

AP/1992-3-2-25

## ANC calls for repeal of 'repressive' laws

CITIZEN 25/02/92

THE Internal Security Act, and a host of other repressive laws, must be repealed urgently if parties at Codesa are to operate equally, the African National Congress said yesterday.

"Left in the hands of one participant (the government) here at Codesa would provide such a party with a lethal weapon it could be tempted to use when the chips are down," the organisation

said in a submission to Codesa.

The laws include the Internal Security Act, the Public Safety Act, the Publications Act and legislation which prohibits the reception of funds by organisations.

"All these laws will have to be repealed in their entirety or, at the very least, amended so that we can have a climate where all parties and organisations can operate

freely, without fear, and on an equal footing ... It is important that this be done as a matter of extreme urgency."

Repressive legislation reminiscent of the old order remained intact.

Since February 2, 1990, the government had merely tinkered with some aspects of legal reform.

It was also possible that the TBVC territories had repressive and obnoxious laws, but time had prevented a comprehensive investigation. However, the ANC did look into the situation in Bophuthatswana, which had a particularly repressive Internal Security Act.

While the ANC recognised that a future government would need some form of security legislation, it felt there was a fundamental distinction between such legislation and such as might have been required to buttress apartheid. — Sapa.

16/1/92



16/1/11

# ANC draft investment policy out soon

**Political Correspondent**  
CAPE TOWN. — The ANC will soon publish a "draft investment policy" offering guarantees to fixed investment in South Africa, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, ANC secretary-general, has told an international business development corporation.

Mr Ramaphosa said that while nationalisation remained ANC policy, and was enshrined in its Freedom Charter, "on our actual reading of the situation, nationalisation will have to be looked at once again".

He told Insight, the fortnightly report of Omega Investment Research (Pty) to its international clients, that nationalisation was not a "sacred cow", but the ANC had seen it as a means of "democratising" the country's economy.

"As we review nationalisation, we will do so not to backtrack from policies which will demo-

cratise our economy, but in order to generate confidence in our economy, economic growth and redistribution — economic justice, affirmative action and general socio-economic development for our people.

"Such a review will take place this year. But for the investors, we will be publishing, very soon, a draft investment policy which, among other things, will clarify the position of fixed direct investment in our country.

"But one thing is clear, guarantees will be there for fixed direct investment, because we need it desperately."

Mr Ramaphosa, who was interviewed for Insight by Dr Denis Worrall, a director of Omega and Democratic Party constitutional spokesman, emphasised the need for South Africa to become competitive in international markets.

The ANC's department of economic planning was

still working on guidelines for an international trade policy. The ANC's basic position was that sanctions, including financial and investment sanctions, should remain until an interim government of national unity was in place.

"However, the ANC is as concerned as everybody else outside the European Community, the United States and the Pacific Rim countries, about developments towards regional economic trading blocs.

"We hope that some arrangements will be made in future for South African trade relations with the emerging trading blocs of the world.

"In this connection, particular attention will have to be focused on the position of South Africa vis-a-vis the Lome Conventions and other existing trade agreements."

The ANC was keen to develop trade and economic relations with South Africa's neighbours, while internationally the

region had to become more competitive in the market.

He believed the Southern African region, with its 100 million people, was a market that would grow rapidly as per capita incomes improved.

South Africa would also attract foreign investors because of its relatively developed manufacturing base and financial and physical infrastructure, as well as an abundance of natural resources.



# ANC proposes 'full-blooded democracy' in 15 months

CITIZEN 25/02/92

THE African National Congress proposed at Codesa yesterday a transitional period of not more than 15 months before "full-blooded democracy".

The detailed proposals were tabled before lunch at the World Trade Centre by the ANC's head of its international affairs department, Mr Thabo Mbeki.

It includes an all-powerful "interim government council", which will oversee the Tricameral Parliament, present Cabinet, the TBVC states and

other homeland governments.

The two-stage proposals are separated by elections for a constituent assembly, a demand of the Patriotic Front.

"The constituent assembly will be elected on the basis of proportional representation," states the ANC document.

"Parties which receive five percent and more of the vote will have seats on a proportional basis in the

constituent assembly (CA)."

The CA will operate both as a constitution-making body and as a legislative assembly.

"The constitution-making process should not exceed nine months. Incentives/penalties should be worked out to ensure that this is adhered to. This should apply to all parties.

"The constitution could include 'sunset' clauses to

help ease the country into full-blooded democracy," the ANC document states.

The first phase — not more than six months — follows agreement at Codesa as constituted at present.

"Interim structures in this phase will be charged with the task of levelling the playing field.

"They should ensure equal treatment for all organisations, especially in the election campaign."

Once Codesa has reached agreement on transitional arrangements, the Tricameral Parliament will legislate to give legal power to the "interim government council".

Sapa was told yesterday that the ANC proposals were supported by the ANC/SACP axis at Codesa, as well as members of the Patriotic Front not attending Codesa.

This includes the Pan Africanist Congress, which has stated that it will only join the negotiation process when elections are held for a CA.

The ANC proposals are due to appear in the March edition of the ANC journal Mayibuye.

The proposal describes the "interim government council" as:

"A body made up of parties in Codesa which oversees the Tricameral Parliament, the NP Cabinet and structures in the TBVC and self-governing territories;

"It can veto as well as initiate legislation."

The proposals also called for an "intimate" role for the international community at various levels during the transitional period. — Sapa.

16/1/11



# De Klerk hopes for big 'yes' vote on March 17

**MICHAEL MORRIS**  
Political Correspondent

**PRESIDENT** De Klerk says he will regard a simple majority in the referendum as a renewal of his mandate for reform, but has acknowledged that a large "yes" vote would strengthen his hand.

The NP would be "working for a very good majority".

After a "civil, but cool" 35-minute meeting with CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht and senior CP MPs yesterday, Mr De Klerk launched the referendum campaign with a television announcement of the date and question, rejecting CP demands for constituency-based voting, and hinting that the March 17 poll could be the last whites-only referendum.

Mr De Klerk said last night the referendum would go ahead with or without the CP.

It was up to parties to decide for themselves whether or not to take part, he said, adding:

"The referendum is there for the voters. It remains a choice for every voter whether he wishes to stand on the sidelines, or exercise his vote and influence the future."

The absence of the CP in the campaign would create a "considerable motivation task" because the element of contest which stirred voters would be absent to a large extent.

But, Mr De Klerk added: "I know the CP well. Non-participation is still participation, but just in a different way. They will have to campaign to get people to stay away."

"Only a party which does not believe that its policy will convince voters will back down from the opportunity I have presented in this referendum."

Speaking at an international news conference, Mr De Klerk:

- Appealed to the white electorate to express itself on "this crucial question";

- Reiterated that the whites-only referendum was not a veto, that "no slight" was in-

tended and he appealed to blacks to allow whites to express their choice uninhibitedly.

- Announced that he would not hold a second referendum among whites if he succeeded in getting the constitutional principles and procedures spelt out and approved on March 17 included in the final product of negotiations with the ANC and others. He was, however, in favour of the testing of the final product itself in a referendum for all.

Mr De Klerk said he believed the question was inherently fair and clear, and he would consider a simple majority, rather than a two-thirds "yes" vote, as a mandate to continue.

"We are at a crossroads and it is of the greatest importance that we make sure every voter gets the opportunity to express himself. I wish to go further in negotiations in the knowledge that my hand is strengthened, to protect what is worth pro-

tecting, avoid domination, defuse violence.

"I believe that only if we achieve an accord between the diverse leaders of South Africa which gives everybody a place in the sun, which avoids domination and provides for security and economic stability, will this country really have a future."

"We will put that case between now and March 17 and accept the result."

"That does not mean negotiations stop, or the NP changes its feelings or that I remove myself from the scene or that the NP is sidelined."

"I believe with everything in me that nobody can reverse the process which has begun. It has a momentum of its own," Mr De Klerk said.

Acknowledging the uncertainty among many South Africans, he said: "Uncertainty can only be solved when you get the product of negotiation on the table."

## No doubts about officers' loyalty

**MICHAEL MORRIS**  
Political Correspondent

**PRESIDENT** De Klerk has confidently rejected doubts about the loyalty of the SADF officer corps and fears of a possible coup.

His comments follow speculation in the London-based journal, *Africa Confidential*, that elements of the officer corps who have become disaffected could be plotting against the government.

But Mr De Klerk told an international press conference yesterday that it was "very speculative" to speak of divisions in the ranks of the military.

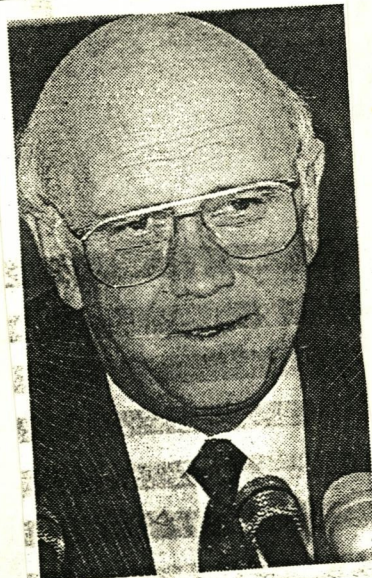
He added: "I have no reason to think there is a threat of an imminent coup or anything like that."

"It is propaganda made by vociferous minorities who have as their goal the destabilisation of South Africa and undermining confidence in the process."

Mr De Klerk said: "In terms of our legislation (members of the military) may not be active in politics."

"Obviously, there will be some people in the defence force and police who support party A and others who support party B, but I have no reason whatsoever to believe there is any risk from the military — apart from their exercising their normal political rights as citizens — to make inroads into the professionalism and duty to serve the government of the day and to maintain law and order in an unbiased way, without taking sides."

AMENT



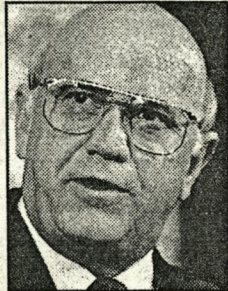
**DE KLERK:** I shall accept your verdict on March 17.



## ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD

### De Klerk sets March 17 for vote despite protests

South African President F.W. de Klerk Monday brushed aside protests from South Africa's black majority and white extremists in announcing a March 17, whites-only referendum on democratic reform. The pro-apartheid Conservative Party said it would reveal today whether it will boycott the poll, which will ask the white minority if they back constitutional changes giving blacks the right to vote. De Klerk told a news conference he would go ahead with the referendum to assess whether his National Party had a mandate for reform. "A win is a win and a simple majority will be a mandate," he said. Seeking to reassure the white minority, he added: "We will not say yes to a suicide pact."



Agence France-Presse  
**DE KLERK: 'Simple majority a mandate'**

*I believe this is a critical date -  
I hope peace prevails and  
negotiations continue.*

6A THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER Tuesday, February 25, 1992 ....

# Apartheid-reform question unveiled

## S. Africa's white voters will answer in March 17 referendum

By SCOTT KRAFT  
Los Angeles Times

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — President F.W. de Klerk, facing a make-or-break test of his government's apartheid reform program, on Monday unveiled the question he will put to white voters in a nationwide referendum.

He suggested that, if he wins, it would be the last referendum limited to white voters in the country.

On March 17, de Klerk said, white people will be asked: "Do you support the continuation of the reform process, which the state president began on the second of February 1990, and which is aimed at a new constitution through

negotiation?"

If they vote "yes," negotiations for a unified, multiracial South Africa, with built-in protections for whites and other minorities, will continue, de Klerk said. If they vote "no," he said, he and his government will resign and call for new parliamentary elections.

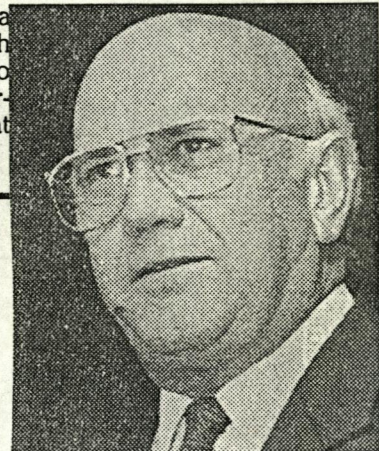
"I shall accept your verdict," de Klerk said in a nationally televised address from Cape Town.

The main opponent of reform, the right-wing Conservative Party, was locked in high-level meetings late Monday night and its spokesmen would not comment. Conservative leaders are known to believe the wording of the referendum

question is biased in the government's favor. They are expected to decide soon whether to campaign for a "no" vote or to boycott the referendum.

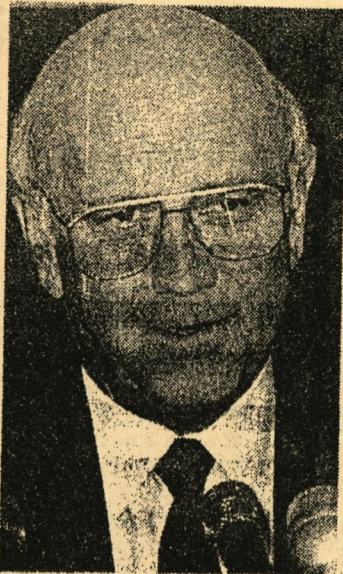
De Klerk said his referendum question was reasonable and "offers the voters a clear and unambiguous choice. I have to know that those who gave me a mandate in the first place are still standing by me and authorizing me anew to go ahead."

The referendum boils down to a test of the willingness of South Africa's 3 million white voters to dismantle apartheid, the 44-year-old system of racial separation that has subjugated 28 million blacks.



De Klerk





**DE KLERK:** I shall accept your verdict on March 17.

## Up to 60pc majority predicted

### Political Staff

**PRETORIA.** — Political analysts back President De Klerk to win the March 17 referendum with a majority of up to 60 percent.

Professor Dan Kriek of the Department of Political Science at Unisa predicted a 55 to 60 percent Yes vote.

"The question leaves no doubt as to what the referendum is about. The Herstigte Nasionale Party has said it will participate and this will make it very difficult for the Conservative Party to stay out.

"People understand it will be disastrous to turn back. People want direction. This (political rights for blacks) is a question which has remained unanswered for 300 years and people want it to be answered now," he said.

Human Sciences Research Council general manager Professor Lawrence Schlemmer said the odds were in favour of a Yes vote.

"If the No vote triumphs, there will probably be an election, which will lead to great uncertainty and will affect the economy very badly," Professor Schlemmer added.

Professor Hermann Giliomee of the University of Cape Town predicted that a Yes vote of more than 60 percent could be expected.

Political analyst Mr Donald Simpson, who correctly forecast the CP's 2 000-plus majority in the Potchefstroom by-election, predicted a 59,5 percent Yes vote.

# Referendum 'is to settle differences among whites'

● Do you support continuation of the reform process which the State President began on February 2 1990 and which is aimed at a new constitution through negotiation?

### TOS WENTZEL, Political Staff

THAT is the question to be put to white voters in the March 17 referendum.

Mr De Klerk announced the question and date in a television address last night.

He said it was his conviction that it was a reasonable question which offered voters a clear and unambiguous choice.

Mr De Klerk said there were two clear political mainstreams among whites.

There were those who associated themselves with the necessity of a new, negotiated constitution, which would eliminate discrimination on the basis of race and offered all South Africans democratic participation.

But also a constitution which would offer adequate security in respect of the maintenance of important values, which would protect certain vested rights and which would prevent any abuse of power effectively.

Those who felt this way would be able to say Yes without reservation even though there might be important differences about details.

Then there were those who still wished to seek a solution in one or other form for partitioning South African into sovereign states linked to ethnic and/or racial diversity.

They would wish to say No to the current re-

form process on which the question was fo-

cus. He emphasise that this political division is really only among the whites.

"For that reason the fact that the referendum is being held among whites only should not be seen as an exclusion of other population groups nor as an attempt at a white veto. We are dealing with a difference in white ranks which has to be resolved once and for all.

"I see it as my calling as head of State to give guidance continuously towards achieving the establishment of a new constitutional system that will be able to bring an end to violence and ensure stability and progress founded on justice," Mr De Klerk said.

"I have tried to give that guidance since 1989. On February 2, 1990 I laid the basis for a negotiated settlement. Thereafter reform proceeded unabated and today we are engaged in far-reaching multiparty negotiations.

"Soon it will be necessary for me to commit the government to binding agreements. I have to know that those who gave me a mandate in the first place are still standing by me and are authorising me anew to go ahead.

"On March 17 you will have the opportunity to do so. I shall accept your verdict," Mr De Klerk said.

## Poll to be run along same lines as in 1983

### MICHAEL MORRIS Political Correspondent

THE March 17 referendum will be run on much the same lines as the 1983 referendum, though some modifications are expected to be announced later today.

And, in the event of the Conservative Party boycotting it, results will be measured against the outcome of the 1989 general election, rather than simply the total potential vote.

Mr De Klerk said last night: "The result of the 1989 election provides the best test for the interpretation of the result than just to look at the total number who can vote.

"If 20 percent stayed away in the fully contested 1989 election, to count that for 'no's' would be unscientific."

Mr De Klerk yesterday conveyed to the Conservative Party the government's clear preference for running the referendum along 1983 lines.

However, "a few modifica-

tions" were being considered and would be announced today.

Mr De Klerk said: "We believe it is preferable to use the same basic rules as in 1983. It worked well, the result was accepted and everybody agreed the rules were effective. It made it easier for the voters. Using a constituency-based system would make it harder for the voters."

The government was not prepared to consider deviations from the 1983 system.

"We also feel strongly that the referendum is there to test the will of the whole core of voters, and would therefore like to see a repetition of the counting of votes in regions. We have no objection to making the results available on a regional basis, and then also the total result.

"The purpose of a referendum is to find out how the people feel about a specific question, not to test opinion by constituency."

## Nats surprise with 'soft tone' on minorities

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The National Party proposed at Codesa today that a new South African constitution make provision for "meaningful participation of political minorities".

Sources in the working group said they were surprised by the "soft tone" of the NP proposals.

While not exactly welcoming the document, the sources said it was a big move away from the NP's previous stance.

The NP points out in the document that its position on "this key issue" is based on, and should be viewed within, the framework of its constitutional guidelines released in September last year.

"We believe that the principle of meaningful participation must also be included in the constitution through various mechanisms and structures," the NP document states.

"The NP believes that 'sustainable democratic structures' should not be equated with 'simple or unqualified majority rule'.



# Townships quiet as whites head for the polling booths

The Star

[REDACTED] 1992

## Staff Reporters

For the first time in weeks, Reef townships were reported to be quiet early today and police hoped the slaughter leading up to today's referendum would come to an end as white voters went to the polls.

"We have had no incidents reported today, we can only hope it stays quiet," said a Witwatersrand police spokesman.

Sporadic incidents around the country yesterday claimed the lives of another five people, bringing the death toll from violence since the announcement of the referendum almost four weeks ago to 275.

## Explosions

In the latest reported incident, a three-year-old child died and at least eight people, including three newsmen, were injured in two separate hand grenade explosions in Meadowlands, Soweto.

The child, a twin, was identified as Vusi Bani, whose home was destroyed in a pre-dawn blast.

The three newsmen, including photographer Joao Silva of The Star, were slightly injured when a grenade was lobbed at their car in Meadowlands yesterday morning.

In a bizarre accident yesterday afternoon, a 46-year-old Diepkloof woman was killed by a Putco bus which crashed into her house after an unknown gunman fired at the driver.

A Soweto police spokesman said the driver, who escaped unhurt, lost control of the vehicle.

Hundreds of township and hostel dwellers stayed at home, and the streets teemed with pupils who had not gone to school as tensions ran high in the township yesterday.

## Barricades

Groups of youths sang and toy-toyed at street corners while others stood and watched the heavily armed police monitoring the situation.

Youths barricaded streets with large stones and diverted taxis and private vehicles to alternative routes.

Hostel dwellers claimed youths from Killarney and Meadowlands townships prevented them from going to work. They also claimed the youths had stabbed and assaulted some of them.

They accused the media of being biased against them in favour of the ANC.

Yesterday afternoon, a large contingent of police and Defence Force personnel in about 25 armoured vehicles continued to keep hostel dwellers and residents apart.

In another incident in Soweto, 32-year-old Victoria Skhaidy was shot in the back, allegedly by police, according to residents. She was admitted to Baragwanath Hospital. Police confirmed they had opened an attempted murder docket.

The bodies of two more people were found in a hostel in the strife-torn area yesterday. However, police said the victims, who had been hacked and set alight, could have been killed on Sunday.

## Refuge

Continued fighting in Alexandra yesterday drove about 15 families to seek refuge at the local ANC offices.

One person died and several others were injured in sporadic shooting in the township in the morning.

In a bid to restore peace in Alexandra, representatives of political and civic organisations will hold talks at Braamfontein Civic Centre this morning.

According to statistics from the Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic, the violence has claimed nine lives since March 7, and there had been 69 gunshot injuries and 184 assaults by 3 pm yesterday.

Two gunshot injuries, two stabbing victims and one death were reported between 9 am and 3 pm yesterday.

In Natal, the death toll from Friday's pre-dawn battle in Umlazi, has risen to 22, social workers say.

Police yesterday said two women were killed and seven people wounded in an attack in Sharpeville on Sunday night, Sapa reports.