



P O Box 2438 Houghton 2041

October 23, 1993

Prof. Rosenthal
Chairman Technical Committee
Multi- Party Talks World Trade Centre
Kempton Park

CURRENT DEBATE ELECTIONS SCENARIO

Dear Dr. Rosenthal,

Last week's debate was of a high standard, as I think you remarked. many useful ideas came out of the debates. I stress again that some discretion must be left to the I.E.C. There is something risky in trying to solve every problem now that might occur in the future and with the problem of tempting-in certain parties, too rigid a formula will also lead to problems there too. I believe that the committee has expressed these views in its own way previously.

One set of problems remain, having had the various options for fraudulent voting so clearly outlined by Mr Rajbansi M.P., this has to be addressed and if invisible ink marks on the I.D.s are the only possibility, then they must be used.

On the different ballot papers, IF at the close of nominations in various regions the regional ballot is identical to the National Assembly ballot paper then something must be done to allow the use of one ballot paper.

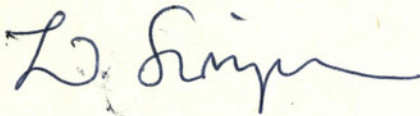
Finally I had pre-empted the thinking of the M.P.-Forum on the use of then latest technology on the counting of ballot papers. I wrote a proposal similar to the latest one enclosed to:

1. USAID
2. The British Overseas Aid
3. Ernest Oppenheimer Trust
4. H.M. British Government
5. National Democratic Institute (USA)
6. various individuals

I did not get a favourable response as usual as they all wanted to wait for the I.E.C. which I explained may be too late. If, however, either yourselves or the M.P.-Forum did support my application to gather the information then it might be successful.

Having a technical background, the time to make the trip and the contacts in the various countries, as well as having discussed it with the Home Affairs official responsible some months ago, I am still willing to make the trip if people are in agreement.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D. Simpson', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

Donald Simpson
Independent Election Analysis

based in or near London. Then the investigation will move to New York and Los Angeles to gather the advanced technology available there.

The whole quest will centre on the use of a very simple technique at least as easy as marking the ballot with a pen as is now, but a technically-advanced method of counting the ballots.

If conventional ballot technology is used as now, then the count will be lengthy and involved. There is an increased chance of controversy and dispute over results. There is also the danger that the extreme-rightists will attempt a coup d'état and other adventures and will not have any hope that there very regionally based aspirations for a 'volkstaat' could be demonstrated by the election.

Knowledge of improved ballot technology will be vitally important to the Elections Commission in its choice of many options in running the election. South Africa needs this knowledge and will be in a strong position to make the right balloting decisions. There should be many other elections in the future at all levels of South African society and this system if correctly analysed could be of use to all of them for their benefit.

Yours as ever,

Donald Simpson
Independent Election Analyst



P O Box 2296 Potchefstroom 2520

EXAMPLE

July 16th 1993

Dear Ms Keefer,

APPLICATION FOR FUNDS FOR AN URGENT ELECTION PROJECT

BALLOTING: TECHNICAL ASPECTS TO IMPROVE RELIABILITY AND SPEED OF COUNT, ENHANCING THE SECRECY ASPECT, USING AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES

There is an aspect of the coming election that has been overlooked. Discussion with the Home Affairs Dept., currently responsible for election pre-planning, the political parties and the various N.G.O.s now involved shows that there is a complete lack of awareness of its need.

If implemented it will allow voters to vote for a candidate as well as a party and even allow voters to indicate support for regions in referenda.

The advances in technology abroad which make the marking and counting of the ballot papers a basic function even for illiterates, but using special computer-readable inks the counting is enabled to proceed fast and accurately. There are other aspects of the election that can be enhanced by these latest voter-friendly techniques. These aspects are important and have various other possibilities. For example those wanting a 'boere or volksstaat' could mark their papers in some way and this could be read without even opening the ballot box to certify which areas want such a state. The concentration or otherwise could establish what the people want and encourage the parties like the Conservative Party and A.W.B. to enter the election with confidence, and behave peaceably.

As a person involved for nearly 20 years with running elections, and having had to consider various technical aspects of elections, and also often under great pressure on television, radio or in the newspapers to produce accurate technical election analysis, I believe that I am the person who could quickly visit the various companies involved in this work and to collate their various addresses and options. As a person belonging to no political party but very concerned to achieve a successful election, any conclusions reached will have a non-party basis. I am recognised as one of South Africa's leading election analysts and hold relevant degrees from Europe and South Africa.

The United States is the place in the world where over half of all ballots, are counted and marked electronically, in many different functions, but there is also the De la Rue company which produced Namibia's 1989 ballot papers based in Basingstoke, near London. These are the current centres for election technology. It is essential to make contact without delay and see if these people are receptive to the use of their technology in South Africa. The personal contacts of the applicant are essential to the projects success.

The project involves an exhaustive trip to the United Kingdom to the Electoral Reform Society and to the British -based companies which deal in this election technology. These are

Never a member of any secret organisations, no criminal record or financial sequestration or judgements

EXPERIENCE WITH ELECTORAL SYSTEMS AND ELECTIONS

3.1 1969-85 Member of Electoral Reform Society, London, U.K. (est. 1884) The oldest N.G.O. body involved in electoral matters (recognised by the United Nations as an advisor on electoral matters). Three times elected to the governing Council (1973-84) and a Director of Ballot Services Ltd. an E.R.S. subsidiary which conducted elections and ballots in the U. K.

In this capacity actively promoted sophisticated electoral systems, advised on and administered elections of up to 250 000 electors, produced papers on elections, lectures on electoral systems.

Observed elections in France, Northern Ireland and The Republic of Ireland and in Great Britain and Canada in this capacity.

Consultant to the Independent radio network, and local and national newspapers, in interpreting elections and electoral systems, in the United Kingdom.

3.2 1984 Written representation to Dept. of Home Affairs, Cape Town on the regulations governing election of Members of Parliament and President's Council by the proportional representation system, the single transferable vote with quota counting

3.3 1984-5 Election official at the polling station and counting place for elections to the Houses of Assembly, Delegates and Representatives.

3.4 1985-7 Recommendations on the electoral systems in use at the Universities of the Witwatersrand, Potchefstroom, Durban and Stellenbosch. At Potchefstroom and Natal (Durban), the student electoral system was changed as a result of the recommendations.

3.5 1986-7 Recommendations to the City of Durban on its electoral system for the internal election of Mayor, Deputy Mayor, and all Committees, including Management and their Chairs. The new system was adopted.

3.6 1987/89 Analysis of the electoral implications of the election of indirectly elected members of parliament and the President's Council for various political parties.

3.7 1988 Recommendations to the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba on electoral systems both for the Regional Assembly and the election of officials by the new Assembly.

3.8 1989 Met the ANC, PAC and BCM in Harare, Zimbabwe for an 60-page analysis of the 1989 election at their request, under the auspices of the Cold Comfort Farm Trust.

3.9 1989 On SABC-tv made the first correct prediction of the General Election on the all night election coverage in an analysis.

3.10 1990-93 Series of technical analyses of polls, elections and a referendum, mostly for the mass media and independent radio and SABC. First correct prediction of final South Africa-wide result from first result in the 1992 referendum. Only correct prediction of the eventual majority in the 1992 Potchefstroom by-election.

3.12 1991 Written evidence and informal discussion with President's Council over their report on proportional representation, Cape Town.

3.13 1993 Recommendations to the technical committees at the Multi-Party forum, W.T.C. Kempton Park.

PUBLICATIONS ON ELECTIONS

4.1 Representation, Journal on Electoral studies (UK), articles :

1973 Method of election of the South African Senate

1982 General Election in the Republic of Ireland (1)

1982 General Election in the Republic of Ireland (2)

4.2 University of Essex, U.K.

1970 Election to the parliament of Denmark

4.3 Pieces on elections for British newspapers

4.4 Articles for South African newspapers and magazines

4.5

1986 Oinskou, P.U. vir C.H.O.

Electoral systems in use in SA Universities

4.6 1989-91 Appearances on SABC-TV Radio and 702 and Capital radio



Curriculum Vitae

Multi-Party Democracy
Malawi
World Trade Centre
Kempton Park

CURRICULUM VITAE: DONALD JAMES SIMPSON (AGE 44: 1948.11.22)

STRATEGIC ELECTION ANALYSIS AND ELECTORAL SYSTEM SELECTION

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

- 1.1 1971 B. A. (Mathematical Politics) University of Essex (U.K)
A mathematical studies degree with specialist mathematical applications offered by the University 1970-73.
- 1.2 1991 M.A. (Political Science) P.U. vir C.H.O. Potchefstroom (S.A)
A political science degree which analysed the South African electoral system 1910-1990.
- 1.3 1975 Associated British Pharmaceutical Industry examination
A professional body which examines medical and pharmaceutical knowledge for those in the industry. Access to medical professionals is limited without this examination.

EMPLOYMENT

- 2.1 1971-73 Starehe Centre, Nairobi, Kenya
Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) for this N.G.O. Teaching and Housemaster Blue Peter BBC tv House.
- 2.2 1973-81 Pharmaceutical Industry of UK
1973-77 Boots Co. Ltd 1973-81 Abbott Laboratories Ltd 1983-84 Travenol Laboratories
Technical specialist promotion of pharmaceutical and intravenous products mostly to London Teaching Hospitals and Blood Transfusion Service in S.E. U.K.
- 2.3 1981-83 High School Teacher
Taught mathematics in two schools in U.K.
- 2.4 1984-86 Secondary School Teacher
Taught mathematics and science in secondary schools in Inanda, Durban and Vryheid
- 2.5 1986-91 Academic and Analysis
1986-1991 Potchefstroom University post-graduate studies and election analysis
1987-1993 Argus Publishing Co. Ltd statistical analysis of circulation in West Transvaal and analytical reporting and articles
1993 Election consultant - principally for Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa, Johannesburg

Memo

To: National Democratic Institute
From: Donald Simpson
Date: July 16th 1993
Re: Technical Analysis - Election in South Africa

BUDGET

	RANDS
Air fares	15 054
Accomodation	4 470
Local Travel (hire car)	6 320
Meals	2 400
Total	<u>28 244</u>