

IFP accused of playing tough

SOWETO: ADI 16/5/94

Sowetan Correspondent

PRISON authorities have accused the Inkatha Freedom Party of trying to appear tough by organising a hunger strike by IFP members when they were close to being released.

IFP spokesman Mr Ed Tillett said on Monday that about 80 IFP people in jail for politically-related crimes committed before October 1990 would refuse meals to demand their release as political prisoners. "They fear, quite justifiably, that if they are released before the April election they will never be released," he said.

The IFP expected 150 of their people to join the protest. However, only 50 IFP prisoners did. Their applications for release went to the National Council on Indemnity in December last year and the IFP fees the council by now should have

made a decision and the decision should have been announced.

The office of Minister of Correctional Services Mr Adriaan Vlok said yesterday that about 80 cases were submitted by the IFP to the council.

Each case had to be properly researched.

"Obviously, this takes time, as some of these crimes were committed long ago and in many cases the facts that must now be considered did not form part of the initial court proceedings.

"The facts of the matter are that the cases are in the process of consideration and an announcement will be forthcoming soon."

"The IFP must be quite aware that this process is at its final stages and our aim is to assure that they now want to create the impression that it is through pressure from their side that the matter was concluded," the ministry said.

Ciskei civil servants threaten 'Bop' action

EAST LONDON 16/5/94

EAST LONDON. — Ciskei civil servants have warned they might turn to 'Bop' that is 'swana-style' civil disobedience if they are not paid pension fund contributions and leave gratuities before reincorporation into South Africa.

The decision was taken at a meeting of hundreds of civil servants in Biko yesterday.

The angry civil servants threatened "mass action" if Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Opua Gqozo could not give an assurance at a public

meeting, which they want held at Biko Stadium tomorrow, that their demands would be met before the April elections.

They said the issue was not political. They were tired of government officials' decisions which had made the future "uncertain".

When it was suggested the Ciskei Council of State be replaced with a neutral administrator appointed by the Transitional Executive Council, the crowd ululated and stamped their feet.

Ciskei Civil Servants Association (CISA) president Mtshali Gaca said although no specific date had been set, civil servants wanted to be paid "before a new government of national unity takes over".

CISA's general secretary Mxolisi Dinbaza said Brig Gqozo had appointed a board of trustees to oversee the fund, and had not consulted civil servants. — Sapa.

(Report by M. 340, 33 Caston Street, East London.)

He said the IFP had been removed from the ballot paper when it had failed to provide a list of candidates standing for the party by the deadline which expired at midnight on Friday.

But, according to TEC spokesman Niki Moore, the IFP has until the 4.30 pm deadline today to decide to contest it with another party. Today's deadline is the last chance all parties have to amend their lists of candidates contesting the election.

Moore added the only way the IFP could fight the election with its own name on the ballot paper

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last chance for IFP.

would be if the election date was postponed — which the TEC does not have the power to do.

However, she added that the TEC did have the power to recommend changing the election date in one or more of the provinces if violence in the area meant the election there would be neither free nor fair.

(47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)



New national flag unveiled

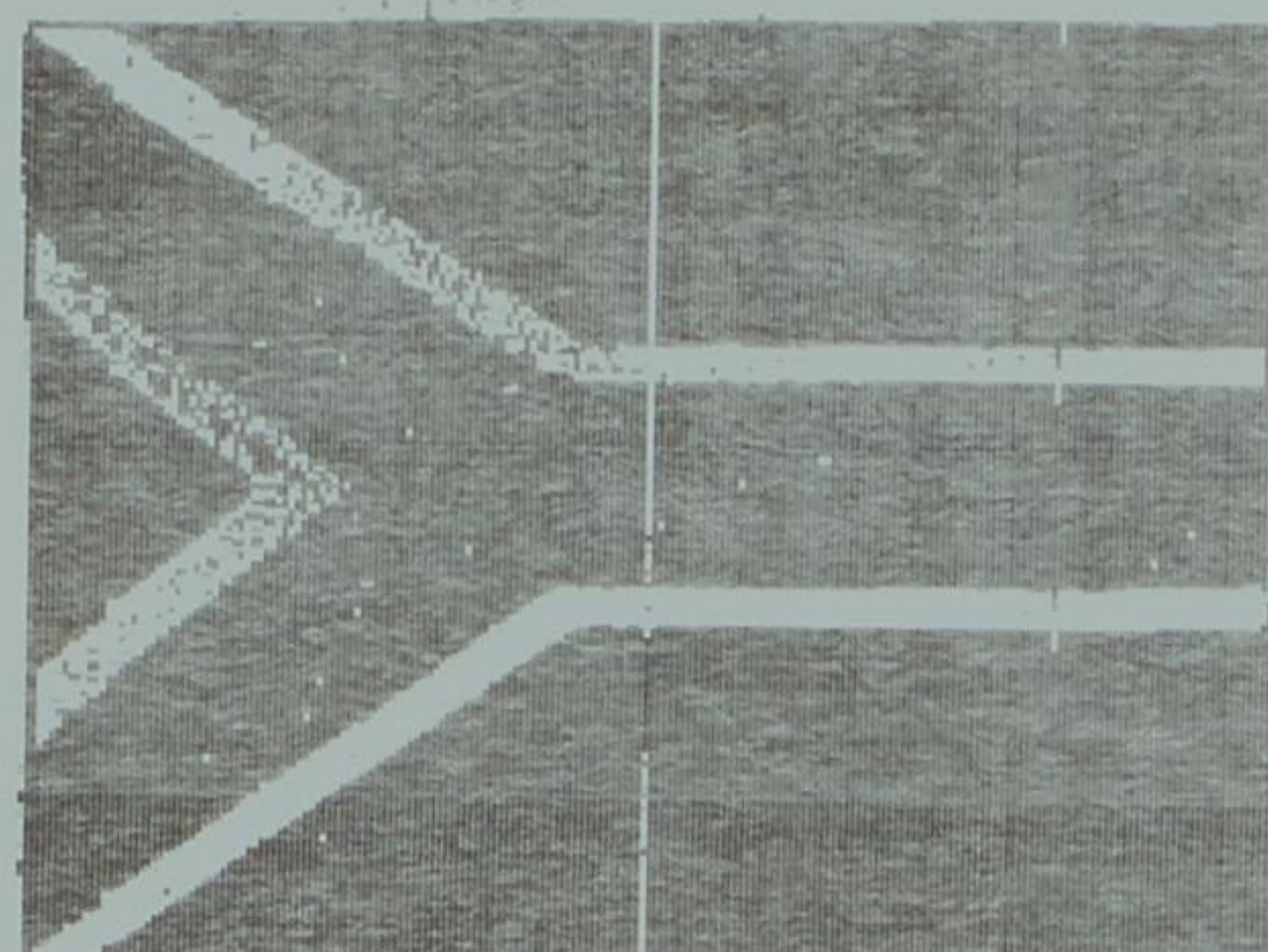
ED 16/5/94

PRETORIA — SA's new national flag was unveiled yesterday.

Designed by state herald Fred Brownell, the flag was accepted unanimously by the TEC. It will be raised officially after April's election.

While the new constituent assembly would be able to change the flag, all TEC delegates said they were satisfied with the six-colour design.

TEC NP representative Roelf Meyer



ADRIAN HADLAND

said the flag would "grow in the minds of South Africans". It had a good chance of becoming SA's final flag, he said.

It was one of more than 7000 designs submitted to multiparty negotiators last year. A TEC subcommittee of Meyer and ANC delegate Cyril Ramaphosa, in conjunction with the technical advisory committee, made the final recommendation. Ramaphosa said the flag's colours would have meaning for everyone in SA.

Brownell, who was also responsible for Namibia's flag, said the colours had a specific meaning. "Symbolism, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder."

The colours used had been the most popular in SA flags since 1652.

The TEC also accepted that Die S. T. and Nkosi Sikelel' i Afrika would be used as SA's interim national anthems.

Report by A. Hadland, ENG, 11 Dragon St, Mo.

Picture: Page 2

'under another party'

5744 16/5/94

BY MICHAEL SPARKS

The only way Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's IFP could contest next month's election was if it did so under the banner of one of the 27 parties whose names already appear on the ballot paper, Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler said yesterday.

He said the IFP had been removed from the ballot paper when it had failed to provide a list of candidates standing for the party by the deadline which expired at midnight on Friday.

But, according to TEC spokesman Niki Moore, the IFP has until the 4.30 pm deadline today to decide to contest it with another party. Today's deadline is the last chance all parties have to amend their lists of candidates contesting the election.

Moore added the only way the IFP could fight the election with its own name on the ballot paper

IFP 16/5/94 05:45 PM ENG DIA 011 380/215

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MANDELA IS FETED IN BOP: ANC leader Nelson Mandela was given a hero's welcome at Bophuthatswana's Independence Stadium by 50 000 people. Mandela's opening words, delivered in Tswana, drew thunderous applause from the crowd. "My nation, I greet you". Thousands of ANC posters were lofted as the crowd proclaimed its admiration.

KWAZULU VISIT LATEST: The TEC's law and order sub-council's visit to KwaZulu, which was to have taken place last week, has been re-scheduled for today and tomorrow.

AWB may be ousted from Volksfront

STAR 16/3/94

BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging is facing a major confrontation with its right-wing allies which could see it expelled from joint structures — including the Afrikaner Volksfront — by the end of the week.

A prominent rightwinger told The Star last night: "There is a definite move afoot from Afrikaner structures to dump the AWB. It will be isolated by the weekend."

This follows widespread outrage in right-wing circles over reportedly undisciplined and violent conduct by AWB members in Bophuthatswana last week.

Meanwhile, the Freedom Front will today submit its final candidate lists for the election. It will be headed by General Constand Viljoen.

(47 Sauer St, Johannesburg)

Threat to KwaZulu govt during Umlazi stayaway

MAR 16 '94 05:56PM ANC DIA 011 3307215

BD 16/3/94

WVH Correspondent

DURBAN — The KwaZulu government was warned that "its days were numbered" during the ANC's rally in Umlazi yesterday.

Three people were believed killed as almost 15 000 supporters heeded the stayaway call in a show of strength to protest against the Inkatha Freedom Party's blockade of an ANC rally on Sunday.

Yesterday's rally was called after an ANC election meeting planned for the King Zwelithini Stadium on Sunday had to be called off when Inkatha-aligned hostel residents took over the stadium.

ANC members marched to the magistrate's court building yesterday where a memorandum criticising the security forces for failing to remove the Inkatha supporters from the stadium was handed to Umlazi chief

magistrate Louis Radyn.

ANC leaders took turns to issue ultimatums that the days of the KwaZulu government were numbered as the election date drew nearer.

Leaders warned that KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi would suffer the same fate as the ousted Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope.

Earlier, police prevented about 300 armed Inkatha supporters from approaching the ANC marchers.

After the marchers handed a memorandum to Radyn they were fired upon by another group.

Police used teargas and fired shots to separate the two groups.

KwaZulu Police district commissioner Brig Alwyn Burger confirmed one woman was shot dead in the

township early yesterday.

Violence monitor **Elephantio Mthembu** told reporters two people were killed in a squatter settlement on Umlazi's outskirts.

Businesses south of Durban were hard hit by the march with as much as 65% of the workforce not reporting for work in some firms.

Inkatha spokesman **Eld Tillet** said the ANC was using the occupation of the stadium as a scapegoat to justify disruption and sabotage.

Sapa reports that in **Enseleni** near **Empangeni** on Natal's north coast, at least six people were killed and seven injured yesterday when gunmen sprayed commuters with gunfire, police said.

Tillet said as many as 20 people had been killed. — Sapa-Reuter.

Bop reintegration already under way

BD 16/3/94

BILLY PADDOCK

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S public service and all its departments are already being integrated into those of SA although the territory is still constitutionally an independent country.

SA embassy first secretary **Lynette Lavender**, who deputises for administrator **Tjaart van der Walt**, said yesterday the process of integrating Bophuthatswana's services into those of SA began on Monday.

The SADF and the SAP were also in ultimate control over the Bophuthatswana Defence Force and Police, she said.

Deposed Bophuthatswana president **Lucas Mangope** had vacated the official residence as well as his office and had moved to his private residence in **Motswedi**, Lavender said.

Bophuthatswana's

foreign "missions", housed in buildings in Europe and the US believed to be worth more than R100m, have been ordered to close down, the Foreign Affairs Ministry confirmed last night.

IAN HOBBS reports it is understood the SA government is acting urgently to close down extravagant public relations accounts and lay off staff.

Report by W Paddock, TML, 11 Old Bailey St, and I Hobbes, TML, 32 Watton Gdn, London.

Mandela to meet Zulu monarch

STAR 16/3/94

BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Zulu King **Goodwill Zwelethini** and ANC president **Nelson Mandela** will meet in **Ulundi** on Friday for talks which could clarify the future status of the Zulu monarchy and have a significant impact on the political climate in Natal/KwaZulu.

The KwaZulu Communications Bureau said last night that the "constitutional impasse" and the king's demands for the recognition of the kingdom of Kwa-

Zulu would be on the table.

This follows indications that **Ulundi** could become increasingly isolated after the toppling of Bophuthatswana President **Lucas Mangope**, a Freedom Alliance partner of KwaZulu's Chief **Mangosuthu Buthelezi**.

There have been signals that the alliance is crumbling, with the white right-wing component splitting over the decision by General **Constand Viljoen** to lead his Freedom Front into the poll.

The right-wing battle lines will be drawn more clearly today when the Freedom Front sub-

mits its final election candidate lists before the 4.30 pm deadline — shifted 24 hours from the same time yesterday. A number of Conservative Party MPs are expected to be on the list.

To date, Buthelezi's IFP has rejected participation in the election if the Interim Constitution is not amended to accommodate its demands.

The Independent Electoral Committee has indicated that it is too late, anyway, for the IFP to register.

(47 Sauer St, Johannesburg)

king was in Mmabatho

STAR 16/3/94

BY NORMAN CHANDLER

Mmabatho — Bophuthatswana yesterday gave ANC president **Nelson Mandela** the key to the country — and 50 000 people told him he could have it with pleasure.

The curtain on the **Lucas Mangope** era finally came crashing down at Independence Stadium as ululating crowds gave Mandela a welcome fit for a king.

There were unprecedented scenes near the Mmabatho conference centre resulting in his scheduled 10 am address to striking civil servants starting an hour late.

Toyi-toyied

And, inside the massive auditorium, the audience toyi-toyied as Mandela, his estranged wife **Winnie**, ANC international affairs spokesman **Thabo Mbeki** and the ANC's premier candidate for North West Province, **Popo Molefe**, entered the hall. When Molefe announced Mmabatho was to be capital of the new province the shouts of delight were difficult to quieten.

At Independence Stadium later, the crowd erupted into shouts of "Mandela, Mandela" as he toured the perimeter of the field.

Under the watchful gaze of heavily armed South Africa soldiers, the crowds streamed up the walkways to the terraces — and after two bod searches they could finally see the man they have crowned king.

SOWETO 16/3/94
 GENERAL Constand Viljoen of the Freedom Front must rue the day he decided to take part in politics.
 After vacillating many times, he has now decided to quit the Freedom Alliance.

He should shake the dust of the Freedom Alliance from his feet once and for all.

Viljoen is a soldier and his presence has a sobering effect on the politics of the right, which tend to become emotional, reckless and irresponsible.

He has vowed to fight the ANC and the NP with everything at his disposal, which is as it should be. The democratic process is bound to be more creative and effective with the inclusion of strong conservative views.

There is enough evidence to show that many Afrikaners do not support the hysteria evinced by the factions under Eugene Terre'Blanche and Ferdi Hartzenberg.

What makes their so-called link with black conservative groups odious, is that it is based more on expedience and opportunism in the fight against the ANC and its allies than coalescence of conviction.

The despicable behaviour of members of the AWB in Bophuthatswana is evidence enough of the contempt these groups have for their so-called friends. The performance by Terre'Blanche before, during and after the debacle was quite astonishing. He has embarrassed his own people and given many Afrikaners enough reason to stay clear of him and his kind.

MAR 16 '94 06:00PM ANC DIA 011 3307215

FOCUS ON PAC

P. 3/3

THE PAN-Africanist Congress of Azania goes into this election fully confident that the oppressed masses will see through the fraud of the Kempton Park agreements and remember that the PAC opposed the deals.

But even more, said president Clarence Mlamli Makwetu, the PAC hoped that Africans would vote for it because of the policies it espouses.

Policies such as a "caring economy", land repossession, its stand on violence, housing provision, health and on privatisation.

Plagued by internal dissent over its participation in the negotiations, Makwetu says the decision was right and the PAC has many gains to show for its participation.

The chairing of the deliberations by judges had "given the regime an advantage as the judges are not neutral but State appointees. We said they should go, and they went," he said.

To accusations that the PAC was "an also-ran", a party that went into the talks but failed to get any of its points across, he said:

"We opposed the division of the country into regions. We were against the entire package. We want the return of the land and opposed property rights given to settlers.

"We did what we did but they were refused. But we got the vote for the African people. We fought for it and we got it and that is important," Makwetu said.

Trilateral talks

While the interim constitution provides for semi-autonomous regions that are getting more powers through trilateral talks with the rightwing, the ANC and the Government, the PAC wanted a centralised country and was asking for a mandate to change the interim constitution and bring a more people-orientated system.

"We rate our chances as very good. Opinion polls are not a factor, they do not worry us when they say we have very little support because they are never accurate.

In Britain they said the Labour Party would win the last election and it did not happen. In Zimbabwe they said the same thing about Zanu and Mugabe. In Lesotho recently, the BNP was given a big lead, only for the BCP to win all seats. We rely on the grassroots and our chances are good.

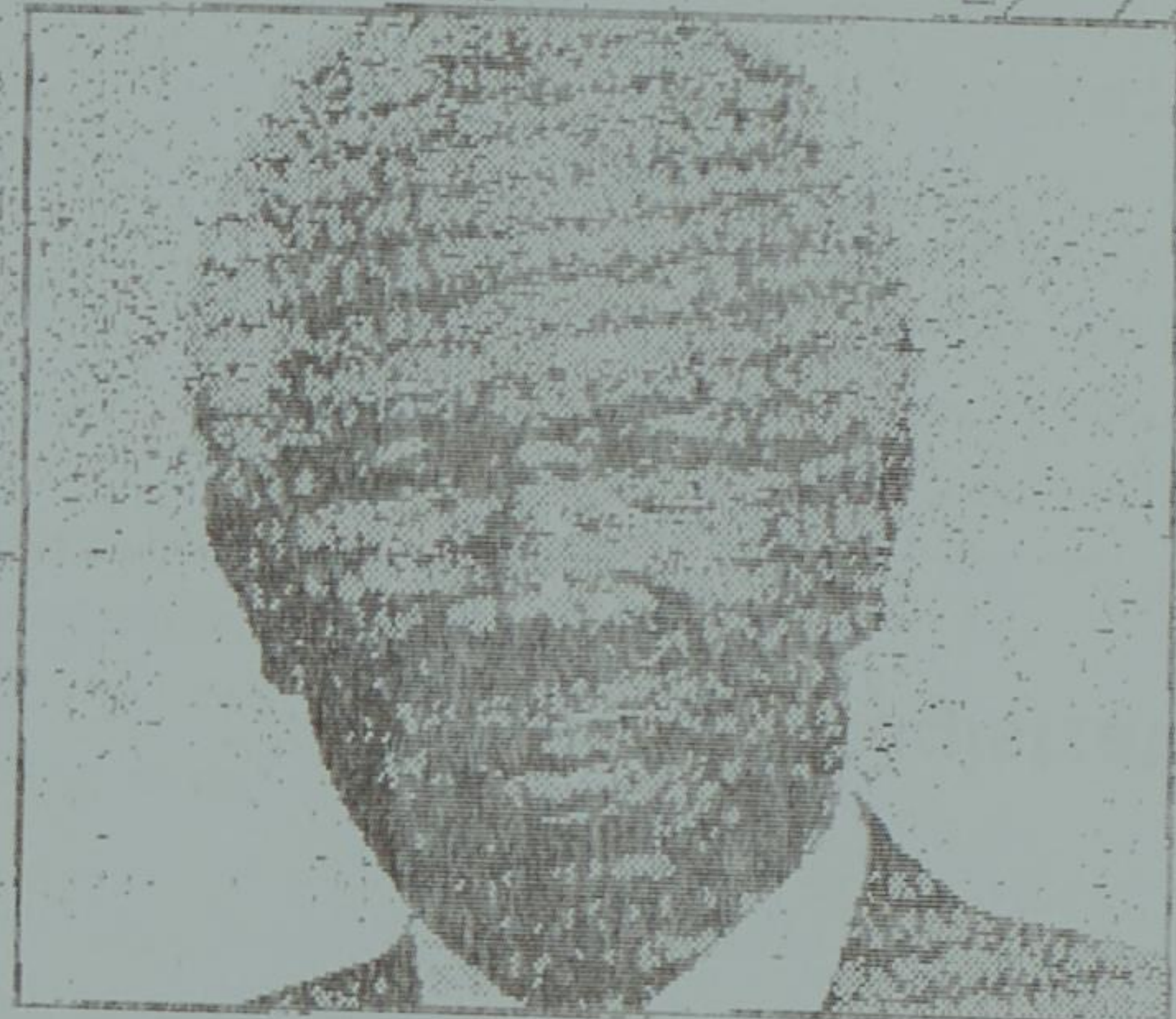
"We do not have money. We are not a rich organisation and we shall cut our suit according to our cloth. We are not going to rely as much on the media advertisements as other rich parties but we will do the canvassing ourselves.

"And it is in these campaigns that we see the support. When the PAC was formed in 1960, we had only six branches on the Cape Peninsula, and a few in Soweto, Natal and Pretoria.

"But today for example, out of the 28 districts in Transkei, we have over 40 branches. We have

Polls indicate they won't win. But the PAC believes the people will remember it for its caring policy. Political Editor **Mathatha Tsedu** chats with president Clarence Makwetu.

SOWETO - 16/3/94



Clarence Mlamli Makwetu

branches all over the Orange Free State, Transvaal and the Cape. Our strength is there," he said.

Makwetu could not explain in detail what the caring economy promised by the PAC was. The PAC was opposed to capitalism and favoured socialism as a broad concept.

"We want an economy that takes care of its people. Socialism itself as a word is meaningless and we believe that socialisation of economy, through the participation of workers in the process of ownership of industry will ensure that workers' interests are protected.

"Workers should be involved in decision making and also carry some of the responsibility that goes with that. Those who argue that socialism would fail, and that investors would flee should look at what is happening in China, where the entire Western world is flocking now," Makwetu said.

Cut-off point

The PAC rejects the cut-off point of 1913 for land claims as contained in the interim constitution. "We say 1652 is the start of the land dispossession and should be the cut-off point. We will not pay for land that was stolen from us when we take it back.

"Compensation will only be considered for improvements made to the land," he added.

The repossession of the land will however not mean that each and every African will be given a piece of land. "Africans will have to make up their minds whether they want to be workers or farmers. And in the case of the latter, proof of an

ability to farm will be needed before land is allocated for farming.

"We will also give each squatter a piece of a plot to live on. There is enough land in our country to do that and there is no need for the congestion that we see in every town."

The PAC does not have all the answers to the housing problem, he said. It foresaw a co-operation between the State — which would provide land and infrastructure — and the private sector.

The PAC saw the ongoing violence as a State orchestrated phenomenon and rejected the idea that it was black on black. The PAC would curb ownership of guns and change laws so that no one could own 27 weapons as presently allowed by the law.

Armed struggle

The violence had nothing to do with the armed struggle as the revolutionary forces were directing their energies against the regime, he said.

His organisation cannot be specific about its health policy, except to say that one health care system will be in place. Whether the service will be free he could not yet say, he added.

The same applied to privatised national state concerns such as Iscor, Telkom and the Railways. Nationalisation usually benefited the new elite and not the people.

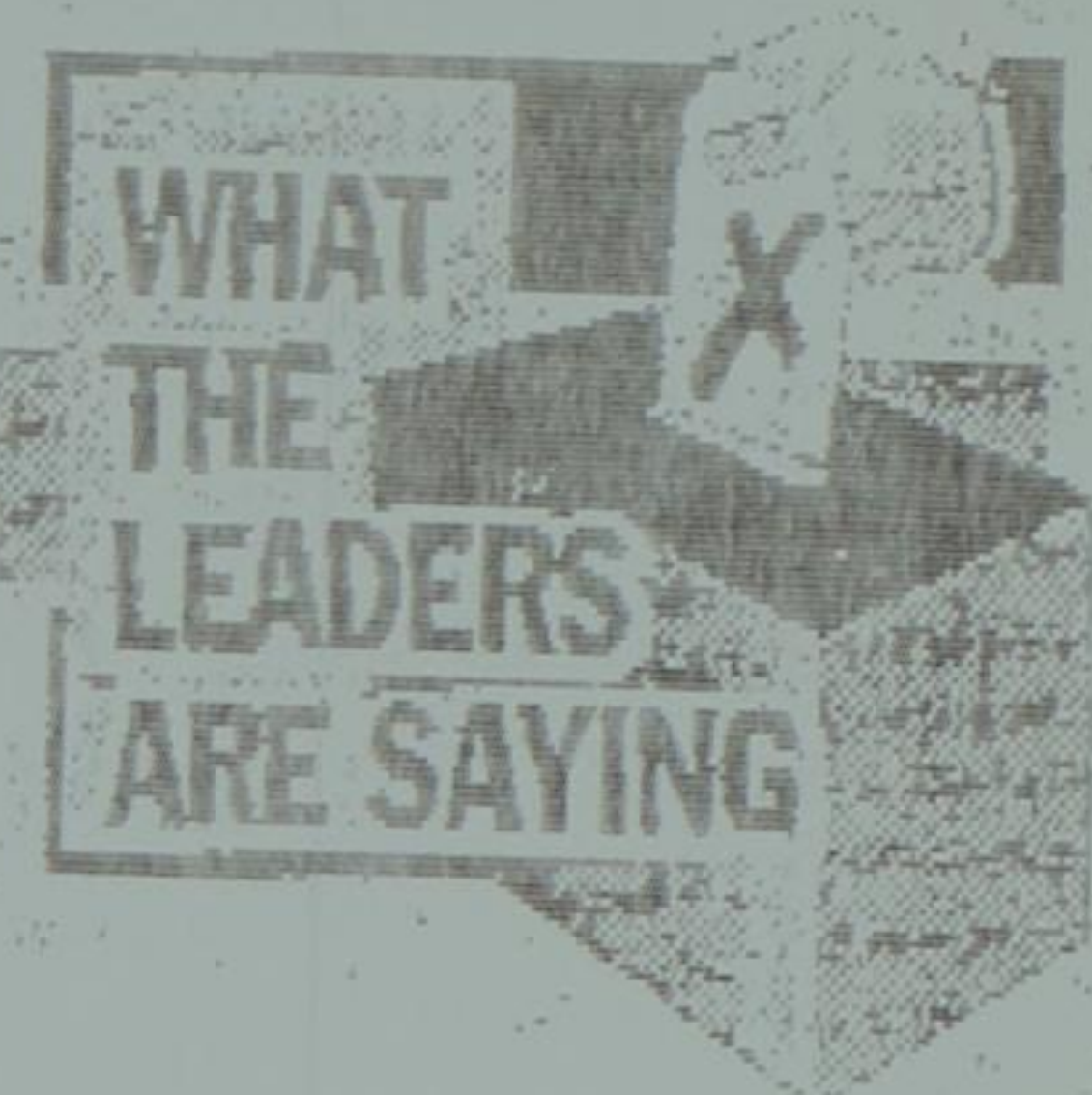
The PAC however supported affirmative action but this would have to be done in a way that did not result in the lowering of standards.

"Doors had to be opened and opportunities created for the development of entrepreneurs so that "Africans are not just a nation of workers and shop stewards."

The playing field was presently unequal for political campaigning despite talks of this being done. "The international community and big business are supporting one party and I am afraid that I may not be able to convince my colleagues in the event of losing that the process had been free and fair," he said.

The PAC was however committed to the process and will honour and accept the outcome of the elections as it was convinced that despite all the hurdles, the African community would see through the process and vote for a party that will truly give them freedom and justice.

(Tomorrow...the socialist option as seen by the Workers' List party)





Election Monitor

for free and fair elections in South Africa

Election date: 27 - 28 April 1994 - 6 weeks to go

Issue no.19: 16th March 1994

Bophuthatswana

The question of Bophuthatswana's participation in the elections reached a climax from 11-13 March as has been widely reported in the press.

On 9 March, Mr Justice Johann Kriegler, Chair of the Independent Electoral Commission, met with Lucas Mangope, head of the Bophuthatswana administration, to request three things: the right of political parties to campaign in the election, the setting up of voter education programmes and permission to set up voting stations in the territory. The rejection of these requests triggered renewed protests within Bophuthatswana, with the majority of the Bophuthatswana Police Force supporting the demands for the right to participate in the elections. A detachment of about 200 police delivered a memorandum to the South African "Embassy" in Mmabatho, calling for the bantustan's reincorporation into South Africa and for it to take part in the elections.

At 9pm on 12 March, a delegation from the South African Government and the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) met with Mangope. The delegation consisted of "Pik" Botha (Minister of Foreign Affairs), General George Meiring (Chief of the South African Defence Force), and Mac Maharaj and Fanie van der Merwe of the Management Committee of the TEC. The delegation informed Mangope that:

the South African Government, acting in conjunction with the Management Committee of the TEC had noted that:

1. *The government of President Mangope is no longer in control of events in Bophuthatswana;*
2. *All effective administration had ceased to exist;*
3. *The civil service, including the police and army refused to recognise the authority of the government of President Mangope;*

Accordingly, the South African Government in conjunction with the Management Committee of the TEC had come to the conclusion that President Mangope was no longer in charge of the administration of Bophuthatswana.

As a result of this Mangope was removed as head of the Bophuthatswana bantustan administration. He was immediately replaced by Professor Tjaard van der Walt, South Africa's "Ambassador" to Bophuthatswana. On 14 March the TEC appointed Job Mokgoro, an official of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, to serve as joint administrator of Bophuthatswana.

The SADF were "entrusted with the task of maintaining law and order under the direction of the South African Government acting in conjunction with the TEC".

Mangope "for his own safety and protection will be secured by the SADF". The statement announced that residents of Bophuthatswana "can now engage in free political activity and participate without let or hindrance in the forthcoming elections".

All public servants, the police and the army, including those dismissed by Mangope were guaranteed their jobs, salaries and pensions, and were urged to co-operate with the interim administration.

The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), charged with administering, monitoring and adjudicating the South African elections, announced on 15 March that it had appointed Commissioner Frank Chikane from the IEC to "kickstart the IEC's operations" in Bophuthatswana. These operations include the marshalling of ten IEC vehicles in the territory, reassuring people of their safety and rights in regard to the elections, issuing temporary voter cards and the promotion of voter education.

The IEC has stated that it has been assured of the fullest co-operation of the authorities now in control of the territory. It also announced that it would be releasing 250,000 voter information pamphlets from aircraft over several areas of Bophuthatswana.

As a result of these developments the elections will now take place in all the so-called "independent" bantustans, which comprise of Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei.

Registration process completed

The IEC set 11 March as the deadline for political parties to complete the registration process by submitting a list of candidates for the elections. A further deadline of 16.30 on 16 March was set for any amendments to the list of candidates. The registration process is now closed.

* The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) failed to submit a list of candidates and its name will not appear on the ballot paper. Also failing to complete the registration process was the Realist Party.

* The Freedom Front submitted a list of candidates for the elections, thus completing registration. Appearing on the list of candidates are several Conservative Party MPs (including P & C Mulder), and the presidents of the Orange Free State and

Transvaal Farmers Unions, Piet Gous and Dries Bruwer. Both of these Farmers Unions had previously opposed political activities on farmlands (see Election Monitor no.15). The Conservative Party's Natal executive council voted on 13 March to support the Freedom Front.

* The Northwest Democrats have changed their name to the Northwest Christian Democrats, and it is reported that Lucas Mangope is associated with this party.

According to the IEC, 27 parties have completed registration and will have their names printed on the ballot papers. The deadline was set to enable the printing of the 80 million ballot papers to begin. Any further extension of the deadline will result in the contract for the printing of the ballot papers being split between printers to enable them to be completed and delivered by 17 April, in time for distribution.

Future of Freedom Alliance in doubt

The future of the Freedom Alliance is in doubt following the debacle in Bophuthatswana.

* General Constand Viljoen resigned as co-leader of the Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) on 13 March and from the Freedom Alliance the next day.

* The Chair of the Freedom Alliance and the Bophuthatswana bantustan administration's chief negotiator, Rowan Cronje, has resigned.

* The Bophuthatswana bantustan administration has ceased to exist.

This leaves the Freedom Alliance with the Inkatha Freedom Party, the remnants of the AVF, and the possibility of Lucas Mangope's involvement through the Northwest Christian Democrats.

ANC rally disrupted

A planned rally by the African National Congress (ANC) near Durban on 13 March was disrupted by supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party, according to the Human Rights Commission (HRC).

The rally, due to take place at the King Goodwill Zwelithini Stadium, took place outside the stadium as IFP supporters occupied the stadium on the instruction of the South African Hostel Dwellers Association.

The ANC has submitted a complaint to the IEC following the incident. A Diakonia peace-fieldworker said that the whole day was "one big act of intimidation of ANC supporters by IFP supporters".

IEC investigate complaints

The IEC Monitoring Directorate have received 45 complaints between its inception on 7 February and 11 March. Of these cases, several have been settled whilst others are still under investigation. In one case a summons has been issued. The

following is a summary of cases:

* 6 complaints by the National Party about intimidation, harassment and interference with election material by the ANC.

* Complaints by the ANC against a gang in Manenberg, Western Cape; Home Affairs Offices in Eldorado Park and Lenasia, PWV; Piketberg Town Council, Western Cape; National Party in Soweto; and two complaints against the IFP in Natal.

* Complaints by the Democratic Party against the Students Representative Council (SRC) of the Cape Technikon and the SRC of the University of the Western Cape; Fairway Primary School in Johannesburg.

* A complaint by Cosatu that Bloemfontein City Council refused permission for a political meeting in its area of jurisdiction.

* A number of complaints by individuals and organisations against farmers, the AWB, and various complaints about defacing of posters.

* A general complaint that Temporary voter Cards and ID documents are not being attended to in the Ciskei.

Fuller details are available from the Anti-Apartheid Movement on request.

The ANC released a firm statement on 7 March on the need for political tolerance from its supporters and the supporters of all other parties. It also has produced a dossier of 32 incidents of repression directed against ANC supporters from January to 4 March 1994.

A copy of the ANC dossier is also available from the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

International

International voters

The IEC is presently determining the sites for international voting stations. Its latest proposals are that there be 180 foreign voter locations in 72 countries. Voting stations are to be situated at four sites in London, and also in Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow and Cardiff. Voting is planned to take place at the South African Embassy in London.

The following will be acceptable as voter eligibility documents at foreign voting stations: an identity document (both dark blue as well as the new green covered versions); identity documents issued by the TBVC states; a reference book (all three versions); the old green identity card (issued until 1972); a temporary identity certificate; a valid South African passport; and a Temporary Voter's Card. Temporary Voter's Cards are not issued internationally except for in Tanzania, Kenya and Nigeria.

Voting will take place on 26 April. Further details of the locations of foreign voting stations will be printed in Election Monitor as they become available.

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