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Will you be allowed to vote?

The following persons will be entitled to vote:

The following persons will not be allowed to vote:



Any South African citizen aged 18 and over.
Residents of the TBVC states.
Permanent residents.



The spouse or a child of a South African citizen or former South African citizen who is a permanent resident.



Any person who has entered South Africa before December 31, 1978, who has been an ordinary citizen since and who has not been declared a prohibited person.



Any person who has been declared to be of unsound mind or mentally disordered by the court.



Any person who has been detained as mentally ill under the Mental Health Act.



Any person detained under the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act.

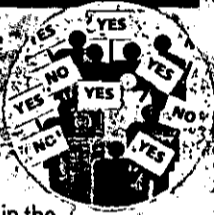
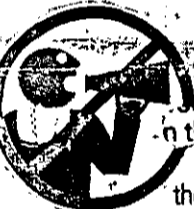


Any person serving a prison sentence for murder, culpable homicide, rape, indecent assault, childstealing, kidnapping, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, robbery, malicious injury to property, breaking or entering any premises with intent to commit offence, fraud, corruption and bribery.

Verboten

Public demonstrations and marches are forbidden in the period 48 hours before and until the end of the voting period.

Public meetings or rallies of a political nature will be forbidden in the period 12 hours before and until the end of the voting period.



Punishable

The following offences are punishable under the Electoral Act.

- Forcing a person through force, violence or sexual harassment to vote in a certain manner or to restrain from voting.
- Impeding in any way a person from casting his/her vote.
- Bribing persons to win their vote.
- Infringing the provisions which

ensure the secrecy of the vote.

- The unauthorised printing, manufacture or acquisition of voting materials.
- Interfering in free political activity, canvassing and campaigning.

Persons convicted of offences under the Electoral Act face fines ranging from R 20 000 to R100 000 or prison sentences ranging from one to five years or a combination of both.

VOTER VIEWPOINT



Philip Smith

A big concern is whether the new government will be able to run the country properly without any experience. It will only be able to if everybody, including the political parties, works together. Another problem is what the unions will do and how their actions will affect the economy, but I think the economy will grow and there will be more jobs for everyone.



Not allowed ... the IEC code states that weapons may not be carried or displayed at political gatherings.

The code calls on all parties to:

- Publicly and repeatedly condemn violence and intimidation.
- Refrain from any action involving violence and intimidation.
- Ensure that no weapons are carried or displayed at political gatherings.
- Refrain from publishing or repeating false, defamatory or inflammatory allegations.

- Allow other parties the right to canvass freely for membership and support or have access to voters, to hold public meetings, to distribute literature, publish notices and adverts, put up banners, placards and posters and debate and contest the policies and programmes of rivals.
- Avoid language which instigates violence.
- Not to offer any inducements or rewards to persons to obtain their support.
- Avoid any discrimination based on

How parties must behave

All parties registered for the election are bound by the Electoral Code of Conduct. The purpose of the code is to promote conditions which will allow for free and fair elections and for a climate of political tolerance.

- race, sex, ethnicity, class or religion with regard to the elections and political activity.
- Facilitate the full and equal participation of women in the electoral or political processes.
- Accept the final outcome once the election has been declared free and fair.
- Take decisive steps to restrain members and officials who infringe the code.
- Inform voters of the steps taken to ensure the secrecy of the vote.



BALLOT PAPER FOR PWV PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

(Make a cross next to the party or organisation of your choice): Vote for ONE party only.

BALLOT PAPER FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
(Make a cross next to the party or organisation of your choice): Vote for ONE party only.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC	
DEMOCRATIC PARTY		DP	
NATIONAL PARTY		NP	
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS		PAC	

These are samples and not official ballot papers

Put your cross in this column

Name of party Party symbol Initials or abbreviated form of party Picture of leader of the party

INFO-FILE

- Eighty million numbered ballot papers have been ordered from the firm De La Rue of Basingstoke, London. De La Rue also printed the ballot papers for the Namibian elections.
- Printing of the papers starts on March 12 and will be completed by April 17.
- The papers, which would fill 10 Jumbo jets, will be flown to South Africa under stringent security.
- Ten different types of ballot papers will be used. Each province will use its own for the provincial legislature elections.
- The ballot paper for the National Assembly will be 60cm long. It will indicate the names of the contesting parties, identifying each by its logo and acronym, and a photograph of the party leader/s.
- Alongside each party information line will be a box in which to make a voting mark.
- The provincial legislature ballot paper will indicate only the parties that are contesting the elections in that particular province.

Where to make your X

The ballot paper given to each voter will have instructions in all 11 official languages on how to vote and what to do. On it will be the full name and the abbreviated form of all the parties taking part in the election, their symbols and a picture of the leader of each party. Next to that will be an empty box where the voter marks his/her X, voting for the party of his/her choice. After making his/her X, the voter places the paper in a ballot box which is later sealed in the

presence of representatives of all the parties, election monitors and observers. Independent Electoral Commission spokesman Pieter Cronje said there is no way anyone can establish which party a person voted for. There are no numbers or any other markings which link a cast ballot to any individual. A second ballot paper will be given to the voter after he/she has cast his/her ballot for the national assembly. It will be used to vote for the provincial legislature.

Educating the voter

A free and fair election relies as heavily on an informed electorate as it does on the logistical preparations to safeguard voters. Massive efforts are being made, therefore, to educate voters on how to vote and the resultant responsibilities of democracy. Voter education is being conducted mostly by local non-governmental organisations - ranging from churches to civic bodies - which are members of the Independent Forum for Electoral Education (IFEE). IFEE's 40-plus members, together with the members of the Democratic Education and Broadcasting Initiative (DEBI, which is promoting voter education on TV and radio), are trying to reach every voter in the country before the election. The political parties themselves are also running voter education programmes, and these will expand

as the election nears. Programmes vary from roleplaying the voting process to distributing pamphlets publicly and in companies and institutions. Among the more prominent DEBI and IFEE members conducting voter education are:

- Consultative Business Movement.
- Methodist Church of SA.
- Centre for Development Studies.
- Catholic Institute for Education.
- Damelin Management School.
- Free Market Foundation.
- Film and Allied Workers Organisation.
- Human Sciences Research Council.
- Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA.
- Institute for Multiparty Democracy.
- Independent Mediation Service of SA.
- Joint Enrichment Programme.

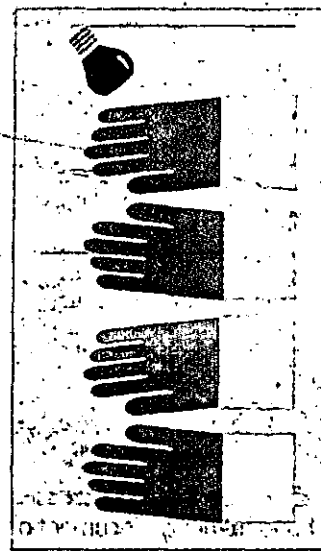
- Lawyers for Human Rights.
- Learn and Teach Literacy Organisation.
- Maila Trust.
- SA Council of Churches.
- SA Catholic Bishops Conference.
- The Union of Democratic University Staff Associations.

IFEE has established 11 regional fora of member organisations, which can be approached by any company or organisation interested in educating voters:

The main fora are in Natal at (031) 304-8893. Border (0431) 43-9168. Western Cape (021) 685-3513. Pretoria (012) 342-1476. Free State (051) 48-4821. Johannesburg (011) 837-6420. Eastern Cape (041) 57-3029. Western Transvaal (018) 462-1297. Northern Transvaal (015) 556-3133.

Mark of recognition

One of the most important mechanisms to ensure that no person votes more than once is by making a mark with indelible ink on every voter's hand as he/she receives his/her ballot form. The ink was described by Independent Electoral Commission spokesman Pieter Cronje as "foolproof". "It is a special formula that cannot be displayed or shown before the election," Cronje said. "The ink, which is invisible and non-toxic, stays on for at least seven days and is completely harmless. Before each voter is given his/her ballot paper, his/her hands are put under an ultra-violet light which is the only way to see if there are already ink



marks. If there are no indelible ink marks, then the voter's knuckles are marked. The voter then receives a ballot and a stamp is also made in the voter's identity document which will indent the paper, showing that the person has voted.

How to cast your 2iba

There are essentially ten stages to the voting process:

STAGE 1

Show your ID: After entering the voting station, the voter presents his/her ID or other voter eligibility document to the Voting Officer. If the identification is valid and the voter has not voted already, he/she will be allowed to proceed to the second stage.

STAGE 2

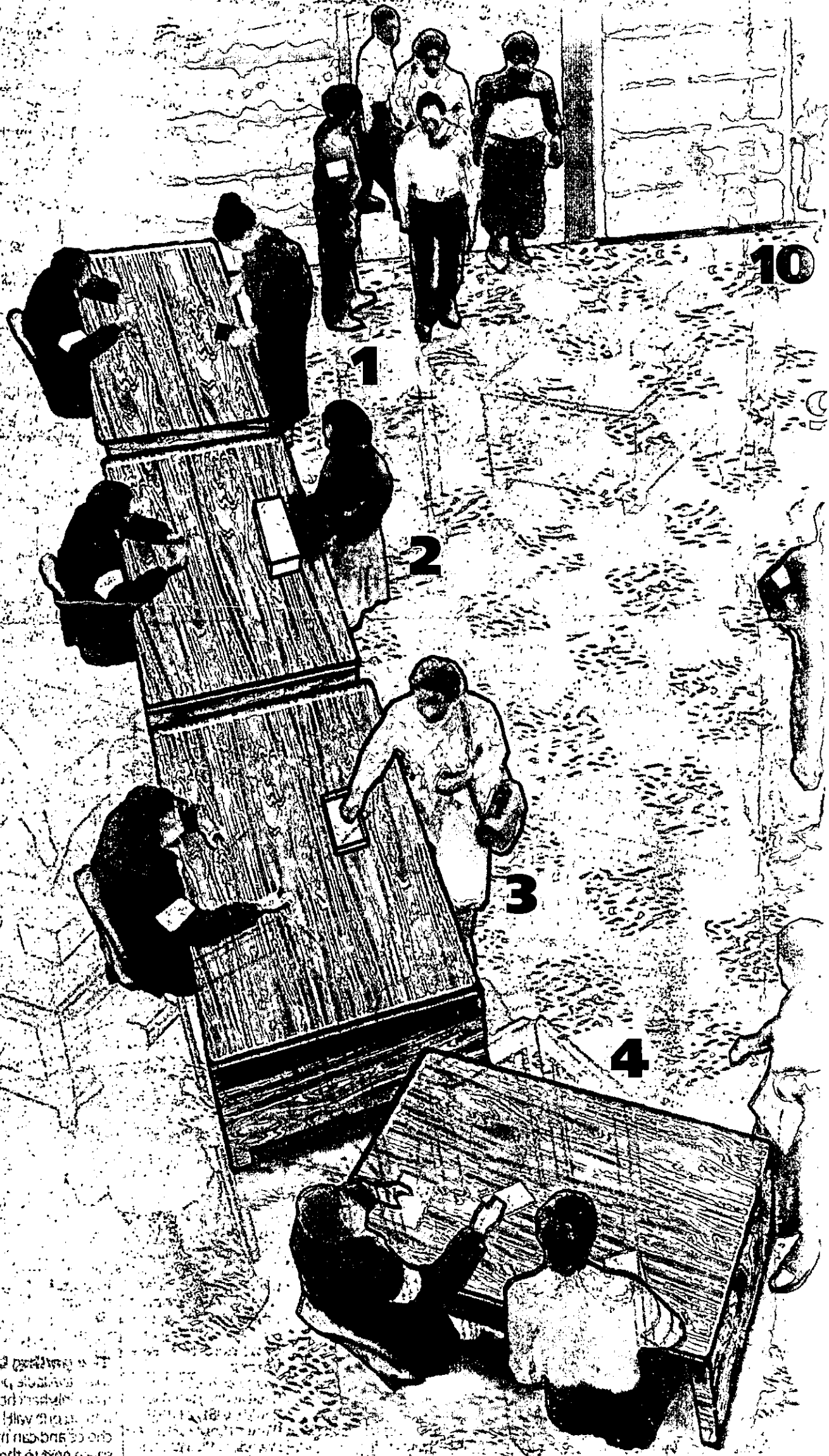
Checking hands: The voter places his/her hands under an ultra-violet lamp to make a further test if he/she has already voted. Voters who have already voted will exhibit stains on the hands which are visible only under ultra-violet light. If there are no stains, the voter will be allowed to proceed to the next stage.

STAGE 3

Marking of hands: The voter dips his/her knuckles into a dish containing a special liquid. The voter's knuckles will be stained, but the stain will not be visible to the naked eye. This non-toxic stain will fade in about seven days.

STAGE 4

Issuing the ballot paper: The voter will hand his/her ID document or temporary voter card to an official who will mark it, and a National Assembly ballot paper will then be given to the voter with his/her ID document.





lots in the voting hall



STAGE 10

Voter leaves: The voter then leaves the polling station through the designated exit.

STAGE 9

The ballot box for provincial legislature: The voter folds and places the ballot in a box marked for the provincial legislature election.

STAGE 8

Voting in secret again: The provincial legislature ballot paper will indicate only the parties contesting in that particular province. The voter again places a cross on the ballot paper for the party of his/her choice.

STAGE 7

The second ballot: The voter then moves to another table where his/her ID is checked again before a second ballot paper, this time for the provincial legislature, is handed to him/her.

STAGE 6

The ballot box: The voter places the ballot paper into a box marked for the National Assembly election.

STAGE 5

The polling booth: The voter is shown to an available polling booth. Behind the booth, unseen by anyone, the voter can make his/her choice from the parties listed on the ballot paper. The vote is secret, and no one will know which party the voter voted for. The voter is allowed only one choice and can make it by placing a cross (X) or any other mark in the rectangular space next to the name of the party of his/her choice.