

51 Plein Street
Johannesburg
P.O. Box 61884
Marshalltown 2107

NYM/016/0026/62



Tel: (011) 330-7000
Fax: 333-9090
333-4509
Telex: 42-1252

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

ANC PRESS STATEMENT ON VISA DENIAL TO DUTCH POLICE

It is a measure of how inward-looking the South African government and police are, and how unwilling to open their minds to enlightened police methods and approaches, that the South African government has refused visas to a delegation of Dutch police unions.

The delegation was to have looked into the complaints procedures around violence. This visit was part of a series of working visits by police unions to look at violence matters relating to police work, and contributing to the democratisation of the South African police.

The South African Government constantly harps on the impartiality of the police. This is echoed by the police force itself. They should then be eager to interact with police officials who wish to come and make a contribution to ending the violence. The ANC insists that these visas be granted without further delay. South Africa needs a credible and accountable police force. The incumbent government should not stand in the way of assisting this process.

Issued by:

Department of Information and Publicity

PO Box 61884

Marshalltown 2107

4 February, 1993

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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

ANC PRESS STATEMENT ON LAND ISSUES

At a press briefing on 1 February the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, Johan Scheepers, said that the government would not put a moratorium on either the selling of state-owned land or the transfer of land to the homelands. He also said that the Government was engaged in bilateral talks with the ANC on land affairs.

The ANC would like to put it on record that we have had one "bilateral" discussion with Scheepers on land matters, at his request. At that meeting he was warned that land transfers to the bantustans would be ill-advised and confrontational. Despite the De Meyer report of massive corruption and maladministration in Lebowa, Scheepers ignored our advice and transferred land to both Lebowa and Qwa-Qwa.

It is not for a minority regime to dispose of land from which the majority were dispossessed. According to Scheepers the Government does not believe in redistribution of land.

A number of angry African rural communities have started re-occupying land from which they were forcibly removed. The state department which was responsible for the misery of millions of black South Africans is saying - while the country is praying for a peaceful political settlement - that it will continue to sell off land and transfer land to the bantustans. It is outrageous.

We would like to repeat our warning: the current hasty unilateral state land transactions will not be honoured by a future democratic government.

Issued by:
Department of Information and Publicity
PO Box 61884
Marshalltown 2107
4 February, 1993

The People Shall Govern!

**ANC STATEMENT ON THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED SO-CALLED CHARTER
OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

The ANC is mindful of the need for South Africa to move as quickly as possible into a new constitutional order with a Bill of Rights. A Bill of Rights can be used to extend rights to all South Africans but can also be used to entrench privilege. To do this the former it must be adopted as part of a new constitution which ends Apartheid, oppression and discrimination and brings democracy and human rights to all. The two, democracy and human rights, are responsible. You cannot have democracy without human rights. On the other hand Human rights cannot exist without democracy.

It is not only the content of a Bill of Rights which is important but also the process and context. The South African Government - true to form it seems - seeks to use the concept of rights for ulterior purposes - to maintain privilege. Through the strategy of a transitional Charter, Mr Coetsee, Minister of Justice, seeks to pre-empt an elected Constituent Assembly whose task it would be to adopt a Bill of Rights as part of a new constitution.

The government is deliberately confusing two things. One is the transitional period and the kind of rights which must be guaranteed during such period. The second is the content of a Bill of Rights which should form part of the new Constitution.

Insofar as the second question is concerned, the issue of

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process is important. All interested parties have the right to put before South Africa's people what their proposals are. The various proposals should be thoroughly debated. Ultimately it is the elected Constituent Assembly - informed by the views expressed by South Africans and through the mandates given to elected representatives which must adopt the Bill of Rights. In this context and if this had been Minister Coetzee's approach, no one can object to the publication of the Government's proposals. They would form part of the debate. In so far as content is concerned, the ANC sees the draft Charter as an attempt to entrench white privilege and privatized Apartheid. The Charter specifically excludes from its purview the legal relations between persons inter se. That means that Apartheid and discrimination could be unassailable in private schools, hospitals, clinics, clubs, housing estates, business and at workplaces.

The Government Charter is meant to protect the "Haves" against the "have nots", the landowners against the landless, the current rightholders against the rightless and the bosses against the workers. See Articles 2(1) (no application to relations between persons. Remember 'persons' includes 'companies'), Article 18(1) (Entrenching existing property ownership patterns), Article 19 and 20 (a Bosses Charter - with scant protection for workers; Article 22 (freedom of dissociation) an Article 30 (Privacy - which will protect companies against workers' right to information).

The Charter fails to outlaw discrimination and racism. The

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Equality provision (Article 6) is extremely weak. The Charter condones the disfranchisement of the majority. (See Article 8 - no franchise rights).

The property rights clause is particularly scandalous in the absence of mechanisms to address land dispossession over the years. Clause 18 is designed to place the stamp of legitimacy to the status quo in respect of land and property ownership.

On the other hand the rights that the oppressed majority has been fighting for - housing, health, education, workers rights, social security - are non-existent.

Insofar as content is concerned the Charter therefore is a prescription to maintain white privilege.

The Government says that it wants to see the Charter made applicable during the transition period as well. This notion is grotesque as you cannot have a Bill of Rights existing in a situation where 75% of the people are rightless. A Bill of Rights cannot exist side by side with the tricameral parliament.

What is needed is a vision of transition which takes us to elections as quickly as possible. In that period fundamental civil liberties must be secured - such as freedom of speech, press, association and assembly etc - those freedoms which guarantee the levelling of the playing field, help to create a climate for free political activity and the conditions for

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fair and free elections. An agreed law will therefore have to be passed to achieve this objective. But the ANC rejects any attempt to saddle South Africa with the kind of Charter designed to maintain the status quo.

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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

ANC PRESS STATEMENT ON THE TAXI CRISIS

Taxi drivers are amongst the most exploited workers in South Africa, caught between the demands of the taxi owners and those of the traffic authorities. In most instances, drivers are employed on the basis that they submit, on a daily basis, a fixed sum of money to the owner. Whatever surplus they generate above this sum is their earnings, and there is seldom a basic supporting wage. Thus attempting to maximise earnings is one of the reasons drivers are inclined to violate traffic regulations.

There are allegations of traffic police operating a monthly quota for the number of tickets issued. And taxi drivers appear to be "soft targets", and stories of palm-greasing of particular traffic officers are legion.

In addition, despite the fact that taxis currently convey more commuters than both buses and trains which are subsidised by the state, no similar state subsidy for taxis exists. Responsibility for hire purchase devolves solely to taxi owners, increasing pressure on taxi drivers to meet the set income targets.

This background needs to be considered when assessing the action taken by taxi drivers. Initially taxi owners condemned the action, and the drivers were left without an organised voice.

The police must bear a large responsibility for the ugly violence that erupted, and must be questioned as to why live ammunition was used at all, resulting in injury to many innocent bystanders.

Negotiations with the traffic police were successful, but police pressure appears to have caused the City Council to renege on the agreement. It was this breach of faith that gave rise to the violence continuing. Confrontation escalated through the unwarranted declaration of Johannesburg as an unrest area. Reports already indicate that the violence is now shifting to the townships and to other sectors of commuter transport.

The ANC believes that the critical question of transport must be speedily addressed. Together with Cosatu and taxi drivers, an urgent meeting is being held with the Johannesburg City Council; the traffic department and the police.

We propose that:

The People Shall Govern!

- * The channels of negotiations must remain open, and include taxi drivers, traffic officials, and the police. Agreements reached must be binding on all parties without the intervention of outside agencies such as the Attorney General's Office.
- * The violence should be immediately defused, including lifting of the declaration of Johannesburg as an unrest area.
- * The grievances of the taxi drivers should be addressed.
- * Training, facilities and routes require urgent attention.
- * In the medium term, the taxi industry should be regulated, the terms and scope of such regulations being negotiated between all the interested parties. The subsidy issue must be considered.
- * Adequate facilities must be afforded the taxi industry for off-loading passengers and parking in the city's streets.
- * The industry requires substantial reorganisation, including the setting of fair employment standards and legal protection of workers in the industry.

The violence which Johannesburg has witnessed cannot be justified under any circumstances. The demand that taxis be exempt from all traffic regulations caricatures the real problems facing taxi drivers, and obscures the real hardships they experience.

The matter must be dealt with urgently, and every avenue explored to end the conflict.

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4 February, 1993

A man armoured by prayer

On the response to him from the ANC

Finance Minister Derek Keys has now been in Government for a year and has risen to great prominence very quickly. But the public knows little about Keys the man, as he has fought shy of publicity. In this exclusive interview with RICHARD STEYN, SHAUN JOHNSON and PETER FABRICIUS of The Star, Keys (right) opens up on what it's like to suddenly find oneself in Government, what his new colleagues are like, how he views the ANC, and what his hopes are for economic and political change.

I was delighted (when Nelson Mandela responded to my warnings about the economy) because that was the first example of a political leader giving primacy to the economic considerations. My relation-

ships with the ANC on economic issues suggest that there is a growing convergence of views. And of course we're shifting too — it's not just that they've seen the error of their ways.

On canvassing the Budget

I made a presentation at which Trevor Manuel (of the ANC) was present, and I'm hoping to carry on further discussions with the National Economic Forum. This year there will be far more consultation (than in the past) — there has to be. But

it can't be in anybody's interests to go into a "deal" with me in terms of which they become co-responsible. I accept I have to carry the responsibility; all I want is to make sure that I have discussed the issues with all the important players.

On his first year in politics

By and large I've been made much more welcome (in Government) than I could ever have expected. President de Klerk made me chairman of the economic committee which filters input for the Cabinet — at a

stroke he took his most junior Minister and gave him almost a management position in terms of organising the economic issues. That's been a tremendous challenge and opportunity.

On his loyalties and ambitions

The honest answer is: I'm here to help FW. I believe he is a political genius, and he is our hope for doing something good. Personally I haven't thought about (a political role for myself beyond the transition).

Shielded from politics, I have no constituency, I'm just here doing my work. I enjoy Parliament, but I don't think that's necessarily politics. I go back to my statement about FW: that's my conspectus at present. Assisting in whatever way I can to do his thing.

On the major differences with the ANC

There's still a way to go. There are two fundamental concepts in economics: a stock concept and a flow concept. Stock is assets, capital, and flow is the income. I think there's still a tendency in the ANC to think you can do a lot by getting hold of bits of the stock. Whereas

my emphasis is totally on increasing the income that's coming from the stock, and working on what one can do with it. That's the main difference, I think, but of course I may also be wrong in wanting to protect the stock as carefully as I do. We're talking about it.

You know I've been totally

On his fellow-Ministers

The Ministers who sit with me — and are all senior to me — have all co-operated and collaborated with me in a most remarkable way. So I really have a rather higher opinion of politicians now. This is not just talk: they've really gone out of their way to give me every chance.

And in that connection you really have to mention the State President.

You've seen how determined he is on this whole issue of consumption, expenditure, general government and so on. He's just taken that ball and run with it. It's a marvellous thing.

On ANC leaders

I haven't met Mr Mandela, because I haven't been involved in the political negotiations. I know Cyril Ramaphosa very well from the mining industry. I see ANC leaders often, and I get called into political negotiations when it's necessary for economic issues to be addressed. It's just automatic that as we move

closer to a government of national unity, there's more and more contact on economic issues.

There's quite regular and easy contact between the department and ANC people and so on. Various issues, like IMF membership, require consultation.

On working with the bureaucracy

Well, I really expected to have a certain level of frustration as one has in any job. I haven't had it. (Governments are bureaucratic) but large mining houses are not bad examples of bureaucracy either. Bureaucra-

cies and inertia aren't confined to the public sector. But if you want to get results through the civil service, you have to know how to go about it. It takes a bit of careful handling.

On the calibre of opposition leaders

It would be presumptuous of me to judge, but fundamentally, yes, I don't have any doubts about their responsibility and capabilities. But let me tell you what my colleague in Gencor, Naas Steenkamp, said about Cyril Ramaphosa. He was deal-

ing with him from about 1976 to when Ramaphosa became secretary-general of the ANC. Naas said that in all that time Cyril had never told him a lie, and he had never failed to honour an agreement.

On his non-combative approach to Government's opponents

There's no doubt (the approach) has worked, but I really regard what I am doing on the economic side as equivalent to what (other Ministers) are doing — it has become a general style now.

I changed the approach of the Finance Ministry (towards the ANC and others), but I don't want to claim any credit for the approach that other ministries have.

Star 4/2/93

On why SA's democratisation is possible

I don't agree with the statement (that democratisation is not possible in conditions of a declining economy). That's just groupthink. We're proving it wrong. I think the crunch has already come. Incomes per capita of whites — the power elite — have gone down markedly. For blacks, it has improved, and secondly they are enjoying fantastic psychic gains.

That's not enough, of course, but this is a wonderful time for black South Africans. The process of blacks getting more,

which is already going on, may have to go on faster. But the usual reason that you can't democratise in a stagnating economy, is that the people who are getting poorer won't stand for it. Well, we whites are getting poorer, and we are standing for it. And blacks aren't getting poorer at the moment. So if we could do that against the background of the kind of economy we've had — which is not going to continue — then I'm not worried. We can roll.

On potential for a higher growth rate

Provided you have good entrepreneurs, you can have good investments. So I'm assuming we can have a good entrepreneur-friendly environment. Then you could do a three-and-a-half (percent) growth rate with a rate of investment of 24 or 25 percent of gross domestic product. At the moment ours is 16. You would have to get those extra resources, about half

from reducing Government expenditure and consumption, about a quarter from private consumption expenditure coming down, and then by fixing the capital account so that we don't have to repay ... you get the rest of the resources. This is how one's going to go about it. Our model does it over four years.

On the integrated economic model

I'm going off to spend this weekend at a retreat with the top Government economists, where we're really looking at two things. One is the model, in its almost ready-to-be-published state. The second is the presen-

tation of a popularised version of it, because I've been worried throughout that it's really not accessible enough. It's a big task. So we're really dressing it up now for presentation.

On retaining a downward inflation trend

Inflation's not just below 10 percent now, it's below 10 percent year on year. We can (maintain this trend) if we have a respon-

sible budget. It turns on that, and I hope I can present a responsible budget.

On the deficit

I'm very happy to sell State assets, but provided they're in the sort of shape that one would put a business in when one sold it. Very few existing Government businesses qualify for that. You couldn't privatise Telkom at the moment, or Spoor-net, or even the airways, because we very cleverly deregulated the airways before we pri-

vatized the then-profitable airline.

But a second point (about the deficit) is more important. I want us to approach the budget deficit as a structural problem, and address it structurally. Selling off the family silver to mask the fact that we've got the problem isn't what I have in mind. How will I do it? Watch this space, March 17.

On the problem of pensions

This is an area in which I'm trying to do some creative work. It'll take a little while, and I'll be saying quite a bit about it in the Budget. Because you can't fundamentally deal with the Budget deficit without dealing with this problem. And when I do address it I want to do so in

a way that doesn't raise insecurity as far as the recipients are concerned.

I can't go into detail now, but I can say that there isn't a problem dealing with the situation. I know its scale, and we can deal with it better.

On the 'drain' into the TBVC states

I'll give you a different perspective. The TBVC countries are full of South Africans, they are not foreign areas to whom we shouldn't be giving money. There's corruption in most systems, but the extent of the need in those areas for the basics is there. Stuff does dribble out (through corruption), and (the homelands) are not a good system. But it's not a cesspool.

Most of the problems came

from the wrong ideology, the wrong concepts, more than corruption. The idea was that if they were given the trappings of independence, something would happen there and the problem would be taken off our shoulders. Which was nonsense.

But most of the examples are the result of a system working to implement the wrong ideology, and there is some corruption as well.

On his workload as Minister of Finance

I like thinking about problems. It provides 24-hour material, whereas in Gencor when I was contemplating leaving I had most of my problems pigeonholed. Now I've got new ones all the time. A thing like the Budget obsesses me. I think about it all the time — when I wake up in the middle of the night I'm thinking about the Budget.

As far as stress is concerned, I'll tell you the story of my doctor. He gave me the annual checkup at Gencor, and said: "How do you handle this stress so well?" I said it was my daily exercises. "Oh," he said, "what do you do?" And I said: I'm on my knees (praying), twice a day. □

Stu

4/2/93

Sacob hails 'positive' economic rights input

A FUTURE SA constitution should include a Bill of Rights which safeguarded human rights and freedoms that were universally accepted to be of an inalienable nature, the South African Chamber of Business (Sacob) said yesterday.

Commenting on government's proposed Bill of Rights, Sacob said it welcomed the positive contribution from major political participants, including government, on the question of a Bill of Rights, especially economic rights.

"Sacob supports the concept that no one should be deprived of his property without due process of law and fair compensation. This is one important reassurance required for business and investor confidence in the future."

The chamber said issues of affirmative action should be addressed separately, as such questions did not belong in a permanent constitutional instrument.

While Sacob endorsed the need to protect employer and employee rights, it believed some of these rights — such as the right to strike and the right to lock-out — needed to further debate in the National Manpower Commission.

Emphasis placed on economic issues in any proposed Bill of Rights was additional evidence that constitutional negotiations could not proceed in an economic vacuum.

The CP rejected government's proposals because they provided only for individual rights within a unitary state, CP justice spokesman Fanie Jacobs said.

The CP was disappointed that government had continued to ignore group rights, such as the right to self-determination of nations. This deficiency would create conflict rather than regulate it.

Government was also naive to believe it could correct its past political faults with a charter of fundamental rights, or that a future ANC-SACP government would con-

sider itself bound by such a charter.

Labour Party national chairman Luwelyn Landers said the NP's draft charter on human rights and its plan of action to propagate it was ludicrous.

He said the NP needed to be educated in the protection of human rights.

"The abuse of human rights has developed into a culture and tradition within the NP. Its draft charter and action plan has the potential and danger of delegitimising and devaluing the eventual Bill of Rights."

A Bill of Rights would have to endorse the affirmative action needed to address the legacy of apartheid, he said.

Azapo secretary-general Don Nkadi-meng said apartheid had so diminished the integrity of the judicial system that government's announcement of a justiciable Bill of Rights within the next 12 months failed to excite the black community.

"In any other society people would have hailed this development as a milestone in the protection of individual rights."

In spite of their integrity, white judges would always be viewed by blacks as oppressors, Nkadi-meng said.

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder said it was clear the existence and rights of the Boer people had been entirely overlooked. The Bill was full of high-sounding phrases but the important word "volk" had been avoided.

"The Bill will be nothing more than a waste of good paper, seeing that SA will this year, with the establishment of an interim government, take the final steps to a backward Third World state."

"African governments have without exception torn up all the nice little constitutional laws written for them, and the Bill reminds one of the nice psalms sung by those condemned to death as they walk towards the gallows," he said. — Sapa.

© Comment: Page 12

Handwritten: 4/7/93

Transport industry is in a state of crisis. This situation has been brought home to the public through the train violence, a significant scaling down of some bus operations and, this week, the chaos and violence which erupted when minibus taxi drivers barricaded major routes in Johannesburg. For thousands of commuters the question is not whether they are going to get to work on time but whether they will arrive there at all.

The train violence focused the attention of authorities and the general public on the plight of rail commuters. While the causes of the train violence are political, the effects have been to discourage the use of trains, particularly when political unrest flares. Train fares are generally lower than those of buses and minibus taxis. Many of the poorest commuters therefore have little choice but to use trains even when they fear for their lives.

However, most of the shift of passengers away from the trains cannot be attributed to the violence. Inadequate modal interchange facilities at stations, overcrowding, crime, poor facilities and low levels of service have all contributed to passengers changing mode. Despite these problems, rail is an efficient mode of mass transport. It is relatively reliable, accident rates are low and it does not cause, and is not affected by, traffic congestion.

In many ways the success of the minibus taxi industry in the '80s can be ascribed to the failure of the bus and the train sectors to adapt to the changing needs of commuters. Bus and train services once faced the comfortable situation of having captive markets. Subsidies ensured that these modes of transport were affordable. By the time they realised that many commuters wanted a higher level of service even if it meant paying slightly more, the minibus taxi had made significant inroads into their businesses.

Taxi industry needs more than a subsidy to resolve its crisis

VIVIENNE LIPMAN

The bus industry has been faced not only with competition from the taxis, but with sharply rising vehicle and operating costs and attempts by government to stem the spiralling subsidy bill. The recession has further eroded passenger numbers. Attempts to increase fares have often resulted in bus boycotts and stonings of vehicles. With declining revenues and increasing costs, the bus industry has become increasingly unprofitable. Many bus operators have been forced to withdraw some of their services or to reduce the number of trips on many of their routes.

The minibus taxi's entry into the transport market provided many opportunities for black entrepreneurs. Rapidly increasing taxi numbers, coupled with high costs for vehicles, finance and insurance and pressure to keep fares low have, however, eroded the profitability of the industry. Taxi drivers receive very poor wages and are thus forced to speed and overload to supplement their earnings. "Taxi wars" over turf have become commonplace.

Many commuters are expressing dissatisfaction with minibus taxi services. Some passengers who once chose taxis because of the higher level of service which they offered now find themselves in overloaded,

speeding vehicles with rude drivers.

The taxis are questioning the fact that they now carry more commuters than the rail and bus services, yet, unlike other modes, they do not receive subsidies. They have a point. In many instances they operate as small buses on fairly fixed routes and their unsubsidised fares are often no higher than subsidised bus fares. This means that minibus taxis are no longer the sole domain of higher income commuters. The taxis are demanding that the playing fields be levelled.

One of the questions which would have to be answered is how a subsidy for taxis could be funded. The Transport Department is already attempting to restrict funding for the existing subsidies because of fiscal pressures. More money for transport subsidies means less money for other social welfare programmes. The size of the cake is limited and we must question the relative priority of transport subsidies.

Before suggesting an increase in the passenger transport subsidy we need to ask whether this is indeed the

best use of scarce resources. What are the objectives of transport subsidies? Are there other ways of achieving these objectives? Are transport subsidies the best way of assisting the poor or would, say, housing or food subsidies be more effective?

The minibus taxi industry must also be careful not to see a subsidy as a panacea for the industry's ills. The effect of a subsidy will be a short-term release of the pressure that has built up in the industry.

But will subsidies end the taxi wars, or will increased profitability simply attract more new entrants to the industry? If we introduce subsidies for minibus taxis we will have to limit entry into the market. This path is, in itself, fraught with difficulties. Who should regulate the industry? Regulating entry into an industry while still allowing sufficient competition to prevent the system from protecting inefficient operators requires a delicate balancing act. Will reregulation simply mean that there would be a resurgence in the number of illegal taxis?

These problems will reduce taxi profitability and create a need for increased subsidies. Careful planning is required if taxis are to be subsidised to minimise the risks of encountering these problems.

aimed at subsidising the commuters rather than the mode. The commuters would then have a choice of modes and could support the mode which best served their needs.

Even if taxis are to be subsidised, it should be recognised that subsidies do not address the causes of a problem, they are merely a means of treating the symptoms. It is vital that parallel to any subsidy programme, some means of addressing the causes of the problems are put into action.

The cause of the problems of the passenger transport industry are manifold. They range from inefficient settlement patterns caused by past apartheid policies to poor planning and co-ordination to lack of business skills among minibus taxi operators.

Some of the solutions lie in providing clear policy and strategic direction as well as improved planning by authorities to ensure co-ordination and integration of the modes. Metropolitan authorities need to pay much greater attention to introducing measures like high occupancy vehicle lanes, improved interchange facilities, improved and additional minibus taxi rank facilities, and so on. These measures will help improve the efficiency of the various modes of transport.

The taxi industry urgently needs training in areas like business skills. Taxis need to be aware of opportunities for using their vehicles for other business dealings like parcel conveyance and contract work during their off-peak periods.

We must accept that there is no single solution to the problems faced by the passenger transport industry. The solutions will require not only action by all levels of government and by the transport operators themselves but also by passengers and by business.

□ Lipman is a transport specialist at the Development Bank of Southern Africa. The views expressed in this article are not necessarily those of the bank.

Bp/24 4/2/93

Forum to educate voters launched

Chilzen Reporter

PREPARATIONS to educate South Africans in a democratic electoral process they could be facing at the end of this year were yesterday set in place with the announcement of an Independent Forum for Election Education, consisting of more than 40 church groups and other non-governmental organisations.

Among others the purpose of the forum will be to educate all South Africans in the principles of democracy, to appoint and train about 20 000 independent South African observers and after elections, to help the country onto a path of economic development by identifying self-help initiatives.

A representative of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference (SACBC) on the forum, Father Sean O'Leary, said yesterday the forum was initiated to help ensure the success of long awaited democratic elections in South Africa.

Other groups like the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), the South African Council of Churches

(SACC), the Anglican and Methodist church groups, and non-governmental organisations, were among those represented on the forum.

According to Father O'Leary the main tasks of the forum would be to influence an electoral commission to have a programme to educate rural voters. "When such a commission is established, we would be ready with suggestions.

"These suggestions would include seeing to it that there were South African observers trained to oversee the up to 9 000 polling stations, that would be needed for an election."

The forum believed two days would be needed for an election to minimise intimidation, and that the observers would be needed for at least four days to oversee tasks such as counting.

Father O'Leary said international observers would also be invited, but they should not play the main part, simply because they did not understand the languages or the people.

The forum would also be willing to work side by side with the govern-

ment or any political party for that matter.

The forum should be independent of any political party or their ideologies.

He indicated that the forum would soon start a programme in which they would give actual practice to electorates in the voting process.

Negotiations with the Department of Home Affairs for the establishment of mobile units to issue identity documents to people in the rural areas, were also well underway.

The department had indicated that they were willing to do this.

Chilzen-4/2/93

Donors query grant to ANC

■ The big R2,2 million question:

NORWAY has demanded that the ANC explain what it had done with a R2.2 million grant intended to help set up a print shop and provide jobs.

The money was placed in an investment company instead of being used to buy printing equipment, said Norwegian Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr Ingvard Havnen.

"Clearly, it wasn't used for the purpose for which it was allotted," he said. "It is definitely in the best interest of the ANC to clarify this."

Havnen said Norway wanted the ANC to use the money as agreed.

Last year the ANC asked for an urgent transfer of the promised funds, he said. The intent was for the organisation to set up its own print shop.

The Norwegian government asked to see the new print shop, only to learn that it did not exist and that the funds had been placed in TB Invest. It said it had reason to believe that top ANC members were on the company's board of directors.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said a full statement would be issued later. - Sapa-AP.

Seale Jan 4/2/93

Boesak to stay in post as head of W Cape ANC

From Bert van Hees
CAPE TOWN. — It's to be politics for Dr Allan Boesak, after all.

At a media briefing yesterday, where he was widely expected to announce his resignation as chairman of the Western Cape region of the ANC, to become a man of the cloth again — his first calling — he announced instead that he was remaining in his post.

For the time being, anyway, he said.

The man who three years ago had to quit his post as minister of the Bellville South student congregation of the Dutch Reformed Missionary Church, when his extra-marital affair with

his second wife, while still married to the first, was exposed in the media, had the media guessing this week as rumours abounded that he had been ousted from his senior ANC post by the organisation's regional secretary, Mr Tony Yengeni.

After announcing that he had been persuaded to remain in his post, and to rejoin the ministry, a beaming Dr Boesak told reporters: "I have had lengthy discussions with the ANC at regional and national level about whether to quit my post

with the ANC and return to the church, as I would like to do.

"For months I have spent my days in intensive discussion about it, and my nights thinking about it.

"Hopefully we will all sleep a little better now that we know what is going on," he said.

In a statement he said: "Over the past few days I have been locked in intensive discussions with the ANC about my decision to return to the church, and I have finally been persuaded by their

arguments that I can serve the broader community more effectively at this crucial time by retaining my position as chairman of the Western Cape region of the ANC.

I reached a final decision yesterday morning, at which time the president of the ANC approached the church to ask them to accept the withdrawal of my application to rejoin the ministry."

He said the question which had pre-occupied him for the past few months had been how he could best serve the struggle for an open and non-racial democracy in South Africa.

He said he had at first believed that he could best do so by returning to the church, but that he had since been persuaded otherwise.

The ANC had persuaded him that his active participation in the work required to ensure free and democratic elections in the coming year had to be his top priority.

It would not be fair to the ANC, or to the many who relied on his leadership, to withdraw from that process now, he said.

He added: "This is a historical moment in the life of our nation, standing as we do on the threshold of writing our first democratic constitution.

The ANC feels strongly that my participation, both in the process towards that moment, and in the deliberations around the constitution itself, is essential", he said.

Mandela gets freedom of Scottish city

GLASGOW, Scotland. — African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela will receive the freedom of Glasgow conferred on him more than 10 years ago when he visits the city on February 25, officials said yesterday.

Glasgow was the first British city to honour Mr Mandela, giving him its freedom in 1981 when he was serving a

life sentence on Robben Island.

City officials said Mr Mandela would also receive the freedom of nine other towns and cities at the ceremony. — Sapa-Reuter.

Citizen
2/2/93

DP lacks funds to contest poll - Zach

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said yesterday that his party was having difficulty in raising funds to fight the country's first democratic election.

"If someone gave me R15 million tomorrow, we could win 10 percent of the vote in the first elections," he told a briefing in Parliament.

De Beer said he had not given up hope to raise the R15 million needed to fight the elections, but in the meantime he had a problem in finding cash to fund the infrastructure which had to be installed now - such as setting up offices.

De Beer said the DP was targeting the black vote as it believed it had reached its ceiling among whites.

He conceded it would be difficult to make inroads into black support as most blacks would tend to support the liberation movements, for "understandable reasons".

But the DP had been well received in "brown" - coloured and Indian - areas, he said.



Zach de Beer . . . R15 million for 10 percent of the vote.

De Beer said the DP believed in coalitions but its problem was to find an appropriate coalition partner. He raised the possibility of an alliance with the Inkatha Freedom Party - to which one of his MPs defected this week - saying the written policies of the two parties were very similar.

But there were important differences of style, leadership and regional emphasis, so a coalition was "not really on".

De Beer added there were strong rumours in Parliament that the Government was at the moment giving up its insistence on entrenched power-sharing in a final constitution.

NP put on election footing to woo voters

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN - A major re-vamp of the National Party's organisation and propaganda machine - putting it on an election footing - was announced yesterday by party leader F W de Klerk.

The announcement came against the background of serious misgivings within the party about a sharp drop of support, especially among white voters.

Nationalist commentators have been calling for improved communications between the party and the voters to stem perceptions that a handing over of power by the Government was on the way.

President de Klerk said that in order to expand the party's ability and to increase its effectiveness, it had been decided to appoint a national information and management committee under the chairmanship of Public Enterprises Minister Dr Dawie de Villiers.

Transvaal MEC Olaus van Zyl would be executive director of the party from March 1.

The main focus of the committee would be to broaden the National Party's support base through improved communications and information as well as through election-orientated planning, co-ordination and fund-raising with a view to effective organisation.

Negotiation

The management committee would also play an important role in negotiation and liaison with other parties, complementary to present negotiations.

The post of secretary-general would fall away.

The organisation and administration of the party in the provinces would be expanded to ensure the effective implementation of the committee's guidelines and strategy.

De Klerk said the National Party was going through a period of an outstanding broadening of its support base.

"There is a tremendous potential for support among all population groups. We intend to fully unlock that potential and to reach each and every South African in order to ensure that those who want to join hands with the NP in order to make the future of this country secure are reached."

The party aimed to consolidate moderate South Africans, and it no longer represented only whites.

Asked about recent opinion polls which had shown a sharp drop in support, De Klerk said the NP had had low curves before but had pulled out of these.

He said he was not in the habit of making predictions before an election, but he thought the NP could do well. "We can make a tremendous impact. It is within our reach to get the highest percentage of votes."

He said the NP was not looking for alliance partners for the first election. Alliance-forming would be more natural once support had been demonstrated in an election.

Star 4/2/93

FW confident of poll success

CAPE TOWN. — The National Party would get the highest percentage of votes of all parties in an election, State President De Klerk, predicted yesterday.

"I think we'll do well and make a tremendous impact. It is within our reach to get the highest percentage of votes of all parties and that is what we are working towards," he said at a media briefing.

He said he found people still tended to talk about the NP as a White party with a White support base.

"This is simply not true. We represent all South Africans who subscribe to our principles and agree with our policies.

"I'm not bragging when I say that we are going through a period of astounding broadening of our support base, and we fully intend to unlock that potential."

Asked how he felt about opinion polls indicating that the NP had lost support among all population groups, Mr De Klerk said all parties had their ups and downs.

"Especially when you are the governing party. When things go wrong and the economy is down, the government is blam-

ed.

"We've been there before," he said referring to their drop in support prior to losing the Potchefstroom by-election.

"Then came the referendum two months later ..."

The party would recover when things improved and when he hoped the government would be given due credit.

Mr De Klerk denied the party had ever taken a decision to form alliances.

"In the past we had exploratory discussions, not to form alliances but to identify areas of agreement. We have been in contact with smaller parties — at their request — with whom we shared our experience in organisation.

"The NP has not actively pursued a formal alliance.

"I personally think it would be more natural for alliances to develop after an election when the support bases would be more defined. It would be counter-productive not to establish closer links of co-operation with parties who think the same." — Sapa.

City - 4/2/93

Dutch police group refused visas for SA

A DELEGATION from three Dutch police unions has been refused visas to visit South Africa for research into patterns of violence at a township near Johannesburg, according to the Foundation of Middle and High-ranking Policemen (VMHP).

In a statement sent from Amsterdam, VMHP executive member, Gert van Beek, said the delegation, which included members of the Christian Police Union, Dutch Police Union and the foundation, was also hoping to investigate the manner in which complaints about the violence were dealt with.

"In this way the unions wanted to contribute to the debate about violence and violence control in South Africa. Their report was

to be presented to the Goldstone Commission and to Parliament and the media in The Netherlands".

Mr Van Beek, who is also Inspector of the Amsterdam Police, said the delegates were about to leave when their visas were turned down by South Africa's Ambassador to The Netherlands, Mr Albert Nothnagel.

The intended mission was part of a series of working visits by the police unions to South Africa, which all dealt with violence and the possibility of making a contribution to the democratisation of the South Africa Police.

The violence-monitoring Johannesburg group, Peace Action, which represented 25 church-based and human rights organisations, would have acted as the unions' hosts during their visit.

"The initiators of the mission find it curious that the South African Government unilaterally takes this decision in the present transformation period.

"Besides, a wide range of South African organisations ranging from the ANC, churches, trade unions to human rights bodies are calling for independent violence monitoring missions in South Africa," Mr Van Beek said.

The joint police unions and members of the delegation were outraged at the refusal of visas to visit South Africa and demanded that they still be issued. — Sapa.

C. H. J.
4/2/93

Govt is involved in violence: Mission

DURBAN. — The delegation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on a one week fact-finding mission to South Africa, said yesterday it had discovered that the government was directly and indirectly involved in violence.

Speaking at a Press briefing in Durban, ICFTU secretary-general Enzo Friso claimed the security forces were exploiting political dif-

ferences to destabilise democratic forces in the Black community.

He said he wondered why the security forces were unable to curb the violence because they had been able to crush Black political organisations when they were still banned.

Mr Friso said the delegation had been in contact with various community-based organisations and people at

grassroot level since their arrival in the country early this week.

Various groups of the delegation are to meet to discuss their reports on the causes of violence.

The 50-member delegation would then make recommendations to various democratic organisations, including trade unions, about ending violence and preparing for transition to democracy. — Sapa.

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