

Changed APC to CODE SA
 - otherwise the same

Englin

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

POLICY PROPOSALS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TRANSITION
 (as adopted at the DP National Congress on 14 November 1991)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is "Transition"?

1.1.1 South Africa is in a process of moving from minority domination to a new inclusive democracy. This process is commonly referred to as "the transition", and encompasses the passage of time and sequence of events that will, or should, take place between now and the date on which the new constitution for South Africa comes into operation.

1.1.2 There are two distinct features or processes which will characterize the transition:

- (a) the negotiation process itself from which a new constitution, economic system and social order must emerge; and
- (b) the manner in which the country is governed and managed until the introduction of a new constitution.

2. VISION

2.1 The Democratic Party is committed to working towards political orientation in South Africa in which democrats will naturally be drawn together. In the process of achieving this ideal, the Democratic Party will work for a convergence towards the democratic centre involving the coming together of significant sections (if not all) of the ANC, the NP, the IFP, the DP and other democratic parties and carrying the endorsement of millions of South Africans who are today without a political home. This should lead to a Government of National Reconciliation. Post-negotiation South Africa cannot successfully be administered without such a government inter alia because:

- (a) A government which cannot command the loyalty of the population as a whole will result in political volatility, while a government which cannot command the confidence of investors will result in economic stagnation;
- (b) The failure to bring about such a government will perpetuate the present "system" versus "struggle" politics, with all its inherent instability, violence, poverty, inefficiency and corruption;
- (c) There is no long-standing tradition of democracy in South Africa, and democratic procedures need to be carefully nurtured. Until the tradition of democracy is strengthened to withstand the strains of open, competitive and confrontational politics, and until the wrongs of the past have been righted, politics needs to be directed towards unity and consensus; and
- (d) Only a centrist alliance will be able adequately to maintain law and order, restore stability and create a climate attractive for investment.

2.2 The Democratic Party believes that a start must be made during the transitional period to build this democratic centre. To be successful, transition must be an inclusive process involving as broad a cross-section of South Africans as possible, both at leadership and community levels.

2.3 The DP also advocates an incremental approach to the transition. Very importantly, this involves the adaptation of the present constitution to accommodate transitional measures negotiated prior to the adoption of an entirely new constitution. Rather than suspending the constitution, or preserving it at all costs, the DP wishes to reconstruct the constitution in a way which will bring about real change without co-option at the same time as preserving constitutional continuity.

3. CONVENTION FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

3.1 The DP believes that the negotiation and transition processes must commence with the first meeting of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA). This body will continue to be the principal agent for the management of the transition.

3.2 To be effective, the conference must be as broadly representative of all shades of political opinion as possible, and all reasonable steps should be taken to secure the attendance by as many parties and movements as possible.

3.3 The purpose of CODESA should be to agree on:

- * the composition, functioning and powers of the body to be charged with drawing up the new constitution (the DP favours an elected Constitutional Conference);
- * a set of principles upon which the new constitution will be based.
- * the form and functioning of the governing authority during the process of transition from an apartheid South Africa to a new non-racial democracy (the DP favours a multi-party Transitional Government of National Reconciliation);
- * procedures to be followed to ensure the legal continuity and legitimacy of the new constitution; and
- * the participation of the TBVC states in the negotiation and transition process and the principle of their re-unification with South Africa under the new constitution; and
- * the drawing up and introduction of a Bill of Rights for the transitional period.

4. PROPOSALS FOR TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 However imperfect the present constitution may be, South Africa has an elected government recognized by the international community. Nevertheless the constitution excludes the vast majority of South Africans from participation in the formation of the government and accordingly lacks legitimacy.

4.1.2 South Africa therefore needs a Transitional Government of National Reconciliation, which must be the product of agreement at CODESA.

4.1.3 The objectives of the Transitional Government of National Reconciliation should be:

- * To preserve constitutional and legal continuity of government;
- * To build credibility, legitimacy and acceptability of government decisions and policies by broadening the base of government;
- * To promote, and as far as possible ensure, even-handed and impartial stewardship of key government functions, particularly control of government expenditure, of the broadcast media and of the security forces;
- * To ensure stability, and the continued loyalty and commitment of public servants; and
- * To promote shared responsibility and to build trust and goodwill between participating political groups.

In addition, such a transitional government would help to prepare the people of South Africa for the advent of a fully democratic constitution and would assist in containing violence and preventing the polarization and militarization of our politics.

4.2 The Council of Leaders

4.2.1 A Council of Leaders will be appointed by CODESA representing significant political parties or groupings and will include the State President.

4.2.2 The State President will exercise all executive functions provided for in the constitution on the advice of the Council of Leaders in the same manner in which he normally acts on the advice of the Cabinet.

4.2.3 In the event of an inability to reach consensus on a matter of significance, the Council may refer this dispute back to CODESA.

4.2.4 The State President and the Council of Leaders shall:

- * Give effect to decisions of CODESA; and
- * Resolve deadlocks which may be referred to them by the multi-party Cabinet committees.

Rajah (Solid), :: What if product of CA is rejected? Shouldn't the product as well as the process be ~~selected~~ legitimate.

A: For convenience, the ~~best~~ ~~best~~ of this group could produce an excellent product. But the process is esp. important here because of 300 years of denial.

Venda: We participate now. Shouldn't we also participate in election of CA?

A: Bodesa should continue right through. But popular will must be reflected in body that drafts constitution.

4.2.5 The State President and the Council of Leaders may further together decide to:

- * Change the composition and structure of the Cabinet;
- * Provide for interim participative structures on provincial and local government level;
- * Broaden the representivity of the judiciary, public service and armed forces;
- * Appoint specialist commissions to investigate and resolve particular issues; and
- * Make appointments to various government advisory bodies.

4.3 Multi-Party Cabinet Committees

4.3.1 Each Cabinet Minister, or where it is practical, group of Cabinet Ministers, will in the execution of his or their responsibilities act on the advice of a multi-party cabinet committee, appointed by CODESA. The Minister(s) will be member(s) of the committees.

4.3.2 The multi-party cabinet committees will be consulted before legislation is introduced to parliament and before the Minister(s) exercise(s) the executive power vested in him/them, and he/she/they will not proceed with the legislation or executive action until the committee has given its advice, subject to reasonable time limits.

4.3.3 Should the Minister, or Ministers, be unwilling to follow the advice of a multi-party cabinet committee, the matter shall be referred to the Council of Leaders.

4.3.4 While the multi-party cabinet committees would be competent to give the Minister(s) any advice they saw fit, it is not anticipated that such committees would involve themselves in the day-to-day administration of the government departments.

4.4 Remuneration

4.4.1 Any person who serves on CODESA, the Council of Leaders, a multi-party cabinet committee or any commission set up by any of these bodies will be paid a salary drawn from the State Revenue Account: provided that persons already receiving a salary from the State shall not be entitled to receive a double salary for such service.

4.4.2 In addition, funds should be made available for the maintenance of secretariat and research services for persons serving on these bodies.

4.5 Integration of the Public Service

4.5.1 The composition of South Africa's public service should reflect the composition of the population far more than it does at present. In cases where political groupings control their own bureaucratic structures, a start can be made by negotiation to integrate these bureaucracies into the existing public service. In any event specialist commissions should be set up to negotiate

Lupatha adviser: of product of popular assembly - what controls? If policed by 'principles' - how general & vague shall they be. A blank cheque.

If CODESA gives details, CA redundant.

A: The danger is greater if not written by pop. elected body. Reps. & accountability required.

Now - no way of testing popular. But must be in framework that does not allow simple majoritarianism + agreed principles.
Q: If you can democratically validate by referendum, why not!

Ciskei adviser: DP position re TRUC states during process?

Englin: TRUC states part of process. How can they vote if no commitment to in corp. Hopefully sooner rather than later.

appropriate criteria for such issues as standards of education and training, efficiency and effectiveness, repatriation, pension and pay, promotion policy, re-orientation, command and control during the transition and compensation payable for the taking over of assets. A negotiated and appropriate affirmative action programme should also be commenced as soon as possible.

4.5.2 Of particular significance is the integration of the foreign missions of the ANC and the PAC, and the integration of their armed wings into the SADF and the SAP. (The issue of the integration of the armed forces is dealt with in more detail in the Democratic Party Position Paper "Containing Violence - The Peace Management Dimension")

4.5.3 The specialist commissions' reports will be submitted to the Council of Leaders for endorsement or amendment, and implementation.

4.6 Other Interim Arrangements

4.6.1 The Democratic Party believes that it is not necessary to wait for a new constitution to be finalized before negotiating and applying solutions to urgent problems facing the country, even if such solutions may be temporary and may change once the constitution is agreed to in its final form. It is, for example, urgently necessary to negotiate interim local government structures, and in this connection attention is drawn to the Democratic Party Position Paper "The Political and Structural Transformation of South African Cities : Principles, Processes and Policies". Other areas requiring urgent attention are the negotiation of measures for inclusive participation at regional/provincial levels of government, the development of underdeveloped areas and communities, the development of black skills, particularly in government and administration, and the negotiation of new national symbols.

4.6.2 Some progress has been made in this respect in a few important fields already, including sport, low cost housing and education. Significant success has also been made in addressing the issue of violence in the National Peace Accord, and success in lowering levels of political violence will be a critical determinant in the success of the transition. Another critical determinant of its success will be making change visible on the ground, and the Democratic Party's solution to some of these problems is contained in its position paper "Proposals for the Alleviation of Poverty, Hunger and Unemployment during the Transition". Equally important is the removal of residual "constitutional" apartheid and the counteracting of the effects of apartheid.

4.6.3 Transitional Constitutional Adaptations

4.6.3.1 While the formation of the Council of Leaders and the multi-party cabinet committees are essentially contractual arrangements between political parties, some changes will have to be made to the present constitution to sanction transitional structures and procedures, as outlined above, prior to the negotiation of an entirely new constitution.

4.6.3.2 In addition, Parliament should, as soon as possible, pass legislation abolishing the distinction between so-called "own affairs" and "general affairs", and providing for single,

give a veto. But giving a large party exceptional power produces consensus. The CA is forced to find agreement

Yenned: wish to introduce colleague. Procedural matter later.

Yacob: Will there be limits to power of legislature while CA is functioning?

Does AP see any possibility of rejecting referendum? If so - what?

A: Parlt. can only consider legis. that comes from Exec, that comes from CODESA. Could also be bound by princ. of CODESA.

We want have worked properly if we lose.

Viljoen - The final legal act is the acceptance of the referendum. The Transit. Constit. Act would have to include this.

A: Parlt gives authority, certified by Const. Act & finalised by referendum.

How is an interim B of Rs. diff. from a final one? Why not now?

A: Time factor re details. Essential non-discrim. features should be there - not just govt. policy.

functional departments of health, education, agriculture and so on, as well as for a unicameral legislature. Parliamentary procedure (including the appointment of joint committees) should be likewise amended. Other constitutional changes may also have to be enacted.

4.6.4 A Bill of Rights for the Transitional Period

4.6.4.1 CODESA should negotiate an interim Bill of Rights, covering basic rights, inter alia freedom of speech, of assembly, of movement, of association and of religion. Also included should be provisions outlawing race and gender discrimination of any nature, as well as protection against arbitrary arrest and detention.

4.6.4.2 Such a Bill ought also to contain a Code of Conduct for Political Parties, including an obligation to conduct their activities peacefully, the prohibition of intimidation and the obligation that financial statements be properly audited.

4.6.4.3 To have legal force, the Bill of Rights would have to be submitted to, and endorsed by, Parliament.

5. PROPOSALS FOR THE PROCEDURES FOR THE NEGOTIATION OF A NEW CONSTITUTION

5.1 General Principles

5.1.1 The general principles upon which the constitution is to be based and procedures to be followed in the negotiation of a new constitution should be agreed to by CODESA, and will be binding on all parties.

5.2 Neutral Facilitation or other Chairmanship

5.2.1 The National Party cannot be both referee and participant in the negotiation process leading to a new constitution. CODESA may determine a permanent or rotating system of chairmanship from amongst the parties participating, or it may invite a neutral facilitator or facilitators to convene and chair meetings of the body or bodies established to undertake the task of drawing up the new constitution.

*CODESA Management
Bodies should act
as
lubricator of negot. process*

5.3 The Negotiation Commission and Secretariat

5.3.1 The facilitator or chairman designated by CODESA will be the head of a negotiation commission which will supervise the negotiation process. The duties of the commission will include providing facilities for the body or bodies negotiating the constitution, providing legal or other research and information, supervising the election of any body or bodies which may be agreed upon, ensuring compliance with any interim arrangements which may be negotiated, and certification of the results of an election held after the adoption of the new constitution.

5.3.2 The negotiation commission will be served by a secretariat.

5.3.3 The negotiation commission will have a budget, which will include the costs associated with meetings of the body or bodies set up to negotiate a new constitution, to be drawn from the State Revenue Account.

A: A Const. Ct. would have to give a certificate.

Moosa: No problem with name. Very pleased with CA or CC. How would he persuade most of us who have no part of present structures, that the Tricam. has the last word?

A: Re legislature could be more representative than imploded Tricam. Could canvas other means. The key is the multi-party executive. Parlt. now is totally committed to CODESA process. The more so if imploded. The source of the legislation is the negotiating process, the Tricam. is a rubber stamp.

Q: How can we prevent CA perpetuating itself - a fair ~~question~~ point 54.45. The maj party in Parlt. - give NP a veto - not so.

A: Can be interpreted in that way. Right here - the same. Increased majorities

No 200% re principles
Proceeds - agreed in advance
We favour referendum at end.

5.4 The Negotiation of the New Constitution

5.4.1 The DP believes that in order to provide an acceptable framework within which government can take place and at the same time to achieve political stability, the new constitution must be the product of negotiation by the representatives of all political groupings in South Africa.

5.4.2 As a first step in this process, CODESA, attended by representatives of all political parties and movements should reach agreement on the principles on which the new constitution should be based and the composition, functioning and powers of the body to be charged with drawing up the new constitution (the DP favours an elected Constitutional Conference).

5.4.3 Once agreement on these matters has been reached, a Constitutional Conference should be elected and charged with the task of drawing up the new Constitution.

5.4.4 In relation to the Constitutional Conference, the DP believes that:

Not to die in last ditch.

const Assembly

5.4.4.1 The Constitutional Conference should consist of approximately 200 members. It will be elected on the basis of universal adult franchise, with each voter voting for a party of his or her choice, and will be constituted on a basis of proportional representation, with a cut-off of 1% *or 400 people at 2%*

5.4.4.2 The Constitutional Conference will sit only as long as it takes to negotiate a new constitution, or for two years, whichever is the shorter period, after which it will be dissolved. In the event of the constitution not having been finalized after two years, fresh elections for another Constitutional Conference will be held.

Not a must

5.4.4.3 Having drawn up the constitution for submission to the people by way of a referendum, the Constitutional Conference will automatically dissolve.

Not a must

5.4.4.4 The Constitutional Conference will be convened and chaired by the person or persons agreed to by CODESA. Committees of the Conference may be established, and will be chaired by a member of the negotiation commission. The Conference will be empowered to determine its own procedures, including the right to hold all or any part of its sessions in committee, but it will be bound to adhere to the constitutional principles established by CODESA.

Not a must

5.4.4.5 The Constitutional Conference will endeavour to take decisions on the basis of consensus, especially in respect of such matters as the entrenchment of the constitution, the bill of Rights, the language issue and so on. Should it be unable to reach consensus, it may take decisions with a positive vote of seventy percent of the total number of its members, providing

"A good rounded decimal figure"


(a) The majority Party represented in the Constitutional Conference would have to agree; and

(b) The majority Party in Parliament (which would also be represented in the Constitutional Conference) would have to agree.

"Must not be a body that falls in love with itself."

Follow up: The Const. Conf. - elected.

How do we impose Chairpersons?

After referendum does present Tricam. 
ratify?

A: I personally would agree to Const. Conf. -
choosing its own Chair.

Final approval: 3 options for Const. Conferencing

1) Part in advance - parameters - Const. Conf.
OK

2) Other body

3) Tricam. - after.

Albert yn: We propose referendum first, not after.

Why not?

A: If approval of basic principles plus
other interim ass. - yes - we should.

How deal with Tricam. meanwhile?

A: As rapid as possible consistent with
good results. It's the case that
counts that the public sees

Q: No change to Tricam. leg?

A: Could be collapsed. But CA should not
be part. as well

Q: What mechanism for ensuring const. principles
complied with?

5.4.5 Once the Constitutional Conference has approved a new constitution and each of the clauses thereof, it will be referred to the people of South Africa for approval and enactment by way of a referendum. After endorsement by such a referendum, it will become the new constitution of South Africa at the agreed date.

5.5 Constitutional Continuity

5.5.1 In order to ensure the legal continuity of South African constitutions, Parliament should pass enabling legislation which establishes the Constitutional Conference, provides for elections thereto, and which gives that body the legal competence to draw up a constitution for South Africa. This legislation should also make provision for set procedures to be followed, failing which the new constitution would be invalid, for the repeal of the present constitution upon the approval of the new constitution and for transitional measures contemplated in this document.

5.6 The Referendum

Upon endorsement it becomes the Const. of SA.

5.6.1 Parliament shall provide for the approval of the draft constitution by a referendum of all adult South Africans, and shall enact that the constitution will become law upon its approval by a majority of voters.

5.6.2 The referendum will be organized and supervised by the negotiation commission.

5.6.3 The constitution will become law when the negotiation commission has certified that a majority of voters have approved it in the referendum.

5.7 Elections under the New Constitution

5.7.1 Elections in terms of the new constitution will be held within three months of the constitution becoming law.

5.7.2 These elections will likewise be supervised by the negotiation commission or such other body as may be agreed upon by consensus by CODESA.

*Maybe sunset clauses
Old authorities, legal
& local restructuring.*

Slous: Re referendum. How do you put to 23 mill
voters, many illiterate, to say 'yes' or 'no'.
What if they support some clauses, not
other.

A: Underestimates future intelligence of SA
electorate. CODESA → Elections →
Reporting back. "On balance do you support?"
It's an act of political symbolism - a
great day for mass of S. Africans. It will
be a package.

Van Heerden: 5.4.4.2. Fresh elections after Conference
If mainly legal people? Why elections? A positive
vote of 70% incl. maj. party. In PR - could
be less than 30%?

Eglin: Not wedded to 2 years. Want const. certainty
of temporary body - not new govt. in waiting.
Hopefully not all lawyers. Parlt. is about power.
Highly competitive.

Solidarity: Aren't we architects & someone
else merely the builders.

A: We expand the elements of legitimacy.
From CODESA → CA → Referendum.
3 steps to legitimacy.

UNITED PEOPLE'S FRONT'S SUBMISSION TO CODESA ON CONSTITUTION - MAKING BODY:

CODESA WORKING GROUP 2

24 MARCH 1992

WHEREAS The U.P.F. is convinced that it is most important for the people of South Africa to be assured of the envisaged negotiated constitution of national reconciliation and democratic government;

WHEREAS it is desirable that the envisaged democratic constitution should be seen to be a constitution with legitimacy for the whole of the people of South Africa;

The United People's Front proposes the following in respect of the constitution making - body:-

1. There shall be an interim government whose functions shall include the formation of a constituent assembly for the governing of South Africa during the transitional period.
2. The Constituent Assembly shall draw the constitution based on agreed democratic principle established by Codesa.
3. The voters ^{roll} shall include all South Africans and shall be by universal adult suffrage.
4. The new government shall be formed by the majority party who may include minority political parties in the executive branch of government and also in any other administrative arms of government.

The CA - shld be elected. IG prepares for it.
TBVC are part of SA. How will they vote? they can
decide how.

UNITED PEOPLE'S FRONT:

SUBMISSION TO CODESA WORKING GROUP TWO MARCH 09-1992.
THE MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF POLITICAL MINORITIES.

MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF POLITICAL MINORITIES:

We, in the UPF acknowledge and appreciate that there are minorities in South Africa. These minority groups have, within the South African Context, been allowed to freely engage in various activities promoting their linguistic, religious and cultural pursuits.

We believe that such activities have to be encouraged and protected as they reflect South Africa's rich cultural mosaic. We further believe therefore that minority participation in the new South Africa is a sine qua non for a viable, democratic and just government. While in the past the diversity of the South African Society has been used negatively to the detriment of the country through divisions and racial schisms, this horrendous mistake should not be repeated. The diversity and dynamism of the people of South Africa should rather be used positively for the benefit of the country.

However, the UPF, whilst acknowledging the existence of minorities, is of the belief that such minorities should not be given special treatment in the political sphere so as to thwart all the wishes of the majority. Neither should the minority be clothed with a veto right under the guise of meaningful participation. We believe that the governmental power in the three tiers of government will ensure a representation of the various minorities in the legislative, executive and judiciary.

Tronskei: Favour partic. at regnl.
levels. ~~to~~

A: We would encourage any party to
include as many as possible in the
initial stages. We don't know what
our children would do.

The UPF also believes that a non-racial, democratic and non-sexist society in which political affiliation is not based on one's race, colour, or creed shall have addressed the question of minorities. Moreover, the proportional system of voting is geared towards giving the minority the opportunity of participating in any of the three tiers of government.

The UPF is of the view that for democracy to thrive, political parties shall have to be encouraged and those who feel that they are the vanguards of political minorities should be allowed to form such parties.

It is the UPF's belief that in the new constitutional dispensation, some parties' participation shall be more active at the regional and local levels than in the national level government.

The UPF believes that to encourage political minorities to remain as minorities forever is inconsistent with the spirit and effort of nation building and reconciliation and a sure recipe for conflict and political instability as one minority group may feel being more left out than the others.

Whereas the UPF is also of the opinion that measures necessary for nation-building should be adopted, it is also of the belief that all South Africans should develop a common loyalty and common patriotism.

Viljoen: Min. vetoes - could they be on certain issues only - changes to constit., regul. factors or where special interests are involved - special majo. reqd?

A. Yes:

Yacoub - 1) Special maj. for limited cases only?

2) Wld. up be happy if % was so high - more than $\frac{1}{2}$ - to

A: No detail now - but must draw the line

N.P.: "Min. part is sine qua non" - Tiers - some parties at regul - local govt.

Are you in favour of strong regul govt?

A: Yes, a strong natl. govt

Lockey: "Nation-building" How?

A: Not to emphasise our differences too much. Why not talk about "nation, people, spirit"

Transkei: Can't we get away from minorities?

A: All groups emphasise checks & balances, not reb. part of mins. None should be left out

Viljoen: Local needs & requirements require special attention? Min. parties want to be majo but cent.

A: Min. groups should be free to form parties.



INKATHA

Inkatha Freedom Party

Iqembu leNkatha yeNkululeko

THE HISTORY OF
LIBERTY IS A HISTORY
OF LIMITATIONS OF
GOVERNMENTAL
POWER, NOT THE
INCREASE OF IT. WHEN
WE RESIST, THEREFORE,
THE CONCENTRATION
OF POWER, WE ARE
RESISTING THE POWERS
OF DEATH, BECAUSE
CONCENTRATION OF
POWER IS WHAT ALWAYS
PRECEDES THE
DESTRUCTION OF
HUMAN LIBERTIES.

WOODROW WILSON

Questions re CMB:

① CMB equal no. of experts from parts of CODRSA
(plus outsiders)

② Responsible to people of JA
those who appointed it
a formally to body which created it.

Inpathai's objections to an elected body
are not based on absence of regional
factor in elections.
there is the added problem of how to
determine regions.

Mgidi

**INTANDO YESIZWE PARTY SUBMISSION ON CONSTITUTION-MAKING
BODY:
CODESA WORKING GROUP 2
23 MARCH 1992**

It is our strongest belief in Intando Yesizwe Party that a Constitution is the most important Law of the country, as it is this legal document which determines and defines political and civil rights of the country's people. Acceptability by and respectability accorded this document by its people is of the greatest importance for peaceful life and successful government.

Intando Yesizwe Party therefore submits the following in respect of the Constitution-making Body:

1. The body that drafts the Constitution should have legitimacy based on national elections within the 1910 boundaries of South Africa, according to the principles of universal suffrage.
2. Elections should be by proportional representation.
3. The body should be inclusive, rather than narrow, in character, ensuring that all parts of the country and all currents and trends are represented.
4. The Constitution-making Body should be in charge of its own procedures.
5. All important issues shall be decided by two-thirds majority.
6. The principles agreed on by this Working Group shall be enshrined in and not contradicted by the new Constitution, issues left open shall be freely debated and left to the decision of the Constitution-making Body. In the case of any dispute in relation to interpretation of the general constitutional principles, a special body of respected and competent persons shall decide the matter in as speedy and fair fashion as possible.
7. The Constitution-making Body should be entrusted with sovereign powers to draft, adopt and put into operation the new Constitution for the New South Africa.

We have waited far too long to get into Parliament, to decide the course and quality of our lives along with our fellow South African citizens and we want our representatives to sit in the Parliamentary Buildings in Cape Town. We do not want to be reminded of our divided past. The New Democratic South Africa must get off to a clean start.

Vidjoon: Elections in 1910 boundaries. Changed since then.
How legally restore 1910 boundaries?

"Inclusive" - what does that mean? All currents, parts & trends? A prior wish?

A: CODESA should bring into its fold all persons needed to restore. We could negotiate accommodation. We must find a joint form.

Inclusive: Threshold not too high to exclude any sizeable body. All details not to be excluded.

Follow-up: Who decides?

A: Threshold accommodates.

Solidarity: How drafting body elected?

6. - Dispute: how resolved? If principles are vague - aren't we respected & competent persons?

A: One person one vote; Disputes: CODESA doesn't get into details. Controversial issues go to C.M.B. which we can't resolve.

CHAIR: Order - we are not in Parla. yet.

Albertson intervenes to explain - Bonst. Journal