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# WHELLO VOTERS FOR THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA

DO  
THEY  
NEED  
OUR  
VOTES



WHERE TO VOTE

WHY VOTE

HOW TO VOTE

WHO CAN VOTE

*Our future is in your hands*



AN INDEPENDENT GUIDE FOR ELECTION 1994



## **DO THEY NEED OUR VOTES?**

**We are the underprivileged voters of South Africa and yet we are the majority.**

**Our votes are now required to enable someone or some political parties to govern the affairs of our country. Who can we trust? and why should we trust you or your organisation? The only information we receive is parties criticising one another, ignoring to address us of their undertaking and guarantees.**

**We, the voters would like to know from the various parties as to how they will address and undertake to solve our problems regarding the rate of poverty, increasing the standard of living, shortage of houses, the unemployment rate, the price increases in basic food stuffs, petrol, lights, transport, taxes and rising medical costs.**

**If these facts are not urgently attended to, democracy will have no meaning in our country. It will only lead to the increase in crime, unemployment, poverty, social inequality and even more children on our streets. You and your organisation will not realise or feel what we are going through because one months salary of yours is equivalent to between 24/36 months of our salary.**

**In order to obtain our votes, we need your guarantees in sorting the grievances as well as to how you will overcome the escalating violence and intimidation.**

**Finally, stop spending millions of rands on party politics and invest those millions on housing, indicating your party's willingness to solve some of our country's problems.**

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*Sponsored by the Israeli Embassy*

# INTRODUCTION

## PURPOSE OF THIS MAGAZINE

*Hello Voters is a pre-election magazine introducing the various political organisations participating in the upcoming elections to the voters by means of presenting their manifestos, constitutions, answers to questions put forward by the voters, photographs of the five senior members and a logo or flag of each participating party.*

*Hello Voters has contacted all political organisations in order to obtain the necessary information and have allocated a free page for their message.*

*In response, most of the organisations have furnished Hello Voters with all the said requirements. The information received and published in this copy of Hello Voters is presented word for word as obtained from the various political organisations.*

*Hello Voters has done everything in its ability to convince the organisations of the importance of furnishing Hello Voters with their message to the electorate. Hello Voters, therefore, cannot hold itself responsible for organisations not appearing in this issue. Hello Voters has also published information regarding the Voters education programme with sketches indicating how one should go about voting, and methods of voting. Hello Voters hereby sincerely appeals to all voters to study the information of all organisations involved before making a final decision on which organisation to choose.*

*Remember, the future of our country, our children and our rights lies entirely upon your decision. The democratic government will be the party you choose.*

*Hello Voters is your introduction to the New South Africa.*

*Although all organisations covered in this magazine are not yet registered as political parties, or might not register at all, it is the editor's opinion that all these organisations will play a role in the forthcoming elections. Studying Hello Voters will enable you to exercise your freedom of choice.*

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# INTRODUCTION

## DEMOCRACY

*Democracy means "Rule by the people". A democratic government means a government or a coalition of parties chosen by the majority of the people, for the people, to rule the country on behalf of the people. A "government" is chosen to govern the affairs of the people, which will represent their views, beliefs, values, wishes, their living standards, objectives and demands.*

*Structures of democracy are as follows: understanding, consideration and caring for the needs of one another; freedom of speech, views and opinions against one another towards any political party or the government; freedom to move around our country; freedom to associate with people of your choice; freedom from unjust arrest and detention and freedom to live where you can afford to.*

*Equality ensures that all men and women, black, white or brown, rich or poor, young or old, have the equal right to benefit from an economy in the form of job opportunities, privileges and freedom to choose their religion. The "government" is responsible for maintaining law and order whereby all citizens are treated equally.*

*Various political parties will be participating in the coming election. The party with the most votes will be elected to govern, while parties with support from 5% of the electorate will represent their voters in parliament. The people, that is all the citizens of South Africa over the age of 18 years, are entitled to vote, irrespective of race or gender. A democratic government should be chosen out of sincere concern for our families, our future and the future of our country. In order to choose the right party, the people have to know what each party is prepared to offer the people, by means of making their manifestos, constitutions and agendas available and answer the questions put forward to all parties. One cannot cry over spilt milk. Voting out of hatred, mistrust, frustration, anger or love, will not give us a true democratic government.*

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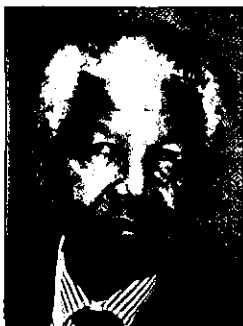
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# QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1) What kind of economic Model/Plan do you envisage in the New South Africa that will specifically address:
  - i) Unemployment
  - ii) Inflation
  - iii) Economic Growth?
- 2) What measures will be introduced in a New South Africa to address the problem areas of:
  - i) Violence
  - ii) The increasing crime rate?
- 3) What measures will be introduced to address the increasing housing shortage problem?
- 4) Will fair labour practices be guaranteed in the restructuring of a civil service in the New South Africa?
- 5) What education programme do you envisage in the New South Africa?
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- 7) How will the privileges and right of private property owners be reflected in a New South Africa?
- 8) Will an unbiased legal and court proceeding be guaranteed in the New South Africa?
- 9) How would you ensure a "free and fair" election for a New South Africa?
- 10) What will the role be of "opposition" Political Parties in a New South Africa, and what freedom of speech will they have?
- 11) How will the demands of the "far left and far right" Parties be accommodated in a New South Africa?
- 12) Will you accept the outcome of a "free and fair" election under the supervision of the United Nations?
- 13) What guarantees will be ensured in a New South Africa to address the problems of:
  - i) Abortion
  - ii) Prostitution
  - iii) Gay Society
- 14) How will you guarantee the voters of their democratic rights?

# AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

– LEADERS –



NELSON MANDELA



THABO MBEKI



WALTER SISULU



CYRIL RAMAPHOSA



JACOB ZUMA

## – CONSTITUTION –

### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To unite all the people of South Africa, Africans in particular, for the complete liberation of the country from all forms of discrimination and national oppression.

To end apartheid in all its forms and transform South Africa as rapidly as possible into a united, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic country based on the principles of the Freedom Charter.

To defend the democratic gains of the people and advance towards a society in which the government is freely chosen by the people according to the principles of universal suffrage on a common voter's role.

To fight for social justice and eliminate the vast inequalities created by apartheid and the system of national oppression.

To build a South African nation with a common patriotism and loyalty in which the cultural, linguistic and religious diversity of the people is recognized.

To promote economic development for the benefit of all.

To support and advance the cause of national liberation, women's emancipation, development, world peace, disarmament and respect for the environment.

To support and promote the struggle for the rights of children.

### CHARACTER OF THE ANC

The ANC is a non-racial and democratic liberation movement

The principles of freedom of speech and free circulation of ideas and information shall operate within the ANC



The ANC co-operates closely with religious bodies in the country and provides, on an interfaith basis, for the recognition of the spiritual needs of its many members who are believers.

# QUESTIONNAIRE ANC

1) **What kind of economic Model/Plan do you envisage in the New South Africa that will specifically address:**

- i) **Unemployment**
- ii) **Inflation**
- iii) **Economic Growth?**

- (i) The ANC has a growth and development strategy and will develop active policies in the labour market in order to ensure employment creation and public works programmes inter alia affirmative action.
- (ii) The ANC adopts an approach of stimulating economic growth and competitiveness in order to combat the effects of inflation.
- (iii) Of prime importance to the party. State intervention in order to obtain and only so far as is necessary for the economic growth will be considered.

2) **What measures will be introduced in a New South Africa to address the problem of:**

- i) **Violence**
- ii) **The increasing crime rate?**

- (i) A wholly independent policing system must be set up by addressing not only the security institutions and their composition, but to address the nature of security policy itself.
- (iii) By setting up a wholly independent policing system which shall be subject to public scrutiny and open debate and whose policing priorities are determined in consultation with the communities they serve, it would provide an adequate buffer against the rising crime rate.

3) **What measures will be introduced to address the increasing housing shortage problem?**

The democratic state will undertake appropriate legislative and executive action to ensure that the basic need and right to housing is met. A uniform housing policy must be introduced as a matter of urgency. Hostels should be transferred into family units.

4) **Will fair labour practices be guaranteed in the restructuring of a civil service in the New South Africa?**

The right of workers to set up independent trade unions, engage in collective bargaining and the right to strike must be protected in the Bill of Rights, supplemented by a Workers Charter.

5) **What education programme do you envisage in the New South Africa?**

Education and training is a basic human right and all individuals should have access to lifelong education and training which right should be enshrined in the Bill of Rights. The State has the central responsibility for the provision of

education and training.

6) **What type of taxation system will be implemented in the New South Africa?**

The existing system of local government financing, where the poorest areas are expected to pay for all their own services while the rich areas share that burden with business must end. All areas which are functionally linked should form a single tax base.

7) **How will the privileges and right of private property owners be reflected in a New South Africa?**

The present pattern of land ownership which is the direct result of apartheid laws must be fundamentally changed to address landlessness and land hunger.

8) **Will an unbiased legal and court proceedings be guaranteed in the New South Africa?**

Yes.

9) **How would you ensure a "free and fair" election for a New South Africa?**

As we agreed at multi-party talks.

10) **What will the role be of "opposition" Political Parties in a New South Africa, and what freedom of speech will they have?**

Opposition Political Parties will be represented on a percentage of votes basis. Freedom of speech is one of the basic Human Rights to be protected in a Bill of Rights.

11) **How will the demands of the "far left and far right" Parties be accommodated in a New South Africa?**

Their right to be heard and to make demands will be incorporated in the constitution.

12) **Will you accept the outcome of a "free and fair" election under the supervision of the United Nations?**

Yes.

13) **What guarantees will be ensured in South Africa to address the problem areas of:**

- (i) **Abortion**
- (ii) **Prostitution**
- (iii) **Gay Society**

"Minority" groups will be treated as all other citizens of the country i.e. no discrimination will be allowed. We will live in a Free and Open Society where right of expression and the space of everybody to live out his or her life in dignity will be upheld.

14) **How will you guarantee the voters of their democratic rights?**

Through the Bill of Rights.



# INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY/KWAZULU GOVERNMENT

— LEADERS —



DR M.G. BUTHELEZI



DR T.T. MDLALOSE



MS FAITH GASA



DR B.S. NGUBANE



MR MUSA ZONDI

## — MANIFESTO —

*During the negotiation process the IFP worked with the KwaZulu Government as a team because they stood for the same principles. This manifesto therefore reflects the views of both organisations.*

### IFP & KZG

These are the four great tasks to which the IFP/KZG has dedicated itself for the benefit of the people of South Africa:

#### Task 1:

To establish an open, free, non-racial, equal opportunity, reconciled society with democratic safeguards for all people.

#### Task 2:

To harness the great resources of the country to fight the real enemies of the people, namely, hunger, unemployment, disease, ignorance, insecurity, homelessness and moral decay.

#### Task 3:

To ensure a fair distribution of the wealth of the country for the benefit of all people, and to establish political and economic structures that encourage enterprise and create the wealth that all governments of the future will need.

#### Task 4:

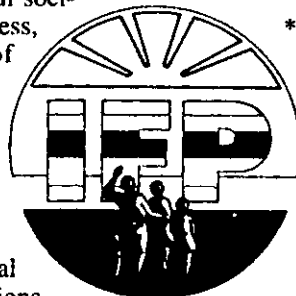
To ensure the maintenance of a stable, peaceful society in which all people can pursue their happiness, and realise their potential, without fear of favour.

### THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Federalism is the only constitutional system that can bring long-term stability and democracy to South Africa. The key is that the Federal government is responsible only for those functions

which should not be the responsibility of the States, such as foreign policy. The States have autonomy in areas such as education, health, policing, welfare, economic development, housing, state taxation, etc. The IFP/KZG stands for:

- \* a truly multi-party democratic system in which citizens can put governments in power and remove them from power;
- \* small, fully accountable and efficient government;
- \* a constitution protected from party political manipulation;
- \* an independent judiciary and the rule of law;
- \* one-person-one-vote, in non-racial, universal adult suffrage;
- \* proportional representation with a strong constituency base;
- \* the rights of individuals protected by the Bill of Rights;
- \* freedom of religion, press, association, speech, movement;
- \* the right to join and form trade unions;
- \* equality of treatment for all by the State;
- \* the right to protection from arbitrary arrest;
- \* the right to our own property;
- \* the right to protection from economic exploitation;
- \* freedom and personal security for all.



### ECONOMIC POLICY:

The only economic system that has proved its ability to provide the economic growth and productivity at developing country needs, is a free market system.

It is now time to implement policies that serve two purposes: growth and the equitable distribution of resources and opportunity. The two are linked – we need maximum growth to satisfy the needs of the population. We need millions of jobs, innovation, foreign investment, private enterprise, reduced protectionism, massive industrialisation, an export-orientation, and international competitiveness. It is not government's role to own business, only to foster an environment in which business can do what it does best.

## HEALTH:

The IFP/KZG's goal is the promotion of an appropriate level and quality of comprehensive health care for all our people because everyone deserves the best health that the country can afford.

Also, everyone deserves a decent level of health care irrespective of what they can afford to pay – the poor especially, must have access to proper health care.

This entails a balanced combination of curative, preventative and rehabilitative services. Special emphasis must be placed upon Primary Health Care, in both urban and rural areas.

## EDUCATION:

Education is a top priority, especially given the legacy of apartheid education. But it is equally important if the people of this country are to realise their potential, and if the country is to develop economically to compete in international markets.

## THE IFP/KZG BELIEVES IN:

- \* non-racial education;
- \* the equalisation of racial per capita spending;
- \* free and compulsory education for all children;
- \* extensive vocational training;
- \* vastly expanded technical education, especially via Technikons;
- \* skills training for the "lost generation".

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The IFP/KZG recognises that people – whether as individuals, groups or communities – are the most crucial element in the process of community development.

Community development goes hand in glove with community empowerment. The IFP/KZG therefore advocates a people-based, holistic and integrated development approach as the key to addressing socio-economic problems.

A top-down "expert-driven" approach should be avoided. Deprived and marginalised communities should be in a position to determine their own priorities. Particularly important is that the urban-rural bias in resourcing be addressed in the interests of equality and stability.

## VIOLENCE:

The IFP/KZG desperately wants peace in our land. It has never advocated using violence for political purposes, and has invested huge efforts in building peace.

Calls for joint peace rallies and for the normalisation of relations between the leadership of the organisations involved have unfortunately been rejected. Until those responsible for the violence are halted, there will be no peace in South Africa.

This organisation and other organisations that did not believe in change through violent means, became targets. They were considered to be puppets, to be soft and to be standing in the way of a planned take-over of government by violent means.

The strategy of peaceful change through negotiation have proved to be the correct one, but the legacy of attack of those who stood for peace by those who stood for violence, did not stop.

As a result of the targeting, the IFP/KZG alone has had over 300 of its officials and leaders assassinated. Members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and various officials of the KwaZulu Government service have also been attacked and assassinated, KwaZulu Government property has been destroyed and large sums of pensioners monies have been snatched.

## APRIL 1994 ELECTIONS:

We strongly want a democratic dispensation in the country. We are looking forward to truly free and fair elections, and therefore we are still engaging in discussions to ensure exactly this.

If all the conditions as laid down through the Freedom Alliance (of which both the IFP and KwaZulu Government are members) are met, we will be a force to be reckoned with at the forthcoming elections.

## QUESTIONNAIRE IFP/KZG

1) **What kind of economic Model/Plan do you envisage in the New South Africa that will specifically address:**

- i) **Unemployment**
- ii) **Inflation**
- iii) **Economic Growth?**

A free-enterprise, market driven economic model with the state looking after the interest of those who cannot fend for themselves.

The state would adopt fiscal and monetary policies geared toward promoting private sector savings and investments being an active participant in the World Economy, judicious utilization of human and material resources and promoting economic growth.

Such policies would be specifically geared towards job creation, increased productivity and removal of inflationary inefficiencies.

2) **What measures will be introduced in a New South Africa to address the problem areas of:**

- i) **Violence**
- ii) **The increasing crime rate?**

Primarily the improvement of the quality of life for all would be the matrix within which efficient law enforcement could be practised to curb violence and lower the crime rate. Naturally an equitable and democratic government is a precursor to a peaceful and crime free environment.

3) **What measures will be introduced to address the increasing housing shortage problem?**

Massive private and public sector resources must be directed towards housing. This would both ameliorate the quality of life for all and stimulate massive economic activity.

4) **Will fair labour practices be guaranteed in the restructuring of a civil service in the New South Africa?**

Yes.

5) **What education programme do you envisage in the New South Africa?**

Education and training would be a priority. Free and compulsory training for the first ten years and massive investment in skills training.

6) **What type of taxation system will be implemented in the New South Africa?**

South Africans are overtaxed and the taxation system is

in need of far-reaching reforms to make it simple, fair and equitable.

7) **How will the privileges and right of private property owners be reflected in a New South Africa?**

Through a justiciable Bill of Rights.

8) **Will an unbiased legal and court proceeding be guaranteed in the New South Africa?**

Yes.

9) **How would you ensure a "free and fair" election for a New South Africa?**

Reduction of violence, removal of uncertainties and involvement of the International Community.

10) **What will the role be of "opposition" Political Parties in a New South Africa, and what freedom of speech will they have?**

The concept of a "loyal opposition" with a culture of political tolerance will be promoted.

11) **How will the demands of the "far left and far right" Parties be accommodated in a New South Africa?**

Everyone must be made to develop confidence in the systems and have guarantees that his/her interest will be catered for and that he/she need not feel threatened.

12) **Will you accept the outcome of a "free and fair" election under the supervision of the United Nations?**

Yes.

13) **What guarantees will be ensured in a New South Africa to address the problem areas of:**

- i) **Abortion**
- ii) **Prostitution**
- iii) **Gay Society?**

These are matters of conscience and should not be politicised but left to civil society to regulate.

14) **How will you guarantee the voters of their democratic rights?**

The Constitution will be the Supreme Law of the land and will be protected by the army, the Police and the Courts.

# FREEDOM ALLIANCE

— LEADERS —



CHIEF MIN. M. BUTHELEZI



PRES. L. MANGOPE



DR. F. HARTZENBERG



BRIG. O. GQOZO



GEN. C. VILJOEN

## — MANIFESTO —

*The Freedom Alliance was created to address the failure of the negotiating council to deal with the political realities of Southern Africa. It is the Alliance's belief that the political situation in South Africa is so serious that only a summit of all major South African leaders can resolve the negotiation crisis. The Alliance is totally committed to constructive and inclusive negotiations and will continue to seek the South African Government's unambiguous commitment to the principles of self-determination.*

### FREEDOM ALLIANCE MANIFESTO

We, the parties and organisations of the Freedom Alliance, commit ourselves to work within our respective policies, ideologies and political visions and to achieve the goals set forth in this Manifesto to ensure long-lasting peace, freedom and democracy in Southern Africa.

We declare our commitment to the following principles:

- a. The recognition of the guidance of Almighty God in the affairs on men and of nations;
- b. The recognition of the right of self-determination of the peoples of Southern Africa;
- c. The preservation of law, order and constitutionality;
- d. The protection and promotion of free-market enterprise and private ownership and the commitment to eradicate poverty;
- e. The rejection of:
  - (i) the notion of a unitary state;
  - (ii) racism, discrimination and sexism;
  - (iii) any form of totalitarianism and tyranny over the freedom of man and society;

And therefore we commit ourselves to achieve the following goals:

1. Free and democratic elections in Southern Africa shall be held only within the parameters of final constitutions which:
  - entrench limits to power of government
  - entrench checks and balances limiting the power of the estate
  - further individual and collective rights.
2. The political settlement reached in the final constitutional dispensation shall not be replaced or modified, contrary to the provisions contained in the constitution.



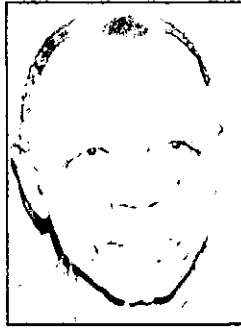
3. Southern Africa shall be organised in member states which are primarily responsible for governance of the peoples to express their rights to self-determination.
4. The power of all governments shall be constitutionally limited to preserve the integrity and pre-eminence of civil society. The constitutional autonomy of social and cultural formations and other institutions of civil society shall be recognised and protected.
5. Constitutionalism and the rule of law shall prevail in Southern Africa. Moreover, rigid guarantees shall be entrenched to ensure the supremacy of constitutionalism and the rule of law.
6. Cultural diversity and the rights of people, both as individuals and as members of the social and cultural formations to which they belong, shall be nurtured and protected.
7. Boundaries of member states shall be determined by the people of such states and not by a centralised process of negotiations.
8. Constitutional problems of Southern Africa shall be resolved through negotiations based on consensus.
9. The use of referenda shall be confined to testing the acceptability to the people of constitutional proposals in respect of which consensus has already been reached on a multi-party basis.
10. Negotiations shall continue until a settlement is reached.
11. Any arrangements and mechanisms must conform to the parameters of the final negotiated constitutional settlement, and shall neither be finalised nor implemented until that final settlement is properly secured.
12. The rights of peoples (individual and collective), their fundamental needs and political aspirations shall not be compromised but shall survive any arbitrary and unilateral attempts to disregard them. The peoples shall preserve their undeniable right of self-determination, which includes the right to challenge, in any internationally acceptable manner, attempts to thwart these inalienable rights.

# DIKWANKWETLA PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

– LEADERS –



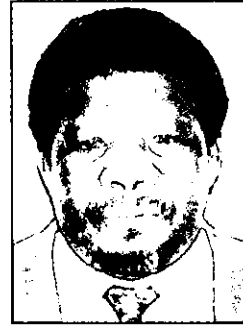
**DR. T. K. MOPELI**



**CHIEF R.H. MOPELI**



**MR S.P. MATLA**



**MR J.S.S. PHATANG**



**MR D.T. MOKOENA**

## – MANIFESTO –

1. We believe that all people are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable human rights and dignity which should be respected at all times.
2. The fundamental human rights of all individuals should be protected in a justifiably enforceable Bill of Rights.
3. The Dikwantwetla Party of South Africa has maintained the principle and the objective of ONE ECONOMY, ONE PASSPORT, ONE CITIZENSHIP AND ONE NON-RACIAL DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA.
4. We have over the years championed a federal form of government, even long before the National Party conceded that federalism was the only viable option for the heterogenous population of South Africa. The concept of federalism makes possible the attainment of the FREEDOM CHARTER'S goal, i.e. The people shall govern.
5. We believe in the workers' rights, such as the right to work security, the right to organise, the right to form trade unions and the right to collective bargaining, and also in the principle of equal pay for equal work irrespective of race or sex.
6. We aim at the creation of a free and equitable economic system in which each individual shall have the right to own property and pursue his entrepreneurial skills.
7. We believe in a free, compulsory and unitary system of education with open schools, universities and technikons.
8. We believe in the development of regional and national corporations in an endeavour to serve the less economically developed communities in the provision of educational, health and housing services.
9. We believe in the introduction of a Land Reform Programme and the abolition of the restrictions of ownership and use of land.
10. We strongly encourage the maintenance of the freedom of the press, speech, movement, association and worship.



# XIMOKO PROGRESSIVE PARTY

— LEADERS —



CHIEF S.D. W. NXUMALO



MR E.P.P. MHINGA



PROF. C.T.D. MARIVATE



MR E.E. NGOBENI



MR S.E. MATHUMBU

— MANIFESTO —

## BASIC PRINCIPLES

Inspired by God Almighty on the future of South Africa as a constitutional, independent, non-racial, non-discriminatory, non-sexist and democratic state with entrenched equality of rights and opportunities, with equal respect for the dignity and freedom of all communities, and social and distributive justice, the Ximoko Progressive Party (XPP) pledges itself to:

- \* A new constitutional dispensation emanating from dialogue and negotiation in South Africa;
- \* The need to establish and achieve an open, free, non-racial, equal opportunity and reconciled society based on safeguards for all the people of South Africa;
- \* Harness the great resources of South Africa in order to fight the enemies of the people i.e. poverty, hunger, ignorance, unemployment, disease, homelessness, and moral decay – by means of the distribution of wealth in the country for the benefit of all its people;
- \* Establish political and economic structures that will motivate activity for the realisation of the aims and objectives of the Party.

## CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

The XPP stands for a multi-party, non-racial, non-sexist constitutional democracy in South Africa based on universal adult suffrage, displaying the following features:

- \* A separation of powers between the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary with the necessary checks and balances;
- \* A representative government at central, regional and local levels with clearly defined powers and functions;
- \* Jurisdiction at all levels must be such as to promote economic growth and development;
- \* Fundamental human rights which will be constitutionally protected by a justiciable Bill of Rights under a constitution which will be the supreme law;
- \* Mechanisms to protect minority rights and the avoidance of domination of any one group over another;
- \* Free association and disassociation with out institution alising or rigidising ethnicity;

## ECONOMIC MATTERS

The XPP stands for a modern, market-orientated economic system founded on the principles of free enterprise, private initiative and the right to own property with the State primarily regulating and facilitating the economic process subject to the fundamental principle of minimum intervention in the economy by the state.

Land must be viewed as a factor of economic production whose economically efficient and productive use must be accorded high priority, while flexibility will be exercised to accommodate practical difficulties occasioned by cultural and traditional land tenure systems in the short to medium.

## SOCIAL MATTERS

### Health:

The XPP stands for equal access to integrated comprehensive health services for all South Africans in which the focus will be on community health services with the devolution of power and functions to the regional and local authorities in accordance with the principle of bringing health services closer to the people.

### Education:

The XPP stands for equality of educational opportunities for all in South Africa with compulsory attendance and career guidance up to and including Standard 7, subject only to the aptitude and the ability of the learner.

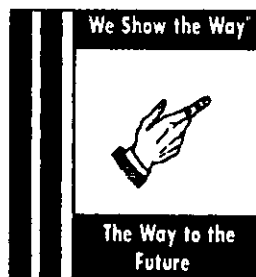
The educational system should be geared to equip the learner with meaningful skills for effective participation in the economic and social life of the community.

### Housing:

The XPP recognises the importance of adequate housing and congenial residential environments for the life of the nation and stands for the promotion of access to affordable housing by all South Africans.

### Law and Order:

The XPP stands for the Rule of Law and maintenance of public order by establishing a professional civilian police force at the national level with appropriate structures at regional and local levels to be circumscribed by the law, and for the implementation of the spirit and letter of the National Peace Accord.



# CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY

— LEADERS —



*DR L.M. MANGOPE*



*MR T.M. MOLATLHWA*



*MR B.E. KEIKELAME*



*REV. S.C. KGOBOKOE*



*MR K.C.A.V. SEHUME*

## — MANIFESTO —

The Christian Democratic Party is a party for the people and by the people. The party believes that it embodies the highest aspirations and ideals of the people of Bophuthatswana and Botswana in general and is convinced that it is best of all political parties to achieve its objectives and aspirations.

### AS SUCH, THE PARTY:

acknowledges the sovereignty and the guidance of God in the destinies of nations and peoples;

seeks the development of our national life along Christian principles and values;

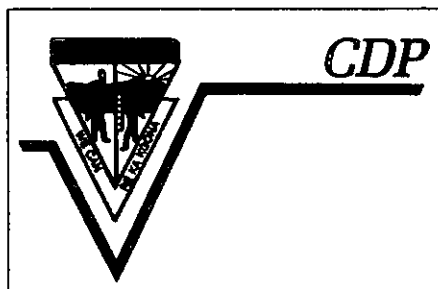
ensures, thereby, that each individual can take full advantage of all opportunities for freedom, personal fulfillment, religion and conscience that is basic to a Christian lifestyle;

stands firm on democratic principles, the upholding of a non-racial society with equal opportunities to all and the recognition of the dignity and work performance of every person;

acknowledges the basic right of every person to be free from discrimination, to work together in equality and to be treated justly and with dignity;

strives for peace and prosperity in all walks of life; and

commits itself to increase the ability of all people to satisfy their existing and future needs and expectations.



# CONSERVATIVE PARTY

— LEADERS —



DR F. HARTZENBERG



DR W.J. SNYMAN



ADV. T. LANGLEY



MR W.L. van MERWE



MR F.J. LE ROUX

## — MANIFESTO —

### 1. INTRODUCTION

We all want peace and prosperity. Peace in the world, in our region and in our country.

Ethnicity is alive and well and is prospering throughout the world, including South Africa. We, therefore, propose that ethnicity should be accommodated in a future constitutional dispensation for those who feel strongly about it, like the Afrikaner people, or South Africa will pay the price for underestimating it. Disregard of ethnicity will, without any doubt, lead to never-ending conflict and even civil war, as has been the case in many countries.

### 2. PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL MODEL OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY:

- 2.1. Rejection of a single state for the whole of South Africa;
- 2.2. The realization of the right of self-determination of the Afrikaner people in their own independent state;
- 2.3. The recognition of other peoples' right of self-determination, if they so wish;
- 2.4. A Southern African Confederation or a Commonwealth established on a voluntary basis by treaty, which consists of entirely independent states, be they single or federal states:

### 3. SELF-DETERMINATION

- 3.1. The Conservative Party is irrevocably committed to the attainment of the freedom of the Afrikaner people in their own fatherland under their own government. This we base on the right of self-determination which is a universally accepted right in general international law.
- 3.2. The Conservative Party claims the right of self-determination for the Afrikaner people without being prescriptive to others as to their own particular constitutional model.
- 3.3. We accept that the right of self-determination is a right of Peoples (Volke) and not of individuals nor racial groups as such.
- 3.4. We are convinced that present national and international events con-

firm that self-determination is a natural element towards which all self-respecting peoples of the world strive, on the basis of which they will negotiate and, if need be, fight for.

### 4. CONFEDERATION

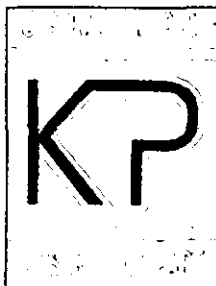
- 4.1. The principle underlying the Confederation model of the Conservative Party is that of political independence of the constituent states and the economic interdependence of these states;
- 4.2. As far as economic co-operation amongst the constituent states is concerned, the Conservative Party opts for an Economic Community.
- 4.3. The Confederation model of the Conservative Party is an open ended solution in the sense that the various peoples of South Africa would not be forced into a unitary state model or a monolithic constitutional dispensation.

### 5. CONCLUSION

There are two very distinct and clear realities in the world of the 1990's:

- 5.1. The coming together of different states/countries on an economic basis to form strong economic blocks. In this regard see the EEC, the Pacific Rim and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between the USA, Canada and Mexico, and;
- 5.2. The dissolution of so-called Nation Conglomerate States because of the resurgence of ethnicity and nationalism. In this regard see the demise of the former USSR and recent developments in central Europe where the reality and power of ethnicity tore these former entities apart.

Any constitutional dispensation for South Africa that does not take these two realities seriously and accommodate them is bound to fail. We are convinced that the Conservative Party's proposal of a Confederation or Commonwealth of Southern African States can address both of these critical factors and bring peace to our region.





# THE AFRIKANER VOLKSFRONT

— LEADERS —



GENL C. VILJOEN



LT GENL J.C. VISSER



LT GENL K. BISCHOFF



GENL MAJ T. GROENEWALD



DR F. HARTZENBERG

## — MANIFESTO —

The Afrikaner-Volksfront (AVF) was formed in May 1993 when the main Afrikaner political parties, cultural organisations, trade unions and agricultural organisations called upon a committee of generals to lead them through this time of crisis.

The aim of the AVF is to establish a volkstaat (homeland) for the Afrikaner people, and those who associate themselves with their ideals, in which they can rule themselves.

Members of the AVF accept the following principles:

- a. The belief in the Holy Trinity of God, and that the fate of all nations is determined by God.
- b. The promotion of unity amongst the Afrikaner/Boer people and all South African patriots.
- c. The belief that the Afrikaner/Boer people's right to self-determination is not negotiable and that they and their fellow patriots will not be governed by any other nation.
- d. To reject the idea of a unitary state or any other form of state in which the Afrikaner/Boer people can be ruled by other nations.
- e. Law and order must be upheld so that peace and security could be guaranteed for the peoples of South Africa.

In order to achieve these aims the AVF has formed a strong partnership amongst those people and organisations who support these principles. The AVF is, with the governments of Bophuthatswana, the Ciskei and KwaZulu, a founder member of the Freedom Alliance (FA). They believe that political power should be as close as possible to the people and that South Africa should be divided into a number of states where political power resides with the states and is then delegated upwards to the central government. The central government should be responsible for those functions required for inter-state relations i.e. to improve relations between the different states, and for South Africa's relations with the outside world.

### The Leadership of the AVF is as follows:

Dr F. Hartzenberg (*Chairman of the Executive Council*)

Together with 11 Executive members representing the Member-Organizations of the AVF.

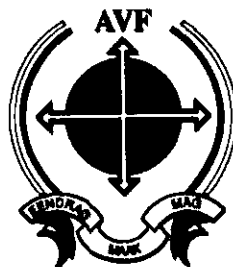
### The Directorate consisting of:

Genl. Constand Viljoen (*Chairman of the Directorate*)

Genl. Tienie Groenewald

Genl. Koos Bishoff

Genl. Kobus Visser



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## MEMBERSHIP TO HELLO VOTERS

*Hello voters is a non-political magazine striving for justice and freedom by means of assisting all voters in the development of a democratic, non-racial South Africa, by forming one nation for all, building trust, respect and consideration towards one another and promoting peace, justice, stability and understanding.*

*A Democratic Country does not mean all the underprivileged people will now immediately get houses, jobs or money. The new government has to acquire land and finance in order to provide homes and jobs which can take anything from 5 to 10 years.*

*Hello Voters will monitor the changes brought about in a Democratic South Africa addressing areas of disagreement, conflicts, segregation, housing, education, health care, job opportunities and sports, and has the ability to reach events swiftly and to stay one step ahead in regard to the process of changes being experienced in South Africa.*

*Hello Voters is the only magazine developed as a direct result of a survey carried out amongst the voters of various population groups. You, as the voter made it possible for Hello Voters to be a reality, so here is your opportunity to be a full member on a full or part-time basis, administrating your areas, building one nation for all, tending to the needs of the nation, in love and peace.*

*by the Publisher  
Bryan F. Shadrach*

*For further information:  
Phone: (011) 673-1198  
or write to  
Hello Voters,  
PO Box 354  
Roodepoort  
1725*

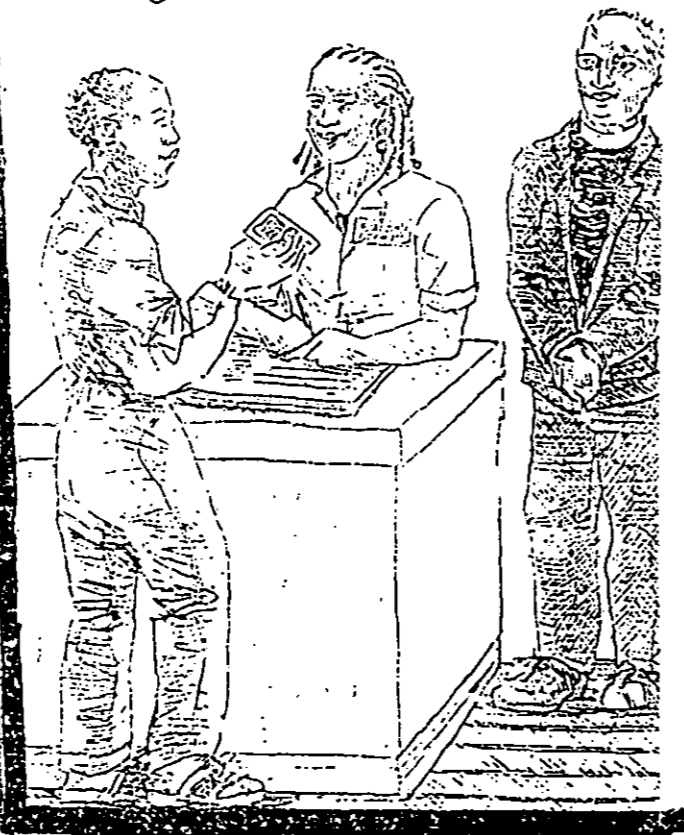
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AN monitor



1

Showing Identification



2

Checking for Mark

Marking



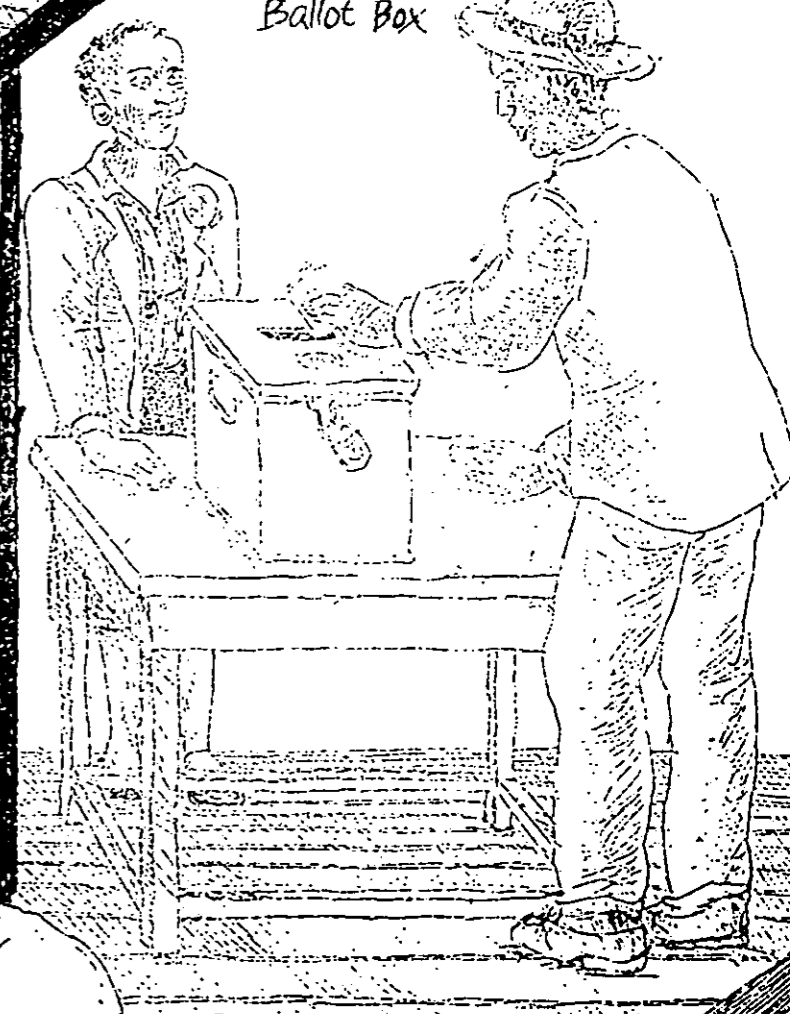
3

Receiving the Ballot / Paper



4

Placing the Ballot into the Ballot Box



6

SECRET  
Voting 5



**NEW  
DOCUMENT**

# WHELLO VOTERS FOR THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA

DO  
THEY  
NEED  
OUR  
VOTES



WHERE TO VOTE  
WHY VOTE  
HOW TO VOTE  
WHO CAN VOTE

*Our future is in your hands*



AN INDEPENDENT GUIDE FOR ELECTION 1994



## **DO THEY NEED OUR VOTES?**

**We are the underprivileged voters of South Africa and yet we are the majority. Our votes are now required to enable someone or some political parties to govern the affairs of our country. Who can we trust? and why should we trust you or your organisation? The only information we receive is parties criticising one another, ignoring to address us of their undertaking and guarantees.**

**We, the voters would like to know from the various parties as to how they will address and undertake to solve our problems regarding the rate of poverty, increasing the standard of living, shortage of houses, the unemployment rate, the price increases in basic food stuffs, petrol, lights, transport, taxes and rising medical costs.**

**If these facts are not urgently attended to, democracy will have no meaning in our country. It will only lead to the increase in crime, unemployment, poverty, social inequality and even more children on our streets. You and your organisation will not realise or feel what we are going through because one months salary of yours is equivalent to between 24/36 months of our salary.**

**In order to obtain our votes, we need your guarantees in sorting the grievances as well as to how you will overcome the escalating violence and intimidation.**

**Finally, stop spending millions of rands on party politics and invest those millions on housing, indicating your party's willingness to solve some of our country's problems.**

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*Sponsored by the Argentinian Embassy*

# INTRODUCTION

## PURPOSE OF THIS MAGAZINE

*Hello Voters is a pre-election magazine introducing the various political organisations participating in the upcoming elections to the voters by means of presenting their manifestos, constitutions, answers to questions put forward by the voters, photographs of the five senior members and a logo or flag of each participating party.*

*Hello Voters has contacted all political organisations in order to obtain the necessary information and have allocated a free page for their message.*

*In response, most of the organisations have furnished Hello Voters with all the said requirements. The information received and published in this copy of Hello Voters is presented word for word as obtained from the various political organisations.*

*Hello Voters has done everything in its ability to convince the organisations of the importance of furnishing Hello Voters with their message to the electorate. Hello Voters, therefore, cannot hold itself responsible for organisations not appearing in this issue. Hello Voters has also published information regarding the Voters education programme with sketches indicating how one should go about voting, and methods of voting. Hello Voters hereby sincerely appeals to all voters to study the information of all organisations involved before making a final decision on which organisation to choose.*

*Remember, the future of our country, our children and our rights lies entirely upon your decision. The democratic government will be the party you choose.*

*Hello Voters is your introduction to the New South Africa.*

*Although all organisations covered in this magazine are not yet registered as political parties, or might not register at all, it is the editor's opinion that all these organisations will play a role in the forthcoming elections. Studying Hello Voters will enable you to exercise your freedom of choice.*

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*Sponsored by the U.S. Aid Foundation*

# INTRODUCTION

## DEMOCRACY

*Democracy means "Rule by the people". A democratic government means a government or a coalition of parties chosen by the majority of the people, for the people, to rule the country on behalf of the people. A "government" is chosen to govern the affairs of the people, which will represent their views, beliefs, values, wishes, their living standards, objectives and demands.*

*Structures of democracy are as follows: understanding, consideration and caring for the needs of one another; freedom of speech, views and opinions against one another towards any political party or the government; freedom to move around our country; freedom to associate with people of your choice; freedom from unjust arrest and detention and freedom to live where you can afford to.*

*Equality ensures that all men and women, black, white or brown, rich or poor, young or old, have the equal right to benefit from an economy in the form of job opportunities, privileges and freedom to choose their religion. The "government" is responsible for maintaining law and order whereby all citizens are treated equally.*

*Various political parties will be participating in the coming election. The party with the most votes will be elected to govern, while parties with support from 5% of the electorate will represent their voters in parliament. The people, that is all the citizens of South Africa over the age of 18 years, are entitled to vote, irrespective of race or gender. A democratic government should be chosen out of sincere concern for our families, our future and the future of our country. In order to choose the right party, the people have to know what each party is prepared to offer the people, by means of making their manifestos, constitutions and agendas available and answer the questions put forward to all parties. One cannot cry over spilt milk. Voting out of hatred, mistrust, frustration, anger or love, will not give us a true democratic government.*

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# QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1) What kind of economic Model/Plan do you envisage in the New South Africa that will specifically address:
  - i) Unemployment
  - ii) Inflation
  - iii) Economic Growth?
- 2) What measures will be introduced in a New South Africa to address the problem areas of:
  - i) Violence
  - ii) The increasing crime rate?
- 3) What measures will be introduced to address the increasing housing shortage problem?
- 4) Will fair labour practices be guaranteed in the restructuring of a civil service in the New South Africa?
- 5) What education programme do you envisage in the New South Africa?
- 6) What type of taxation system will be implemented in the New South Africa?
- 7) How will the privileges and right of private property owners be reflected in a New South Africa?
- 8) Will an unbiased legal and court proceeding be guaranteed in the New South Africa?
- 9) How would you ensure a "free and fair" election for a New South Africa?
- 10) What will the role be of "opposition" Political Parties in a New South Africa, and what freedom of speech will they have?
- 11) How will the demands of the "far left and far right" Parties be accommodated in a New South Africa?
- 12) Will you accept the outcome of a "free and fair" election under the supervision of the United Nations?
- 13) What guarantees will be ensured in a New South Africa to address the problems of:
  - i) Abortion
  - ii) Prostitution
  - iii) Gay Society
- 14) How will you guarantee the voters of their democratic rights?

# NATIONAL PARTY

— LEADERS —



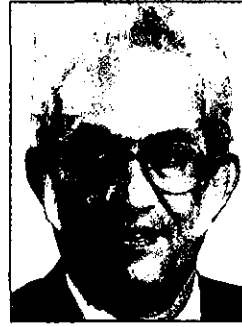
PRES. F.W. DE KLERK



MIN. PIK BOTHA



MR D. CHUENYANE



MIN, JAC RABIE



DR D. DE VILLIERS

## — MANIFESTO —

The National Party espouses the following main principles:

### RELIGION

The National Party acknowledges

- \* the sovereignty and guidance of God in the destinies of nations and men;
- \* freedom of religion and of conscience.

### NATION BUILDING

The National Party believes in national unity and nation building. To develop a strong sense of national unity, the National Party intends to develop:

- \* A common and undivided loyalty and dedication to our country and its interests;
- \* mutual trust amongst all its citizens;
- \* recognition of human dignity and the rights of all;
- \* mutual appreciation of one another's cultural contribution and the spiritual and cultural richness of the nation in all its diversity.

### EQUAL TREATMENT

The National Party strives for:

- \* the just and equal treatment of all South Africans, regardless of sex, race, colour or creed;
- \* the impartial and non-discriminatory maintenance of the rights and privileges of all individuals;
- \* a complete Charter of Fundamental Rights, justiciable by an independent judiciary.

The National Party intends to:

- \* uphold Afrikaans and English as official languages, and give adequate recognition and promotion of other South African languages;
- \* cultivate a spirit of tolerance, goodwill and mutual trust amongst peoples and cultural groups as being in the best interests of South Africa.



### DEMOCRACY

The National Party subscribes to the principle of a fully fledged democracy in terms of a constitutional state in which:

- \* each South African participates effectively in decision making at all levels and in all aspects of government;
- \* power is shared in terms of a separation of power between the different branches of government (legislative, executive and judicial) and between various autonomous levels of government;
- \* the Constitution, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights, is the supreme law; and
- \* the independence of the judiciary is respected and guaranteed.

### ECONOMY

The National Party sets itself the objective of furthering the prosperity of South Africa and its entire population within an economic system based on a market orientated economy and free enterprise in which each individual:

- \* may promote his or her own prosperity;
- \* has the right to private enterprise, private ownership and security of assets;
- \* has the right to live and work freely;
- \* has the right to participate freely in the economy and to enjoy and accumulate the fruits of his or her labours and endeavours.

The National Party further sets itself the objective:

- \* of a fair tax system through which the tax burden is spread in such a way that it encourages economic activities and promotes saving and productivity;
- \* to deal effectively with the socio-economic backlogs by means of access to amongst others, social programmes, education systems, housing and health services;
- \* to unite the entire population in a spirit of national responsibility in the economic sphere.

## QUESTIONNAIRE NP

1) **What kind of economic Model/Plan do you envisage in the New South Africa that will specifically address:**

- i) **Unemployment**
- ii) **Inflation**
- iii) **Economic Growth?**

We believe that a market orientated economy is the only model that can ensure prosperity for South Africa.

2) **What measures will be introduced in a New South Africa to address the problem of:**

- i) **Violence**
- ii) **The increasing crime rate?**

Political stability and economic growth will reduce violence and crime.

3) **What measures will be introduced to address the increasing housing shortage problem?**

We have supported the Government in its initiative to enable to make it possible for tenants of approximately three quarters of a million houses to buy at discounts of up to R7 500. Furthermore, stands should be made available to occupants on which to erect, upgrade and improve their own homes progressively.

4) **Will fair labour practices be guaranteed in the restructuring of a civil service in the New South Africa?**

In the public service, a more balanced population make-up must be created, coupled with career security, merit considerations and equal opportunities.

5) **What education programme do you envisage in the New South Africa?**

We strive for equal educational opportunities for all in a non-racial education system with regional departments. Schools with a distinctive character in respect of language, culture and/or religion must be available to those who prefer such schools.

6) **What type of taxation system will be implemented in the New South Africa?**

Direct and indirect tax systems.

7) **How will the privileges and right of private property owners be reflected in a New South Africa?**

Through the constitution and the Bill of Rights.

8) **Will an unbiased legal and court proceeding be guaranteed in the New South Africa?**

We stand for an unbiased and independent judicial system.

9) **How would you ensure a "free and fair" election for a New South Africa?**

Free and fair elections can only be held if all the political parties and their followers show political tolerance and appreciate the fragility of a democratic order.

10) **What will the role be of "opposition" Political Parties in a New South Africa, and what freedom of speech will they have?**

We are opposed to one party states and believe that a multi-party democracy is essential. Freedom of speech is imperative.

11) **How will the demands of the "far left and far right" Parties be accommodated in a New South Africa?**

We believe in Nation Building. To achieve this, all parties must feel comfortable within the broader South African society. The far left and far right should likewise be accommodated and must have the assurance that, if they gain enough support, they will be able to be the Government of the day.

12) **Will you accept the outcome of a "free and fair" election under the supervision of the United Nations?**

We will accept the outcome of any "free and fair" election. The supervision of the United Nations is not essential.

13) **What guarantees will be ensured in South Africa to address the problem areas of:**

- (i) **Abortion**
- (ii) **Prostitution**
- (iii) **Gay Society**

We are aware of the controversy surrounding abortion, prostitution and the gay society. These issues are closely monitored and attended to.

14) **How will you guarantee the voters of their democratic rights?**

We believe in democratic principles and insist that "free and fair" elections are held regularly.

# PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS

– LEADERS –



*N. MAXWELL*



*G. EBRAHIM*



*PRES. C. MAKWETU*



*S. MOLAMBO*



*B. ALEXANDER*

– MANIFESTO –

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To unite and rally the African people into one national front on the basis of African nationalism.

To fight for the overthrow of White, racist, settler colonial domination and for the establishment and maintenance of the right to self-determination of the African people and for a unitary, non-racial democracy.

To work and strive for the establishment and maintenance of an Africanist socialist democracy recognising the primacy of the material and spiritual interests of the human personality.

To promote the educational, cultural and economic advancement of the African people.

To propagate and promote the concept and ideology of Pan Africanism by promoting unity among the peoples of Africa.



# INTANDO YESIZWE PARTY

– LEADERS –



PRINCE S.J. MAHLANGU



N.J. MAHLANGU



M.S. MAHLANGU



S.J. MGIDI



J.L. MAHLANGU

– MANIFESTO –

The IYP once voted into power, pledges and guarantees the following:

True democracy based on the principles of adult suffrage based on one voter one vote on the common voters roll.

Freedom of movement, association, speech and expression.

Respect for human life and fundamental human rights.

Justice for all.

Equality before the law.

Peace.

Economic and social protection and prosperity.

Equal access to job opportunities.

Access to affordable housing.

Access to educational recreational facilities.



# DEMOCRATIC PARTY

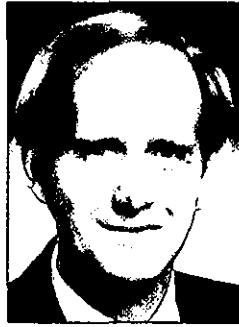
— LEADERS —



ZACH DE BEER



TONY LEON



KEN ANDREW



CHRIS APRIL



COLIN EGLIN

— MANIFESTO —

## THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BELIEVES IN:

The importance of the individual: Freedom, Opportunity and Choice.

- \* the individual as the basis of society;
- \* human dignity, and the liberty of the individual under the rule of law;
- \* the recognition of the need for an improvement in the quality of life of our citizens, who are living in abject poverty, if these freedoms and human rights are to be enjoyed;
- \* individual rights, rather than group protections and privileges; and
- \* freedom of choice without fear of coercion or intimidation.

### DEMOCRATIC AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT

- \* just government that puts South Africa first, rather than protecting or advancing the special interests of any one section of the population, however defined;
- \* caring government which addresses the needs of ordinary people and champions the cause of the disadvantaged;
- \* strong government in the promotion and defence of human rights;
- \* determined government to redress the imbalances in our society particularly those caused by the apartheid era;
- \* tolerant government, in which the free exchange of opposing views is encouraged, in which multi-party democracy is promoted and which protects the human rights of individual South Africans;
- \* honest, open government, in which the actions of the State are subject to constitutional safeguards and to the scrutiny of an unrestricted media and of the electorate, and in which corruption and maladministration are exposed and rectified;
- \* accountable government, so that Parliament and the electorate can demand that the government explain and justify its actions;
- \* limited government, so that individuals can live their lives with minimum interference by the State;

- \* decent government, which does not squander taxpayer's money;
- \* decentralised government, entrenched as federalism or regionalism in the constitution, which places government as close to the people as possible, in which individuals can participate more fully, and which they can, therefore, control more effectively; and
- \* frugal and efficient government which establishes equitable and consistent tax systems, which keeps within the budget, which promotes a stable currency and which creates a sound infrastructure for wealth creation.

### ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

- \* a just and productive economy to eliminate poverty and provide adequate and rising living standards for all;
- \* a social market economy in which a market-oriented system operates to achieve the goals of productivity and efficiency, and in which the State accepts an important role in development and for socially responsible public sector expenditure;
- \* an economy which allows individuals to become full participants in a growing economy, rather than once-off recipients of the redistribution of wealth and assets;
- \* an economy in which private property is respected, in which enterprise is recognised and encouraged, and in which people are entitled to be rewarded for risk and hard work;
- \* the development of the human resource of our country by providing need to prosper, and in particular the empowerment of disadvantaged people and communities;
- \* an economy that will generate the resources needed systematically to eliminate the unacceptable wealth, income, opportunity and skills inequalities;
- \* a market oriented and enterprise-driven economy, in which it is recognised that the private sector, and not the government, best creates wealth; and
- \* a social and economic accord involving the State, management, labour, and representatives of other special interests, such as consumers, women, the unemployed, and the rural poor, aimed at determining economic priorities.



# QUESTIONNAIRE DP

1) **What kind of economic Model/Plan do you envisage in the New South Africa that will specifically address:**

- i) **Unemployment**
- ii) **Inflation**
- iii) **Economic Growth?**

A large part of South Africa's economic distress is in fact directly due to the political situation. Political instability undermines confidence, investment and growth.

More specifically, the DP's economic programme, called "The Social Market economy" envisages frugal, economical government, therefore restrained government expenditure and taxation. It proposes that the productive side of the economy should be in private hands, with free competition and decisions based on free market information. On the expenditure side of the budget, health services, education and housing should receive priority, thus helping to build productivity.

Growth is the only answer to unemployment. Restrained Government expenditure is the principal weapon against inflation. Investment brings economic growth.

2) **What measures will be introduced in a New South Africa to address the problem of:**

- i) **Violence**
- ii) **The increasing crime rate?**

Violence must be fought in the short term by security force action. The difficulty at present is that the security forces get no co-operation from the mass of the people. This can only be rectified when there is an elected and legitimate government.

As to crime, the answer in the short term is again better policing, with popular co-operation as described above. In the long term, prosperity and democracy are the positive answers to crime.

3) **What measures will be introduced to address the increasing housing shortage problem?**

There simply is not the money available to finance, in the short term, conventional housing for all in South Africa. Extensive use will have to be made of self-help housing, on the basis of site-and-service schemes. Local Government must play a major part. The provision of adequate land is essential. The present fragmentation of authority over housing must be brought to an end speedily.

Home ownership is a most important principle. Finance is the key to it. The financial institutions have plenty of money, and are willing to lend, provided that regular payments can be made against their loans. In this connection, the culture of non-payment that has developed in many townships must be eliminated. One must hope that a new democratic, legitimate government can achieve this.

Of course, the long term solving of the housing problem is really a function of economic growth and prosperity.

4) **Will fair labour practices be guaranteed in the restructuring of a civil service in the New South Africa?**

Fair labour practices should certainly be instituted by law in the civil service. The word "guarantee" is confusing. Legislation can of course be changed, though one would not expect any interference with such a law, once passed.

5) **What education programme do you envisage in the New South Africa?**

All education must be brought under a single policy-making department. All schools must be open to all South Africans. The principle of mother-tongue education must be followed wherever practical, at least in the early years of education.

6) **What type of taxation system will be implemented in the New South Africa?**

There will have to be a mix of taxes, direct and indirect. A graduated, progressive income tax is needed. VAT is the best form of sales tax. Customs and excise taxes must be levelled as appropriate.

It is vital that government must be frugal: its expenditure must be restrained so that taxes can be kept at as low a level as possible.

7) **How will the privileges and right of private property owners be reflected in a New South Africa?**

Everyone should have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property. Government should have the right of expropriation, for good cause shown and upon payment of just compensation, either agreed or determined by a court of law.

8) **Will an unbiased legal and court proceeding be guaranteed in the New South Africa?**

Once again, the word "guaranteed" raises difficulties. Certainly the constitution will entrench the independence of the courts of law. It will likewise establish the principles of freedom and equality.

9) **How would you ensure a "free and fair" election for a New South Africa?**

The co-operation of all parties and their leaders must be sought and obtained, and they must make public appeals to their own followers and supporters to abstain from intimidation.

The largest available number of foreign and other impartial observers must be mobilised, and must report fearlessly on any malpractices they detect. There must be the best possible policing of meetings and polling booths by security forces under multi-racial control.

10) **What will the role be of "opposition" Political Parties in a New South Africa, and what freedom of speech will they have?**

During an initial period of up to five years, we intend to have a government of National Unity, embracing all major parties. During this period, opposition will consist of minor parties. Thereafter, democracy will take its course, with one or more parties constituting the Government and the remainder in opposition.

11) **How will the demands of the "far left and far right" Parties be accommodated in a New South Africa?**

Like all other parties, these will be encouraged to stand for election. If they grow large enough, they will become influential, and their demands may be accommodated to a greater or lesser extent. Personally, I hope they never do become influential.

12) **Will you accept the outcome of a "free and fair" election under the supervision of the United Nations?**

Yes: if the UN or another body of undoubted integrity pronounces the election to have been free and fair, we will accept the result.

13) **What guarantees will be ensured in South Africa to address the problem areas of:**

- (i) **Abortion**
- (ii) **Prostitution**
- (iii) **Gay Society**

Once again, you seem to me to be employing the word "guarantee" quite wrongly. The present South African law on abortion is very restrictive. Nobody can be sure whether a new parliament will liberalise it: I personally would hope so; but many people, including colleagues of mine, disagree.

Prostitution remains technically a crime, though prosecutions are increasingly rare. Probably this situation should continue.

Homosexuality between consenting adults is clearly their good right. The corruption of children or homosexual assault or rape, are offences just as they would be on a heterosexual basis.

14) **How will you guarantee the voters of their democratic rights?**

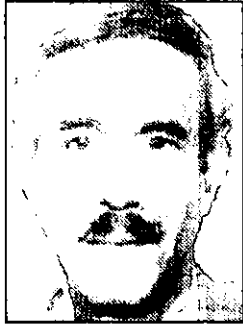
The proposed Bill of Rights will guarantee (here the word is properly used) the democratic rights of all people. It will be entrenched in the constitution and protected by the courts of law, just as is the case in, for example, the United States or Germany.

# LABOUR PARTY

— LEADERS —



ALLAN HENDRIKSE



I. RICHARDS



PETER HENDRIKSE



DOUGLAS JOSEPHS



L. LANDERS

— MANIFESTO —

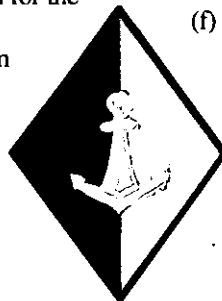
## PREAMBLE TO CONSTITUTION

Whereas the Labour Party of South Africa is a political party in the Republic of South Africa, unaffiliated to any other political party, and whereas the Labour Party is dedicated:

- (i) to promoting and advancing the dignity, rights, socio-economic and cultural well-being of all South Africans, through responsible negotiation with the government of the day;
- (ii) to furthering the economic, social, cultural advancement of all South Africans, and to assist wherever possible, in stimulating and developing their capacities in the widest manner possible;
- (iii) to vigorously opposing communism in all its forms, believing that the fundamental method of defeating communistic influence, is the positive maintenance of a free democracy, and totally rejecting all forms of political totalitarianism as immoral in theory, predoomed in practice;
- (iv) to opposing all forms of racial discrimination which undermine the civil liberty and social justice of the individual;
- (v) to belief that the right of the individual is paramount, and the State exists to serve the individual;
- (vi) to support the rule of just law;
- (vii) to opposing forced labour and the exploitation of cheap labour;
- (viii) to working tirelessly towards a national economy based on the full production, full employment and equal opportunity for all people in the Republic;
- (ix) to seeking the introduction, maintenance and extension of social security for all, with special provision for the aged and infirm, regardless of income status;
- (x) to advocating a free national education system devised to enable all able students equal opportunity of receiving the highest specialised training.

### OBJECTS OF THE PARTY

- (a) To organise and maintain a political party in South Africa.



- (b) To raise the status of all workers in the country by working for the provision of:
  - (i) minimum basic wages at a civilized level;
  - (ii) working conditions at accepted civilized standards;
  - (iii) equal pensions, sick benefits and other welfare facilities;
  - (iv) equal compulsory education for all according to age, aptitude and ability;
  - (v) housing at economic standards with home ownership; and
  - (vi) equal opportunity for all people in all spheres of life in accordance with their ability.
- (c) To strive for the effective participation of all people in the government of the country, by participation of the councils of the nation, in particular by ensuring that all persons reaching the age of eighteen (18) years shall vote for and be eligible for membership of Parliament, Provincial Councils, Municipal Councils and the instruments of Central and Local Government;
- (d) Work for the elimination of the colour bar in legislation as well as the practical application thereof;
- (e) Develop a political arrangement in the country, such that all citizens of the country are treated fairly and justly, so that the rights of all citizens are protected, and in particular to ensure that all those qualifying for membership of the Party shall not be disqualified from full citizenship or from politics as in (c) above, by reason of race, colour or religion;
- (f) Promote the political, social and economic emancipation of the people and more particularly of those who depend directly upon their own exertions by hand or brain for their means of life;
  - (g) Promote the above aims by such methods as the Party shall from time to time decide, provided that only such methods may be employed as are constitutional and legal by South African Law.



# TRANSCAAL INDIAN CONGRESS

— LEADERS —



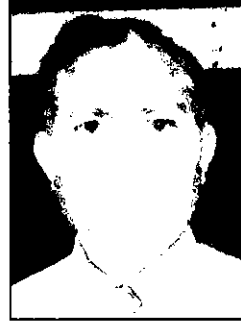
C. SALOOTIE



P. NAIDOO



F. HAJAIJ



R. BHOOLIE



DR JASSAT

— MANIFESTO —

The Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) has since its inception in 1902 resisted the injustices and oppression perpetrated by successive white minority governments in South Africa. Together with its sister organisation, the Natal Indian Congress, it had perceived that the hardships experienced by South Africans of Indian origin could only meaningfully be addressed if all the people's of South Africa were emancipated from racial dominance. Accordingly, and inspired by Mahatma Ghandi's philosophy of Satygraha the TIC actively participated in the Passive Resistance Campaigns, the Defiance Campaign, the Congress of the People which drew up the Freedom Charter and more recently the Anti-Tricameral Parliament Campaign and the Campaign to unban the national liberation movements.

Through its participation in the United Front in the late 30's the Dadoo-Xuma-Naicker Pact in the 40's, the Congress Alliance in the 50's, the United Democratic Front in the 80's and now the Patriotic Front, the TIC and its partners has forged a common identity and sense of purpose in the unfolding process of transformation to a new democratic order.

Today, the raging violence that has engulfed the East Rand, Vaal Triangle, Natal and other parts of our country threatens not only the negotiation process, but also the viability of a new order in South Africa. Mysterious and sinister forces that stir up townships violence must not be allowed to delay and jeopardise the process of democratisation in South Africa. Similarly those that threaten to sow violence either to protect or acquire group interests, should not be permitted to carry out the dastardly acts. As peace-loving South Africans, we in the TIC remain committed not to let this happen.

The general election in April 1994, presents the first opportunity for our people to vote in a meaningful way. The general election will thrust this country into a direction from which we cannot return.

We in the TIC are of the firm belief that any future government must:

- \* quell the violence and maintain peace and stability, the necessary ingredients for a prosperous and developing nation;
- \* create a strong, effective and credible police force to combat crime;
- \* provide adequate and accessible housing, education, welfare and health facilities and services;
- \* develop an economy that generates growth, promotes development, provides opportunities for those that have been historically disenfranchised and more importantly, creates jobs;
- \* protect and promote cultural diversity rather than selectively single out social groups for special privileges; and
- \* implement a Bill of Rights that would protect people from unfair and excessive behaviour.

The general election this year presents a unique opportunity for our people to have a meaningful say in determining who can best ensure that the above policies are implemented. Now is the time to take advantage of this opportunity to exercise our votes in a way that will ensure that our interests will best be served. Now is the time to hammer the final nail in the coffin of apartheid. Now is the time to lay claim to full citizenship after centuries of political serfdom. Every vote will make a difference – now is the time to vote. As Nelson Mandela said "This is not an election merely contested by different political organisations – it is a contest between freedom and oppression . . . and its outcome will affect over 100 million people throughout Southern Africa".

The Transvaal Indian Congress calls in all its supporters of voting age to cast his/her vote for the African National Congress. There are sound reasons for this. The African National Congress has historically been committed to non-racialism and remains the only party that displays the capacity to put national interests before party political interests. To do so, whilst managing the turbulent transition process is equally remarkable.



# UNITED PEOPLE'S FRONT

– LEADERS –



*M.N.N. RAMODIKE*



*M.J. MAHLANGU*



*M.I. MOROAMOCHÉ*



*R.J. DOMBO*



*ADV. J.S. MAAKE*

– MANIFESTO –

UPF as a non-racial, democratic organisation strongly believes that the Traditional rulers should maintain their place in the New South Africa. As a matter of policy we believe that we should develop a maintainable economy and state infrastructure that will gradually improve the well being of all citizens in the country, promote a common loyalty and pride in the country, achievement of a Socio-economic self-determination, and equal right, non-racialism, non-sexism, democracy and mutual respect.

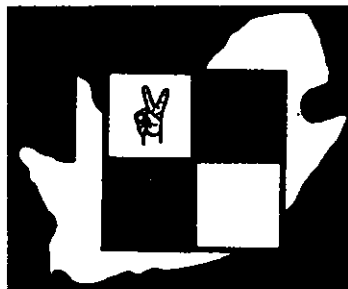
UPF took a firm stand that it cannot and will not be a culturally based organization and adopted its motto of Love and Peace and shall engage itself in organising amongst the people irrespective of colour, creed and language. Hence its manifesto maintained the sovereigning and guidance of the Almighty God in the destiny of peoples and desires of the development of the people along the Christian National lines as well as African custom and Culture without prejudice to the rights of the individual citizen to freedom of thought, press, conscience and religion. UPF seeks to unite in political economical and social co-operation to all those who are prepared to endorse the organisation's aims and principles and accepting in good faith the obligations therefrom. UPF pledges its support and solidarity to the Patriotic Front to the future government.

## HOW DID UPF POLICIES DEVELOP SINCE ITS INCEPTION?

UPF is a progressive force to reckon with, its policies have developed with the current political situations in our country. We cannot afford to maintain the status quo. It should be understood that a policy is merely a plan of action which is a statement of aims and ideals which will continuously develop to satisfy the broader under-privileged members of our society without regard to any form of discrimination, hence believing in the universally acceptable fundamental human rights. Further, the conditions of rapid social change, political and technological political, economic and social stability and development.

## MAJOR CAMPAIGNS BY UPF

Our major series of planned activities to gain a special object are that of exposing the oppressive and exploitative system in which people are denied basic human rights and to work towards the establishment of an educational system that will respond creatively towards the needs of all the people, and promoting and encouraging researches into various problems affecting our people. We promote an interpretation of political unity as a philosophy relevant to liquidation of apartheid by conscientising, politicising and mobilising the people towards a non-ethnic united democratic South Africa, and lastly we strive for and promote friendly relations with other political organisations irrespective of colour, creed, language, race or religion.

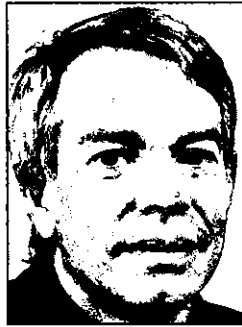


# SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

## - LEADERS -



RONNIE KASRILS



JEREMY CRONIN



ESSOP PAHAD



CHARLES NGAKULA



JOE SLOVO

## - CONSTITUTION -

### 1. AIMS

- 1.1 The Communist Party seeks to be the leading political force of the South African working class whose interests it advances in the struggle for national liberation and socialism;
- 1.2 The SACP shall pursue this by means of educating, organizing and mobilizing the working class and its allies in support of our Party and its objectives of national liberation and socialism;
- 1.3 The Party shall strive to win acceptance as a vanguard by democratic means and in ideological contest with other political parties;
- 1.4 The ultimate aim of the Party is the building of a communist society in which all forms of exploitation of person by person will have ended and in which all the products of human endeavour will be distributed according to need. The attainment of such a society will require an interim socialist formation in which reward will be measured by contribution;
- 1.5 The Party commits itself to a social order which will respect the cultural, language and religious rights of all sections of our society and the democratic rights of the individual. It will recognize the right to independence of all social organisations and political parties. This implies a multi party political framework in which there will be regular open and free elections. Within such a framework the SACP will dedicate itself to advancing the interests of the working class and its allies in democratic contest with other political forces.

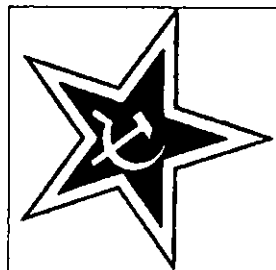
### 2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In leading the working class towards national and social emancipation the Party is guided by those principles of Marxism/Leninism which have proven universal validity by historical experience. In applying the general principles of Marxism/Leninism the SACP is, in the first place, concerned with their indigenous elaboration and application to the concrete realities of our own developing situation. More particularly the Communist Party will work.

- 2.1 To end the system of capitalist exploitation in South Africa and es-

tablish a socialist society based on the common ownership of, and participation in, and control by the producers of the key means of production. Such a society will respect and protect all personal non-exploitative property and such other private property as may be necessary for effective economic development and growth;

- 2.2 To organize, educate and lead our working class in pursuit of this strategic aim and the more immediate aim of winning the objectives of the national democratic revolution which is inseparably linked to it. The main content of the national democratic revolution is the national liberation of the African people in particular, and the black people in general, the destruction of the economic and political power of the racist ruling class, and the establishment of one united state of peoples power in which working class interests will be dominant and in which economic conditions will be created making it possible to move steadily towards social emancipation and, eventually, the total abolition of the exploitation of person by person;
- 2.3 To participate in and strengthen the liberation alliance of all classes and strata whose interests are served by the immediate aims of the national democratic revolution. This alliance is expressed through the liberation front headed by the African National Congress;
- 2.4 To spread the widest possible understanding of our basic ideology and its application to South African conditions, particularly among the working class;
- 2.5 To combat racism, tribalism, sex discrimination, regionalism, chauvinism and all forms of narrow nationalism;
- 2.6 To encourage ongoing national and international dialogue with all organisations committed to peace, democracy and preservation of our environment;
- 2.7 To promote the ideas of proletarian internationalism and the unity of the workers of South Africa and the world, and to encourage an ongoing international dialogue with all organisations which are committed to a socialist future, and to support all struggles for liberation and social emancipation.



# AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION

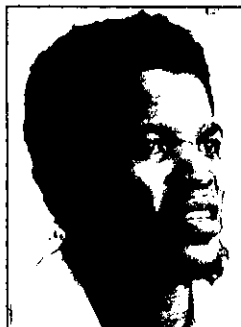
— LEADERS —



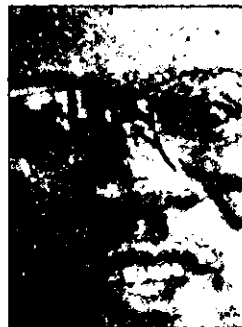
PROF. H. MOSALA



DON NKADIMENG



GOMOLEMO MOKAE



MR NEFOLOVODWE



LYBON MABASA

— MANIFESTO —

Our struggle for national liberation is directed against the historically evolved system of racism and capitalism which holds the people of Azania in bondage for the benefit of the small minority of the population, i.e. the capitalists and their allies, the white workers and the reactionary sections of the middle classes. The struggle against apartheid, therefore is no more than the point of departure for liberatory efforts!

The Black working class inspired by revolutionary consciousness is the driving force of our struggle for national self-determination in a unitary Azania. They alone can end the system as it stands today because they alone have nothing at all to lose. They have a world to gain in a democratic, anti-racist and socialist Azania, where the interests of the workers shall be paramount through worker control of the means of production, distribution and exchange. In the socialist republic of Azania the land and all that belongs to it shall be wholly owned and controlled by the Azanian people. The usage of the land and all that accrues to it shall be aimed at ending all exploitation.

It is the historic task of the Black working class and its organisations to mobilise the oppressed people in order to put an end to the system of oppression and exploitation by the white working class.

## OUR PRINCIPLES

Successful conduct of the national liberation struggle depends on the firm basis of principle whereby we will ensure that the liberation struggle will not be turned against our people by treacherous and opportunistic 'leaders' and liberal influences. The most important of these influences are:

- \* Anti-racism, anti-imperialism and anti-sexism.
- \* Anti-collaboration with the ruling class and all its allies and political instruments.
- \* Independent working class organisation, free from bourgeois influences.

## OUR RIGHTS

In accordance with these principles the following rights shall be entrenched in Azania:

- \* The right to work.
- \* State provision of free and compulsory education for all. Education shall be geared towards liberating the Azanian people from all oppression, exploitation and ignorance.
- \* State provision of free health, legal, recreational and other community services that will respond positively to the needs of the people.
- \* The abolition of all laws, institutions and attitudes that discriminate against our people on the basis of colour, sex, religion, language or class.
- \* The re-integration of the bantustan human dumping grounds into a unitary Azania.
- \* The formation of trade unions that will heighten revolutionary worker consciousness.



## OUR PLEDGES

In order to bring into effect these rights of the Azanian people, we pledge ourselves to struggle tirelessly for:

## WHY VOTE

If you are a South African citizen and over the age of 18, it will be your duty to partake in the coming election by voting for a democratic South Africa. Your vote will bring an end to apartheid, discrimination, segregation, violence and humiliation whereby we all will be treated alike.

A democratic government will ensure all voters their freedom of speech, freedom of choice, equality, unity, respect, better living conditions for all and will create job opportunities for as many people possible. Housing is a problem that cannot be solved over night, but will be a priority to the new government.

## HOW TO VOTE

At the polling stations a ballot paper with all the political parties contesting the election, will appear. You must mark next to the party of your choice with a cross (X) indicating the party you have chosen. Page 20 of "Hello Voters" will indicate exactly what you should do, step by step.

## WHERE TO VOTE

These sites will only be officialised by the (T.E.C.) Transitional Executive Council after agreements have been reached. You will be notified by Television, Newspapers etc. of the exact locations in your area.

## SECRECY OF VOTING

You, the Voter, will cast your vote in secrecy. Certain basic guidelines will be followed at each polling station to ensure the secrecy of your vote. Votes will be cast in a voting hall manned by people trained to ensure that voting procedures are adhered to.

The following basic procedures will be followed after you have entered the hall:

After you have identified yourself, you will be handed a folded ballot paper on which all the political parties who take part in the elections in your voting district will be specified. You will proceed to the voting booth in the same hall where you will cast your vote by marking by way of an "X" next to the party of your choice. The voting booths will be installed inside the hall in such a manner that it is impossible for anyone to see who you vote for. After you have made your choice you will fold your ballot paper and proceed to the ballot box, also situated in the same hall, where you will put your paper inside the box. The ballot boxes are sealed before voting and stay sealed until the counting of the votes.

**No one** will be allowed to cast their votes in the same booth as you do, at the same time you do. **No persons** other than the monitors and voters will be allowed inside the hall. **No identifying** marks will appear on the ballot paper whereby the ballot paper can be traced back to you. Strict security will prevail at each polling station to ensure that all procedures are adhered to.

Your vote is cast according to your knowledge and your conscience. You need not fear threats and intimidation as no one will ever know who you voted for unless you specifically tell them. Remember it is the right of every voter not to disclose who he or she has voted for.

*Sponsored by the Swedish Embassy*

# POLLING STATION



1



Showing Identification

2



Checking for Mark

Marking

3



Receiving the Ballot Paper

4



Secret Voting

5



Placing the Ballot into the Ballot Box

6

