

" Nr- BWASC DAL - - t' ' ' 5;
 i , .- 33.; -qu
 Tel: (011) 330 7096
 Fax: (011) 333 3570
 E-Mail: AdminGancdip.wn.apc-org
 51 Plain Street
 i Compusme: 100014.354
 Johannesburg 2001
 PO Box 61884
 Marshalltown 2107
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 Dehar'tmenl 9:?
 NELSON MANDELA ON
 STATEMENT OF ANC PRESIDENT.
 NS AND ELECTIONS.
 CONSTITUTIONAL
 ay at the crossroads. The way lorward requires Vision and
 South Africa is too
 balanced leadership which transcends narrow political interests.
 ' i on 27 April
 Great progress
 1994. Already. parties whit:
 out of multi-party negotiations are_out in
 St exciting ; ' ' lisation that our coun
 litiw of racism.
 \$5551 - the pa
 blood. This shall
 pad in the politics at the
 n the process in
 2 others. stat?
 ence - who seek to Grow
 Yet there at
 d Viol
 ethnic chauvinism an
 llowed to continue.
 not and came! he a
 eavour to deal with
 ted. non-racial and
 theid paSI.
 nits in a common end
 r society as a uni
 captives ot the apar
 that all South Africans u
 ow the birth of nu
 whatever our language or
 ol the negotiations process
 Our people - black and white.
 l a new democratic
 ethnic origins - to speak wlth one voice. The product
 must reach its culmination with the election on 27 April 0
 government based on the will 01 all the people.
 Now is the time 10! all
 9 Committee (NW
 ha National Workin
 d the lollowlng Nat
 In this regard, l
 cl reaffirme
 the current situation an
 Firstly. that the elections 0
 postponed.
 Secondly.

' SENT BYIANC D1?
interim constitution. cannot be t
And thirdly. that measure
teel left out of the process.
entails or deliberate misin
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.3". HA. P.3/4
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I. 1:" unau-
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empered with.
tears cl those who
ions abOut what it
nuine resotution
5 need to be takenite address the
either as a result at miscencept
formation by those not interested in a 92
01 Our problems.
in order to address these Issues,
Executive Committee with reg
the NWC reaffirmed decisions at the National
hich have recently been
under negotiations:
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 tor the
consideration of the issue of a volkstaat.
Provision for voters to cast 2 votes: one each for national and provincial
representatives.
Amendment to the Interim Constitution to address the following provincial
matters:
3.1. a constitutional provision for ptovtnCIA! finances based on agreements
reached In negatiatiOhS with the Freedom Alliance;
owtng provinces. in drafting provincial
3.2. a constitutionaI provision all
constitutions. to determine their own legislative and executive
structures:
3.3. in order to grant greater security to the newly-eteCted democratic
provisions of the interim constitution
provincial governments. amend
ly granted are not substantiauy
to ensure that powers present
'onAl Assembly drafts the new
diminished when the Constitut
constitution: and
3.4. that the democratically-elecwd provincial legislatures win decide on
t and that, in the interim constitution. the
d KwaZulu/Natal.
e ANC Will recommend to other panias and the
Transitional ExeCut'we
' the multl-party torum should convene to discuss these proposed
amendments:
' it the multi-party forum so decides. parliament should convene to adopt
amendments agreed upon; and
' the date tor regtstfation at parties should be extended by a few days.
that these maasmes should only be implemented it they do
jf/g
We wish to reiterate

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wk'll:

not result in the postponement of the 27 April elections.

The ANC reaffirms its readiness to confer with His Majesty King Zwidelethini on issues of concern to the monarch and other traditional leaders-

proposals remove all the remaining obstacles

one so. to register and become part of the

their right not to take part in the democratic

elections. No one should be

We are firmly of the view that these

for the parties which have not yet d

process. We do however recognise

elections- But no one has the right to disrupt the elec

allowed to do so.

We wish to issue a solemn reminder to these who think that they can use force to the people of this country have both the

disrupt the democratic process that

capacity and the will to use their power to defeat these attempts. We call on our

people to exercise maximum vigilance and ready themselves for any such

attempts.

South African leadership

History and future generations would judge the sum:

Ive South Africa's

harshly if we failed to take all the necessary measures to resolve

problems peacefully and through dialogue.

16 February 1994

Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity

PO Box 61884. Marshalltown. 2107

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#' malority

THE AFRICAN NidhdbthetEym win a . ehlogrmisahon they would eupportifttll patties ' Inkat haeould notch up: fu'nhet'two hereentof

'elea'r 50.15eteertt majority blithe eieetome in took pm in the April election and which one the spread of swing votes. . -

'Apdl'? 'eh ipetea'n'e frotr'i'ypexeetih'wo years would they have ulpponed twp'yew ago. Th is Wunldieevelepeg itewi'th that? with five

ago, a Sowe'rm sjui-vey dono'hyMrineling and - - t'-' - 1 . percent of the eleetoratuuaid ng them the, thin!

Media'Reseueh hast found: "; ' . 1 .5r. Opposltlon largest political organisations in tho county.

However; ifithe-ZS peteettt, thine up of the main oppmltion to the ANC will be the ' "swing" voters -j-' tho'te'who axegtu ptelenl NitiooailPanywlthi4pereentotthevote.down Co mmitment '

undecided or refuse to say how they Will vote -- him 18 percent. The PAC would also benem 'with support rising

are taken into account..the'ANC could notch up However. it would gain 19 percent with the from one to two percent. The I)? would remain at

66 percent of the vote. spread of twins votea. no Con'servative Patty three percent.

Thlswouldbeenough for the ANCTodraw up eames in third with four petcent, down'from ANC an d PAC supporters show the highest

the final constitution on its own. , leven, while the Demoentie Pony. the official level of commitment to their organilutions with

According to the poll. the Ma Freedom opposition in the uieameral parliunent. gains 9B pe reent support because they like their parties

Party was the only otherpolitieai orgihiution to fourth place with just three percent. it s time of - rather than the two percent who dislike other

increase its share of the vote from its position the vote dropped from Ii! percent. patio s. ',_ g . ' . .

_two years back. ' 1 " i The IF? peg: with the DP at three peteent. The IF? has the highe st ieVel of soil support

.. The lnkatha shnre rose from just two peteent The Pan Africaniet Congress remains eonsl st- Wilh44pctccnlof its voters pledging loyalty only

to three. HOWevor. the number of Ming votets ehtly ll one percentfi'he swing voters are m ade because they dislike other ponies. A luck of voter

also rose from 22 pereenito 25. 3': up of 19 percent who ate not sure who they will sophi stication could impact negatively on the

Those polled were asked which gnrtty-politi- vote for end six percent who temse to say. ov erall elmion result. , i i"

PGTeZNTiAL VOTE ENDICATOR I4

PROJECTIONS TO NATIONAL POPULATION (incl. deep rural) ,

AND ALLOCATION F0 SWING VOTERS TO RELEVANT F'ARTIESlC

1'2, ' IWhat party'wfoiizti you have votedhtot twoyeats ago?

tiles. stand which would you vote fog ltt April?

8 SURVEY SOUTH AFRICA .

liancc, led by Mr Buthelezi, which unites the white Conservative Party and those homeland leaders opposed to the ANC. This "independent stand", he says, earned him Mr Mandelais congratulations. Will Mr Mopeli's 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 QwaQwa's 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 South Africa's jigsaw . a

Population 1991, 0005 / .

White-dnslnnotod am African Aslwn Coloured white 21 iTotal

Sub-total 9,558 3.7 - ' 6.5

Total 29.063 993 3.299 5,091 i 0

Source: n- Urban Wn , ' t ' A .

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Bloemfontein. IO

udybr .

Botshabello.

SOUTH

AFRICA

CAPE PROVINCE

ATLANTIC

OCEAN

FREE STATE QWAQW

Fk burg

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 Lesotho 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 of retaliations yet to come.

By South Africa's 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 Malange is thinking of giving up teaching to become a full-time 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 hope and foreboding. big-

ger dramas are being played out nationally.
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