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. ELECTIONS

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BRIEFING --SUMMARX

Election dates 26-28 April 1994

Number of Parties Registered so far: 19 including one party from Freedom Alliance

Parties boycotting polls: 4 including Inkatha Freedom Party(FA)

System of voting: Proportional Representation System in all of S.A.

.1 Total Number of National Assembly: 400

(200 from National List/ZOO from Regional List)

.2 There will be nine regional parliaments headed by a Prime Ministers.

.3 Each region will elect ten senators to form 90 member Senate Chamber.

.4 National Assembly will elect President.

.5 Each party getting more than 20 percent of the votes will choose the Vice-president. If no other party gets 20 percent, the second largest party will choose the second vice-president.

.6 Each Party getting 5 percent or more of votes will receive a corresponding number of Cabinet posts.

STRUCTURES OVERSEEING ELECTIONS

.1.0 In order to level political playing field and ensure free and fair elections, the Multi-Party Negotiating Forum established the following three structures;

Transitional Executive Council(TEC), Independent Electoral Commission(IEC), Independent Media Commission(IMC)

.1 Transitional Executive Council (TEC) representing Multi-Party Negotiating Groups also includes one member of Freedom Alliance, Ciskei government.

2.1.2 In order _

Apartheid to Democracy, TEC established the following seven Subcouncils to be under its control and supervision;

to prepare adequately for the transition from

a) Subcouncil on Regional and Local Government and Traditional Authorities

b) Subcouncil

c) Subcouncil

d) Subcouncil

e) Subcouncil

f) Subcouncil

g) Subcouncil

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Law and Order, Stability and Security

Defence

Finance

Foreign Affairs

Status of Women; and

Intelligence

2.1.3 Although the Freedom Alliance have boycotted TEC meetings, it has participated in some of the TEC subcouncils especially

on

Finance, Foreign Affairs and Regional & Local Government and Traditional Authority, Inkatha included.

2.2.0 Independent Electoral Commission(IEC)

2.2.1 The Independent Electoral Commission, whose role is to administer,

on 26-28

1993.

monitor and adjudicate South African election

April, held its first meeting on December 20,

2.2.2 It is chaired by Mr. Justice Kriegler and includes 10 other outstanding South Africans.

2.2.3 Five International members of the Independent Electoral Commission are: Professor Walter Kamba of Zimbabwe, RKC de Silva

from Sri Lanka. Ron Gould from Canada, Amare Teckle

from Eritrea and Gay McDougal from United States

2.2.4 IEC will establish about 8000 polling station across the country.

2.3.0 Independent Media Commission(IMC)

2.3.1 The legislation setting up the Independent Media Commission(IMC),

services

whose role is to ensure that the broadcasting

treat all political parties equitably in the run

up to the elections, came into effect on 12 January 1994.

3.0 INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

3.1.0 UN adopts Resolution on South Africa

3.1.1 On January 10, 1994, the Secretary General of the United Dr. Boutros-Boutros-Ghali, presented a 25 page

to the Security Council on the situation in South

Nations,

report

Africa.

.2 The report was based on the findings of the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria, who Visited South Africa 16-23 December, 1993.

.3 The key proposals of the report was that the UN should send 1,778 electoral observers and that it should coordinate the activities of a further 1,062 from international governmental organizations and member states, and

.4 That a special Trust Fund be established, to which member states will be invited to contribute, to help pay the costs of observers from African and other developing countries.

At present there are 100 UN observers in the country and this will be increased to 500 by March 1994. By election day this will have increased by a further 1,278.

.5 On January 14, 1994, the Security Council adopted Security Council Resolution 894 and inter alia the Secretary-General's proposals to expand the mandate and size of United Nations Observer Mission to South Africa, UNOMSA, to include the observing of the elections. The resolution also called on all parties in South Africa to take measures to end the Violence and intimidations and to contribute to the conduct of free and fair elections. The Security Council Resolution also welcomed the setting up of the special Trust Fund, and urged member states to contribute generously.

.0 European Union establishes Election Unit

.1 The European Union announced on 19 January 1994 that Professor Jacob de Ruiter, former Minister of Justice and Minister of Defence in the Netherlands, has been appointed as head of the European Election Unit.

.2 The Unit will be responsible for the deployment of a total of 322 EU observers.

.3 The European Union has allocated ECUs 2 million or roughly L9 million, to assist with the elections.

OAU will send 50 observers.

Commonwealth will send 70 observers.

Further 600 observers from member states of UN and from the diplomatic community.

Japan may send 30-50 observers.

It is estimated that the total number of foreign observers, including NGOs will exceed 5,000.

3.8 TEC Foreign Affair Subcouncil will visit East Asia, i.e Singapore, Japan, Malaysia and South Korea from March 24 - April 1.

4.0 INITIATIVES BX TEC TO B-EAK

4.1 Government and ANC age offeging; The FA is being asked to;

a)A double ballot a)Take part in the election

b)Natal to become KwaZulu-Natal b)Take part in transitional structures

c)Stronger Regional taxation e)Renounce its threats of powers violence

d)Guarantees that regional d)Agree to Bophuthatswana powers wonit be weakend reincorporation

e)An open-ended approach to e)Continue negotiating to self-determination self-determination

4.2 The ANC Executive Committee on Feb. 16th made further conces- sion and introduced some measures to address the fears of those who feel left out of the process, either as a result of misconceptions about what it entails or deliberate misinfor- mation by those not interested in a genuine resolution of our problems.

1)Inclusion in the Interim Constitution of a Constitutional Principle on self-determination, based on the negotiations conducted with the AVF and others; as well as provisions for a mechanism and process for the consideration of the issue of a volkstaat.

2)Provision for voters to cast 2 votes: one each for national and provincial representatives.

3)Amendment to the Interim Constitution to address the fol- lowing provincial matters:

3-1) a constitutional provision for provincial finances based on agreements reached in negotiations with the Free- dom Alliance;

3-2) a constitutional provision allowing provinces, in- drafting provincial constitutions, to determine their own legislative and executive structures;

3-3) in order to grant greater security to the newly-elect- ed democratic provincial governments, amend provisions of the interim constitution to ensure that powers presently granted are not substantially diminished when the Constitu- tional Assembly drafts the new constitution: and

3-4) that the democratically-elected provincial legislatures will decide on names for their provinces, and that, in the interim constitution, the province of Natal can be renamed Kwazulu/Natal.

Pursuant to these decisions, the ANC will recommend to other parties and the Transitional Executive Council that, in a matter of days;

t the multi-party forum should convene to discuss these proposed amendments;

t if the multi-party forum so decides, parliament should convene to adopt amendments agreed upon; and

t the date for registration of parties should be extended by a few days.

Violence. Violence by right-wing groups. To date a number of ANC offices, ANC officials residences, electrical pylons and railway tracks have been bombed. However a number of right-wing members have since been arrested.

Violence in Natal and Eastern part of Johannesburg continue claiming more lives. However the situation has improved since the removal of the notorious "Internal Stability Unit" and the introduction of the South African Defence Force.

FA boycott of TEC structures and failure to register for election. FA is said to be considering resistance politics that will also call for election boycott. Mr. Buthelezi is also reported to thinking of advising the Zulu King to declare Natal a Zulu Kingdom. On 13th February the Zulu king demanded independent Zululand. Bophuthatswana homeland have increased repression in its territory.

Many eligible voters are still without proper identification that will enable them to take part in the election. Measures are taken to issue temporary/or other means of identification to enable majority to take part.

Anti-poll campaign by the Azanian Peoples Organisation, a black consciousness group.

OTHER INITIATIVE5 TO EMSUREDSMQQTH ABRLL ELECILQN

Establishment of the National Peace Keeping Force(NPKF) to maintain peace and public order in the run-up to the elections.

6.2 Possibility of Changing the Electoral Act to extend election deadline for parties to register.

6.3 Churches or International mediation to break the deadlock and enable FA to take part in the elections.

6.4 Increased security measures countrywide including particularly Natal region.

6.5 Continued negotiations

7.0 ATTACHED PLEASE FIND:

a) Polls Survey (newspaper photocopy)

b) SA Map & Population (The Economist, March 20. 1993)

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-April-'.- a'n Increuefrontupereenbwo years
ago, a Soweth sin'vey done W: Maacting Ind
Media Research has found." -
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"swing" voter: - then who ate- 'at present
undecided or r'eftise to say how they Wilt vote -
are taken into account... the ANC could notch up
66 percent of the vote.
This would beenottgh for the ANC todraw up
the nnai constitution on its own. .
According to the poll the lnluttha Freedom
Party was the only other political orgihlullort to
increase its share of the vote. from its position
_two years back.'

' The lnkethe share rose trout just. two percent
to three. However. the number' of siving voters
also rose from 22 percent to 213':
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'aowe'mu 3/2/94;-

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took pm in the April election and which one
would they have supported two year: ago.
The main opposition to the ANC will be the
Notiona'ley with 14 peteentof the vote. down
mm 18 pereem.
However. it would gain 19 percent with the
spread of swing votes. The Con'servative Patty
_ eomes in third with four percent, down from
seven. while the Democratic Party. the official
opposition In the u'ietuneral parlismenl. gains
fourth place with just three percent. its share of
the vote dropped fI-om 1i! percent.
-' The IF? pegs with the DP at three percent.
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ently at one percent .The swing voters are made
up or 19 pereettt who are not sure who they will
vote for and six perth who refuse to say
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majority

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the spread of swing votes. - .
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largest political organisations in the country.
Commitment - '

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from one to two percent. Then? would remain at
three percent.
ANC and PAC supporters show the highest
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98 percent support because they like their panics
-- rather than the two pereeeIIt who dislike other
parties.
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becausethey dislike other paniu. A lack ot'voter
sop histiation could impact negatively on the
Melon election result. -
PGTENTEAL VOTE ENDICATOR ..
PROJECTIONS TO NATIONAL POPULATION (incl. deep rural)
AND ALLOCATION FO SWINGVOTERS TO RELEVANT PARTIES
I.What party woild" you have votedlfot two yeare ago?
If all parties stand which would you vote for III April?

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8 SURVEY SOUTH AFRICA i

liance, led by Mr Buthelezi, which unites the white Conservative Party and those homeland leaders opposed to the ANC. This uindependent stand", he says, earned him Mr Mandelais congratulations.

Will Mr Mopelits independent stand survive right up to the election? The chief minister exudes confidence. By fighting in its own name, he claims, his party could scoop up 500,000 votes from loyal Sotho voters throughout South Africa. Given that the party mustered a mere 52,000 votes in QwaQwals 1990 election, this may be wishful thinking. Mr Mopeli, like many South Africans, may simply be hiding his time until one of the bigger players makes him a better offer.

Where are the whites?

Homeland politics strike many whites as arcane. A tour of the Free State suggests that in some parts of

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Sub-total

Non-Indopond-nt homeland:

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ORANGE

FREE STATE

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Botshabello.

SOUTH

AFRICA

CAPE PROVINCE

South Africa it is white politics that is rapidly becoming an irrelevance. In this old Boer republic there are only 330,000 whites alongside 1.7m blacks; and black numbers will swell further when QwaQwa is reincorporated. If you drive west from Harrismith and skirt the Iesotho border, you pass through famous "white" rural towns, such as Ficksburg and Ladybrand in which, by day, almost every face on the street is black. Bloemfontein, the state capital, keeps a white Face mainly because the black people who would otherwise live or work there have been moved away to a wretched dumping-ground called Botshabello.

Marked on few maps, Botshabello is home for up to 500,000 people, many living without running water or electricity in makeshift hovels of cardboard, canvas or corrugated iron. On rainy days, mud boils through unfinished streets and jobless residents huddle for cover. On the day The Economist visited, ANC "comrades" were burying their dead after a battle with strike-breakers. They told an everyday township tale: of a strike, of police equipping "scabs" with guns and pangas, of motiveless attacks and ofretaliations yet to come.

By South Africals grisly standards, Harrismith, 42nd Hill, QwaQwa and even Botshabello are relatively peaceful places But even here people feel the ground moving under their feet. They wonder what their place will be in the new South Africa. Cas Human has made his choice; Peter Malangeni is thinking ofgiving up teaching to becomea fulltime politician; Kenneth Mopeli is hoping his political wiles will secure his future when his homeland disappears. Meanwhile, as non-political South Africans look on with a mixture of hopeand foreboding, bigger dramas are being played'out nationally.

Harrismith

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