parents of school going children are aware of this avenue. Å¥

We have also not been able to cater for the disabled and the sick who need constant medical attention. This has resulted into a feeling of abandonment among this category of returnees.

Education _and Training.

We continue to assist returnees find education placement at different institutions throughout the country. We have managed to place some comrades with the University of Western Cape and with the Cape Technicon. There are also 25 returnees placed with Zakheni Computing (book-keeping, computer studies, and accounting). They are paid for by the British Embassy in South Africa. A further 23 trainees have been placed with Damelin Institute (management, commercial and business studies) - also paid for by the British Embassy. 17 comrades have been placed with the Fax Driving School, funded through the money diverted from the sum provided by the British. 4 teachers will be starting an internship training programme with the Sagewood College. Their funding comes from the World University Service (WUS).

Funding in this regard is also a serious handicap. Many more places are available but because of lack of funds comrades cannot be placed.

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Employment.

Our efforts in this regard have been hampered by the fact that most returnees lack skills that are necessary

for the job market. It is for the reason of addressing this problem that means are made by us to place comrades on training programmes (See 4 b. above).

However, we have managed to place 295 comrades with Community Organisations, 15 with Transnet, and about 50 with Employment Agencies and individual companies.

Accommodation.

This is singularly the most problematic area. A number

of returnees have returned with no where to go. Some

have had to stay for weeks on end at the hotel. This is understandable when one takes into consideration that millions of South Africans are at the moment homeless. and that many of the comrades who went to exile as youngsters are now returning with families of their own.

OCRFE. in cooperation with the Department of Social Welfare have succeeded in acquiring some temporary accommodation at Orange Farm and in Soweto. The NCCR, on its part, also

offers some temporary accommodation for returnees at the YMCA and YWCA. Considering the depth and magnitude of the housing problem for returnees, this temporary shelter is not adequate nor does it offer a long-term solution. There still remain thousands of exiles to be repatriated.

We, therefore, have every reason to be concerned that the attempts by Matla Trust to acquire land that will be developed into a reception centre for our returning comrades should meet with success sooner.

=. NEED FOR DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES.

a.

Implicit in the agreement between the South African Government and the UNHCR on the latter's involvement

in the repatriation process is the fact that a great deal of OCRFE work will now be handled by the UNHCR.

More scope will then be opened for OCRFE to

concentrate more on the resettlement and reintegration

of returnees into society.

The life-span of the UNHCR and that of the NCCR (which is

implementing partner of the UNHCR) of one
it possible for these organisations to
long-term developmental programmes.

the principal
year will not make
undertake and sustain

Education and
(albeit in its
relief

The UCRPE, through its Projects. Employment.
Training desks, has the necessary structure
infant stage) to carry through such necessary

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3.

programmes for the returnees. Of necessity, such programmes

can only succeed when undertaken in conjunction with
relevant departments of the ANC. on Financial and other

America of South African exiles are members of the

C, and as such they look upon their Organisation to come
up with practical solutions to resettlement and 2
reintegration problems.

We have already started with attempts at fund-raising
for the purpose of setting up a Skills Training Centre
a Driving School, a Tailoring and Designing Centre, a
Employment Consultancy, and Employment Development 2
Programmes. We have not as yet received the necessary

funds although there are some
positive signs
succeed in our endeavours. Despite this

There is
projects
needs.

also a need to develop some income-generating
that will help us meet the returnees financial

CONCLUSION.

With the resources that we have had at our disposal, we
managed to carry out our tasks as this report has shown
The report has also pointed out that the lack of adequate

funds made it difficult for us
. . . us to serve
necessity dictated. For our comrades as

Our inability, at the moment, to give comrades the
settlement allowance of R2 225 still remains a sticking
problem.

We have not also been able to render any assistance to
ex-political prisoners - also for lack of funds.

It is our recommendation that more
efforts be made to
address the problem of settlement allowances. i

FINANCE

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SYNOPSIS OF FINANCE REPORT

This synopsis comprises of a summary of the Finance Department Report, which contains detailed monthly activity reports. The synopsis gives an overall picture of the financial state of the organisation, highlighting the major trends and issues; and presenting measures taken and requested to deal with these problems.

Income:

The regular income of the organisation comes from a small core of donors who have been supporting us for many years. Without exception, these donors are now indicating that they view this as the last stage of their cooperation with the African National Congress as it has existed in the past. They believe that their continued cooperation and support to the people of South Africa will occur through a future legitimate government chosen by the people of South Africa.

In terms of the legislation in their own countries which defines how these donors act, they will no longer be able to continue to give us direct support once the ANC becomes a political party participating in democratic elections. Thus, depending on what happens in the political terrain, we could well find ourselves left financially bereft in a very short space of time.

The National Executive Committee and all the organs of the African National Congress are being appraised of this stark reality, so that appropriate decisions can be timeously taken.

Expenditure:

Between July 1941 and June 1992, our organisation shall have available for expenditure upon our programmes inside South Africa a sum of approximately two million rand per month. However, our expenditure pattern over the last three month period has been approximately three million rands per month.

This spending beyond the available funds is a result of: (i) the size of the organisation; and (ii) the lack of a common understanding on the nature of mission of the African National Congress. Is the ANC a liberation movement that is gearing itself to be a political party that will ensure the transfer of power to the people of South Africa? or are we an organisation that is here to provide for the welfare and social needs of people in our country? This lack of precision in our perception of our mission has serious financial implications.

Major expense areas:

A. Salaries: The organisation employs approximately 400 staff members; the salary bill for September reached over R1 200 000.00. The amount spent on salaries has been increasing almost every month, and seems to have unlimited upward potential.

In reality, in terms of the funds we receive, we should spend on salaries R500 000 a month (less than half of our current bill). To achieve our current spending, we have been forced to resort to two unacceptable practices. On the one hand, we divert funds to salaries from monies given by donors for other purposes. This will create a credibility crisis with our donors when we come to reporting, and may jeopardise future funding. On the other hand, we are spending money we do not have to finance our salaries.

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It is our recommendation that creative and innovative schemes need to be put into place to ensure that the political work of the organisation is done through a large network of comrades and activists, strategically placed in a number of different

organisations; rather than solely by personnel employed and financed within our own administration.

Firm decisions must be taken to contain the size of the organisation's administrative structures.

B. Motor vehicles: The African National Congress owns over 90 vehicles. In the year between September 1990 and October 1991 these vehicles have been involved in no less than 54 accidents. A perusal of our motor vehicle accident file shows case after case of clear recklessness by people entrusted with the organisation's cars. Some comrades have been involved in three or four accidents. As a result, our premiums have gone up to R35 000 per month, and the insurance company has increased the excess for which we are liable to pay for each accident from R750 to R2 500.

The Treasury has been forced to institute drastic steps to stop this abuse of motor vehicles belonging to the African National Congress by members of staff. Proposed measures include:

(i) a requirement that any person who drives an ANC car must first undergo an Advanced Drivers Test, and possess a certificate from the Advanced Motorists Association confirming their driving competence;

(ii) that individuals found to be consistently involved in accidents will be banned from driving the organisations vehicles, and;

(iii) that where the ANC driver is found to be at fault in an accident, that individual will be held responsible for the payment of the excess (now placed at a maximum of R2 500).

Further, in future staff members involved in the dishonest use of petrol cards will be dismissed from their jobs within the organisation. The National Executive Committee is asked to fully endorse these measures.

C. Use of Telephones: During the period January to June, 1991, the telephone bill for the national office alone came to R483 264.44. It is difficult to believe that this bill was only-made up of official calls. The Treasury recommends that immediate measures be instituted to correct this.

D. Petty Cash: Departments and regions manage their own petty cash funds, and are responsible for reporting upon the use of that petty cash. Upon perusal of the petty cash records, it appears that departments give loans to comrades in the department from petty cash; there is no indication that such loans are ever repaid. This happens despite a general understanding that no loans shall be given to comrades. Further expense items such as groceries or "kitchen utensils" have increased at a dramatic rate, purchased by departments from their petty cash; yet there is no evidence that heads of departments are in control either of the purchases or the utilisation of such items.

Financial Accountability and Stewardship:

There is a general disregard, at all levels and in all structures of the organisation, of financial accountability. This manifests itself in the lack of adherence to set procedures, and to

inadequate or lack of adherence to set procedures; and inadequate or lack of financial reporting. >
There has been relative improvement in the style of financial administration and reporting in some of our departments and regions in the past three months, especially in those regions which have employed people who have previous training and/or experience in bookkeeping. The difficulties have come primarily from those regions which employed secretaries or clerks in the position of bookkeepers or accounting officers, without ascertaining whether those individuals have the capacity to do the job correctly.

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Where necessary, the Treasury will enforce its policy that payments will not be authorised until proper reporting has been received.

Training:

The training course held for all regional bookkeepers in early September indicated a great disparity in the skills level of these bookkeepers. Some of the individuals employed in this role have neither theoretical understanding nor practical experience in the field of accountancy. This category of comrades was in no position to benefit from the training course.

Comrades who attended the course who already had a basic proficiency in accountancy (either as accountancy graduates or holding accountancy diplomas) have shown a marked improvement in their work, as reflected in the September monthly reports submitted to the National Treasury. We in the Treasury shall continue to do everything possible to give support to comrades to improve their financial skills, whilst at the same time insisting upon adherence to agreed procedures.

Stewardship:

Regrettably during the past three months there have been proven incidents of the abuse of

funds: yet the organisation does not seem to have the capacity to deal with that situation

when reported. It should be noted that the Treasury only has the ability to report such

- misconduct, not to take corrective or punitive action.

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If we continue to fail to take action in such situations, we shall arrive at a point where financial abuse becomes endemic and out of control. For our organisation to retain its credibility, we must be able to say clearly that we shall stamp out corruption where ever and when ever we confront it.

Proposal re. the Preparation of the Budget:

In part, the lack of adherence to proper financial procedures stems from the prevalent culture within our movement, which creates a wide distinction between political and financial issues. This results in situations where political decisions are taken in complete disregard to their financial implications; and without consideration as to whether the organisation does in fact have the financial ability to carry out such decisions.

In this light, the Treasury proposes that the organisation convene a budget session before the beginning of each financial year. This session, to last several days, shall be attended by:

i) members of the National Finance Committee (ie. all Regional Treasurers : and National Officials); *

ii) Treasury heads of sections

iii) all heads of departments.

The session examine projected income, and agree upon expenditure for the coming year, for all the structures of the organisation (departments and regions).

A budget agreed at this level is likely to be more realistic, and more binding on our various cost centres. :

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RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The ANC Research Department's task will be to facilitate the process through which research will inform the organisations's decision making at operational, tactical, strategic and policy levels. .

It will do so by:

- a. Promoting integration through co-ordinating research being done in various departments, and maximising resources through . preventing duplication;
- b. Facilitating or undertaking research in areas not currently being explored, in particular, expanding the organisation's operational research capacity including strategic analysis and wddgptification of options, and providing briefing & position papers to the elected organs of the ANC or their appointees.
- Cc. Facilitating the process through which research material from within and outside the ANC is made readily accessible to all sections of the organisation and membership, in particular its decision making structures;
- d. Setting research priorities on advice from the NEC/NWC and helping to focus existing and additional resources thereon;
- e. Influencing, promoting and stimulating other reseach efforts in accordance with ANC needs and priorities;
- f. Establishing and maintaining a library;
- g. Ensuring that ANC documentation and records are preserved, . and making them available for research taking into account political and security considerations
- i. to enhance the research capacity of the ANC by providing systematic training.

Structure:

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This structure was discussed and approved in general terms at an inter departmental meeting

2. H RA This should be a small group (3-5) meeting as required in order to set research priorities. In addition to Head of Research the Directorate should include the responsible NWC member and those responsible for policy departments, as well as senior representatives from the Negotiations Commission, & DcLA.

2. CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

This committee would be the main mechanism for regular consultation with the departments doing research, as well as those who need it. The composition should be worked out after

* further consultation.

3. LIBRARY COMMITTEE

It was agreed at the inter-departmental meeting, that the Research Department should set up a central research library. This would not however, pre-empt each department retaining or expanding its specialist facilities. Though, the library would

be maintained by Research, it will have to serve all those engaged in research and it will be necessary to have some machinery for inter-departmental consultation.

Personnel:

After investigation of the degree of research that is already being done, it will be possible to work out the size of the department. It is proposed that a core structure be set up which

+ will engage with other departments, and other research. As needs

are identified where necessary the department will either expand its own staff, or facilitate establishment of research capacity in a modular form within other structures.

Head of Department

Senior Research Officer / Deputy
Research Assistant / trainee
Secretary Administrator

Librarian
Assistant Librarian
Assistant at Trainee Level

1 Driver

Office Facilities:

As the staff will be working at all times with books and documents it is important that the facilities are such that this material can be secured.

It is recommended that when sp: Â¿c becomes available, the reserach department be located with othe: departments engaged in research. This will also facilitate use of the library.

1. LIBRARY - lockable and with restricted access. (This library is for research only, and not an information library for general use) The Library should be large enough to accomodate catalogues, a counter and desk for 1 staff member and space for those who wish to consult material.

If necessary, books and documents could be located in properly equipped store rooms, that are separate from the library. Subject to availablity of space, the library should be located with a view to expansion either within the library rooms, or with adequate storage facilities.

2. Large lockable office/work room with space for incoming material pending cataloguing, photocopier etc.

3. (iS) Closed Offices to accomodate, Head of department,
Librarian, Senior Researcher, Research Assistant/trainee,

Assitant Librarian.

4. Open plan office if necessary for Secretary/ Administrator.

It is recognised that pending availablity of space we will have
to make the best use of such space as it will be possible to
allocate. However, whatever space is allocated, the necesscity
of securing material and providing quiet and conditions conducive
to research should be born in mind.

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INFORMATION SYSTEMS INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECTION
REPORT : BINCE JULY 1991 CONFERENCE

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2. REGISTRATION AT CONFERENCE

3. TRAINING

Bip Yh REPORT 4. DEMOCRATIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY SEMINAR
5S. MEMBERSHIP SYSTEM

6. DATA COMMUNICATIONS (LAN & WAN)

7. AFRICA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

8. TELEPHONY & PHOTOCOPIES

9. DESIGN FOR A COUNTRY-WIDE INFORMATION NETWORK FOR ELECTIONS

10. CONSULTANCY

11. COMPUTER COMMITTEE

12. PROJECTS AND FUTURE PLANS

13. RECOMMENDATIONS

since July 1991 National Conference 14. COMMENTS

Yi Yh A spl

Date : 30th September 1991

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INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECTION REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

- Information Systems' tasks and projects are drawn in the copy attached.

The report below covers progress covered since July 1991 National Conference.

- Information Systems started in January 1991 as a component department of Treasury.

Tasks and projects of ISD are in the process of developing with subjective and objective problems.

Win â\200\230The report is clearly highlighting some of the problems and developments

2. stra at conference

Information Systems was assigned the task of registration at the National conference in July. + 4500 delegates were registered during conference in July at Durban. This involved capturing of names, producing printouts of the names as well as their status in the conference and eventually issuing of laminated cards.

3. Training :

Since we started working from Shell building computer training programmes were initiated by Information Systems department. And listed below are courses that we are running in our training centre 16th floor.

= DOS 3.31

- WordPerfect 5.1

- DataFlex

- Database

- pcAnywhere IV
Data Communications

Problems and developments;

â\200\224- We recommend that a trainer must be employed by the organisation since the ISD staff is overstretched by this type of work. We are about to migrate from DOS to WINDOWS environment, this is user friendly and easy to use.

External Training:

- We received offers of computer training from Liberty life and PG-BI Computers. Both this organisations have drawn training programme together with us as from the 12th September we started sending comrades to the mentioned organisations.

Independent Training Institute:

- Developments and progress of feasibility study for such an institute have been completed. We expect institute to be running before the end of this year. (Africa Institute of Technology) .

4. Democratic Telecommunications Policy semina

Introduction

- Information Systems department convened a policy discussion for 2 days in July 1991. The seminar was attended by POTWA, NUMSA, Local telecommunications industry, ITU Regional Representative, Inmarsat, Academicians from local and foreign Universities.

Objectives of the Seminar

- Objectives for the seminar was to generate discussion amongst experts and policy-makers in the field in order for our department to better formulate discussion document on the matter.

The seminar was attended by 70 participants. 8 papers were presented by various policy makers in the communications field.

As a follow up to the seminar we recommend setting up a Centre for telecommunications Development. (See Project Proposal)

5. Membership System:

A computerised Membership package has been developed and there's quite a number of areas that need to be further developed. This is a joint project between Information System and organising Dept.

Membership System seminar will be held before the end of October 1991. One of the recommended discussions is creation of responsibility (Regional membership offices) see Recommended Agenda.

What is done;

- We engaged the services of Real Systems (a consultancy company on PC's) to develop the membership package. It is after the capturing when we have realised that dataflex i.e the membership application still need further development and analysis. The problem lies with the design of the application form and the actual membership card.

Problems;

= Some of the problems are :-

- the membership numbers which are not recorded on the membership form itself,
- postal addresses which are not filled in,
- incorrect names and surnames, and a lot of other problems.

- We realise shortcomings after we trained the first group and captured 29% of overall ANC membership forms. A proposed membership system workshop is presently underway. The suggested date is 23rd and 24th October 1991.

6. Data Communications :(Lan & Wan)

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Training of Data Communication has been conducted. Modems and software are installed in all regions. We are using cc mail as our electronic mail package. All region are using Data Communication to communicate with HQ, but still more practise still needs to be exercised.

Geonet Mailbox:

The African National Congress is registered on GEO 2. This is an international Email base system. We recommend that our member must appear in our letter Head rand POPTTEL. This will be used as means of communications to the ANC from outside the country, (this is the most popular type of communication abroad and locally. It is fast reliable and efficient.

7. Africa Institute of Technology

- Information Systems participated in the formulation of the Institute. This will be one of the projects to develop and train our community in computers and communications realated fields. (See proposal attached)

Win may

8. Telephony & Photocopies

= Direct in dialling is now functional, this means anybody outside the ANC can phone the extension directly without going through the switchboard. This will help reduce the load from our main switchboard.

ISD is included in a number of project such as Information network for elections.

9. Design of a country wide network for elections

This is a project proposal that will be integrated to the present telecomputing infra-structure. (See project proposal) Attached is a report on Swedish Elections and the role that can be played by Information Systems in the eventuality of elections.

10. Consultanc

PATH: \SA is a body of telecommunications and information technology experts from Anti Apartheid Movement in Holland and is offering assistance to the ANC.

The cheapest consultancy fee is R90.00 per hour including the time travelled rated at same rate. Even when the problem is minor and the consultant takes his/her time to fix the problem, that is none of their business. You just have to sign the time sheet and cost will be calculated in terms of hours.

Comparison has been done between PATH:SA and paying Services to the commercial consultancy. It is more cost effective to use the solidarity or PATH assistance e.g The cheapest consultancy fee is R50,00 and hour. We thereby again recommend that we use PATH:SA. We will provide them with logistics support when they are in the country.

11. Computer Committee : Information Technology committee

Purpose and tasks

The committee strategises our Information Systems Strategy both long-term and short-term.

It comprises of the following comrades.

Andile Ngcaba - Information Systems A.N.C
Masenye Masemola - Information Systems A.N.C
Chris Mamabolo - Systems Engineer ISM

Pinkie Xaba - Networking Engineer SIEMENS

Moss Semenya - Manager Info. Systems African Bank

Computer I.T. Committee meets every month to review training and technical progress of our department.

12. Projects and Future plans

= One of these projects is underway, and it involves a feasibility study to identify the needs as well as critical areas that need attention before elections. Donors is identified. We are looking for somebody who is skill and capable to conduct the study.

- Another project is the development of a centre for telecommunications. Project proposal is drawn already.

- a conference in information technology and education is being initiated in conjunction with Education Department.

Report from
the Projects Section
since
July National Conference

hiv 1st Oct., 1991.

Introduction

This report is presented in a summarized form. If greater details are required the actual individual reports could be made available. The section "Activities of the Projects Section" deals only with the most important areas and excludes meetings and co-ordination embarked upon on a daily basis. We are also still awaiting a progress report from the London Projects Unit.

Structure

Although the Projects Section was re-located to South Africa in September, 1990, it still maintains staff in Southern Africa to see to the systematic phasing out of external projects there. There is also a small unit in London to maximise donor assistance in Europe.

The Head of the Projects Section, Cde. Mohamed Tikly, has been seconded to the Batlagae Trust, which was set up by the ANC to specifically see to the reintegration of the students of Somafco into the schooling system in South Africa. Cde. Tikly has indicated that he would be working in education when he has completed this task.

At HQ there presently exists the following structure:

Acting-Head - Shaheed Rajie

Administrative Secretary - Bongani More

Projects Officer - Ouma Ramathlodi

Faith Mnisi - Secretary/typist

Sehlare Makgetlaneng - recently transferred to Projects from being the admin-sec of the OTG. We are still integrating him into the work, and working on a suitable job description.

In Lusaka - Jacob Chilwane co-ordinates the phasing out/continuation of projects from Zambia, Angola and Zimbabwe.

In Tanzania - Zwelakhe Mankazana co-ordinates the process of phasing out/continuation of the projects of the region.

In London - Tony Seedat - Projects Officer
-Poloka Nkobi - assistant (on a part time-basis)

In regions inside SA - Most of the work is being carried out by ANC members working in service organisations/ regional development networks and in the ANC offices.

Only the five comrades at HQ are being paid salaries from the HQ budget.

Functions:

-to provide assistance to ANC departments with regard to project proposal formulation, budgeting and

feasibility studies.

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-to initiate, plan and co-ordinate the management of projects of the various departments of the ANC.

-to organise for the financing of all approved projects of the ANC in consultation with the Treasurer-General.

-to ensure the monitoring and evaluation of all projects at regular intervals.

-to ensure the smooth phasing out of projects in Southern Africa and the transferring back home of projects where it is deemed feasible.

-to co-ordinate and guide the work of the London unit.

-to assist the Projects Units of the Women's League, Youth League and MK with project proposal formulation, implementation and securing funding.

-to engage other actors from the broad democratic movement involved in development projects to ensure co-ordination and common policy positions.

-to engage the state/parastatals and private sector initiatives in development projects with a view to ensuring that their projects not only addresses the needs of the disadvantaged majority, but more importantly, impacts on changing social and power relations.

-to initiate the setting up of Regional Development Forums (RDF's) whose task it would be to network projects for the broader community in all regions.

-to participate, together with ANC Policy Departments, in the formulation of a Development Policy.

Activities since National Conference

1) Malaysian Housing Projects

Co-ordinating the implementation of three housing projects to be funded by the Malaysian Government in Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. This involved liaising with a Malaysian construction company (YTL) appointed by the Malaysian Government and with urban development experts in the three regions where these projects are to be located. The technical director of YTL has now made a final feasibility study for programme implementation, and the management of the operation has been passed on to the ANC's Building and Technical Services.

2) Molisv co-ordination.

Molisv is an Italian NGO that had been involved in the Alpha/Chongela farm project in Lesotho. After meeting with a Molisv representative in Johannesburg, a formal request was made for transferring support to a similar type of project inside South Africa (an agricultural co-operative with a strong training component) which Molisv would submit for funding to the Italian Government. Funding to be accessed approximately US \$ 2 million. A project proposal is being worked out jointly between the Projects

Section and Molisv.

3) Praktisk Solidaritet co-ordination

Praktisk Solidaritet from Sweden was involved in securing funding for the building and equipping of a laundry project in Tanzania. The project never got off the ground. Representatives were met in Johannesburg and agreement was reached to transfer all the equipment from Tanzania to South Africa where we could set this up in the form of an income-generating project. While the transfer of the equipment is being effected a suitable location is to be identified.

4) Textile and graphics project.

This project is in the process of being transferred from Tanzania to Grahamstown. Two containers have already arrived from Sweden and need to be cleared. A further two from Tanzania is expected. The Dept.

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of Arts and Culture is assuming responsibility for project implementation.

5) Vaal Community Development Trust (VCDT)

The VCDT is in the process of being set up by local ANC members and the targetted areas are:

-Orange Farm, Evaton, Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Refengotso, Bophelong, Bopatong, Zamdela and

Small Farm.

Programmes aimed at are:

-Education and Training Programmes:
primary english activity classes
adult education and literacy
high school supplementary and enrichment classes
pre-school education and development
careers advice and academic support.
-Civics and advice programme.

Co-ordination was effected with a Finnish Solidarity group (Peace Education Institute) when a representative visited SA to "twin" some of the schools to schools in Finland to assist the programmes get off the ground.

Six of these comrades are now attending a short Development Studies course at Wits University after we had secured funding from Liberty Life.

6) Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) co-ordination.

Two representatives from NPA, Lars Petter Hennie and Ivar Christiansen, were received. They were from the media section of NPA, and came as a follow-up to a previous NPA visit where a pledge was made to support a project that would assist the refugees from the violence in Natal. This project is located in Edendale and the PMB office (Cde. Ben Dikobe) would implement it.

7) Swedish Cooperative Centre.

Sven Enarsson from this Centre was met in JHB, and discussions centred on assistance (funding and expertise) for setting up agricultural cooperatives in SA were held. Their field of exp

ertise is marketing,
supply of inputs and training. We emphasised the rural communities that would need to be empowered.
Project proposals would have to be prepared.

8) Africare

A series of meetings were held with Lois Hobson of Africare (an Afro-American NGO). These meetings were held in conjunction with the following ANC depts. : DMD, Repatriation, Social Welfare and MK.

Project that can be embarked upon are:

- training of people to run cities by placing them in such offices in the US.

- setting up a training centre for returnees/ex-political prisoners. This is linked to skills

- aquisition to compete efficiently on the job market.

- entrepreneurship training/ small bussiness development.

Project proposals are in the process of being prepared/submitted.

9) US Congressman Rev. Walter Fauntroy proposals

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A series of meetings was held with Fauntroy and his delegation. These meetings were held in conjunction with other relevant ANC depts. In brief the Fauntroy proposals include:

- organising support amongst the approximately 30 million US blacks to prevent the repeal of state and local sanctions.

- developing a comprehensive SA development aid, trade and investment package at a policy level, and then mobilising the support of US voters, the US Congress and the President to get it passed.

- identifying and placing at the disposal of the ANC, sources of US private investment and public funding for housing, health care, education and training development projects.

- implementing a national education and communication programme. The "South Africa Now" programme could be revitalised and run through the Black Entertainment Television (BET) station in the US. At the same time, the BET would make available via satellite programmes to SATV a programme called "This week in America" 200/235. This project has an income-generating component.

A complete project proposal would be drawn up and submitted after broad consultation with all ANC depts. where a policy position to US initiatives would have to be worked out.

10) Italian assistance for returning exiles.

This project involves the building of 50 houses, a clinic and a recreation centre. Land is in the process of being obtained, and if this succeeds, the project should start in January and terminate 8 months later.

The Repatriation Committee, Social Welfare Dept. and Building and Technical Services will ensure the implementation of the project together with Italian technical counterparts.

11) Netherlands trip:

The Acting-Head of the Projects Section made this trip to meet Dutch Foreign Ministry and explain that:

- projects are geared to serve the people of SA at large and not exclusively ANC members

- the Matla Trust project proposal, and the political education programme it would administer,

(left with the Foreign Ministry some time ago), is not narrow party political education. Rather it is geared

towards creating awareness/democratizing people in respect of negotiations, citizenship and the

democratization of SA society.

- there was still need for the Df 500 000 humanitarian support for 1991.

The outcome of the meeting was that written proposals in line with the new realities will have to be submitted to the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria.

HY) Holland Committee on Southern Africa was also met. Our development project priorities and

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strategies were outlined, and two proposals for ex-combatants to be administered by MK Projects Unit

were submitted to them for fundraising.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands was also met with the view to expanding their support for the housing project in the Transkei. Brickmaking and carpentry projects and a clinic are being looked at.

Staff of the Algemene Spaarbank voor Nederland ASN N.V. (a bank who had been in the forefront of supporting the sanctions campaign and providing funding for the Anti-apartheid movement's work) was met. They indicated that there was a possibility to contribute Dfl 10 million for projects the ANC can decide upon. Possibly this could take the form of start-up funds for a people's or women's bank? There is also the possibility to ask some major Dutch companies that never invested in SA (Phillips, Ahold etc.) to visit for discussion with the ANC on investment patterns that could be income-generating for the ANC

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(joint ventures) and/or follow affirmative action patterns.

12) Trip to Belgium

From Netherlands a journey was made to Brussels to meet NGO's, people from anti-apartheid movements and the SANAM Secretariat.

With Oxfam Belgique the following four proposals were left for fund-raising:

- textile co-operative and computer skills training (MK projects)
- motor mechanics workshop (ex political prisoners/returnees)
- veterans association project (Matla Trust).

With SANAM the discussions centred on the stopping of the exclusivity clause of SANAM funding through the established channels (Kagiso Trust, SACC, SACBC). Concern was expressed that they should not open towards the IDT and the Development Bank but rather look towards the emerging SA NGO's in the democratic fold. We also discussed the proposed "development consortium" of Jan Steyn, and agreed that if the Jan Steyn/Simon Brand/Eric Molobi visit to the EC would give the IDT and DBSA credibility, it would be a big blow for the current democratic development processes underway in SA.

13) Norwegian Consulate funding

Audlise Norheim from the Consulate in Cape Town was met, who explained that there was still

approximately R1,2 million left for the 1991 financial year. We agreed that this could be used for funding:

- the democratization process (seminars/training courses)
 - paying salaries for trainees from exile/prison in local NGO's and service organisations.
 - paying for training courses for development workers
 - projects for re-integrating exiles/ex political prisoners/ex combatants.
- Furthermore, a project proposal for the Women's League would need re-formulation.

14) Twin cities project.

This project is designed to twin cities in the US with cities in SA with the objective of directing investments/grants from the US that would benefit the ANC and the disadvantaged community in the "post-sanctions era". The Projects and Finance Sections are involved in the co-

ordinating a programme,
whilst the DEP and COSATU are looking at the policy implications.

15) Training programme for regional development workers

A project proposal has been formulated and submitted to DANIDA. The implementing agency would be the Community Based Development Programme (CBDP) and the ANC's Projects Section, who have collaborated to design the course. Trainings divided into skills acquisition, project planning, monitoring, evaluation and accounting within the context of regional development. The target group are grass-roots development workers in the regions.

16) Training in Development Planning.

The target group for this course are very senior functionaries from the ANC who has to deal with development theories and policy matters in project development. The objective is to give them the skills in engaging with state and parastatal development structures. The Wits Business School in conjunction with the ANC Projects Section and Dept. of Economic Policy designed the course and determined the lecturers. A project proposal has been drawn up and funding has been secured.

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17). Development Policy Conference, Benin.

The Acting-Head of the Projects Section attended this conference organised by a right-wing German organisation, the Hans-Seidel Foundation. They had traditionally been involved in funding Inkatha, Renamo, Unita etc. and now want to establish relations with the ANC. At a follow-up meeting at their offices in Johannesburg, it was learnt that they are funding the Association of Ex-Political Prisoners (one of its officials, Naledi Ntsiki, in fact had an office where they are located). They are also funding "political leadership courses" and teachings on multi-party democracy through the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy. They offered to fund projects of the ANC dealing with democratization, multi-party democracy etc. and are awaiting a proposal.

18) National Development Workshop

This Workshop brought together 125 of SA's leading development actors from the democratic movement nationally (trade Unions, civics, service organisations etc) and was the culmination of many months of work initiated originally by the Projects Section, and later in close collaboration with the DEP mainly, but also other depts. of the ANC. It brought us closer to a common conception of development, methods of engagement, networking and an Interim National Development Forum was constituted.

19) Regional Development Forum (RDF) - OFS

This followed the pattern of setting up of RDF's in all the regions. Already these exist in the Transkei, E.Cape and the Border. Committees had also been established in the N. Tvl and W. Cape. The Bloemfontein Workshop established an Interim Committee to look into a RDF for the whole province. A future workshop will formally launch the RDF.

Problems:

It would be necessary to consider employing, or relocating from another department, someone with writing skills who could spend the bulk of his/her time writing project proposals.

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African National Congress

Tel: (011) 330-7000

Fax: (011) 330-9090

Telex: 421252

51 Plein Street
Johannesburg 2001
P O Box 61884
Marshalltown 2107

THE TRANSPORT OFFICE REPORT

Wik

AFTER JUNE. TO JULY 1991 ..

NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

wip,

3rd October 1991.

eR,
The People Shall Govern!

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INTRODUCTION.

The main tasks of the transport office are the following:

- To maintain the fleet of cars the movement owns in the regions and at national office regarding insurance, maintenance, repairs and service.
- To Facilitate and arrange air travel for departments and regions internally and internationally.
- To procure new vehicles for the movement.

The report will deal with the following:

- Briefing by Cde A. Mlangeni after the first NWC meeting.
- Activities of our office between July and september regarding cars bought and their allocation, cars involved in accidents, outstanding insurance claims etc.
- August Air Travel Analysis.
- Problems and suggested solutions.

1. BRIEFING BY CDE A. MLANGENI.

We had a short briefing from Cde Mlangeni regarding changes after the first NWC meeting. We were informed that the changes are not going to affect the way we have been working. We were informed that our office falls formally under the TGO\FINANCE, as one of the service offices.

2. CARS BOUGHT AND THEIR ALLOCATION.

We received a consignment of six VW models which had been donated to us by CRIAA. They were allocated as follows:

a) PTS 739 T VW Combi - Pool

b) PTT 014 T Jetta - J. Nhlanhla

CY PTS 748 T VW Combi-SPool Car

d) PTT 012 T VW Jetta - C. Ramaphosa

e) PTS 74 30 VW Combi - Pool Car

f) PTT 009 T VW Jetta - President's Security (Jomo)

3. CARS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS. AUGUST: I HAVE ENDED.

During this period we had a high number of accidents. The necessary Insurance procedures were done and we are NOW AWAITING settlement of our claims.

Two cars were stolen and one was taken at gun point. One DEPARTMENTAL AMOUNT, belongs to the Women's League and was never recovered, the other belonged to the President's Security but was later RECOVERED 26,548.00 retrieved from the robbers.

The following departmental cars were involved in accidents; TOTAL R20,216.00

a) PMC 504 T - DIA SOCIAL WELFARE R. 5,356.00

B) PSIE 821 T-1J. MODISE

LTT 44 c) PRW 580 T - S. NYANDA SCORER 13,407.00

d) PND 854 T - DIA

e) PDM 103 T - Pool Car Loaned to DIA at the time of PROTEST \NAT 24,737.00 Accident.

f) PDK 848 T - J. MORAKE BTS R 4,946.00

4. OUTSTANDING INSURANCE CLAIMS. ORGANISING R 966.00

a) CA 3437 awaiting Change of ownership and cancellation LEGAL AND CONSTITUTION R 4,050.00 of Registration papers.

b) PKW 836 T awaiting change of ownership and cancellation LAND COMMISSION R 438.00 of Registration papers.

c) PNX 921 T Awaiting Change of Ownership and Cancellation FINANCE R 25,957.00
of Registration papers.

d) PRW 580 T Not Yet Settled. DMD R 685.00

5. AUGUST AIR TRAVEL ANALYSIS. REPATRIATION R 3,752.00

PROJECTS R 206.00

6. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS R_ 25,974.00

i) PTA Arrangements.

We encountered a lot of problems in arranging PTA'S for NEC RB 01.04500

delegates coming from outside the country especially

wip M4 + from Africa. The PTA'S from Dar done through SAA for a EDUCATION R 1,108.00

british carrier never came through. As a result of this

is our office had to make other arrangements with a EDUCATIONAL POLICY R 1,491.00

travel agency in Dar for the entire delegation of 16

Comrades. DIP R 3,680.00

There were other problems with regards to Cdes travelling from TRANSPORT \ HIRING OF CA
RS RO 20,634.00

Luanda. No airline wanted to handle this PTA. We had to resort to

London to arrange this one. There were two PTA'S which were not TOTAL EXPENSE FOR THE MONTH
H RE 217.151.00

picked up in London because one Cde, had already bought himself
a ticket and the other was no more travelling. We are in the
process of getting refunds for all the PTA'S which were not used
from Orient Travel.

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ii) BOOKINGS FOR DEPARTMENTALLY HOSTED SEMINARS\ MEETINGS.

There is a tendency on the part of departments to make requisitions before confirming with regions concerning the delegates that are coming to the their meetings. In an event they change a name after we have already made the PTA bookings we cannot cancel the previous one we have to make another order. This practice inflates our monthly air travel bill. We will appreciate it if departments can requisition when they are certain about their delegates and invitees.

iii) REPORTING OR_VE CCIDENTS

des still delay in reporting motor vehicle accidents. The rocedure is still not followed when it comes to documentation necessary to lodge claims. We have to follow them on countless occasions before we have the documentation we need.

iv) THERE IS A NEED FFOR A MOTOR VEHICLE POLICY.

The movement can never be able to satisfy transport needs of departments and individual Cdes working full time for the movement. The following issues need to be taken into account when we formulate this policy:

- Petrol and maintenance allocation to those Cdes using their cars for the movement work.
- Joint\Total ownership of cars allocated to Cdes.
- Payments by Cdes of the Insurance excess if they are at fault in an event of an accident.
- How the movement is to dispose of its cars after years of usage.

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A. Mlangeni.
(Head of the Office)

PP. Ellen Molekane

NB: ANNEXURE 1 ATTACHED BEHIND

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TRANSKEI REGION. 1

1.Mazda 323 Year 1990 Reg No PFK 524 T Chassis No
3VM410NR487752 Engine No F6346853

2.Isuzu Kombi 160 Year 1991 Reg No XA 20625 Chassis No 882636
Engine No 525652

NORTHERN NATAL REGION,

1.Toyota Hilux 4x4 Year 1990 Reg No ND4496 Chassis No
YN670027812 Engine No 4Y9043283

2.Mazda 323 Year 1990 Reg No PFK 503 T Chassis No
3VM4102NR487745 Engine No F6345905

WESTERN TRANSVAAL REGION.

1.Mazda 323 Year 1990 Ref No PFF 713 T Chassis No
3VM4102NR485125 Engine No F6346013

2.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PNX 3329 T Chassis No
AAE929866546 Engine No 4AF2200480

EASTERN TRANSVAAL REGION.

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PRX 362 T Chassis No
AE929866624 Engine No 4AF2203884

2.Mazda 323 Year 1991 Reg No PFF 221 T Chassis No
3VM4102NR485130 Engine No F6345665

3.Toyota Corolla Year 1990 Reg No PFG 790 T Chassis No
AE929847040 Engine No 4AF8141905

NORTHERN O.F.8. REGION.

1.Mazda 323 Year 1991 Reg No PFK 515 T Chassis No
3VMU102NR483321 Engine No F63436242

2.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PNX 921 T Chassis No
AE929864293 Engine No 4AF2181044

NATAL MIDLANDS REGION.

1.Mazda 323 Year 1990 Reg No PFG 507 T Chassis No
3VM4102NR483798 Engine No F6345402

2.Toyota Corolla Year 1982 Reg No NP 43801 Chassis No
AE9278191182 Engine No 4AF7748753

3.Toyota Corolla Year 1989 Reg No NP 78369 Chassis No
TE719926048 Engine No 2T26080MD

SOUTHERN NATAL REGION.

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PFD 966 T Chassis No
AE929846396 Engine No 000520639R

EASTERN CAPE REGION.

1.VW Kombi Year 1990 Reg No CB 94544 Chassis No 2252XU012815
Engine No AAX00025T

2.Mazda 323 Year 1990 Reg No PFT 646 T Chassis No
3VM4102NR487746 Engine F6345901

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL REGION .

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PRK 530 T Chassis No
AE929864751 Engine No 4AF2206087

PWV REGION .

1.Mazda 323 Year 1990 Reg No PDT 032 T Chassis No
3VM4102NR479104 Engine No F6344040

SOUTHERN O.F.8.

1.Mazda 323 Year 1990 Reg No PDV 754 T Chassis No
3VM4102NR481218 Engine No F6344705

2.Nissan Skyline Year 1991 Reg No OB 14251 Chassis No
W017141 Engine No CA20731111B

3.Nissan Kombi Year 1991 Reg No OB 16091 Chassis No
R001272 Engine No R188003545H

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NORTHERN CAPE .

1.Mazda 323 Year 1990 Reg No PFK 514 T Chassis No

VM4102NR4837799 Engine No F6345410

2.Toyota 2.2 SRX Year 1991 Reg No CC 15630 Chassis No
YN560017611 Engine No 4AE9056150

BORDER REGION ,

1.Mazda 323 Year 1990 Reg No PFK 506 T Chassis No

3VM4102NR485731 Engine No F6346299

2.Toyota Hilux Year 1991 Reg No CD 6168 Chassis No
0034298 Engine No 2Y9046996

WESTERN CAPE .

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1990 Reg No CA 343871 Chassis No
EE90983474 Engine No 2E1378720

2.Toyota Corolla Year 1990 Reg No CA 343869 Chassis No
EE909803695 Engine No 2E1389103

3.Ford Year 1990 Reg No CA 366192 Chassis No NR291619
Engine No 4D03520-

SPECIAL PROJECT.

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PRK 534 T Chassis No

UdM ya AE929867297 Engine No 4AF2214813

2.Toyota Corolla Year 1990 Reg No PBW 311 T Chassis No
EE909821999 Engine No 2E1924975

DIA DEPARTMENT .

1.VW Jetta Year 1991 Reg No PND 854 T Chassis No
VZ2216ZMU004928 Engine No HM139211

2.Audi 500e Year 1991 Reg No PMC 504 T Chassis No
AZ2Z442LU001141 Engine No PRO13286

3.BMW 318 I Year 1991 Reg No PSS 484 T Chassis No OEJ85229
Engine No 01977195

LEGAL DEPARTMENT .

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1990 Reg No PDK 944 T Chassis No
EE929823646 Engine No 2E1978042

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MK HEAD QUARTERS .

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PSJ 821 T Chassis No
AE929867066 Engine No 4AF2209855

2.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PRB 133 T Chassis No
AE929865121 Engine No 4AF2180146

OST DELIVER

1. Honda CD200 Year 1991 Reg No PNM 492 T Chassis No 2075382
Engine No 2129299

ORGANISING DEPARTMENT .

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1990 Reg No PFD 971 T Chassis No
AE929896193 Engine No 4AF8162705

POOL CARS.

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PSJ 549 T Chassis No
AE929867649 Engine No 4AF2210826

2.Toyota Hiace Year 1990 Reg No PDM 103 T Chassis No
YH639011601 Engine No 4Y9045234

3.VW Jetta Year 1989 Reg No PPF 561 T Chassis No
VZ2Z2Z216ZKU015278 Engine No HM118145

4.VW Jetta Year 1990 Reg No PPK 628 T Chassis No
VZZZ16ZKU032510 Engine No HM127794

5.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PRW 588 T Chassis No
AE929867610 Engine No 4AF2212355

6.VW Jetta Year 1991 Reg No PTT 009 T Chassis No
VZZZ216ZMU012984 Engine No HM142332

7.VW Kombi Year 1991 Reg No PTS 748 T Chassis No
VZZ225ZMU003416 Engine No AAV002321

8.VW Kombi Year 1991 Reg No PTS 743 T Chassis No
VZ2225ZMU002440 Engine No AAX002035

9.VW Kombi Year 1991 Reg No PTS 739 T Chassis No
VZ2Z225ZMU0033428 Engine No AAX002305

10.VW Jetta Year 1991 Reg No PTT 012 T Chassis No
VZZZ16ZMU012701 Engine No HM142091

11.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PVS 090 T Chassis No
AE99840688 Engine No 4A8101141

DAC DEPARTMENT.

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PNH 357 T Chassis No
EE909832829 Engine No 2E2177983

DIP DEPARTMENT .

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PNJ 446 T Chassis No
AE929862805 Engine No 4AF2163205

2.Toyota Corolla Year 1990 Reg No PDL 015 T Chassis No
EE909823258 Engine No 2E1958643

DEP DEPARTMENT.

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PLN 131 T Chassis No
AE929864969 Engine No 4AF2177001

CRE ENERAL OFFICE

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1990 Reg No PFD 961 T Chassis No
AE929846529 Engine No 4AF167120

2.Toyota Corolla Year 1990 Reg No PFD 969 T Chassis No
AE8929846286 Engine No 4AF8171425

3.Toyota Corolla Year 1990 Reg No PDJ 223 T Chassis No
EE909823533 Engine No 2E1961245

4.VW JETTA Year 1991 Reg No PTT 014 T Chassis No
VZZZ16ZMU013091 Engine No HM142380

ip à\200\234YEPATRIATION DEPARTMENT .

1.VW JETTA Year 1990 Reg No NYJ 923 T Chassis No
VZ2Z16ZKU037251 Engine No EV212395

PRO SECTION ,

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PRX 057 T Chassis No
AE929867483 Engine No 4AF2210360

2.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PKW 818 T Chassis No
AE929857631 Engine No 4AF8342384

3.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PKW 841 T Chassis No
AE929857040 Engine No 2AF8301739

4.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PKW 829 T Chassis No
EE90830744 Engine No 2E2140196

S800CIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PMY 519 T Chassis No
EE909832690 Engine No 2E2175835

2.Toyota Hiace Year 1991 Reg No PMY 512 T Chassis No
YH639013640 Engine No 4Y9054789

3.Toyota Hiace Year 1991 Reg No PMY 198 T Chassis No
YH639013462 Engine No 4Y9053603

BUSINESS UNIT SECTION.

dip wh-Tpyora Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PMZ 673 T Chassis No

909832956 Engine No 2E2178662

2.Toyota Hiace Year 1991 Reg No PMR 699 T Chassis No
YH63V9008221 Engine No 4Y9053712

LAND COMMISSION DEPARTMENT .

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PMK 176 T Chassis No
EE909832117 Engine No 2E217071

WOMEN'S LEAGUE SECTION.

1.Toyota Hiace Year 1990 Reg No PDN 122 T Chassis No
YH639011654 Engine No 4Y9045348

2.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PKW 836 T Chassis No
EE909830663 Engine No 2E2140220

3.Toyota Corolla Year 1990 Reg No PDK 850 T Chassis No
EE909823165 Engine No 2E1955085

Ts

BUILDING UNIT SECTION.

1.Toyota Hilux Year 1991 Reg No PMN 008 T Chassis No
YN580016679 Engine No 4Y9052217

FINANCE DEPARTMENT ,

1.Mazda 626 Year 1990 Reg No PDR 335 T Chassis No
DPL4101NR472979 Engine No F8409290

NATIONAL C.COMMITTEE.

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PRW 580 T Chassis No
AE929867295 Engine No 4AF2200013

2.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PKY 201 T Chassis No
AE929854610 Engine No 4AF8302034

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT .

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1991 Reg No PRW 594 T Chassis No
AE929867293 Engine No 4AF2208918

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT .

1.Toyota Cressida Year 1990 Reg No PDL 046 T Chassis No
YX7229004448 Engine No 3Y9015711

NATIONAL PREPARATION COMMITTEE.

1.Toyota Corolla Year 1990 Reg No PFJ 300 T Chassis No
AE929846904 Engine No 4AF8185320

INFORMATION AND SYSTEM DEPARTMENT .

1.VW JETTA Year

REPORT AND PROPOSALS FROM THE PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION

INTRODUCTION

This desk was initially set up on demand-to respond in a more co-ordinated and efficient manner to the numerous invitations to the ANC -HQ, from organisations, business groupings, students, as well as our branches and regions, to address meetings, seminars, workshops, luncheons, dinners etc. -to clarify ANC Policy on a number of issues. This is a very important aspect of our work in the ANC, because it provides us with the opportunity to clarify and sell our policy to a broad spectrum of the S.A. society.

When this desk was set up it inherited a huge pile of

Invitations, of which a large majority had been totally unattended to. This was obviously very damaging to the movement .

Since the inception of this desk this situation has certainly improved. We have however faced a number of difficulties with regard to this aspect of our work.

We receive approximately 150 invitations per month. We have used the month of September to throw some light on meetings we attend. The breakdown is as following:

Religious - 10
White Business - 20
ANC - 39
Trade Unions - 2
Black Business = 5
win wat todents - 12
Academic - a
Government Institutions - 4

Miscellaneous

(This includes IDASA, lawyers, doctors etc) - 26

TOTAL = 27

DIFFICULTIES

- Negligence - some NEC members still tend to arrive late for engagements, not appear at all, or cancel engagements

at very short notice. If we plan our work efficiently within the ANC we could avoid this situation. It's our

belief that every appointment - once confirmed - is an important one, the only exceptions should be situations of absolute crisis.

- lack of clear direction in terms of assessing the important invitations from the not so important ones. We often find ourselves addressing and attending meetings that are not all that important, or we give far too much attention to some sectors over others.

- direct approaches - some members of the NEC agree to speaking arrangement made to them directly without coming through our desk. This makes efficient co-ordination on

our part extremely difficult.

- Insufficient co-operation to regions and branches : we have made numerous requests from regions to appeal to their branches not to approach us directly, but rather through the regions, to give us sufficient notice, to provide us with a pool of speakers so that we can draw on a broader spectrum of speakers to allocate to meetings. We have still not received sufficient co-operation in this regard.

= Over-extension of some NEC members - not all the NEC members are willing to accept speaking or other engagements, this leads to the over-extension of a few NEC members.

- the need for more co-ordination with departments - while we are not motivating for over-centralisation, it would be important for our desk to have some idea of where different departments speak etc. Co-ordination with departments could lead to a more strategic approach to the numerous invitations.

- lack of staff - it is not possible for this desk to fulfil Sits tasks efficiently without at least one additional staff member, as an immediate need.

PROPOSALS FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF THIS DESK INTO A PROPER PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT.

We believe that the scope of public relations goes way beyond our present function. We need to sell the ANC to the S.A. society at large, and this requires real image building, effective and efficient communication, and the development of creative methods of selling and clarifying ANC policy to the public,

TO IMPROVE OUR PRESENT AREA OF WORK

1. We need to move beyond a purely technical approach. It would be important to acquire background information of all groupings and organisations that invite us. To:

organise a briefing for the speakers in relation to the above to ensure that they have some idea of the nature of

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the constituency they will be addressing.

To arrange speakers notes with different department and arrange summary notes for speakers on the different policy positions at different points in time. This will ensure that we speak with one voice and come across in a uniformed manner, which is not always the case at this point in time.

To develop a more strategic and well planned approach to our own constituency, with guidance from the organising department.

To receive feedback from both the speakers and the organisations they address. This will provide us with the opportunity to assess the impact we are making on different sectors of our society. This would contribute to the development of a more strategic approach.

To have c.v's of all NEC members made available to us, as this is often requested from groupings that invite us.

To couple speakers with other members of the NEC, regions, women's league and general members so as to expose a broader range of people to the public. This would help us develop different layers of leadership, and decrease the demand on some member of the NEC.

For the public relations to attend some of these meetings or events to develop personal contact and make first hand assessments.

DEVELOP OTHER AREAS OF WORK

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We need to look at improving the 5 windows to the outside world. These include the following:

i) Attendance and addressing of meetings - the many proposals for improvement in this regard has already been dealt with.

ii) Telephone - while there has been a great improvement in this regard, our telephone system is still not adequate. Telephone manner is extremely important, we have received a number of complaints of abruptness and even rudeness on the telephone. (this does not refer to the switchboard). It would also be useful to develop a system that would facilitate the possibility for outside callers to leave messages.

iii) Reception - the reception of visitors at our offices is extremely important. At the present moment our reception system is hardly adequate. We need to work out a more efficient system and this would require an increase in the staff.

iv) DIP - obviously this is a very important aspect of our public eye, our presentation in terms of the media needs to be continuously assessed.

Vv) DIA - another very important window to the outside

world. The DIA receives many guests from all parts of the world. It is important that the guests are well received with a proper reception area, a waiting lounge etc. It would be important for us to reassess the present office structure in this regard.

vi) There is an urgent need for a team of protocol officers, who, among other things, should receive VIP guests on the ground floor, ensure that the guests are escorted to their appointments, and generally to make our guests comfortable. These protocol officers could fall under our section.

We need to develop a more pro-active approach, to ensure that we are actively selling the ANC. This approach should be developed both in terms of our own constituency and other organisations. To cite an example, it would be useful for us to organise 200-231 broad forums that include church groupings, business, academics etc for briefings on different aspects of our policies. This approach should be even more intensive within our own constituencies.

This would ensure that the general public is not totally dependent on the media for an understanding of ANC policy. In addition it would be important for us to keep our fingers on different events in the country and to make certain interventions at our request rather than only responding to those that we are invited to.

The importance of selling our policies does not only depend on the content of what we say, but how we present the information. Good presentation makes half the sale. It would be important for us to develop packages with audio-visual material on the general policy of the ANC, and packages for the different aspects of our policy. This would also make it possible for a broader range of ANC members to make presentations.

It would be vital for us to have a package that could be handed over to organisations and groupings that we address, and guests who come to the ANC, especially

international guest. Such a package should include a summary of the ANC policy and its principles, future constitutional proposal, freedom charter etc. It is

always important to leave people with something to read on our organisation after they have met with us.

To organise workshops on public speaking, media presentation and general projection. As we are probably

aware every political party, and state person have image builders.

There is no reason why the ANC should be excluded from this process.

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There is an urgent need for boardroom and waiting room facilities, especially the floors that receive a large

number of visitors and guests. There should also be facilities to serve guests with refreshments - tea, coffee, soft drinks etc - At present we unable to provide our guests with drinking water. Kitchen

facilities and a refrigerator on each floor would be most useful.

It would be useful to send ANC postcards, messages, letters to countries on their national days. Also to advertise Xmas, Eid, Diwali, Jewish holidays messages. Condolences, Get Well Cards, Birthday Cards would also be useful.

We should consider having a complaints/suggestion box, where people could drop in suggestion/complaints for our attention.

THE WAY FORWARD

1.

We would like to stress the importance for us to move as swiftly as possible, thus making it vital for the secretary generals office and the working committee to discuss these proposals as soon as possible.

To train the present public relations co-ordinator on public relations and to increase the staff.

To meet with professional people in this field in an advisory capacity.

To develop a structure for this department.

To be allocated the necessary office space and equipment for our work.

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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS Secretarial Report

Restructuring:

The first phase of the restructuring process has been concluded. The structure that was presented to the NEC on 31 July 1991 has been amended in line with NEC directions. The NWC approved the new structure and it is now being implemented.

A copy of the structure is attached hereto.
NWC:

The NWC has managed to meet at least once every week but has not yet settled down to a good routine of meetings and issues that it should deal with.

The NWC has not yet found time to assess the work of the regions and departments. We hope to improve on this in the next quarter.

Officials:

The officials have managed to meet when ever necessary to deal with a number of issues on a day to day basis.

Staff:

There are enormous problems regarding staff matters. The problems range from shortage of staff in many departments,

surplus of staff in others, short payment, non-payment to lack of discipline.

4.1 NWC Staff Committee:

The NWC has constituted a Staff Committee comprising

of:-

Comrades: M.C. Ramaphosa

J. Zuma

A. Nzo

S. Mufamadi

P. Molefe

Z. Skweyiya

H. Makgothi

C.- Carolus.

The Staff Committee's functions are:-

- to be the final interviewing committee for staff:
- to give approval for staff employment;

= to deal with staff association;

= to be final appeal committee for staff who have been disciplined.

4.2 Staff conditions:

A draft document on conditions of employment for staff has been drafted and circulated to staff and departments.

We hope to present it to the next NEC.

4.3 Grievance and Disciplinary Procedures:

The above documents are being finalised.

4.4 Uniform Salary Structure:

A uniform Salary Structure is being formulated and will be presented at the next meeting.

The salary structure will have grades and jobs will be categorised into those grades.

The salary bill is expanding at an alarming rate.
Heads of Departments:

Heads of Departments meet on a regular basis to discuss the work of the departments.

These meetings are helping to enhance planning and co-ordination between the departments.

The Heads of Departments held Strategic Planning Workshop on Friday 18 October 1991. We will circulate these report in due course.

Administrative Matters:

The administrative aspect of our work still needs to be improved. The Heads of Departments will be addressing this.

1991 October 19.

* attachment "Structure"

PO Box 61884
Marshalltown 2107
Tel: 834-2071/6

19th Floor
Bank of Lisbon
37 Sauer Str

Fax: 834-5084 Johannesburg
Telex: 43-1466 2000
WOMEN\200\231S LEAGUE
ANC WOMEN'S LEAGUE REPORT - 19 OCTOBER 1991

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

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Yh Phe Kimberley Conference of 24 - 28 April 1991 came out with a Programme of Action whose main categories were as follows:-

1, Affirmative Action and Women's Emancipation.

2 The Charter of Women's Rights

Bie Violence

4. Education

5. Health and Welfare

6. BoiSiding ofS Al tances

7. Rural Communities

8. Domestic Workere

9. Chi tdren

10. Building and Strengthening our Organisation

Wig plat ., International Solidarity

2. Commemoration Dates

The activities of the ANC Women's League to date have been around *catieqgor fez] 2, 35, 65, 810 Tanda 28. In some cases these have been carried out in all the regions, if not others they have been at headquarters level e.g. international solidarity.

Forward to a United, Non-sexist, Non-racial, Democratic South Africa

Under the constraints of the format, which is geared to

regional reports, we will attempt to reflect as much as we can.

The current state of affairs is generally an unhappy one where: -

3. the Women's League does not have offices of its own in the regions

b. does not have paid full time workers in most regions

c. does not have transport to work in the regions

ad. its branches are dying due to not being serviced

The background to this can be detailed under General Problems. see

2. LEADERSHIP

The Kimberley Conference elected 6 full-time office bearers and 6 additional members. The region subsequently generated representatives to the "NEC. The names are:-

PRESIDENT - Gertrude Shope
DEPUTY PRESIDENT - Albertina Sigulu
SECRETARY GENERAL - Baleka Kgosiwe
TREASURER GENERAL - Makho Niobe
NATIONAL ORGANISER - Nosiviwe Maphele
ADDITIONAL MEMBERS - Thandi Modise

- Mavivi Manzini
- Winnie Mandela
= Ivy Goma

" " = Ruth Mompati

Also #ries Hilda, Ndude

PWV REPRESENTATIVE - Nomvula Mokonyane

NORTHERN TVL - Maite Mohale

WESTERN TVL - Poppy Seduku

EASTERN TVL - Ntombi{ Shope

NORTHERN OFS - Maureen Madumiea

SOUTHERN OFS - Margaret Lesia

Wik Re TERN CAPE - Rasheed Abdull

EASTERN CAPE - Nozipho Mpahlwa

NORTHERN CAPE - Mitta Seperepere

BORDER - Noegimo Balindlela

TRANSKET - Ntombile Mabude

NORTHERN NATAL - Gertrude Mbanjwa

NATAL MIDLANDS - Pamela Mnandl

SOUTHERN NATAL - Nkoeearana Zuma

PheENEC hse isd tof ull nest ings le. 260-26 Mav 199 and 27" - 28 September 1991. In addition it had an emergency meeting on 4 May 1991 leading to the May mass actions. It also held StrategichPllanningiVorkshopsh ont 1 1-4 Jul yilgail anid 258 i, Auguet 1991. On both occasione time was found to meet outside

the context of the workshop.

It ie envimagad that the planned ANC Women's League NEC LL [IE of 8 - 10 November 1991 under the theme "The Current Political Situation: the Role of the ANC Women's League" will bel deciisiiveloni it hel future of "thet formation. Not â\200\234only will Eormuliatfons ant ntrateqgyâ\200\231 be finalised, but organisational structure will then be more clearly defined and some movement made {n restructuring - a process that has proved rather long and frustrating both on headquarters and regione.

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The Head Office lg presentlyâ\200\231 running â\200\234on a staff of 17 people including the technical staff, drivers etc. It ie hoped that by the end of the year thir will have increased to +- 30 to improve our capacity to run our organisation.

Ragiaone like Southern Natal, Northern Natal, Tranketi, Border, Northern Cape, Southern OFS have been paying ANC Women'Â@m League organisers inepite of their own financial constraints.

I't isi our SN viiew that the regione need at least 3 full-time workere each, an administrator and 2 organisers (one focusing on rural areaz).

4. MEMBERSHIP

It ie difficult to reflect if the situation hag changed from what sEini our Juilly report. Two tendencies emerge from EeporteRof Sriegional representatives on the ANC Women's League NEC: -

a. There wae an increased in membership especially after the Kimberley conference and during the mage actione.

Fla Branches have been dying because ANC Women's League Regional Executive Committees have been unable to vigit branches without transport, full-time organisers and other facilities. We must point out that soliciting concrete information from our women ig very difficult. With the added demoralisation the situation ie woree.

5. ACTIVITIES AND CAMPAIGNS

a. The attached document "ANC Women's League Development Activities" has some information on training that has been

done and future plans.

It is not possible to detail all the meetings, delegations, conferences etc. that the Women's League participate in within the ANC and broadly. What we want to note though is that this - especially with invitations from a spectrum of outside organisations - tends to be an area that puts a lot of pressure on our limited human resources and takes us away from our own planned programme. At the same time we do not think it would be wise to ignore these invitations although we need to

locate them more clearly in facilitating attainment of our strategic goals.

The regional visits undertaken with the President of the ANC and the Youth League were valuable. ANC Women's

League and Youth League Regional Executive Committees meeting the delegation from Headquarters were able to look at issues in a non fragmented way.

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August 9. Activities in most regions focused on laying the basis for the Women's Charter Campaign. The Head

Office has since met a spectrum of women's organisations

who have proved very enthusiastic about the campaign. A co-ordinating committee had its first meeting on 16 October. There are some issues that need to be looked into, preferably by both the ANC NEC and the ANC Women's League.

Peace. The ANC Women's League regrets that women were not involved in the peace process as it unfolded right up to the signing of the accord. We are convinced however - that, women have a crucial role to play in this regard.

We are therefore determined to be integrated in the implementation of the accord at local, regional and national level. It is for this reason that we have to it that the 14 regions of the ANC Women's League people to the National Peace Consultation of 19 - 20 October 1991, with a view to them going back and clarifying the contents of the accord in the branches. have approached the National Peace Committee through our ANC representatives about the convening of a Women's Peace Conference. This would definitely serve to popularize and strengthen the accord and its ideals.

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INTERACTIONS AND COOPERATION WITH OTHER ANC STRUCTURES

It is desirable that as ANC structures settle down and as we move towards the ANC Policy Conference, there should be more work done to see to it future policies are gender sensitive. It is not enough for policy documents to state an intention to be so without indicating how we envisage getting to that state. The ANC Commission on Emancipation of Women will certainly pursue this. dy

The ANC Women's League and Department of Arts and Culture are jointly working towards a National Cultural Festival of Women to culminate on International Women's Day, 8

March 1992.

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The ANC Women's League and Department of Political Education held a successful workshop on 16 October 1991. The aim was to clarify issues on women's oppression and how to perceive emancipation with a view to their charting a clearer way forward in terms of political education in our ranks.

INTERNATIONAL

Our continued good relations with sections of the international community has led to visits to put the case

of our people at forums in Australia, the United Kingdom, Holland, the United Nations, Sweden, the Phillipines, Canada, Namibia, Botswana etc. this year. In some of the

visits we had meetings with donor agencies and our own comrades in those countrige. Our view is that aid will continue to diminish cain rely more on our communities to re-kindle the fires that once raged on the anti-apartheid movement in support of our struggle.

A matter of concern here is the demoralisation expressed by our people who feel that their unclear status regarding membership indicates a negative attitude towards them. It is urgent for the movement to regularise procese of

joining the ANC in the external mission. Some of our people are forced to remain there for some time. They wiah to hold membership carde like everybody in the movement.

Another matter here ie the representation of the women in the external mission in the NEC of the WL. While our conference decided that one person would represent them, this has proved quite complex in reality. The vast areasg outeide South Africa with differences between Africa and other areas are one issue. Another one is the proceee of arriving at the person. More consultation is needed in this.

The Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) has been putting pressure for us to send a representative to work in its offices in Berlin. Comrade Eleanor Khanyile presently based in London - has been identified and should goon move to Berlin.

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The Pan-African Women's Organisation (PAWO) has been waiting for an ANC women to work for it so far. Since in Angola although this person has not been identified, the ANC Women's League will shortly send a delegation to appraise PAWO of development in South Africa before their congress early in 1992.

United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. Regrettably we failed to attend this year. There are reports that the Commission is studying ANC policy documents. Some critical remarks have been conveyed on the Economic Policy through members of the Constitutional Committee. This is of the Commission that keeps track of countries' ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

GENERAL PROBLEMS

Resources are a major problem that has crippled our work very seriously,

Since 1990 the ANC has paid only ten (10) members of the ANC Women's League for all the organisational work that had been done in the whole country.

The ANC has: never given a licence "for work to" be done in the regions hence no offices and no full time staff to this day.

Meetings have been held with the NEC and office of Treasurer General and some solutions agreed on. We are yet to see the "fruit of these."

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The Kimberley conference did not adopt the Constitution because it had not been thoroughly discussed in the regions. Secondly, even the proposed structure was not adopted although a Commission had looked at it. This is one of the reasons the new NEC had to go through the

Strategic Planning workshops and finalise a structure. In

the meantime the interim working conditions have been extremely strenuous to both Head Office and regions.

Very poor communication between branches and Regional and Head Office and the other way round. The membership has been anxious for more contact with Head Office, than Head

Office has been frustrated by lack of reports from regions in spite of repeated appeals from the National Organizer.

d. The Head Office has 2 cars only. The regions have no transport.

RECOMMENDATIONS

a. The Department of Political Education should organise a

workshop for the NEC of the ANC on Women's Emancipation i
Challenge to the Leadership.

b. The Constitutional Structures on which the ANC Women's
League eite over matters of finance should meet and begin
to do their work IMMEDIATELY.

ANC WOMEN\200\231S LEAGUE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

In their practical approach to women\200\231s development the ANC WL is trying to combine the experiences of the former Women's Section projects run in exile and the rich heritage of the MDM in the country.

The lessons learnt by the WS from their own projects and from the observations in the independent African states prove to be relevant even for South Africa and, happily there is a concord with the democratic practices of the MDM. We mean here, for instance that the priorities in development have to be identified by the people themselves, and not the technocrats at the government level. That development of human resources should preclude any usage of the material resources. That the objectives defined by the people themselves should not be changed in favour of some political considerations during the implementation of a project, if the project is to succeed. That the people must be involved in the administration of the projects.

Preparation of projects proposals

Collecting information from WL departments and regions;

formulating proposal documents according to specific Donors\200\231 requirements; presenting to Donors; answering Donors\200\231 queries and perfecting the documents.

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Conceptualising the Women's Development idea; networking with other organisations and institutions; creating our own institution for Women's development.

Participating in the National Women and Children Situation Analyses research under the National Commi n Children\200\231s Rights, initiated with ICEF in L
Women\200\231 hip Training Programme
lution ining Programme:

Objective - to train approx.30 women political organisers from all the 14 regions and the WL HO within 6 months. The first trial group of three students was sent in Aug-Sept 1990 for assessment, since we do not yet know the suitability for our work of the courses offered. The next intake of 28-30 women will take place mid-Jan.

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Objective - to equip all the WL regional structures with the necessary technical skills . Three persons from each region will be sponsored for training in the local business schools for training in the fields identified by the regions as relevant to their needs for efficient work. Seven persons are/were already trained. In total we expect 45 women to receive such training. This programme includes members of the WL HO.

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This idea was initiated during the Arusha Donors Conference in 1991 in negotiations with

the supporters from an Australian NGO.

Objective - to prepare women cadres capable of participating in the national policy making and planning processes concerning creating nation-wide facilities for preschool education for the Black children predominantly, as such do not exist at present. Initial intake offered by the Australians is five women for the next year. Candidates were requested from all the 14 regions, selection will be on academic grounds.

Agreeing in Australia with a degree level
At present the WL has one student, taken from Lusaka in 1990 on a trial basis. The experiment was considered successful and the opportunity will be enlarged, but the exact number of female students will be determined by the ANC Education desk. Meanwhile, the regions have been requested to submit a name per region, preferably persons with rural background. The WL intends to make arrangements for training in the South African region for those who will not be taken to Australia, probably with the SIDA training scheme under the DMD/Education desk.

Project management courses,

This area has been identified as one of the priorities to attend to before embarking on a large scale projects initiatives. Management of the existing projects is appalling because of the lack of formal training and exposure to the information.

Objective - to create a core of trained women-managers in every region who will be the resource persons for community-based projects in identifying the viable projects and training people on the spot. Training is planned on several levels: in international institutions like ESAMI in Tanzania and PAID/ESA in Zambia, in the business schools in South Africa like and with the help of the progressive service organisations. While the negotiations are still in the progress for the Tanzanian and the Zambian courses, the first group of thirty will start training at home with the Damelin College on a tailor-made programme, in the second half of November.

Regional workshop identification of different women communities and strategising for action plans,

Objective - to establish the priority areas for each region depending on the socio-economic situation there and the available human and material resources. This is also a necessary step to undertake, before actually starting pouring the money into projects. Many projects are failing because they were initiated from above or without taking into account the peculiar

iarities

of the South African market economy, especially in the income generating projects.

There is also a need to look into the specific situations around the returning exiles and ex-

political prisoners and to help the process of assimilation with the local communities.

Facilitating in the following grass-root projects:

The women there are already involved in running some 9 preschools created in the surrounding villages, and the Bridging the gap classes for upgrading the school leavers. The

There are approximately 400 preschool-age children attending the village creches, and close

to 70 youth participate in upgrading classes. All the work is done voluntarily but

WL is helping in providing a contact with a prospective Donor to structure and expand the activities, particularly, in creating a special Centre where the women will be trained in necessary practical skills.

The task of the WL in Kimberley is similar, only the set-up is of urban nature.

These two projects are of an experimental nature and the WL hopes to learn a lot in the

process of realising them while networking with the Donors and service organisations.

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PROGRAMMES IN PROGRESS

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ANC WL HO : 8 persons

Regions:

3

Leadership skills 1 (R.Nzo)

Introduction to computers - 4 (E.Molebatsi, R.Sekati, R.Mfenyana, N.Radebe)

Marketing - 1 (O.Ndlovu)

Financial Management -2 (R.Mfenyana, M.Njobe)

PWV Computer 1 (P.Panyana)

Natal Midlands Computer 1 (T.Matiwane)

N OFS Leadership 1 (M.Lesia)

N. Cape Leadership 1 (V.Marute)

N. Cape Computer 1 (V.Marute)

YOUTH LEAGUE

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3118=10=973 18:68 us SAYCO-

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SENT BY:ANC YOUTH LEAGUE ;18-10-81 : 18:53 SAYCO- ANC SEC GENERAL :# 2 SENT BY:ANC YOUTH LEAGUE ANC SEC QGENERAL:# 3

ANC YOUTH LE
8th Floor PO Box 31604

Devonshire House Braamfontein
49 Jorrisen Street 2017

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Braamfontein
* TEL. (011) 403-3482 + FAX (011) 403-2009

We have received funding promises for our congress from a number of Youth Organisations abroad. These organisations are prepared to fund certain aspects of our budget, though there still remains several areas which need funding desperately. We hope that the Movement will provide us with the remainder.

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21 __-2) OCTOBER 1991

M 44iThe process of re-establishing the ANC Youth League within the

country begun in October 1990. To date we have been able to formally launch eleven out of the fourteen regions. These launches include 667 established branches with 513 structures which are still in their interim stages of development. The total membership strength stands at 400 000. The information we are providing is not completely correct as reflected in the number of membership forms we have on record. On record we have 219 000 membership forms which we can actually account for. The other figure is what our organisers and regions have provided to Head Office.

The remaining three should go to their regional conferences by the end of November, in time for our National Inaugural Congress.

CONGRESS

Our National Inaugural Congress will definitely take place in Kwa-Ndebele from the 9th to 13th December 1991. Preparations have started in earnest directed by a National Preparatory Committee, Our regions too have already set-up Preparatory Committees in eleven out of the 14.

Win "Widhtatence documents are already in regions, and discussions are only beginning to heat up. Some of our regions have already

started sending amendments on specific issues emanating from these conference discussion documents, We should be able to send second and final drafts after our Pre-Congress National Council taking place this coming weekend.

At the moment, we are expecting a maximum of 1 500 delegates representing every one of our branches. In addition to that we will be hosting about 150 guests from fraternal organisations from inside and outside the country.

The biggest problem that hampers smooth preparations for our Congress is rasources. While there is an agreement with the Office of the Treasurer Gederal on several operational issues; it has been very difficult to get expected responses on numerous issues. One example could be that of cars, at the moment we are operating without a single_organisational car, all the cars wa

are us individual comrades.

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RELATIONS WITH THE ANC

Our relations with the ANC Head Office and its structures is not of the best. We have contact with most offices and departments. We brief the Office of the Secretary General quite frequently. Cur biggest problem is that we do not get any feed backs or responses from the O.5.G. on a number of issues we discussed with them. As a result of this many of our projects are frustrated or end up being mere ideas. There are of course times when we are able to act without the ANCâ\200\231s consent, but we are weary of continuing on this line of action, because the dangers are that this might create a situation where we appear to differ in the public eye.

A point that really needs to be emphasised is that we certainly do not have sufficient resources, and their scarcity scarcity is a serious impediment to the development of the Youth League.

Representation in ANC structures

This matter has been discussed on many occassions, but the leadership seems to be having some problems in implementing. We have discussed and agreed with the NEC before and after the National Conference and undertakings given, but to this day we are still waiting.

It is going to be very important that our representation on ANC strutures be resolved as quickly as possible. This is because it is also a resolution of conference, which is a measure of how successful the leadership has been in implementing conference decisions.

CAMPAIGNS

We have now embarked on a campaign for the establishment of an Interim Government. This is taking the form of engaging other formation in our country in debates, discussions and seminars.

The intention being to ensure that the idea of an Interim Government gets rooted in the minds of our people.

On this aspect we have established sub-committees which deal with the following areas, Businesspersons, Homelands/Community Councillors, Youth Groups, Civics and Minority Communities.

Some of these areas are already being attended to while others are lagging behind. For instance at the moment the Homelands question is being spearheaded through our Bophuthatswana Campaign while Youth Groups through the formation of a Youth Front Campaign.

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Yat and the Signature Campaigns

We have participated in almost all the discussions around these campaigns, in particular the Vat Campaign. There have been a few worrying aspects in the manner in which the Alliance has approached this matter. We believe for instance that the matter of a general political strike needs to be looked into, along the lines as suggested by the Youth League.

Our belief is that we have the strategic advantage over the regime in ever so many issues, but are unable to use this advantage to our favour.

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YOUTH FRONT

The Youth League has also engaged in the formation of a Youth Front. This is meant to develop a broader front of youth formations on issues of common interest to our constituencies. We are hoping to have a Youth Front conference in April 1992. In the meantime we are planning several workshops and seminars which will involve other formations in different forms of debate and discussions.

BOPRUTHATSMANA CAMPAIGN

We have embarked on this campaign in an attempt to create legal political space for our structures to operate. It is in the process of this campaign that we recognised that the Movement didn't seem to be giving enough attention to the repressive conditions under which our people live in that area.

The campaign hopes to establish a broad coalition of opposition forces to the Mangope tyranny, Already the process is underway, though lack resources is hampering progress.

Wim via The Movement needs to ponder on the very strong feeling in Bophuthatswana, among our people that the existence of political prisoners is an obstacle which must be addressed. In addition the fact that the ANC is not allowed to operate in that area, is something which the leadership seems to have failed to address.

Already we have done nationwide pickets and sit-ins, the next step is defiance in Bophuthatswana itself which will be followed by a targetted consumer boycott.

REACE ACCORD

We are of the opinion that the Movement has rushed through this process and as a result left the masses of our people behind on this matter. The structures of the Youth League have been grappling with this matter and thought that however late our entry into this aspect, it affects us particularly and that the leadership should at least give us some serious hearing.

