

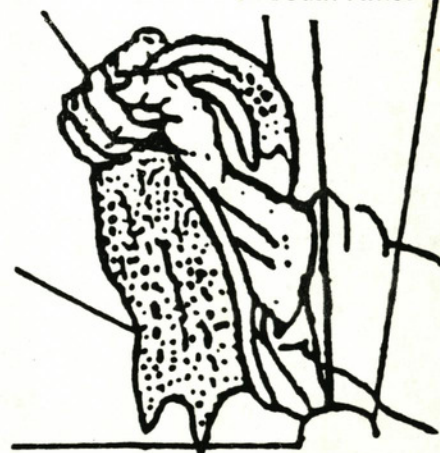
CONTRALESA

The Dawn of Freedom

24 Ferreira St.
Ferreira House
Marshalltown 2107

P.O. Box 61500
Marshalltown 2107
Tel: (011) 834-1002

287
Congress of Traditional
Leaders of South Africa



2nd March 1992

The Management Committee
Codesa
Attention: Subcommittee for Traditional Leaders
P. O. Box 307
ISANDO
1600

Att: Murphy Morobe

Re: GUIDEPTC. SG. (1)

As per our application for participation in Codesa,
we hereby submit the following information as regards
our organisation - Contralesa, and required by Codesa-

1. Contralesa was formed on the 20th Sep 1987.
2. The following are the names of the office bearers:-
 - 2.1 Chief Adv S.P. Holomisa (President)
 - 2.2 Chief L.C. Mothiba (Vice President
 - 2.3 Sub-chief V.T. Sifora (General Secretary)
 - 2.4 Prince R. Ratshitanga (Ass.Gen Secratary)
 - 2.5 Prince R.S. Ndou (Treasurer)
 - 2.6 Chief G.R. Tshikalange (National Organiser)
 - 2.7 Chieftainess S.N. Sigcau (Director/projects)
3. Enclosed find copy of our Constitution.
4. The signed up membership is 2 957 as at date, and have good attendance at different local rallies.

2/-

5. Activities:

5.1 Meeting activities take place at the levels of branches, sub-regions, regions and nationally at different times.

5.2 Enclosed news letters for distribution to our members.

6. This point raised by yourselves is answered in our Constitution under Aims and Objectives, point number 4.10

7. Contralesa's HQ is situated at no. 24 Ferreira Street, Ferreira House, 5th Floor Room 517. The Tel & Fax is (011) 834-1002, and the number of officially employed personnel is five (5).

8. As one of the many organisations in the Country, and affected by repression, Contralesa has financial problems here and there but still survives.

9.

9.1 Contralesa is a national organisation which has members in all homelands, and other parts of the Country.

9.2 Contralesa has demarcated South Africa into four (4) regions, namely;

9.2.1 Transvaal

9.2.2 North Western Cape - OFS

9.2.3 Eastern Cape

9.2.4 Natal/Kwazulu, and has full support from above mentioned regions.

10. Our Constitution clearly explains the rules of the organisation.

Hoping that our application will be considered.

Yours sincerely

V. J. Sifora

V. J. SIFORA

GENERAL SECRETARY

NB. COPY OF CONTRALESA'S APPLICATION FOR PARTICIPATION IN CODESA SUBMITTED AND DATED THE 20th DECEMBER 1991 ENCLOSED.

CONTRALESA

The Dawn of Freedom

24 Fernside St.
Fernside House
Marshalltown 2107

P.O. Box 61500
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The Co-Chairpersons
Codesa
P.O. Box 307
ISANDO
1600

Congress of Traditional
Leaders of South Africa



20th DECEMBER 1991

Sirs

re : PARTICIPATION OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS IN CODESA

The thought never came to me that there would come a stage where the original rulers of this country, the traditional leaders, would find themselves having to request that they be included in the process of searching and finding a method whereby the freedom of the indigenous people of South Africa is restored and given back to them. Yet this is what the object of this letter is about - to ask the participants in Codesa, through you, gentlemen, to at least allow traditional leaders to take part in Codesa as interested observers. It goes without saying that the institution of Chieftainship is the oldest form of leadership in Africa in general and in South Africa in particular. A chief in his own individual capacity commands the support of thousands of followers who might, in terms of numbers, be more than that enjoyed by a combination of some of the organisations invited to participate in Codesa.

The reason for the exclusion of traditional leaders from the negotiation forum being unclear to me, I will try and address the issues that may have motivated the decision in as far as I can surmise.

We have been made to understand that the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa has not been invited on account of it not being a political party or organisation, it being described as an interest group in that it represents the interests of its membership. While we admit that membership to Contralea is open only to traditional and hereditary leaders, we take issue with being described as an interest group because we do not represent the interests of our membership alone but also those of the people over whom fate, custom, tradition and our ancestry have decreed that we rule. Even while no scientific test has been conducted as an organisation we have been inundated by call from our people that it is unacceptable for traditional leaders to be excluded from the negotiation process and that we must press on with the demand that we form part of Codesa until reason and sincerity prevails. I would be surprised if anyone of the participants in Codesa were to doubt or reject the efficacy of traditional leadership in areas where this institution prevails. The liberation movement as a whole is on record as having admitted that traditional leaders have a role to play in both the transitional phase and in the envisaged new South Africa.

We would be hurt and disappointed, not to mention being betrayed, if we were to be given the impression that such utterances were intended to master support for those organisations by using the influence of chiefs.

The Nationalist Party government, together with the various homeland administrations, has given recognition to the fact that chiefs cannot be left outside when the affairs of the people of this country are being dealt with. Hence the homeland parliaments have been filled with chiefs as ex officio members in most cases. Here again we would not want to believe that the Nationalist Party government, even as we know its track record, was motivated by racism when it seemed to be according traditional leaders their due status. We are however, strongly tempted to believe so when they are part of those who block our representation on Codesa when rule over the whole of South Africa is being discussed and about to be determined.

In Contralesa we are aware of the very real danger of traditional leaders being viewed as potential, if not real, perpetrators of tribalism. Such a state of affairs, even though it would be no different from what can be said of the composition of Codesa participants, is anathema to us. We formed Contralesa in order to forge unity amongst ourselves and to combat tribalism by inculcating in both ourselves and our people the feeling that we are all South Africans who have common goals, aims and destiny. We are full aware that the apartheid system has exploited our tribal and language differences to the extent that our people were made to believe that the African section of the South African Community was constituted of ten different

nations, hence the ten homelands.. Contralesa has made great if not properly recognised, strides in the reversal of that belief and divisive strategy.

We believe that had traditional leaders throughout South Africa organised themselves into one body, like Contralesa, and spoke with one united voice our position would be that much better. We are striving towards that goal and, given time, we are going to succeed. For the record I may mention that in all four provinces and ten Homelands, Contralesa commands the support of the greater number of traditional leaders. In

Transvaal all traditional leaders are in Contralesa, the same goes with the Free State and the Border and, in the Transkei and Natal/Zululand the majority, even if in the latter not openly, support the ideals, goals and principles of Contralesa. I am not sure if the same can be said about most of the accredited participants in this Convention.

We are confident that traditional leaders who are members of and/ or support Contralesa, would be satisfied with being represented by Contralesa in Codesa, without having to have their Kings or paramount Chiefs coming by themselves. It would, therefore, present no insurmountable problem to allow those who still fall outside Contralesa to have their kings or Paramount Chiefs representing them because they are few and far between.

...entually, as people with common interests and responsibility, we shall constitute one body.

It is completely unacceptable to us to be persuaded to form part of the delegations of the various organisations represented in Codesa for the simple reason that these bodies have political agendas of their own which do not necessarily coincide with ours but which, in fact, might be contrary to our ideal of the unity of the African Communities across tribal language differences.

We maintain that we are not asking too much of the people who have arrogated to themselves the right to determine the future of our beloved but sorrowful country, South Africa. As personages who do not wish to be embroiled in political wrangling and controversy, we are merely asserting our right to oversee the negotiation process as interested observers who would be in a position to be consulted and give advices on matters pertinent to our role in the running of the affairs of our people.

In all humility and driven by a sense of the responsibility resting on our shoulders and being driven by the knowledge that disaster is not improbable on our being excluded, we urge the honourable members of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa to reconsider the hitherto-held view and facilitate that traditional leaders be included in this all important exercise of endeavouring to bring about a democratic South Africa through peaceful means.

CONTRALESA NEWS



CONTRALESA NATIONAL CONFERENCE REPORT (28 — 30 SEPTEMBER 1990)

Opening the inaugural, National Conference of the Congress of the Traditional Leaders of South Africa (CONTRALESA) the acting President, Advocate S.P. Holomisa states i.a.:

"If all our chiefs and kings were to stand up and speak with one voice, telling their people, that we are one nation even if we differ in language and culture, all our petty differences would come to an end..... The time is high that our hereditary leaders, are seen to be embodying the unity of the people....."

He was addressing some 300 traditional and hereditary leaders, among them paramounts of Kwandebele and Lebowa, crowded into the auditorium of the Alpha Training Centre — Broederstroom, to make a personal commitment to the cause of the people they lead and so-doing, shed the odium of surrogacy designed for them and often in spite of themselves by successive, white minority administrations. With their countrymen, they have known death, shared the experience of deposition, the indignity of arrest, internment, bannings and banishment in defence of the mother land, the rights and dignity of their communities. Among their forebears they remembered in grateful memory: Sekhukhune, Ramabulana, Ngungunyana, Lobengula, Dingane, Cetywayo, Bambatha, Hintsa, Dalindyebo, Luthuli among many, who died fighting for the dignity of the African people against foreign usurpers.

At the Alpha Training Centre and enshrined in the preamble to the constitution they adopt, they make the collective admission: "..... that in the eyes of black communities, traditional leaders are viewed with a measure of truth, as part of and collaborators in the apartheid system (and) without whose co-operation it were difficult to implement even as they undermined their own integrity, credibility and customary authority....." and decide collectively to reverse this situation by joining their people in their bid to freedom.

They came from Kwandebele, the scene of revolt in 1986 against apartheid inspired independence, the fountainhead of Contralesas itself and where the independence locomotive "came to a jolting halt", says S.P. Holomisa, from Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Lebowa, Transkei and Venda by car, bus, train and what have you. Of the three regions in the country which did not send delegates, apologies were received from two with Natal/Kwazulu a notable exception for reasons which can only be surmised.

Conference received massive support judging by fraternal greetings from organisations across the social and political mosaic of South Africa: Youth-, Women-, Church- and Worker's organisations and where these could not send speakers as requested, written addresses were submitted. The governments of Lebowa and the Transkei must be commended in this regard.

Among highlight addresses delivered must be singled out Ms G. Shope from the ANC Womens' League substituting for "mother" A Sisula who had taken ill and was hospitalised on the eve of the conference. A veteran in the fight for human rights, Compatriot Getrude, barely referring to hurriedly prepared notes, came across loud and clear and self-help projects, "the message of the collective" as she put it. An appeal from the heart of a mother to mothers, the first line of defence to keep the wolf from the door. Mothers, get to her first meeting that you hear of:

The care, concern bordering on anxiety; the challenges ahead for leaders; community, church or political but especially for the traditional leaders in the traditional society that much of South Africa still is; these could barely be masked in Dr B. Naude's off-the-cuff remarks. Former chairman of the Christian Institute, defrocked dominee of the N.G.K. arrestee for many years in his own house and now director of the Ecumenical Advice Bureau, compatriot B. Naude had seen it all. He witnessed the difficult birth of Contralesas, suffered with it throughout its teething problems. His broodings for the traditional communities, for South Africa itself if Contralesas should fail, were quietly taken by his audience. "There can be no looking back," he tells them, to loud applause.

RESOLUTIONS

The theme to the resolutions adopted by Conference reads:

"We, the traditional and hereditary leaders of South Africa gathered in Conference at the Alpha Training Centre — Broederstroom, on this Saturday 29 September 1990, do hereby solemnly resolve, under the guidance of the God of our fathers, to constitute ourselves into an organisation of all progressive, traditional and hereditary leaders, hereinafter referred to as the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (CONTRALESA); to reinstate, protect and promote the institution of Chieftainship, its traditional status and bonding function in the traditional community and to join our people in their determined bid for freedom; to refrain from aligning ourselves with any particular organisation to the exclusion of any other organisation....." The constitution embodying these sentiments was unanimously adopted with few amendments. Space does not allow inclusion in this report of all the resolutions adopted. The more urgent (because of their subjects) are however reflected below:

1. ON LAND AND REMOVALS

History is full of evidence that is one form or another, our forebears were made to part with their land, often at the barrel of the gun, or deceived into parting not only with their land, but with their wealth through use of a foreign and strange system of barter when a pouch of tobacco could "buy" several hectares of land.

Conference therefore resolves that:

- "chiefs" in their various regions, immediately look into and compile evidence of authentic incidents showing how our forebears were raped of their land.
- In support of such information, support their findings with maps showing the borders of tribal territory prior to the 1913/1936 Land Acts, in support of the drive for redistribution of resources, especially LAND and
- In pursuit of this objective, to seek expert advice on strategies to retrieve losses and for this purpose, that an ad hoc committee on Land under the NEC be set up to co-ordinate plans towards correcting mistakes with the government of the day in conjunction with the mass organisations of our people.
- That the practice of forced removals is a direct result of policies of Grand Apartheid in the formation of so-called homelands, the formulation of laws such as: The Native Trust and Land Act (Act 28 of 1936); the Group Areas Act etc. and must forthwith desist and that all related laws must be removed from the Statute Book so that all people of South Africa can choose their residential areas freely.

2. DEPOSITIONS AND BANISHMENTS

Mindful of corrosive, colonial policies of the George Greys, Harry Smiths, Benjamins D'Urbans and their like before and after the 19th century, who in pursuit of imperialistic schemes, enshrined through a battery of Proclamations their right to depose and/or banish the rightful heirs to traditional royalty whose only offence was dissent and the defence of land and human dignity according to the tenets of natural justice and in favour of selected minions, this Conference:

- Condemns in disgust the perpetuation of similar policies by the South African government and its lackeys, the so-called homeland leaders; for their utter contempt of customary observances and thereby the deliberate destruction of the traditional community;
- Call for the reinstatement of the rightful, hereditary heirs who fell victim to the practice of the ungodly policy and;
- Demands the restoration to the traditional, hereditary leader, the right, authority and function within customary law to instal their subordinates and in council, to punish offenders and;
- Condemns the banning and the banishments for political reasons, of the leaders of the people, be they political, community or traditional as malicious and wicked and demands and immediate stop to these practices by the South African and homeland governments and;
- Demands the return or release of all the banished and detained for political reasons.

3. NEGOTIATIONS

In South Africa, the role of leadership can be twofold: Traditional and Political. As traditional leaders, chiefs are seen as a unifying force and custodians of the culture and traditions of the traditional community. As political figures, their unifying role will be found in the maintenance of the essential balance between the demands of custom and tradition on the one hand and the calls of progress and development in the interest of the local community (the tribe) and equally important, at the national level and in conjunction with progressive thinking and structures in every aspect of the national life.

In this dual capacity the traditional leader may not and dare not exclude himself or be excluded from negotiation processes initiated towards a unitary, democratic South Africa.

Conference therefore resolves that:

- that the incoming National Executive Committee (NEC) takes every possible step to ensure that Contralesa is suitably represented in forums engaged in the negotiation processes and for this purpose, that
- Chiefs in their respective areas, cultivate a spirit of understanding through effective communication at the grassroots of their communities and with local and national structures across the socio-political spectrum;
- that the institution of Bogosi/Ubukhosi as understood and accepted in the traditional community, be enshrined in any future constitution of South Africa.

ON-GOING VIOLENCE

Having noted through the media, the spread of violence from Natal/Kwazulu and into the townships on the Reef and elsewhere with already some 800 people reported dead, depicted by the South African government and its agents as Zulu/Xhosa "inter-tribal" fights and having been part of a team comprising the ANC, UDF and COSATU to address the situation in mine hostels and townships, aimed at peace between the warring groups, the Conference wishes to note as a matter of record:

1. The failure of the South African government and the Inkatha to co-operate in the exercise;
2. The failure of members of the S.A.P. on the spot to co-operate with the delegation; their refusal in certain areas to grant permission to the delegation to address their own people in the interests of peace;
3. Their reported involvement in the planning and direction of violent operations initiated within the hostels as inmates will attest and their obvious sympathy with, if not direct support of the Inkatha group (Rooidoek) which the delegation discovered was not composed of Zulu's only and often drew support from outside with open display of arms like bush knives, assegais, axes under cover of "traditional sticks".
4. The rejection by the South African government of appeals for an independent commission of inquiry and the mounting instead of the so-called "Iron Fist". In the light of these findings, Conference resolves that:

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF CONTRALESA

CONTRALESAs is a progressive grassroots and community based organisation which was formed in 1987 by a group of traditional leaders and people from rural areas, who after fleeing from their homes because of repression by the state and certain homeland administrations, found themselves living in virtual exile in the cities.

Their views brought them into contact with the mass based organisations such as UDF and COSATU affiliates. Many such "rural refugees" became activists within democratic organisations and it was here that many of them recognised the limitations of the urban approach to the solution of the unique problems within the rural areas.

Since being founded, CONTRALESAs has developed into a national organisation with a significant and growing presence in areas such as KwaNdebele, Venda, KwaZulu, KwaVuma, Ciskei and Transkei. Inroads are being made into Lebowa, Bophuthatswana and Qwa-Qwa despite formidable obstacles not the least of which being the political and economic inducements offered by local homeland governments.

The founders of CONTRALESAs were motivated by the fact that there is very little understanding today of the role that traditional leaders play and could play in influencing and mobilizing their own constituencies. What there is a prevalent ignorance amongst urban based opinion-makers/leaders of the potentially creative role of such leaders, if reached out to and if provided with appropriate guidance and resources.

It is CONTRALESAs's belief that traditional leaders are very influential and powerful in so far as their own constituencies are concerned. This was one of the things the South African state exploited by offering the chiefs in the rural areas material inducements to join the homeland system.

Events of the past have also shown that many rural projects, praised as being in the vanguard of rural development and transformation, could not have survived without the tacit approval of local chiefs. In many cases the chiefs have been active participants in projects together with youth congresses, womens groups etc.

CONTRALESAs's founders were also motivated by the fact that although people in rural areas account for a significant proportion of the population, they were not catered for in many development projects. As a consequence these areas continued to prove a source of social and economic difficulties for the present regime. As has been evidenced by upheavals in Venda, KwaNdebele, Ciskei, Transkei and in Bophuthatswana the rural areas are far from being docile.

This situation, unless adequately addressed, may one day prove to be a minefield of discontent that a future post apartheid government may be faced with. It should be remembered that the destabilising factors such as UNITA and RENAMO found fertile ground in the disillusionment of rural people in the respective countries.

The establishment and founding of CONTRALESAs must also be seen in the context of the June 1976 events, which led to a reawakening of political consciousness among black people. They also brought about an awareness of the need to organise oppressed communities beyond the classical definition of a formal political organisation and also gave rise to mass-based activity and spawned the growth of the concept of community based organisation.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- * To organise and unite all traditional leaders of South Africa.
- * To offer traditional leaders and their communities an alternative to the sterile politics of homeland separatism, especially in the area of economic development.
- * To provide training and educational opportunities for members and their children to enable them to cope with the fast developing trends of the modern world.
- * To provide advice and technical expertise in the design and implementation of projects designed to increase self-reliance and self-sufficiency in rural communities.
- * To introduce and help in the development of a holistic approach to rural development.
- * To help members and their communities in identifying priorities in the development needs of their areas.
- * To fight against tribalism, ethnicity and all apartheid instigated conflicts amongst our people.
- * To fight for the eradication of the homeland system and for the restoration of South African citizenship to all the people of South Africa.
- * To build, develop and deepen the spirit of free exchange of cultural activities among all South Africans in pursuance of the building and development of a true South African culture and national talent.
- * To network with other organisations.

WELCOME ADDRESS BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF CONTRALESAs, KGOSHI L.C. MOTHIBA DURING A RALLY IN VENDA — 1990-11-11

Amandla.....matla.....Amandla.....Comrade chairperson, my colleagues in the traditional leadership fraternity the ANC deputy President, representatives of the ANC and all other progressive organisations, honoured guests, ladies and gentlemen, I salute you all in the name of our struggle for freedom.

The deputy president, CONTRALESAs has observed with appreciation that you and the organisation accept traditional leadership in South Africa. We have further observed with appreciation and admiration your devotion to join hands in the structuring and restructuring of the concept 'Traditional leadership' and the role it must play in designing the New South Africa.

It is to me an honour and privilege to find this opportunity to say a few words of welcome to you. First and foremost I wish to express my gratitude to the organizers of this conference and everybody else and in particular the Venda government which has allowed this rally to take place.

Comrade chairperson, we are gathered here in response to a call by the nation that looks up at us to save the situation that our fathers and forefathers have struggled in vain to reach and ideals and aspirations of our society.

We are gathered at a moment when South Africa, much against the expectations of many, suddenly found herself standing at the crossroad. In the language of democracy the people will choose the directions, but in the language of practice and human nature, it is the duty of leaders to guide the people according to their (people) aspirations, in making that choice.

It is my sincere belief that the essence of leadership in a community is to lead the people and sincerely guide them through the bumps and dents of life. This is why in times of victory it is the people you lead who will give you all the compliments and honours; and similarly, in times of trouble they will look up at you to bail them out of situations of utter helplessness.

It is for this reason that I view the nature of this gathering here as nothing but one of the many stop-overs that we will make on our noble mission to search and find solutions to the problems facing our country.

I want to emphasize, on the other hand however, it is the will and wish of the people which must guide the leadership in its search for solutions. It is only when you know what the rights and aspirations of the people are that you can determine the objectives of the task before you.

Comrade chairperson, if there is any sector in our community that had suffered the worst under the yoke of colonialism in Africa, that sector is that of traditional leaders. Unlike the rest of the community, they did not only lose their rights and possessions, they did not join others as they watched our traditional system of government, which we so much honoured, crumble down in the face of stormy waters of imperialism and territorial expansionism.

They were relegated to mere pawns of fate as their authority and power were undermined severely under the divide and rule tactics of colonialism. They were reduced to mere rubber stamps in the execution of the policies of the self-imposed masters. They were used to impose the will of the colonial master on their own people. However, it is heartening to note that it was the traditional leaders who founded organisations like the African National Congress in 1912. Our forefathers knew and realised but very vaguely, that politics is about power, and that power rests on the resources of the land which they were dispossessed and the people of this country, whom colonialism and apartheid had divided.

Now that we know the truth and understand the facts, I believe time is now opportune for traditional leaders to stand up so that their followers should draw inspiration from them, and redefine our role in the present political situation in the country. The role that we should think of is not that which should give traditional leaders a large share in the political power struggle in the country, but which will disentangle us from the humiliation of abuse that we once suffered under those who claimed to know us better, and to restore the legitimacy and credibility of the institution.

It is a bitter lesson that we have learnt and I wish to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the courageous struggle of resistance waged by great leaders such as Makhado, Tshivhase, Dingaan, Ngungunyane, Sekhukhune, Hintsha and many others.

With the establishment of the congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, the individual struggles fought by these great sons of Africa, will now be fought collectively by all in this country. The way ahead is still hard and long. Let us recall the words of the Italian, Nicolo Machiavelli in his guide to "the Prince", when he said:

- a) "The great fortress of the Prince and the State is the love of the people...."
- b) Do not take the property of others, for men forget more easily the death of their father than the loss of their patrimony.....
- c) Legislate good laws and back them with good arms."

Contralesa experiences the existence of many splinter groups who operate in the name of the ANC, Civics and youth. Some of these splinter groups, purporting to be acting under the banner of the ANC, forcefully take over the administration of private homes and private institutions such as church organisations and issue instructions.

Some of these splinter groups, prevent cases from serving before traditional courts or remove cases from traditional courts and try them without authority. They impose fines and sentences according to their thinking. We all know who is behind these criminal elements within our communities.

Contralesa is fully aware that all these evil deeds by these bad elements do not belong to any of the progressive organisations in our country, thus there is a need for all progressive organisations, people of goodwill in all our communities to jointly and openly disassociate themselves from such elements and isolate them.

Let us close the gap between us and our people. I am aware that it is a difficult period of transition which will require some time for us to move over on an equal footing with current events. In the event of the process being to slow, I wish to appeal for patience on the part of those of us who have already adjusted. It is our task, Comrade chairperson, in any event to assist our colleagues who still lag behind.

Our adjustment however, should not be construed to mean an adoption of a policy of vengeance and retribution against those who wronged us. South Africa has seen enough of bitterness and violence, and if and when the opportunity offers, I believe, an amicable solution can be found. Our task is now to help find a fair solution to the problems facing our people. While on the other hand gearing ourselves up for reconciliation of our people across both the colour and tribal lines, and the reconstruction of the country to develop into an economic powerhouse of the continent.

Let us not lose the determination to undo the damage done by the system of apartheid. All we need is to hold hands together, bury the prejudices of the past and think of ourselves as one people in one country. South Africa has a lot more to offer us as a single nation than a multiplicity of small miniature states.

With these few words, Comrades, I wish to welcome you all especially Comrade Mandela and hope you will enjoy your stay here and have a fruitful discussions.

Amanda.....matla.....I Airica Mayibuye
VIVAANCVIVA
VIVACONTRALESAVIVA

THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN.
GOD BLESS THE PEOPLE

- The violence experienced, is not a Zulu — Xhosa conflict but has its roots in the system of apartheid and its pillars, the Bantustans;
- The violence is designed to further divide our people and thereby retard progress on the issue of negotiations and so-doing prolong the status quo and frustrate all efforts towards liberty and social justice;
- That the system of single-sex hostels be abolished and that workers generally and miners in particular be accommodated in family units and within the ambit of their own communities in townships to remove isolation and minimise discrimination against them;
- The unity of the oppressed depends on the unity of all traditional leaders irrespective of ethnic origins and for this reason we call upon our counterparts in Natal/Kwazulu to join hands with us;
- Every encouragement be given to the South African government, the ANC, COSATU, the UDF, the INKATHA and the CHURCH to meet as a matter of urgency, not only to quell the fires of violence but specifically to promote the cause of negotiations towards a better, prosperous South Africa.

CONTRALESA LEADERSHIP ELECTED INTO OFFICE FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS

NAME	PORTFOLIO	ADDRESS
S.P. HOLOMISA	PRESIDENT	11 FRERE ROAD, UMTATA
L.C. MOTHIBA	VICE PRESIDENT	GA-MOTHIBA LEBOWA
V.T. SIFORA	GEN. SECRETARY	310 MUTLE STR. TLHABANE
R. RATSHITANGA	ASS. GEN. SEC.	NGULUMBI LOC VENDA
R.S. NDOU	TREASURER	JOHANNESBURG
S. SIGCAU	DIRECTOR PROJECTS	FORTCALE UMTATA
G.R. TSHIKALANGE	ORGANISER	TSHIFIFI TRADING STORE SIBASA VENDA

SIGNED: _____ (PRESIDENT)

SIGNED: _____ (SECRETARY)

CONTRALESA CONSULTATIVE MEETING HELD AT JOHANNESBURG HOTEL 10 — 11TH JUNE 1989

SPEECH BY MA-ALBERTINAH SISULU, PRESIDENT — UDF.

Honourable Chiefs I greet you from Polsmoor Prison, where I am visiting my husband, Walter Sisulu. Today marks a very important event in the history of our country because today we are proving that tribal conflicts are a creation of those who wish to manipulate us away from the road to unity and peace, justice, a non-racial and democratic South Africa. You are together today to examine your position as traditional leaders and to find an end to apartheid. Honourable Chiefs, many years ago we had a Council of Chiefs who worked hand in hand with the political organisations and like you they were people who came together to look for a peaceful means to end the injustice of the theft of our land and our leadership. I salute you for your decision to come together like this and to give the people that hope that our traditional leaders will once again stand together as a solid wall against racism and division.

Honourable Chiefs, our people have been robbed of the land that fed the people, our forefathers owned heads of cattle, which supported many mouths, today in the countryside we see the sad sight of children starving. Malnutrition and poverty is rife in a land as rich as S.A. Today white farmers farm the land of our forefathers, they pay low wages and charge high prices for the crops. In the bantustans we see endless tracts of dry land which is not fertile and our people buy food from white farmers.

Today Honourable Chiefs, many of you are robbed of your right to be chosen by the people, instead many chiefs are appointed by the government and then paid a low salary from money the government takes from poor villagers and after they pay the chiefs, what happens to the rest of the money they take, nobody knows. This is exploitation, the government is exploiting the chiefs and using them to carry out rules which goes against the will of the people. It has been a trend over a number of years that most chiefs who accept the bantustan system, depend on commissioners and the police force to keep them in power. By doing this the chiefs abdicate their right to be selected by the people and the position of chief is one in name only. Whilst a chief carries out the instructions of the police and the commissioner, the chiefs do not consult the people. Your strength and leadership comes from the people and without the people you are not a leader. In our past a person was chosen as a chief if they showed bravery in protecting their village from wild animals or an opposing intruder, a chief was chosen because he proved himself to be brave in the face of danger. The term MOHADI or INGWENYAMA (HERO) was used and meant.

Any man in any family is still considered to be the defender of the family — as a chief your community is your family and you must not become a threat to your community by becoming co-opted into the apartheid machinery, you must protect your community from the danger of apartheid laws. You must take your rightful place once again. In the past, our forefathers lead armies against colonization and racism, you must defend our right to have peace, to own the land, to own the wealth of the mines and the industries. You must defend our right to share the wealth of our land equally amongst all who live in it. Do not become a co-opted lackey or puppet of the government but take back what you are — a rightful leader of the people.

Since the early days of the colonialists or robbers of our land, to this day, the enemies of peace and justice use the method of deposition a chief who opposes colonialism and apartheid. The time has come for chiefs to defend each other when one chief is deposed others must rally around him and you must also rally around people who are removed. In the same way the enemies of peace and unity want you to believe that UDF and COSATU are your enemies, this is not so, you are the chiefs of millions of people and those people are supporters of UDF and COSATU, the UDF and COSATU people are part of your family, part of the community which needs your protection when they are under attack. The enemy has a habit of using chiefs as intermediaries, do not fall into the trap of becoming an intermediary in a war you did not create. In Zimbabwe, Muzorewa was to co-opt the chiefs to try and persuade them to side against ZANU-PF and ZAPU. The chiefs were to be used as intermediaries for Smith's regime when they wanted an internal settlement. Ian Smith wanted to use chiefs to try and weaken the popularity of ZANU-PF and ZAPU. One chief who refused to do this was Tangwena — he refused Smith's money and challenged Smith to leave him on the land of his ancestors if he (Smith) was sincere. He was removed from his land because he would not capitulate, Tangwena was a man of the people and Smith's positions did not interest him (Tangwena) because he valued the people more than he valued money and co-option. Co-option into government posts and structures can only lead to your defeat — because co-option means the loss of your right to consult the people and serve the will of the people. We see this happening all the time.

I am asking you to work with the progressive organs both inside and outside the country. You know, over the past few months: Idasa, TIC, Nusas, NIC, Church people, Doctors, Lawyers and Teachers have gone to see the ANC because they seek peace. Even Danie Cruywen has been to see the ANC. Actually you should have gone there before they did, but it is never too late to go if peace is your objective and there can be no peace if all our leaders don't talk together.

Remember that the rural areas are the base of our struggle, the issue of land is what power is all about, the people want to share the land and our enemies control the land. When the nats took power in 1948 they realized that the power of the people lay in the rural areas and with rural chiefs, and what did they do? They deceitfully co-opted chiefs to create the bantustans. This tactic was meant to smash our peaceful existence. Land can never belong to one person or one group of people. If we own the land together we will regain our respect for what it can do for us.

I say this to you again — take back your rightful place as traditional leaders — lead your people towards a united South Africa. Fight against removals and deposing of chiefs — stand together against the hanging of our children and the continued imprisonment and exile of leaders. Stand together as one against apartheid. The children are the bright jewels of our future, protect their rights as any father should.

I WISH YOU ALL WELL

Ma-Albertinah Sisulu
President — UDF

RESOLUTION AT CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF 10 — 11 JUNE 1989

We the traditional leaders of South Africa meeting at the Johannesburg Hotel this 11th day of June, 1989, realizing that.

1. The Bantustan system has created killing fields of the murderous apartheid machinery that seeks to deny our people their right to full South African citizenship and to a share in the wealth of their country by the imposition of sham, independence, ethnicity, tribalism, forced removals, forced tribal levies and taxes on land and stock limitation and restrictions, migratory labour system, vigilantes and other forms of apartheid violence against our people and that it has and continues to sow seeds of divisions amongst the oppressed people of our country;
2. in the country of their birth our people have been reduced to the status of hewers of wood and drawers of water, particularly in that they have been robbed of their political, economic and social rights, and their rights to self-determination and nationhood by a succession of Dutch, British and now apartheid colonialism;
3. the divisions amongst the anti-apartheid forces weaken the liberation forces striving for the creation of a just order;
4. in perpetuating the evil system of apartheid, especially in the form of the Bantustan policy, the regime has been and is still using chiefs to oppress their own people.

THEREFORE RESOLVE TO

1. Organise and unite all traditional leaders in our country;
2. Take up the demands of our communities jointly with them to the existing authorities;
3. Fight against tribalism, ethnicity and all apartheid instigated conflicts amongst our people.
4. Organise traditional leaders to identify themselves with the struggles which are being waged by the people of South Africa for a non-racial democratic South Africa

Contralesa News

Memorandum On Contralesa and the Role of TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP



CONTRALESA is a progressive grassroots and community based organisation which was formed in 1987 by a group of traditional leaders and people from rural areas, who after fleeing from their homes because of repression by the state and certain homeland administrations, found themselves living in virtual exile in the cities.

Their views brought them into contact with the mass based organisations such as UDF and COSATU affiliates. Many such "rural refugees" became activists within democratic organisations and it was here that many of them recognised the limitations of the urban approach to the solution of the unique problems within the rural areas.

It became clear that the traditional leaders were more vulnerable and open to attack by the system as they engaged the enemy as individual leaders of their communities. Driven by the belief that unity is strength traditional leaders decided to form an organisation of their own so that they too, like their subjects in the United Democratic Front, could speak and act in unison whenever there was a matter affecting them and their communities as chiefs. Believing further that the institution of chieftainship was being used by the Nationalist Party government to entrench the strategy of divide and rule among the African communities the traditional leaders resolved that Contralesa would be a national organisation which would transcend tribal and homeland boundaries.

Contralesa is now a truly national organisation with members in all ten homelands in the country. Our paid-up membership is in the region of 1500 and the number is still growing. The Ciskei, BophuthaTswana and KwaZulu are the three homelands where Contralesa is not enjoying the support of the rulers. Clearly the rulers in these homelands view Contralesa as a threat to their hitherto unchallenged support from the traditional leaders. These authorities harass, intimidate and generally victimize our members by either suspending and/or deposing them on trumped up charges or false accusations of them not being rightful holders of their positions. On the other hand chiefs who are not viewed as being openly supportive of Contralesa are enticed with positions in the government and increase in salary. Be that as it may we are nevertheless making in-roads in the said homelands even if not openly.

The organisation is non-partisan and autonomous and, contrary to popular belief, we are not affiliated to any political organisation. As an organisation we are, however, committed to waging struggles together with political organisations whose programs of action are not contrary to the aims and objectives of Contralesa. Also our members as individuals are free to join organisations of their own choice as long as such membership will not result in such member acting contrary to our constitution.

In our observation the majority of the people of South Africa, especially those who still place significance in their rural connections, believe that the institution of chieftainship needs to be maintained but modernized and democratized. All are agreed that the apartheid system has wreaked havoc on the institution to the extent that some people entertained the dangerous notion that chieftainship should go down into the political rubbish bin with apartheid.

Chieftainship embodied the essence - the being - of an African community. A chief is not merely a political or administrative head of his community; he is, most importantly, the spiritual head as well. His place, believe it or not, is still the repository of the customs and traditions of the community. That is why chiefs are apt to be conservative to the extent of being reactionary - that is so that any form of change must first be observed to ensure that it will be in the interests of the people before everyone can accept it.

Contralesa has taken it upon itself to ensure that chieftainship, as long as it subsists, is transformed into modernised and democratic institution. Modernization entails, inter alia, the education of traditional leaders in present day ways of government so that they do not, as some do at present, inhibit the development of our people. The democratisation of chieftainship, on the other hand, does not mean that chiefs will have to be elected. Chieftainship is by its nature a hereditary institution. A chief, however, has always been expected to act according to the will and wishes of his people - hence he was often referred to as the "voice of the people". His decisions and pronouncements were based on the views of the people and were as such binding on them - hence it was often said his "word was the law". Such a democratic handling of the affairs can be ensured by the introduction of a mechanism whereby his councillors are elected by the people rather than be selected by the chief himself. Such councillors will thus be in a position to help the chief come to informed decisions.

2. The Role of Traditional Leaders In a Changing S.A.

The survival of the homeland system is due in the main to the support that the system has enjoyed from chiefs. The loss of independence and freedom by the indigenous people of this land came simultaneously with the reduction of the powers of the chiefs who were downgraded to the status of lackeys and informers for the white government. The introduction of the strategy of divide and rule in the form of the homeland system was carried out under the guise of the restoration of the African people's lost independence and the reinstatement of chieftainship in its former status.

It is now accepted, even by the Nationalist Party government, that the bantustan set-up is not viable. It has proved to be a recipe for disaster and tribal polarisation and conflict. Contralesa believes that chiefs have a moral responsibility to reverse the situation by working for the establishment of a democratic, free, unitary, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa.

Tribal Authorities, in their present form, have proved to be unpopular and undemocratic means of local government under traditional leaders. This is due, inter alia, to the fact that some of the councillors who form the tribal authority with the chief are not elected by the people over whom they exercise authority. Contralesa supports the formation of Residents Associations in the rural areas as long as this does not mean hereditary traditional leaders will be replaced by these structures.

We envisage a situation where the executive committee members of a Residents Association will be working closely with the chief so that their role will in effect be that of traditional councillors save that they will be popularly elected. At the present moment there is no real effective connection between the tribal authorities and the government. All community matters have to be channelled through a district commissioner or magistrate before they find their way to the relevant departments. This results in delays and unacceptable hardship for the people concerned.

The council that will be established by means of the residents association will be structured in such a way that there shall be a councillor responsible for each department so that there are direct dealings between the community and the government. This will obviate the need for district commissioners or magistrates when the community affairs are dealt with.

Depending on the number and concentration of the people in a given locality each administrative area should have its own residents association with its own executive committee. These executive committees will in turn come together to form up a central committee responsible for the whole area falling within the jurisdiction of the chief. The chief shall at all times be the head of such a central committee while the members will be in office for a stipulated period of time.

3. The On-Going Violence in Natal and the Reef

A chief, as the upper guardian of all the members of the community, is supposed to deal with his people impartially, fairly and without favour. Ideally a chief, therefore, should be above sectional politics so that his people can enjoy freedom of association and freedom of expression.

Unfortunately in Natal the majority of chiefs in the area are members of Inkatha. Reports coming to us indicate very strongly that Inkatha chiefs view people, who hold political beliefs that are contrary to those of Inkatha, in their areas, as their enemies and such deserve to be attacked if they do not change their allegiance. This type of practice is totally anathema to proper chiefly rule.

The violence in the Reef is on the face of it being perpetrated in the main by young men who came from the rural areas in search of employment so that they can provide maintenance and schooling for their families and children. These are people who are normally loyal and respectful to their chiefs. Contralesa believes that if all chiefs in South Africa were to speak with one voice, in unison, and tell their people that the violence is serving the interests of those forces or individuals whose political survival depends on the continued existence of a divided black community, the violence would definitely come to an end.

The incipient feeling, (which is of course sponsored by what is viewed as the "third force" in the conflict) amongst the participants in the Reef violence that Zulus are traditional enemies of the Xhosas can again be stamped out if traditional leaders, not only from Natal and Transkei/Ciskei but from all the other homelands, were to be heard and seen to be preaching the message of their being South Africans rather than being members of separate tribal groups.

An involvement by the South African Traditional Leaders in endeavours to put to an end the current violence would, we believe, help depoliticise the conflict so that an end of the fighting will not mean the defeat of one political organisation by another.

4. The Role of Chiefs in the Negotiation Process

Chiefs, as people who deal on a day-to-day basis with the affairs of the rural communities, definitely have a role to play in the process aimed at the introduction of a new constitution takes cognisance of the African dimension of our society.

The Contralesa view is that a provision ought to be made in the new constitution for South African chiefs to elect among themselves people who will represent their interests as chiefs in the legislative assembly, possibly in the Upper House or Second Chamber if there are two.

Contralesa supports the establishment of a Patriotic Front made up of all of organisations committed to the ideal of a democratic, free, unitary, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa. Such a move would definitely help reduce the points of differences at a subsequent Assembly. As traditional leaders of the people Contralesa cannot afford not to be represented in all of these stages.

5. Homelands Administration in the Transitional Period

Contralesa believes firmly that an interim form of government is a prerequisite for the proper ushering in of the negotiation process. Such a government will have to be neutral and not be simultaneously part of the negotiation process save to be an overseer of same.

The same applies to homelands administration. A lot of homeland rulers indicated an interest in taking part in the negotiation process. This means that one expects to see them taking part in the All-Party Conference and, possibly, in the Patriotic Front.

Just as the National Party is expected to relinquish its status as the government and get into the negotiation process as a political organisation, homeland rulers will have to come down from their positions as government and compete with the national organisations for the support of the people. At the present moment their support even inside the homelands is dubious because it has never been really tested. Those rulers who are in power because they have been voted for have attained their positions on the basis of tribal political support.

If the homeland rulers join the negotiation process in their capacities as such they will be doing so as tribal leaders thereby introducing tribalism in the effort.

Nevertheless if they want to they should be free to test their strength by contesting with the National organisations so that their mandate is actually determined. Contralesa proposes that the administration of the homelands should be depoliticised so that instead of having political heads of the territories and government departments, we have administrators who are appointed on the basis of their being experts in the given departments. In such a situation freedom of association and expression can be guaranteed so that the people can freely decide for themselves the organisations that represent them with viable alternative political programmes.

6. Unity

Contralesa deserves and calls for the support of all freedom loving South Africans and organisations so that it can achieve its noble goal of uniting the black communities across tribal and language differences.

**Address by Advocate S.P. Holomisa, Contralesa President,
on the Occasion of the Launch of the Transvaal
Regional Council of Contralesa on Saturday
24th November 1990 at Pietersburg**

It gives me joy and hope to be here today and to address you on so great a day on the calendar in the march towards the cherished goal of unity and freedom. The launch of the Transvaal Regional Council of Contralesa is indeed, I submit humbly, a significant attempt at working towards the attainment of our stated aim of the abolition of artificial boundries aimed at keeping our people apart, weak and hostile towards each other.

In terms of the grandiose but failed scheme of the planners of the apartheid policies the province of Transvaal is made up of six states namely, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, Venda, Lebowa, Gazankulu and portions of BophuthaTswana. This is based on the premise that the African sector of South African population is so divided and full of small nationalities that it cannot be expected of the Africans to live side by side with each other as brothers and sisters. Our self-styled masters decided, for our own good, to create what they called homelands so that each "national group" could live uninterrupted on its own without the risk of being dominated by the others.

Due to the heroic and unrelenting struggles of our people, led, in the main by the time tested liberation movement of the people, the African National Congress, the very same ruling party that constitutionalized apartheid finally admitted that those that God put together no man should put asunder. In other words the National Party is conceding that the homeland system has been a resounding failure.

Unfortunately, however, in its wake the apartheid monster has spawned several Frankensteins who seem hell-bent on forging ahead with the policies that put emphasis on the surface differences amongst our people rather than on our common features that we are all South Africans and that the whole of the country belongs to us all. Chiefs as the people who did take part in the perpetuation of the policy divide and rule have a moral duty to work towards the elimination of all vestiges of tribalism and racism. In resolving to make the Transvaal province one region for Contralesa purposes we are making a statement to the effect that we are committed to doing away with the Pretoria-imposed border-posts. This, however, is not enough; we need to do more.

The negotiation process is irreversible. Everyone who has an interest in a negotiated settlement knows that to win or retain power one needs allies. Now, as we stress the need for reconciliation, and as it is imperative that we forgive past transgressions, we dare not forget who sacrificed to the extent that we are where we are today, we also dare not forget who inflicted so much harm on the people of South Africa.

These things I say because while the liberation movement is fighting for one-man-one vote in a unitary South Africa where the rights of the individual are paramount, the National Party is still somewhat opposed to one-man-one vote, and is advocating the elevation and retention of groups rights. If we are not to have one-man-one vote, and if we are to agree to the retention of group rights it would mean the struggle has been waged in vain for anything else will mean apartheid.

Before the liberation movement was unbanned it was arguably excusable for certain homeland-based organisations to be formed. The excuse was that the people in the homelands needed vehicles in which they could further their political aims. Now that the national organisations are free there is no more justification for the existence of homeland-based political parties. A political party based in the Transkei of Ciskei is inevitably bound to be a Xhosa dominated organisation, the same would be the case with a party based in Venda in that it would be made up of mainly Venda-speaking people. Tribalism would thus be difficult, if not downright impossible, to prevent from developing even in this era of change. In short members of Contralesa who would be party to such homeland-based organisations, especially those that may be in the process of being formed at this stage of the advent of negotiations, would be violating the very basis of the founding of Contralesa - which is the unity of all the people of South Africa. For should there arise a spate of such organisations De Klerk's advocacy of groups rights would be seen to be having some credence.

More ominous, however, would be the feulling of the flames of tribal-based faction fights in the whole of South Africa. It is our duty as Contralesa members, therefore, to make sure that no one in the oppressed section of the South African population is heard to be advocating the protection of so-called minority or group rights. Let us not be seen or heard to be advocating the perpetuation of the splintering of the people.

Our success as Contralesa members lies in our working hand-in-hand with our people through their organisations. Let us be seen to be one with the people and no longer be viewed as tools of the enemy. Let us encourage the building of the peoples' organisation in our communities so that the activities of the people are conducted in a disciplined and co-ordinated manner. A traditional leader must make his task to identify the leadership, in his community, of the youth, the students, the workers, the women, the professionals and the residents in general so that he is at all times aware of their needs. There is a growing tendency throughout the country of groups of persons styling themselves the local members and leaders of the people's organisations, who will hoist high their banners and flags, while at the same time they will be busy committing acts of anarchy and vandalism in our communities. A traditional leader who works closely with the people's structures will be in a position to know who the genuine leaders are and who the wolves in sheep's clothes are.

No single grouping in a given community has the right to decide for others as to what kind of action is to be taken in dealing with a specific problem. Each sector is required to consult and listen to the views of others before a particular form of action can be expected to be carried out by all. The liberation movement has not said and has never said traditional leadership must be done away with. What has been called for is the democratisation of the institution. What this means is that the people must be consulted and a decision taken democratically before it can be implemented. It means a traditional leader must be the voice of the people and not that of the people must be subjected to his whims.

Like any other organisation the strength of Contralesa will depend on how effective its branches are. Co-operation with the community-based organisations will be possible only if we have effective branch committees at local level. There are very many issues that are the subject of debate as we prepare for the formulation of national policies on a vast range of topics.

The institution of traditional leadership itself is a subject of debate. There are those who feel it has outlived its usefulness and there are those who still find it necessary to retain the institution because of various reasons. The involvement of Traditional leaders themselves is vital in this debate. The future of traditional leadership will also be determined by the manner in which we allow ourselves to be perceived by the people i.e. whether we are seen as stumbling blocks on the way to freedom, prosperity and spiritual development or whether we are viewed as vehicles towards those goals. In all the debates and discussion on a local government system that is to be adopted branch committees, regional committees and the National Executive Committee of Contralesa must be represented.

The question of land is another field in which we need to participate. Nobody knows what system of land tenure will best suit the coming South Africa. What we all know, however, is that the present system is not acceptable. Even with repeal of the Land Acts, whose imminence has been recently announced, the biggest percentage of the land will be in the hands of the few whites who bought it for themselves. The question that still has to be answered is: "From whom did they buy the land and for how much?" In our tradition the Land is a God-given right over which no price can be placed. It belongs to the people as a whole. The question is, therefore, whether we want it to be privatised or to remain in the ownership of the people. At the same time as a developing country the new South Africa will have been exposed to the commercial values that have been placed on land especially in urban areas and in the areas that have been used for mass production of food for the nation. Our traditions and values can only be adapted to the developing scenario by a vigorous engagement by Contralesa members in the ongoing constitutional debate.

South Africa, non-racial as it will be in the future, is an African country with a majority African population. Its people are a people who believe in certain norms, customs and traditions. A future constitution will necessarily have to take cognisance of the fact that there are customs which are peculiar to our Africanness. Some of these are clearly harmful to the health of individuals, some are oppressive especially to the fairer sex, while others are good. The former will clearly have to be done away with while the good ones will have to be retained. As people who are used to adjudicating on such matters Contralesa members are better placed to assist in the selection of those that have to be retained and those that have to be cast away into the past of suffocation and oppression.

Whilst the institution of hereditary traditional leadership lasts Contralesa believes that in order for it to retain its authenticity it must be handled in a manner that does not offend the values that our fore-bears held dear. In the wake of apartheid depositions, banishments, detention and jailing of traditional leaders became the order of the day. On the other hand replacements in the form of complaint and semi-authentic traditional leaders became the norm. Initially this was perpetrated directly by colonial authorities, later by the forces of national oppression and latterly by homeland political rulers. The latter perfected the scheme to the extent that it became the norm for a chief minister or a prime minister or a president to give himself a cloak of legitimacy by either applying for chieftainship in Pretoria or by making himself a chief. In the result the homelands are festured with illegitimate chiefs who are self-made and vicious. In the national launch of September 1990 a resolution was taken that political rulers, especially in the homelands, should desist from interfering in the succession of traditional leaders. This is a matter that must be entirely in the hands of the relevant royal houses and communities. Contralesa must help in this regard by speeding up the compilation of the genealogical trees of all the members at branch level so that when disputes arise we are in a position to sort out the pretenders from the real leaders.

Let me use this opportunity to remind all that the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa is an organisation for all persons of royal blood regardless of sex or position. Were it not for the fact that we live in an abnormal society we would be saying with all the confidence that it is not a political organisation but some sort of union whose primary aim is to reinstate and purify the status of traditional leaders with due regard to the changing norms in our way of living. But due to the fact that we are also in the main taking it upon ourselves to unite all the tribal communities of our people into one South African nation, we are inevitably bound to encounter opposition from personages whose political survival depends entirely on the fragmentation of the people along tribal lines. We are therefore constrained to admit that we do involve ourselves in the politics of the day.

Our work, however, would be that much easier if all the political leaders in the homelands were cognisant of the fact that they are not precluded from being members of Contralesa i.e. of course those that are of royal blood. It would not be a question of a president or chief minister engaging himself in partisan politics. The very fact that a traditional leader is a homeland leader is political involvement in itself – but it is the wrong type of political involvement. I therefore want to appeal to all persons of royal blood in leadership positions in the homelands to see their way clear in joining Contralesa and putting their full weight behind the organisation. They will thus be in a position to formulate policies that will promote the interests of their people in that they will be inter-acting with the people's organisations at grass-roots level.

I wish to once again spell it out that Contralesa is a no-partisan and non aligned organisation. It is not an affiliate of the ANC, PAC, AZAPO, UDF or any other organisation. It is, however, a democratic organisation that believes that the best dispensation for all in South Africa is the creation of a unitary, free, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic South Africa. We also believe that all persons opposed to apartheid are entitled to be involved in the fight for the removal of racism and national oppression. We are guided, therefore, by the wishes and aspirations of the people over whom we rule.

As traditional leaders we are to conduct ourselves in accordance with the will of the majority of the people.

By definition Contralesa is an organisation whose constituency is homeland based. Some of our members have a past that evokes feelings of anger and hatred. They are all welcome in Contralesa not because it affords them refuge but because it affords them an opportunity to prove themselves that they have changed and are mending their ways. Let us all therefore be tolerant of each other and be patient. If we are to succeed in bringing about the reconciliation which is sorely needed for the new South Africa amongst all races, we need first to be able to make peace amongst ourselves. Let us not allow our past differences lead to the breaking up of the organisation. It has been proved that straight talk, consultation and negotiation are far better at resolving problems than confrontation, in-fighting and breakaways or splinter - group formations. Contralesa is fully aware of the fact that there are already too many organisations in the country each of which claims to be the authentic one. Let us, therefore, do all we can to ensure that our differences are discussed and thrashed out peacefully.

In conclusion I wish you all the success in your endeavours to build this organisation in this part of my country – an organisation which, well handled, is possessed of a potential for good that is beyond measure.

ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE TRANSVAAL
REGION OF CONTRALESA IN PIETERSBURG/POLOKWANE

Change and its Implications

The operative word in our current history is change: change in our eco-political systems sweeping our little world from Goberschev's systems sweeping our little world from Margaret Thatcher's United Kingdom. Change is bringing down artificial barriers which divided whole communities and families and as often as not against their wishes and better judgement. The Berlin wall is past history. On Thursday, 22nd November 1990, Margaret Thatcher resigned the leadership of her conservative, Tory Party and by the same token, the premiership of the United Kingdom. The Verwoerdian ethic of separate but equal nations, alias apartheid has proved hopelessly unequal, a curse for the voiceless majority, a heresay and nightmare for his progeny in the common fatherland.

Change is with us and we gather here today as traditional leaders, Magosi/Amakhosi, kings and princes/ses of the blood as witnesses of that, to make history and to examine its implications for us. But change will not be change unless it can transcend geographic, economical and political walls and be firmly planted in the hearts and mind of the South African polity itself to give rise to renewed social attitudes, to a new personality capable and of willing to accept change in himself and in herself and to go beyond the threshold of the now and into the wider horizons of the basic humanity and brotherhood of mankind sans the pettiness of self-interest, of tribalism and ethnicity, colour and even our respective cultural heritages which should enrich and unite our common South African nationhood, rather than divide.

At this stadium and in this hall, we shall look back not with anger but with a willingness to forgive and accomodate after the known and confessed ravages of successive colonial administrations with special reference to the 19th Century when battles were won and lost by our forebears for land and hearth: our Sekhukhuni's, our Hintsa's and Cetshwayo's our Ramabulana's Moroka's and Luthuli's to mention but a few at random.

On trial today is apartheid and its agents in both church and state which has wrecked whole families, communities and true to its name, set people upon people, destroy the institution of hereditary Bogosi/Ubukhusi and thereby undermined cultural and traditional bonds which made for the cohesion and unity of the traditional community, sowing factious strife within the tribe and succeeding to a certain measure to isolate Bogosi/Ubukhusi from the people, the very guardians of custom and tradition and the institution itself, in the interests of a foreign, selfish, and wholly ungodly and unchristian policy - separateness, segregation, pluralism, apartheid - call it what you will, it boils down to the samething: Divide and Rule, sustained by trade and industry over the decades and until the Rustenburg Confession recently, by the church, I want to repeat. We have much to confess and much to forgive, the Amakhosi/Magosi to their people, the communities to their Amakhosi/Magosi. We have no choice in this matter other than the killing fields of black on black. And when this shall have been done, the problems remains unsolved and we move, of our own accord, to the second National Suicide.

The battle ahead will be long and hard fought. Our basic tool of battle can be said in one word: DISCIPLINE, for any lasting success. A disciplined freedom-fighter, a disciplined village committee under a disciplined tribal council, a constitutional (customary) and democratic Nkosi/Kgosi in touch with the nerve centre of his people, a disciplined YOUTH in organisations and associations committed to a cause above themselves, a disciplined motherhood of the nation, the bearers of the future. All this has nothing to do with the mercenary, the modern "vigilante" manipulated by and in the pay of the enemy of the people. All have to be vigilant - the eyes and ears of the struggle.

Leave our witches alone ! Black Africa has survived and will continue to live inspite of them. At this stage of our struggle we cannot afford divisions and thereby expose ourselves to those who will divide us in order to destroy us. Accommodate the so-called collaborator, discipline him and win him for the struggle. But who are we to judge without being judged? We need each other even in post-apartheid South Africa. Leave judgement to the unfailing tribunal of history and that will be when final victory is with the people, the democratic majority of all South Africans.

We in the National Executive Committee of Contralesa are witnesses on this Saturday, the 24th Day of November to the establishment of the Transvaal Region of Contralesa and we thank you.

ISSUED BY CONTRALESA, JOHANNESBURG

24 Ferreira St.
Ferreira House
Marshalltown 2107



P.O. Box 61500
Marshalltown 2107
Tel: (011) 834-1002

CONTRALESA

CONSTITUTION

**CONGRESS OF TRADITIONAL
LEADERS OF SOUTH AFRICA**

CONSTITUTION

CONGRESS OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. PREAMBLE

We, the traditional leaders of South Africa, under the guidance of the God of our fore-fathers, realising that:

- 1.1 we, as members of the oppressed and exploited community have been abused and alienated in the violent homeland system;
- 1.2 our people have been robbed of their political, economic and social rights, of their land, and of their rights to self-determination, by a succession of Dutch/British colonialism and now, by apartheid;
- 1.3 we need to look to our fore-fathers and their heirs, who fought against colonialism and apartheid, to define our duty and the role we are to play in the ongoing national liberation struggle for a free, unitary, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic South Africa;
- 1.4 in perpetuating the evil system of apartheid, especially in the form of homelands, the regime has been, and still is, applying the old and outdated policy of divide and rule, in order to weaken power of the people and also to suppress their aspirations for the achievement of a fair, just and equitable order;
- 1.5 the anti-apartheid forums inside the country are divided along ideological lines and are thereby weakened in their power to make a significant impact on the system;

Believe that:-

- 1.6 the aspirations of our people can only be met under a democratic state based on the will of the people in a unitary, non-racial, non-sexist, free and democratic South Africa;
- 1.7 all persons should enjoy full equal rights of citizenship;
- 1.8 all persons should have the right to participate in all organs of government;
- 1.9 the land should be re-distributed amongst the people in an equitable and economic manner;

Therefore resolve:-

- 1.10 to form an organisation of all democratically minded traditional leaders in South Africa;
- 1.11 to refrain from aligning ourselves, as an organisation, with any particular organisation to the exclusion of any other organisation.

2. NAME

The name of the organisation shall be the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (CONTRALESA).

3. LEGAL STATUS

Contralesa shall be a juristic person capable of acquiring rights, insuring obligations, entering into legal transactions, suing and being sued in its own name.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 To reinstate, protect and promote the institution of chieftainship, its traditional status and bonding function in the community;
- 4.2 To organise and unite all traditional leaders of our Country;
- 4.3 To take up the demands of our communities jointly with them;
- 4.4 To fight against tribalism, ethnicity and all apartheid instigated conflicts amongst our people;
- 4.5 To fight for the eradication of the homeland system and for the restoration of South African citizenship to all our people;
- 4.6 To build, develop and deepen the spirit of free exchange of culture activities among our people in pursuance of the building and development of a true South African culture and national talent;
- 4.7 To educate our members and their people about the historical background of those traditional leaders who engaged the colonialists and the racists in wars and battles in order to save this land, and of those who made material contributions to the welfare and development of the people;
- 4.8 To set up a scholarship fund that will help the children of traditional leaders obtain an education that will enable them to cope with the fast developing trends of the modern world;
- 4.9 To assist members in matters relating to land arising from their depositions as traditional leaders;
- 4.10 To run projects and self-help schemes together with like-minded organisations that will advance all communities and enhance the good image of Contralesa;
- 4.11 To set up a register that will contain the geneological tree of traditional leaders in our respective communities;
- 4.12 Generally to take all necessary action to attain the aims and objectives of Contralesa.

5. MEMBERSHIP

- 5.1 All persons shall be eligible for membership as set out hereunder, provided such person subscribe to the beliefs, resolutions, aims and objectives of Contralesa;
- 5.2 Membership shall be open to all traditional leaders irrespective of sex on the paternal side;
- 5.3 Associate membership shall be open to any other person as approved by the General Council of Contralesa;

- 5.4 Any person may be invited by the General Council to become an honorary member provided such person has made a significant contribution towards the aims and objectives of Contralesa;
- 5.5 The General Council shall have the discretion to refuse to admit any person to membership;
- 5.6 Each ordinary member shall pay to the organisation such annual subscriptions as may be determined by the Annual General Meeting. Such membership shall be renewable annually upon payment of the annual subscription;
- 5.7 Only paid-up members shall be eligible to vote or to stand for elections;
- 5.8 Membership shall be terminated by failure to comply with the requirements for membership, by resignation or by expulsion from Contralesa.

6. STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

There shall be:-

- 6.1 National Executive Committee (NEC)
- 6.2 General Council (G C)
- 6.3 Annual General Meeting (AGM)
- 6.4 Regional Councils
- 6.5 Local Branches

6.1 NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The National Executive Committee shall consist of:-

6.1.1 President, who shall:

- 6.1.1.1 preside over meetings of the NEC, GC and AGM;
- 6.1.1.2 in general act as spokesman for the organisation;
- 6.1.1.3 perform such other functions and duties, and exercise such other powers, as may be assigned to him, with the provisions of the constitution, by the NEC;
- 6.1.1.4 ensure that the constitution is adhered to.

6.1.2 Vice President, who shall:-

- 6.1.2.1 in general act on behalf of the President in his absence;
- 6.1.2.2 assist the President in carrying out his duties;

6.1.3 General Secretary, who shall:-

- 6.1.3.1 convene meetings of the NEC, GC and AGM;

- 6.1.3.2 in general handle the administration aspect of the organisation;
- 6.1.3.3 be responsible for public relations and dissemination of information pertaining to the organisation.
- 6.1.4 Assistant General Secretary, who shall:-
 - 6.1.4.1 assist the general secretary;
 - 6.1.4.2 record proceedings in meetings of the NEC, GC and AGM.
- 6.1.5 Treasurer, who shall:-
 - 6.1.5.1 manage and control the financial affairs of the organisation;
 - 6.1.5.2 on the recommendation of the NEC, be empowered to open and close any banking, building society or similar account, and designate at least two persons who shall have signing powers on the account, provided that two signatures shall be required for any withdrawals or debts made against the account;
 - 6.1.5.3 keep proper books of accounts;
 - 6.1.5.4 annually a balance sheet, income and expenditure account to be prepared before the Annual General Meeting.
- 6.1.6 National Organiser, who shall:-
 - in general co-ordinate and monitor the activities of the Regional Councils and assist in the organisation of Local Branches.
- 6.1.7 Director of Projects, who shall-
 - be responsible for the development of communities, and initiate and direct projects to this end.

2 GENERAL COUNCIL

- 6.2.1 To act on behalf and in the name of the AGM during adjournment of the latter subject to its approval at its next session.
- 6.2.2 The General Council shall be made up of six (6) delegates per region;
- 6.2.3 The General Council shall have power, inter-alia, to determine and prescribe projects and/or undertakings considered consistent with the aims and objectives of Contralesa for implementation and administration by the National Executive Committee.
- 6.2.4 The General Council shall meet at least twice a year.

6.3 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- 6.3.1 The AGM shall be the supreme authority of Contralesa.
- 6.3.2 It shall consist of all ordinary members of Contralesa.
- 6.3.3 It shall be held in or about the month of September each
- 6.3.4 it shall elect the National Executive Committee every three (3) years, provided that the AGM shall have power to elect a new NEC before the expiry of three (3) years.

6.4 REGIONAL COUNCILS

- 6.4.1 There shall be four (4) Regional Councils made up of the Transvaal, Natal, Transkei and Ciskei, and the Northwestern Cape and Orange Free State.
- 6.4.2 Regional Council shall consist of three (3) representatives of each Local Branch falling within the area of its jurisdiction.
- 6.4.3 The Regional Council shall have a Regional Executive Committee consisting of a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Director of Projects and four (4) additional members.
- 6.4.4 The Regional Council shall have the function of co-ordinating activities pertaining to the Local Branches falling within its area of jurisdiction.
- 6.4.5 The Regional Council shall meet at least four (4) times a year.

6.5 LOCAL BRANCHES

- 6.5.1 The Local Branch shall consist of all ordinary members in a particular community.
- 6.5.2 Each Local Branch shall elect a committee consisting of a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, a Projects Officer and three (3) additional members.
- 6.5.3 The Local Branch shall be empowered to set up sub-committees to deal with specific local issues.
- 6.5.4 A Local Branch shall meet at least four (4) times a year.
- 6.5.5 Each Local Branch shall hold an Annual General Meeting of its membership before Contralesa's Annual General Meeting.
- 6.5.6 Each Local Branch shall send its Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer to represent it in the Regional Council.
- 6.5.7 A Local Branch shall manage and be responsible for its own affairs.

7. FINANCE

- 7.1 The funds of Contralesa shall consist of monies received through subscriptions, levies and donations.
- 7.2 Aid funds shall be administered exclusively by the National Executive Committee, save for such funds that may from time to time be allocated to the Regional Councils and/or Local Branches.
- 7.3 The National Executive Committee, the Regional Councils and Local Branches shall operate banking accounts at a registered commercial bank in the name of Contralesa, followed immediately thereafter by words clearly identifying the structure concerned.
- 7.4 Such accounts shall be operated by the relevant Treasurers and either the President/Chairman or the General Secretary.
- 7.5 The Treasurer shall keep proper books of accounts.
- 7.6 The Treasurer shall deposit all monies received as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) consecutive business days after receipt, into Contralesa's account.
- 7.7 The Treasurer shall be entitled to withdraw monies to maintain petty cash float of an amount to be decided upon by the relevant Executive Committee.
- 7.8 There shall be an auditor appointed by the General Council to audit or check the income and expenditure of the organisation.

8. PROCEDURE

- 8.1 Standard rules of procedure shall apply in the conduct of meetings.
- 8.2 Agenda of meetings shall be circulated to members at least fourteen (14) days before the meeting.
- 8.3 Voting by eligible members shall be by a show of hands, or by secret ballot, as the particular meeting may decide, provided that voting in the election of the NEC shall be by secret ballot.
- 8.4 In the event of a dead-lock the President/Chairman may exercise a casting vote.
- 8.5 Amendment of the Constitution shall be at the Annual General Meeting only.
- 8.6 Notice of such amendment shall be sent in writing to the NEC at least a month prior to the AGM.
- 8.7 Any such amendment shall not be deemed to be passed unless approved by two thirds of the members present who have voting rights.
- 8.8 All meetings of Contralesa shall be open to members of the public, who may participate in the deliberations only, provided that the relevant Executive Committee shall have power to exclude members of the public.

9. DISCIPLINE

9.1 Carry out or omission committed in contravention of the provision of the Constitution of the organisation shall be regarded as a contravention of discipline and shall be liable to necessary remedial action.

9.2 A member shall be guilty of misconduct or contravention of discipline if he/she:-

9.2.1 Contravenes any provision of the constitution;

9.2.2 Disregards, disobeys or makes wilful default in carrying out, an order given by the Local Branch, Regional Council, General Council, NEC or AGM.

9.2.3 Mis-appropriates funds belonging to Contralesa or issued in the name of Contralesa;

9.2.4 Publicly criticizes, publishes or causes to be published, or draws up any document or writing or delivers a public speech, to prejudice Contralesa and its leadership.

9.3 Proved contraventions of discipline shall be followed by immediate punishment, by reprimand, reprimand and a fine, suspension.

10. PUBLICATIONS

There shall be a newspaper or magazine or any publication issued by the organisation enhancing the aims and objectives of the organisation.

11. INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

In case of doubt as to the meaning of this constitution and/or any regulations framed hereunder any properly convened General Council meeting shall be the final arbiter and its decision shall be binding upon all members subject to the approval of the AGM.

12. DISSOLUTION

12.1 In the event of dissolution of the organisation impending the decision will be taken by a two thirds majority of paid-up members either for or against such dissolution.

12.2 At the time of dissolution there shall be trustees who shall:-

12.2.1 have power to buy or sell Contralesa property after due consultation with the AGM;

12.2.2 supervise, in consultation with the AGM, the disposal of the available funds.

13. GENERAL

Any matters not specifically provided for herein shall be determined and dealt with by the National Executive Committee by a simple majority of members present.



THE FREEDOM PARTY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA DIE VRYHEIDSPARTY VAN SUIDELIKE AFRIKA

Registered in terms of Sect. 35B/Act. 46 of 1946.

Geregistreer kragtens Art. 35B/Wet 46 van 1946.

LEADER/HOOF LEIER: S. HOOSEN (MRS)

SECRETARY/SEKRETARIS: A.R. MAHOMED

TEL.: 021 696 9025

Fax: 021 696 9032

The National Chairman
Mr A.R. Mahomed
Freedom Party of Southern Africa
No. 50 Third Avenue
RONDEBOSCH EAST
7700

26 February 1992

- REGISTERED EXPRESS MAIL

The Chairman
Convention for a Democratic South Africa
P.O. Box 307
ISANDO
1600

ALSO BY TELEFAX NO: 011 397 2211

Dear Sir

APPLICATION FOR ADMITTANCE TO CODESA FREEDOM PARTY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA (FREEDOM PARTY)

I refer to my letter dated 6 January 1992 requesting admittance for the Freedom Party to participate in Codesa and the subsequent memorandum received from you requesting the party's response to the questionnaire attached thereto. To enable you to process our party's application, the party hereby reply to the questions put in your said questionnaire, as follows:-

1. DATE OF FORMATION OF THE FREEDOM PARTY

The Freedom Party of Southern Africa was formed during 1978.

2. NAMES OF OFFICE BEARERS

See list attached hereto as Annexure "A".

3. STATEMENT OF POLITICAL INTENT

See copy of the Freedom Party's Constitution attached hereto as Annexure "B".

4. INDICATORS OF DEMONSTRABLE SUPPORT FOR THE PARTY

- 4.1 The Freedom Party enjoys the support of thousands of people in the Western Cape alone of which 10 000 are fully signed up members of the party.
- 4.2 Having obtained only 118 votes during the 1984 general election, the party's sole Member for Parliament in the House of Representatives, Mrs Soheir Hoosen, obtained some 900 votes under the September 1989 general election. It should be noted that in both instances, Mrs Hoosen was elected under extremely difficult circumstances as both elections will be remembered for pressures on the electorate at that time to abstain from voting, especially as far as the election for members of the Houses of Delegates and Representatives were concerned. Mrs Hoosen's Tafelberg constituency is one of the centres where a lot of potential voters were intimidated not to vote.

4.3 Prior to the State President's initiative to normalise the political situation in our country and the steps announced at the opening of Parliament on 2 February 1990 to create a more favourable climate for the reform initiative to succeed, the Freedom Party, like most other parties in the aforesaid two houses of parliament, experienced difficulty to further its aims openly. The party had little other option but to keep a low profile as there were threats from certain bodies and persons on the extreme left and right of the political spectrum which prevented normal political activity, for instance political rallies or public meetings. During those times of extreme political intolerance, Mrs Hoosen even had to experience an attack on her property and life. Meetings had to be limited to a few officials which met secretly for obvious reasons.

4.4 It was only since some of the key role players in South African politics for instance the ANC, showed a willingness to come to the negotiating table with the government and other parties to work out a new constitution, that the Freedom Party could experience a perception of generally improved political tolerance which now enables it to engage openly in normal political activities. I attach hereto as Annexure "C" a copy of a letter from the Al-Jihaad Islamic Movement from which you will note that the Freedom Party also enjoys the support of the Islamic Burial Society incorporating numerous other societies. The Freedom Party's principal aim has always been to protect the interests of the poorer community in South Africa which were found to be exploited on all levels from the private as well as government sector.

5. ACTIVITIES

5.1 The Freedom Party has since its participation in politics assisted many thousands of people in matters concerning pension, health, education, housing etc. and each case of such assistance has been documented. The party, in accordance with its constitution, have regular national meetings of its National Executive Council which activities are aimed at assisting the party's followers as far as possible under the present political dispensation.

5.2 As far as the present negotiation process is concerned, the party has played an active role to participate in this process and has, inter alia, met with the State President on 6 November 1991 to make its views clear on a new Constitution and measures to facilitate the negotiation process.

5.3 Mrs Hoosen has succeeded in making fruitful contact with foreign governments and certain Middle East and Far Eastern Governments have made contact with Mrs Hoosen.

- 5.4 The Party will have its first public mini congress on the 1st March 1992.

6. PARTICIPATION IN OTHER ORGANISATIONS

- 6.1 Mrs Hoosen has been a member of Parliament for the Freedom Party since 1985 in the House of Representatives.
- 6.2 The Freedom Party has always played an active role in local government and other civic organisations, especially on issues such as lack of housing, clinic facilities, recreation facilities, public transport, measures to counter serious crimes and in general, activities aimed at the general socio- economic upliftment of its members and in all other instances where such need exist. Mrs Hoosen is also well known for vigorous efforts to combat the drug menace.
- 6.3 As an indication of some of the few instances where the Freedom Party was actively engaged in interaction with government departments and other bodies, I attach documents as Annexure's D.1 to D.3 indicating the party's engagement in a wide range of topics to wit, The Azaadville Massacre, The High Level Road Cemetery issue, Proposals to The State President to make the negotiations more viable from a practical and financial point of view.

7. OFFICES

The Freedom Party has an office at the Marks Building, Parliament Street, Cape Town , Office Telephone number 021 - 4032911 x 3530, Fax Number: 021 403 3535. It also has an office at No. 50, Third Avenue, Crawford, Telephone Number 021 -696 9025 or fax 021 - 696 9032. The party has in its employ one full time secretary as well as a lot of voluntary workers.

8. FUNDING

The Freedom Party is viable in regards to sustained funding.

9. GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF OPERATION

The Freedom Party has its geographical areas of operation in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and the Transvaal.

10. RULES OF MEMBERSHIP

The rule for membership to the Party appears from clause 4 of the attached constitution.

I trust that the aforesaid details will be assistance and will gladly furnish you with any additional information or documents relevant to our application that may be required.

Yours faithfully



per A.R. MAHOMED
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
FREEDOM PARTY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

P.S. The original of this fax and annexures referred to above has been posted to you.

ANNEXURE "A"

A.R. MOHOMED:	National Leader and Chairman. (former National Chairman deceased)
MR E. ISAACS:	General Secretary
MR A. KARRIEM:	Assistant Secretary
MR O. ADHIKARI and A. M. ISAACS:	Executive members

CONSTITUTION
FREEDOM PARTY OF



SOUTH AFRICA

CONSTITUTION OF THE FREEDOM PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

- ESTABLISHED 1978 -

1. PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION

The Freedom Party of South Africa upholds itself as a political movement in South Africa with the aim of applying the following basis and norms in practice through legislation and programmes of action in accordance with the following viewpoints, principles and guidelines:

- (a) The Party is a God-fearing party which accepts the supremacy of Almighty God in all its activities. The development of the South African society is aimed at such an underlying principle, taking into account the freedom of conscience and religious conviction of every person.
- (b) The Party unconditionally rejects racism and racial hatred in all its forms. The Party strives towards just and equitable treatment and the impartial preservation of all rights and privileges of all South Africans, irrespective of race, descent or creed.
- (c) The Party commits itself to the promotion of freedom, equality and justice for all the citizens of the Republic of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed. The concept of "freedom, equality and justice" is so construed as to provide the necessary guarantees whereby smaller cultural groups, who regard themselves as a separate entity, can live their lives to the full and can preserve their traditions, way of life and religious convictions.
- (d) The Party believes that the sovereignty of South Africa must be acknowledged and defended and with this aim in mind, must establish a legal regime whereby all sections of the community and all persons are represented on the basis of full and equal citizenship. continuously strives towards the establishment of such a Government in a peaceful but determined fashion.
- (e) The Party withholds the right to strive towards changing the South African constitution with a view to the realization of (d) above and to adapt to changing circumstances.
- (f) The Party believes in one common citizenship for all South Africa's peoples.
- (g) The Party regards itself as obliged to preserve the free Western economy in South Africa which is aimed at the protection and promotion of the individual's responsibility and rights to economic well-being and rejects any form of economic discrimination which is based on race, colour and religious conviction.
- (h) The Party will strive towards the promotion of the development of the South African economy and will enlist external capital and aid for this aim.
- (i) The Party will promote harmony, mutual confidence and co-operation among all sections of the South African community. The Party is in favour of an extension of the partnership idea on the basis of equality and harmony in the governing of the country and rejects the dominance of any one population group over another in whatever form.

(j)/...

- (j) The Party believes in the promotion of the principle of reconciliation between the interests of the individual and that of the State, namely, that the interests of the individual remain at all times subordinate to that of the State and that the power of the law remains at all times sacrosanct and independent.
- (k) The Party respects the right to freedom of speech, gathering, movement, residence, association, private possession and freedom of the press in so far as it is not misused against the interests of the country.
- (l) The Party subjects itself to the sanction of the voters by way of taking part in free democratic elections whereby the will of the people is measured and determined.
- (m) The Party pledges itself to the furtherance of equality before the law and the exercise of justice within the framework of the principles of Roman Dutch Law.
- (n) The Party believes in the peaceful co-existence of all population groups of South Africa and places great value in the resolute and unprejudicial maintenance of law and order to ensure a just and fair society and to protect the rights of the individual.
- (o) The Party is unconditionally anti-communistic.
- (p) The Party will at all times seek to attain the removal of discriminatory measures where such measures are exclusively founded on race and or colour.
- (q) The Party regards it as the authorities' duty to promote education so that each child has the opportunity of receiving instruction according to his/her own aptitude, interests and ability and according to sound educational practice. Consideration of parental authority will be maintained.
- (r) The Party will strive towards a comprehensive system of insurance against sickness and towards the promotion of health for all income groups.
- (s) The Party is in favour of maintaining a strong defence force which is composed of members of all the population groups on the condition that everyone enjoys the same rights of citizenship.
- (t) The Official Languages of the Party are English and Afrikaans. The Party accepts the principle of bilingualism in South Africa, the principle of equal language rights with regard to English and Afrikaans speaking citizens of South African and the right of every citizen to choose his own language.

2. THE POLICY OF THE PARTY

2.1 LABOUR

The Party strives towards:

- (a) The unreserved opening up of the country's entire labour market to all the country's inhabitants.
- (b) Minimum wages for unskilled workers which is in relation to the current cost of living.
- (c) Standards of living for all workers aimed at a satisfied workforce, mutual understanding and good relations between employer and employee and for legislation aimed at the satisfactory solution of labour disputes protecting both employer and employee from exploitation by the other.
- (e) The innovation of structures where each labourer can be trained according to his ability and freedom of choice.
- (f) Insurance and protection against unemployment.

2.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- (a) The Party will endeavour to ensure that all the country's citizens may obtain the same economic benefits and that everyone should partake in the wealth of the country.
- (b) The party will strive for the continual rural and urban development including the following:
 - (i) Agriculture: everyone who is disposed towards agricultural activity should be able to utilise the opportunity of being trained in this field in order to apply proper farming practices, thereby contributing towards the need of the country's food requirements as well as the establishment and maintenance of a sound export market.
 - (ii) Mining: The Party will encourage the sensible exploitation of the country's mineral resources in all respects taking into account the welfare of both worker and the state.
 - (iii) Industrial development: An industrial policy should be maintained which is not only viable but also aimed at an effective system of internal and external marketing.
 - (iv) The country's economic policy should be directed to guarantee the country's economic future in respect of its monetary system, capital assets and resources which must all serve to promote the progress and development of the country and its population.

2.3 EDUCATION

- (a) Education must be the responsibility of the State and must be predisposed towards ensuring that all the inhabitants of the country enjoy the same educational opportunities.
- (b) Primary and Secondary education must be free and compulsory for all pupils in the country.
- (c) Provision must be made for technical training and adult education in order to provide for the requirements of progress.
- (d) The entire country's educational and training institutions, academic, technical and otherwise must be open on the same basis to the country's populace.

2.4 HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Party endeavours to attain a comprehensive system of health and welfare services for the protection and promotion of the health of the entire population.

2.5 DEFENCE

The Party believes that all persons who are full citizens of the country are obliged to defend the country against external aggression.

2.6 FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Party accepts that there can only be one policy for Foreign Affairs and will maintain the aim of striving for a South African government wherein the different sections of the community have equal representation and thus play an equal part in the determination of foreign policy and will have an equal opportunity of serving in the foreign service.

2.7 POLITICAL DISPENSATION

- (a) The Party strives towards a political system which is based on joint decision making and power sharing amongst the country's population groups, where all groups are represented at all levels of government. The country must be governed by all its people.
- (b) The Party acknowledges and respects the rights of all groups in the country and shall therefore strive for a system that will protect the interests of all groups, minorities and majorities.
- (c) The Party rejects the idea of majority rule, whether white or black, or by means of any other majority and therefore unconditionally rejects a system of one-man-one-vote in a Unitary State.

3. PARTY ORGANISATION

A. BRANCHES

- (a) Branches are units which are composed of at least ten registered members of the Party
- (b) Branches shall meet as often as is deemed necessary but at least once a month.

(c)/...

(c) Branches choose from their members the following:

- (i) Chairman
- (ii) Vice-Chairman
- (iii) Secretary and
- (iv) Two other members.

These members serve as the Branch officials and are known as the Branch Executive.

(d) Branches must hold their Annual General meeting before 31 March on which occasion the election or re-election of officials takes place. The annual report must be submitted to the secretary of the Constituency Management fourteen days after this meeting.

B. CONSTITUENCY MANAGEMENT

- (a) There will be one constituency management for every constituency which will be composed of three representatives from every branch of the constituency. Branches will decide for themselves who their representatives will be and will stipulate this in writing.
- (b) The constituency management will choose from its members its Executive Committee annually before 30 June who will also serve as its officers. The Executive Committee will be composed of the Chairman, Vice-chairman, Secretary and two additional members. Fourteen days after the constituency management body's annual meeting, the annual report must be handed in to the secretary of the Regional Management.
- (c) The constituency management will meet as often as is deemed necessary but at least once per quarter.
- (d) The constituency management will co-ordinate the activities of the branches in the constituency.
- (e) The constituency management will propose candidates for whatever elections in its region, subject to the final decision of regional management in conjunction with the National Executive Council.

C. REGIONAL MANAGEMENT

- (a) For the purpose of the Party's administration the country will be divided into seven regions, namely, 1. Western-Cape, 2. Eastern Cape, 3. Northern Cape, 4. Karoo, 5. Transvaal, 6. Orange Free State and 7. Natal.
- (b) A regional Committee will be composed of twenty members who will be elected every year between July and October at a Congress of the region.
- (c) The Regional Committee will co-ordinate all the activities of the Party in the Region and furnish a written report at the Annual Regional Congress.

D. REGIONAL CONGRESS

- (a) The Regional Congress is the highest authority of the Party in the region.
- (b) The Regional Congress will choose the following officials annually:
 - (i) A Regional Leader who will also be Chairman of the Regional Management Committee.
 - (ii) A Regional Secretary who will also be the Secretary of the Regional Management Committee.
 - (iii) A Regional Treasurer who will also serve as Treasurer of the Regional Management Committee.
- (c) The Regional Congress will also choose seventeen other members from its members which will make up the Regional Management Committee along with the Regional Leader, the Regional Secretary and the Regional Treasurer.
- (d) The Regional Leader is Chairman of the Congress.
- (e) The Regional Secretary will provide annually a complete report of the activities of the region. A copy of the report will be handed in to the National Secretary of the Party fourteen days before the National Congress.

E. NATIONAL CONGRESS

- (a) The National Congress will be held annually between October and January.
- (b) It shall choose from its members the National leader of the Party.
- (c) It shall elect from its members the following national officials, namely, 1. Secretary, 2. Treasurer, 3. Women's Action Chairlady, 4. Youth Chairman and three additional members. These eight members will form the Party's National Executive.
- (d) It shall elect an additional two members from every region who shall, with the above-mentioned eight members, constitute the National Executive Council.
- (e) The National Congress is the highest authoritative body of the Party and is the only body which can amend the constitution and determine policy.

F. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- (a) The National Executive Council
 - (i) will act on behalf of the National Congress when it is not in session,
 - (ii) co-ordinate all activities of the Party at all levels;
 - (iii) Interpretes the policy of the Party;
 - (iv) plans electoral strategy;

- (v) handles the monetary affairs of the Party;
 - (vi) is responsible for the Party's public relations;
 - (vii) maintains discipline within the Party and
 - (viii) ensures that the Party's communication mediums are efficiently maintained.
- (b) The National Executive Committee acts on behalf of the National Executive Council and meets as often as is deemed necessary.
 - (c) The National Executive Council meets as often as is deemed necessary but at least twice per year.

G. COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

- (i) Members of the National Executive Council
- (ii) Three members of a Constituency Management Committee
- (iii) Three members of a Regional Management Committee
- (iv) Three members of a Branch
- (v) A Youth Action Leader from every region
- (vi) A Women's Action Leader from every region.

4. MEMBERSHIP

- (a) All South African citizens who have attained the age of eighteen years and who subscribe to this constitution, may become a member of the Party provided that, he/she is not also a member of another organization whose policy and principles are inimical to that of the Party.
- (b) All applications for membership must be done on the Party's prescribed form. The application form must include the following declaration: " I the undersigned, do hereby declare that I subscribe to the underlying principles of the Freedom Party of South Africa as expressed in the preamble to this Constitution and I subject myself to the constitution of the Party".
- (c) Membership fees are one rand per year.
- (d) The termination of membership may be brought about by way of written resignation or by expulsion by the Regional Committee.
- (e) A Branch, on the furnishing of reasons, may advise that a member be expelled. Such an expelled member may appeal to the Regional Management Committee which will have the final decision in this matter.

5. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Amendments to this Constitution may only be brought about by the National Congress with an ordinary majority of votes after delegates have received notice at least three weeks before the event of the proposed amendments. Proposals for amendments to the Constitution may be submitted by the Regional Management Committee or the Executive Council.

6. DISSOLUTION

Only a National Congress, which is specially convened for this purpose, may take the decision to dissolve the Party and may take a decision concerning the assets of the Party.

7. STANDING ORDERS

The Executive Council has the power, by way of regulations, which may in no way conflict with this constitution, make provision for the organization, functioning and management of the Party.

8. RESPONSIBILITY

Every member is responsible for ensuring that the principles of the Party are not violated and that they are also in no way misused to harm or diminish the interests of all South Africans. The Party will safeguard these principles, sincerely respect them and protect them in all possible legislation. The actions of the Party and its officers may in no way violate any of the Party's viewpoints, principles and guidelines and this remains in force until amended by the National Congress.

AL-JIHAAD ISLAMIC MOVEMENT

TELEPHONES (021)

MR E ABDULLATIEF : 31-4467
MR M A SOLOMONS : 633-8192
MR A KAMAAR : 73-8583

حركة
الجهاد

P O BOX 15411
VLAEBERG
8018
SOUTH AFRICA

Mrs S Hoosen
50 Third Avenue
Rondebosch East
7764

21 January 1992

Dear Mrs Hoosen,

CEMETARY/BURIAL GROUND

Further to our letter dated 1 October 1991 we have now formed the Umbrella Body ISLAMIC BURIAL SOCIETY Incorporating the following Societies:

Mandalay Islamic Society
Strandfontein Islamic Society
Pelican Park Islamic Society
Mitchells Plain Islamic Society
Lavender Hill Islamic Society
Al-jihad Islamic Movement
HanoverPark Educational Society
An-nasr Islamic Educ. Society - Manenberg
Northwood Islamic Society - New Woodlands
Lotus River Muslim Society

We on behalf of the above societies thank you and your husband for your support and for arranging the meeting with the Authorities concerned which took place on 16 January 1992. This meeting was very successfull and a further meeting will be arranged at a later date.

We have in the meantime canvassed the support of the public and at the moment have more than 10 000 signatures and many more are being obtained.

We know that due to the intimidation and propaganda of certian Muslim Organisations shaikhs and self-appointed Leaders the Muslims are finding themselves with limited representation in all levels of Government

This state of affairs has deprived the Muslims from obtaining another affordable cemetery the same as the Mowbray and Johnson Road cemeteries. Although provisions have been made for burial of Muslims at the cemeteries under the control of the various Councils the fees are astronomical and unaffordable by the majority of Muslims who are now living in Mitchells plain Mandalay Colorado Athlone and adjacent areas.

We are also finding it difficult to obtain Mosque grounds and if we are allocated a site we are charged exorbitant cost.

We have during the past 15 and more years witnessed how certain Imaams Shaikhs and Organisations socially politically and spiritually bankrupt the Muslim community. These self-appointed leaders are using the Religion to suit themselves. There are issues like the Qibla and Eidul Adha that need to be solved to bring unity amongst the Muslims but because of their ego they refuse to except solutions brought forth by anyone lest it will damage their image in society forgetting the Quran and Sunnah of Rasoolullah (SAW).

What has happened to the millions of rands collected locally and internationally in the forms of halaal certificates court cases zakaat funds etc by these so-called leaders who have never accounted for what has been collected nor how or for what it has been spent.

We are aware of what you and your husband have done in the past seven years and are still doing to help the Muslims of South Africa. Your assistance with the Highlevel Road Cemetery Long Street Mosque and stopping the Ahmedia James Bryan Orchard from coming to South Africa is very much appreciated.

We must commend you for having the courage conviction and foresight in keeping a very important door open through some very trying times.

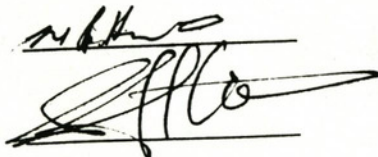
We pledge our affiliation to and support the Freedom Party of South Africa in their future endeavours.

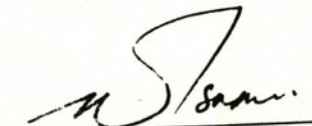
Yours faithfully

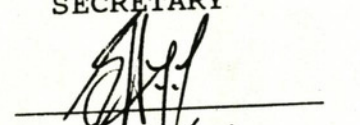
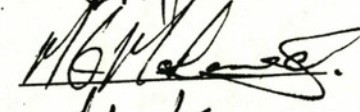



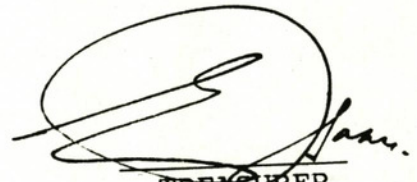
CHAIRMAN

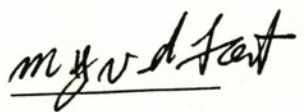


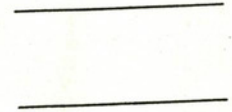



SECRETARY


TREASURER







PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mrs. S. Hoosen (MP)
49 Snipe Road
Pelican Park
ZEEKOEVLEI
7800

The Attorney-General
(Transvaal)
Private Bag X300
PRETORIA
0001

REGISTERED MAIL
22 November 1988

Dear Sir

RE; COMMISSION OF SERIOUS CRIMES AT AZAADVILLE CIVIC CENTRE :
7TH MARCH 1987

STATE VERSUS A.A. ISHAG, C. PEER AND OTHERS: KRUGERSDORP
REGIONAL COURT

I am addressing this letter to you as a very concerned citizen that the culprits responsible for the commission of serious crimes at the Azaadville Civic Centre, on 7 March 1987, may escape the demands of justice.

Many share my conviction that the incident at the Azaadville Civic Centre in which several people were seriously injured and a middle-aged man, Mr. Sheik Mohideen Saib of Tongaat, Natal, was killed, was not as the general public might have been led to believe at that time from press reports, the result of a spontaneous clash of people with different religious beliefs, but rather a pre-meditated attack on innocent citizens exercising their constitutional right of practising the freedom of their religion

From press reports and the accounts of eye witnesses, the incident was preceded by the Summi Jamaat Muslim believers applying to use the local Azaadville Mosque to hold a religious celebration. Their application was turned down upon which they successfully applied to the Azaadville Management Committee to use the Civic Centre for the aforesaid purposes.

The fact that the Summi Jamaat group planned the particular

celebration, was made well-known to Azaadville residents. I attach hereto as annexure "A" a copy of a pamphlet circulated in Azaadville prior to the 7th March 1987 advising the general public of the intended celebration. The said pamphlet also invited the public to attend lectures at the Azaadville Musjid. These lectures would serve to inform the public of the inherent dangers to the Muslim religion by the religious practices of the Summi Jamaat believers. Prior to their celebration, the organizers and sympathisers of the Summi Jamaat Group were threatened with violence. These threats were carried out on the night of 7 March 1987, when the Summi Jamaat gathering whilst in a state of whorshipping, was interrupted by an unprecedented cruel and murderous attack from members of the Tablighi Jamaat religious conviction, most of whom had earlier on that night attended one of the aforesaid lectures.

A group of people arrived at the Azaadville Civic Centre armed with sticks, knopkieries and guns forcing entrance into the hall, and attacked in overpowering numbers the approximately 30 people gathered in the hall with merciless determination inflicting greivous bodily harm in certain instances. I attach hereto as Annexure "B" a copy of a newspaper report from the Sunday Times (Extra), dated 15 March 1988) from which you will note that the attackers did not restrain themselves by attacking only their religious enemies, but went even further to cause serious and senseless damage to private and public property.

The aforesaid violence culminated in the barbaric murder of the said Mr. S.M. Saib. The late Mr. Saib was dragged from the hall and from an eye witness account by his own son, Mr. Intiaz Achmad Saib, one of the culptits known as Norman, who attacked his late father, prior to dragging him some 500 hundred metres from the hall to kick him to death, shouted, "Lets take him out and finish him outside".

A written statement to this effect was given to the Prosecutor concerned. Although the said Mr. I.A. Saib did not witness his father's killing outside the Civic Centre, I was informed that one of the witnesses, a woman, in a second statement to the prosecutor, on 17 October 1988, declared that she witnessed the deceased's last moments. It was also the same witness who at a police identification parade allegedly possitively identified the three men who kicked the deceased to death.

Subsequent to the 7th March 1987, 24 men participating in the Azaadville violence, appeared in the Krugersdorp Regional Court on charges of public violence, malicious damage to property and assault with intention to do greivous bodily harm. They were released on bail on 21 Arpil 1987.

The police investigation took many months to complete and I understand that the case has been remanded on more than one

occassion, the last being on 14 November 1988 to enable the prosecution to furnish better particulars to the defence's request for further particulars to the charge sheets. The case has been remanded until the 8th December 1988 when counsel for the defence may even proceed to ask that the charges be squashed in terms of Section 85(2)(b) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977.

I am one of many people, including non-Muslims, who are deeply concerned about the fact that at least 3 of the accused were not charged with the cruel and pre-meditated murder of the late Mr. Saib. I attach hereto as Annexures "C" and "D", a press report and an advertisement that appeared in the Muslim News of March 1987 from which it is evident that the commission of the aforesaid crimes has created a public outcry for justice.

It has also been brought to my notice that the commission of these crimes has been receiving great interest abroad, especially in the Middle East where reports have appeared in, inter alia, Pakistani and Turkish newspapers. In my own constituency and elsewhere in the Republic I have also received reports that the general public is deeply concerned about the proper prosecution and indictment of the perpetrators of these crimes.

In the present instance and in the light of the testimony of available eye witnesses, I respectfully suggest that you strongly consider to charge those people who literally kicked the late Mr. Saib to death, with murder.

I trust that my representations will receive your favourable and very much appreciated consideration.

Yours faithfully


 MRS. S. HOOSEN
 MP FOR TAFELBERG

c.c. The Honourable Minister of Justice

c.c. The Honourable Minister of Law and Order

c.c. The Honourable Judge President of the Supreme Court,
 Transvaal Provincial Division

c.c. The Honourable Chief Magistrate, Krugersdorp, Magistrate
 Court

c.c. Brigadier Steyn, S.A. Police, Krugersdorp

Putting the record straight

Taking up various Muslim Affairs in the Cape



Mrs Soheir Hoosen

QADIANI MATTER

AFTER MRS SOHEIR HOUSEN was elected a member of Parliament (MP) for the House of Representatives constituency of Taffelberg in Cape Town in January last year (1986), she immediately began to take a keen interest in matters affecting the Muslim community, and when the AHMADIA MISSION of Athlone made an application to the South African Government to instal a certain James Brian Orchard as an Imam and an Administrator to administer the needs of the AHMADIAS in Cape Town, Mrs Soheir Hoosen opposed the application, together with others, and vigorously pursued the matter to its final end, and had the AHMADIA application refused, as the following letter from the Government bears out:

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

HOOFKANTOOR/HEAD OFFICE
CIVITAS
STRUBENSTRAAT/STREET 242
PRIVAATSAK/PRIVATE BAG X114
PRETORIA
0001

Mrs Hoosen MP
House of Representatives
P.O. Box 15
CAPE TOWN
8000

2nd June, 1986

Dear Mrs Hoosen

WORK PERMIT APPLICATION : J.B. ORCHARD

I refer to your letter dated 7 March 1986 directed to the Regional

Nov. 1986 to Feb. 1987

MUSLIM DIGEST

Page 29

Representative of Home Affairs in Cape Town and wish to inform you that the work permit in respect of Mr Orchard has been refused.

Kind regards


DIRECTOR-GENERAL
0527-08wjd M1

DIRECTOR-GENERAL
0527-08wjd M1

The above letter of clarification has been printed due to recent enquiries as to whether there was definite official refusal of a work permit to Mr Orchard by the South African Government.

CEMETERIES MATTER

Following this success, a concerned Mrs Hoosen, MP, took up the matter of saving the HIGH LEVEL ROAD MOSLEM CEMETERY at Green Point, Cape Town for the MUSLIMS after the MUSLIM CEMETERY BOARD and the MUSLIM JUDICIAL COUNCIL (MJC) shamelessly sold the said cemetery down the river to one Mustapha Raad, a Syrian, who wanted to develop this property for his company HIGH STRAND INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD.

The Moslem Cemetery at Green Point was thus completely out of Muslim hands and no amount of explaining by the Muslim Cemetery Board and by the Sheikhs of the Muslim Judicial Council could bring the property in Muslim ownership again. The Muslims, in fact, were going to lose this Muslim Cemetery forever.

IN FEBRUARY 1986 the MUSLIM JUDICIAL COUNCIL (MJC) made an application to the Supreme Court in Cape Town to set aside the approval granted on June 17, 1985 by the Administrator of the Cape Province to the Second Respondent, High Street Investments (Pty) Ltd., 'for the exhumation and subsequent re-burial elsewhere of the human remains presently interred in the Old Muslim Cemetery on Erf 40, Green Point, Cape Town.' The M.J.C. Application also sought to 'interdict High Strand Investments (Pty) Ltd from proceeding with the exhumation.'

However, in the Judgment given by Mr Justice Burger in the Cape Town Supreme Court on 10th February, 1986 the Judge, after having considered all the relevant argument and evidence in the Case, stated:

"... I can see no reason why I should set the Administrator's decision aside, and consequently, the Application is dismissed and

the temporary interdict discharged. Applicant (Muslim Judicial Council) to pay costs of the Application."

It may be recalled that in 1968 a Deed of Sale in respect of the cemetery was signed by the Muslim Cemetery Board and the Muslim Judicial Council (Applicant), with one Wassenaar as purchaser. This Deed of Sale provided specifically for the exhumation of the human remains. However, the deal fell through and the cemetery land was subsequently sold by the Muslim Cemetery Board and the Muslim Judicial Council to one Mr Raad of High Strand Investments (Pty) Ltd. for the sum of R60 000 (Sixty thousand rands). Mr Raad wanted to develop the cemetery land as a building site.

It may be of interest to the Muslims that Mr Justice Burger's Supreme Court Judgment also records that:

"In January, 1983 the Second Respondents (High Strand Investments (Pty) Ltd, were awarded R124 000 (One hundred and twenty four thousand rands) after arbitration proceedings, as compensation for the reduction in value of the cemetery site because of a height restriction in terms of the Town Planning Scheme. The Second Respondent was supported by the Muslim Cemetery Board in these proceedings."

Mrs Soheir Hoosen, M.P., in taking up the matter to save this historical Muslim Cemetery at Green Point, Presented a Memorandum to the Government and asked the Government to declare this HIGH LEVEL ROAD MOSLEM CEMETERY as a NATIONAL MONUMENT. Her application was also supported by other Muslim M.P.'s from both the House of Representatives and House of Delegates.

But some Muslims were not happy because Mrs Soheir Hoosen, M.P., handled this matter. The former Cape Town newspaper the 'MUSLIM NEWS', was against it too, as shown in the letter written by a CONCERNED MUSLIM written to the 'MUSLIM NEWS', but because of its (MUSLIM NEWS) closure on 15/8/86, CONCERNED MUSLIM sent his letter to the MUSLIM DIGEST for publication. We reproduce parts of the letter for the information of the MUSLIM PUBLIC:

Editor
MUSLIM NEWS
CAPE TOWN

I and many Muslims in the Cape are not concerned WHO it is, as in this case it was Mrs Soheir Hoosen, MP, a member of the House of representatives, was responsible for taking up a matter on which our Sheikhs of the Muslim Judicial Council have sold us down the river, and regarding whom you say not a word, Mr Editor!

If you or anyone else do not want to have anything to do with the tricameral system which was established by the South African government, then how come you boast about the Tana Baru Committee "having already made representations to the National Monument's Committee", as representations to the National Monument's Committee is tantamount to making representations to the South African Government, the establishers of the Tricameral System, with which you want Muslims to have nothing to do with?!

Then you quote the Tana Baru Committee spokesman as saying: "We know that Mrs Hoosen and friends are out to seek credibility for themselves at any cost." But is not such a statement clear evidence that the Tana Baru Committee whom you are aiding and abetting for your own political motives, is itself trying to claim credibility for itself? Is it not a case of pure jealousy since Mrs Hoosen has also taken up the matter?

And when you say that the spokesman for the Tana Baru Committee has already made representations to the National Monuments Council, when exactly did the Tana Baru Committee make the representations? What date? Was there any response from the National Monuments Council to date? If so, when? Give the date. Did not the Tana Baru Committee make representations for the cemetery on BOKAAP only? If the Tana Baru Committee made such a great and urgent representation, why did the MUSLIM NEWS not tell the Muslim community all the time, and only now wake up to inform the Muslims because someone else has taken up the matter with whom you do not agree politically. You are only bent on making political capital out of the cemetery issue, Mr Editor, and Muslims who are not gullible, can clearly see through it

I also want to say, Mr Editor, that it is not the monopoly of the Tana Baru Committee to save this cemetery land. I think it is the duty of every Muslim living in the Cape Peninsula to encourage and applaud anyone who takes up the matter, and not to condemn, like you have done, for obvious reasons.

Come off it, Mr Editor, let not your political bias blind you to any good work done by any Muslims, from whatever quarter he or she may be making it, as the Qur'an says: "co-operate with each other in the doing of good work". An honest Muslim will give credit where credit is due.

Finally, Mr Editor, you seem bent upon getting Muslims confused. Why don't you lay the blame squarely on the MUSLIM JUDICIAL COUNCIL which sold the cemetery land, which they had no damn right to do, from an Islamic point of view, and even from the point of view of common decency when they showed no respect even for the dead! Why did you not condemn the MJC in the past, and did not even say a word now, on the cemetery issue?

But let me assure you Mr Editor, and your likes, that if by the representations made by Mrs Soheir Hoosen, the cemetery in question is declared a National Monument, irrespective of your bias, jealousy and political motives, then all Muslims living in this land will pray to Allah to bless Mrs Hoosen, who even used the tricameral system to save a Muslim cemetery that the Sheikhs of the Muslim Judicial Council shamelessly sold down the river!

Yours faithfully,

CONCERNED MUSLIM, Athlone 25/9/86

Incidentally, the new Cape Town newspaper MUSLIM VIEWS, which is said to be a successor to the MUSLIM NEWS, in a report in its issue of February, 1987, also provides proof that concrete steps even over the TANA BARU Cemetery issue was only taken up during February, 1987 by the TANA BARU COMMITTEE and others (Refer to page 36 of Muslim Digest). - Editor.

Correspondence on cemetery issue

HOWEVER, it has become abundantly clear from the foregoing that TANA BARU COMMITTEE did not take up the matter of the High Level Road Cemetery in March, 1986 when Mrs Hoosen (M.P.) presented the MEMORANDUM to the Government, and as the subsequent correspondence bears out:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
P.O. BOX 15, CAPE TOWN 8000
TELEPHONE (021) 45-2117

The Hon B.J. Badenhorst
Deputy Min. of Constitutional
Development & Planning

Dear Sir

11 March 1986



PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF SOUTH AFRICA

PRESERVATION OF OLD MUSLIM CEMETERY AT HIGH LEVEL ROAD

With reference to our discussion I have taken the liberty of attaching herewith a memorandum in connection with the abovementioned. The said memorandum enjoys the support of many Members of Parliament.

As this matter is of crucial importance to the Muslim Community of South Africa, I sincerely trust that the request to declare the Old Muslim Cemetery at High Level a National Monument, will receive your sympathetic and favourable consideration.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

S. Hoosen

Mrs S. Hoosen, MP.

Reply by Minister of National Education

In reply to the representations made by Mrs Hoosen, the Minister of National Education, Mr F.W. De Klerk, replied as follows:



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA • REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding
Minister of National Education

Mrs. S. Hoosen, MP
House of Representatives
Marks Building
Room 328
CAPE TOWN
8000

P.O. Box 654
CAPE TOWN
8000

1986 -05- 15

Dear Mrs Hoosen

PRESERVATION OF OLD MUSLIM CEMETERY AT HIGH LEVEL ROAD

I refer to your letter dated 11 March 1986.

The matter has been referred to the National Monuments Council who discussed it at a recent Western Cape Regional Committee meeting. It

was recommended that the matter be investigated and the implications of such a proposed proclamation cleared out with all persons and bodies concerned before a final decision is taken. You will be informed of the Council's decision as soon as the investigation has been completed.

Kind regards.



F.W. DE KLERK

The Muslim community, we are sure is appreciative of the concern and efforts of Mrs Soheil Hoosen, MP for Tafelberg, in this matter, and Muslims will no doubt wish that her endeavours be crowned with success.

We also reproduce further correspondence in the matter to show it was only Mrs Soheil Hoosen alone who first made a move in March, 1986 regarding the preservation of the High Level Road Cemetery. And paragraph 2 of the letter that we print below bears this out, that is, that the TANA BARU COMMITTEE and others made representations only on June 24th 1986, long after Mrs Hoosen took up the matter on March 11, 1986:

NATIONAL MONUMENTS COUNCIL

RAAD VIR NASIONALE GEDENKWAARDIGHEDE

Enquiries/Navrae: Western Cape Region
2 March, 1987



Mrs S. Hoosen MP
House of Representatives
P.O. Box 15
CAPE TOWN
8000

Dear Mrs Hoosen,

MUSLIM CEMETERY, HIGH LEVEL ROAD, SEA POINT

The preservation of the old Muslim Cemetery in High Level Road, Sea Point was brought to the attention of the NMC by a memorandum submitted by you to the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and routed through the Department of National Education. This memorandum was received on 16 April 1986.

Subsequently a number of interested persons made representation to

the NMC at a meeting held on 24 June 1986.

Through the negotiations with yourselves and other people the matter of the Tana Baru Muslim Burial Ground was also discussed and investigated by the NMC.

I trust this information would assist you.

Yours sincerely,



(Miss) H..M.J. du Preez

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE: WESTERN CAPE

We reproduce a further letter from the National Monuments Council to show that Mrs Soheil Hoosen (MP) has consistently pursued the matter of the High Level and Tana Baru Muslim cemeteries to the advantage of the Muslim community; and we are sure that her efforts in this and various other matters in the future will also bring success for the general well-being of the MUSLIM COMMUNITY not only of Cape Town, but the whole of the Cape Peninsula.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS COUNCIL

RAAD VIR NASIONALE GEDENKWAARDIGHEDE

Enquiries/Navrae: Directorate
1987-02-25



Mrs S. Hoosen
49 Snipe Road
Pelikan Park
ZEEKOEVLIE
7800

Dear Mrs Hoosen

TANU BARU AND HIGH LEVEL ROAD MUSLIM CEMETERIES

Thank you for your letter of 30 January 1987.

The above two cemeteries were discussed at a recent Western Cape Regional Committee Meeting. It was decided to recommend these for listing under Sect. 5(1) (cC) of Act No. 28 of 1969. The final decision lies

with Council who would then pass its recommendations on to the Minister of National Education.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



Dr C.J. Loedolff
DIRECTOR

All the foregoing information speaks for itself and it is sufficiently documented to show that Mrs Soheir Hoosen (M.P.) is doing her best for the Muslims in the Cape Peninsula, whether some Muslims like it or not, but the evidence is there for all to see and to be convinced.

Memorandum on Tana Baru Cemetery

It must also redound to the credit of Mrs Soheir Hoosen that her initial initiatives acted as a spur to recently awaken the interest of Muslim organisations to the fate of historic Muslim cemeteries. As, after Mrs Hoosen first presented a Memorandum to the Government over the preservation of the High Level Road Cemetery and also discussed the matter of the Tana Baru Cemetery, it was only later that the Committee for the Preservation of the Tana Baru, together with other Muslim organisations, sought to present a Memorandum to the authorities, during February, 1987. This fact is borne out by a report in MUSLIM VIEWS of February, 1987 which states, among other things:

"The future of the Tana Baru Cemetery, where some of the most respected pioneers of Islam are buried, will soon be decided when a group of Muslim organisations present a Memorandum to the Cape Town City Council . . . by mid-February, 1987." (MUSLIM VIEWS, February, 1987, p. 11, Cape Town).

Give credit where it is due

Finally, by putting the record straight with regard to the efforts of Mrs Soheir Hoosen, which efforts some have tried to discredit, we do not decry the efforts of other Muslims, whether of individuals or organisations - in taking up the same or other matters on behalf of the Muslim community of the Cape or elsewhere in South Africa. In fact, all such efforts must be applauded, and what really matters is the success that is finally achieved, by whomsoever it might be and through whatever channel it might be. But we also say: Give credit where credit is due, if one claims to be truly Islamic.

National Monuments Council Recommends various Karamats in the Cape to be declared National Monuments

THE FOLLOWING LETTER dated 3 February, 1987 from the National Monuments Council to Mrs Soheir Hoosen (M.P.), speaks for itself. The role played by Mrs Hoosen in this matter also, we are sure, will bring positive results, judging from the encouraging statements made in the said letter by the Director of the National Monuments Council, Dr C.J. Loedolff.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS COUNCIL

Ref./Verwys: 6/K/Kaa/10; 11; 12; 13;
6/K/RobE/1; 6/K/SomW/1

Enquiries/Navrae: Directorate
1987-02-25



Mrs S. Hoosen, M.P.
49 Snipe Road
Pelikan Park
ZEEKOEVLIE
7800

Dear Mrs Hoosen

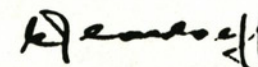
KRAMATS OF THE HOLY CIRCLE OF ISLAM

I have great pleasure in informing you that the Council at a recent meeting decided to recommend to the Minister of National Education that the Kramat at Robben Island, the Kramat on Lion's Rump, the two Kramats at Constantia and Sheikh Yusuf's Kramat at Faure, be declared as National Monuments. At present we are attending to a few legal aspects before submitting the draft proclamation to the Minister.

I would like to thank you for the assistance you offered and advice given to me and my staff in the preparation of our reports to Council on the above Kramats. Thank you also for your offer of further assistance on matters involving the Muslim community.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



Dr C.J. Loedolff
DIRECTOR

Nov. 1986 to Feb. 1987

MUSLIM DIGEST

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" D3 "



1

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mrs. S. Hoosen
MP for Tafelberg
P O Box 15
Parliament
CAPE TOWN
14 February 1990

The State President
Tuynhuys
Private Bag X193
CAPE TOWN
8000

Dear Mr. President

First I would like to add to the glowing tributes paid to you by friend and foe on the courageous steps you have taken to normalise the political situation in our country.

The release of Dr. Mandela from prison and the unbanning of numerous political organisations will undoubtedly be conducive to the creation of the required climate for the reform initiative. This will bring most interested parties to the negotiating table to work out a new constitution that will satisfy the aspirations of most South Africans irrespective of race, colour or creed.

This is my second term as elected member of the Freedom Party in the House of Representatives for Tafelberg constituency. Since my election as a member for the House of Representatives I served not only the people of my constituency but also those in numerous other constituencies. I have kept records of my endeavours to assist thousands of people and many institutions who I have assisted to the best of my ability.

Since its inception, the Tricameral System has served its purpose. I believe that to enable you to succeed with your firm undertaking for constitutional reform in the shortest possible time, all members of Parliament in the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives who has firmly indicated in Parliament to assist in achieving the longed for reforms, they can play a constructive role by allowing legislation to be passed to close both the aforesaid Houses.

My reasons for urging the closure of these houses, are based on the following advantages to be gained:

1. The money so saved can be used to cover the costs that will be incurred in bringing all interested parties to the negotiating centre;
2. It will facilitate the setting up of conference and meeting auditoriums as existing facilities will become vacant;
3. The closure of these two Houses will undoubtedly lend credibility to the entire reform undertaking;

4. The existing facilities for local and international news media and the excellent communication facilities which will be a vital component in the negotiating process, and
5. Last but not least, the then vacant accomodation facilities at Pelican Park and Laboria Park can be used at minimum cost for delegates attending the negotiations from all parts of the country.

I believe that the implementation of the above suggestions will contribute as a meaningful incentive for all those who will participate in the envisaged negotiations.

Sir, I have heard not one single member in either the House of Representatives or House of Delegates who does not appreciate the fact that the real and decisive negotiations for a new political dispensation will be determined by the hopefull agreement to be reached between the white electorate and other interested parties. I am therefore convinced that no member of the Houses of Delegates or Representatives will object to the closure of the respective Houses if they mean what they say.

Yours faithhully



SOHEIR HOSEN

CC ALL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT



MERIT FOR A FREE AND JUST SOCIETY

MERIT PEOPLES PARTY

TEL: 852-3300/3372/5338
854-3921/3889
FAX: 852-6790

P.O. BOX 578
LENASIA 1820

DATE: 17th February 1992

Received 21/02/92

1. 16th June 1989
2. Leader - Pregarson Padayachee
Chairman - LLOYD Naidoo
Secretary - Casey Reddy
Deputy Leader - Sakalingum Pillay
3. Constitution attached hereto.
4. In General Election 1989 fielded 3 candidates all of whom were returned to Parliament. An additional Member of Parliament was nominated. 2 members have since joined Solidarity. **There is an understanding that the independent members of House of Delegates will be included in Merit Peoples Party's delegation to Codesa.**
5. Meetings (report back). - Report back meetings are held regularly. Lenasia Times carries Party News from time to time by arrangement.
6. Parliament (2 members) Local Government (L.M.C) 1 member.
7. Head Office: 9 Bluebell Avenue, Lenasia Extension 2.
Tel: 852-3300
Fax: 852-6790
Office: 122 Penquin Ave, Extension 1,
Tel: 852-7006
Office: Roosevelt Park 888-6220
Fax 888-1848
- 8) Yes
- 9) Lenasia Extension 1-11 and is likely to expand throughout R.S.A.
- 10) All registered voters qualify to join.

MERIT PEOPLES PARTY

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1) PREAMBLE:

MERIT PEOPLES PARTY strives for consensus amongst all the people of S.A. for the success of a FREE and JUST South African Society
MERIT PEOPLES PARTY will strive for a new Constitution based on:-

- 1.1. Non Racial structures and Equality
- 1.2. Make Provision for Black representation
- 1.3. A constitution drawn up by representatives of all South Africans irrespective of Race, caste colour, creed or Religion.

2) NATIONAL:

MERIT PEOPLES PARTY believes in:-

- 2.1. The protection of the Dignity and human rights of all South Africans.
- 2.2. The protection of Life and Property.
- 2.3. The promotion of Indian Investment, Trade, Expertise and professionalism.

3) LEGAL:

MERIT PEOPLES PARTY believes in:

- 3.1. The Equality of all before the law
- 3.2. The return to the rule of law
- 3.3. A Bill of rights which should be entrenched in the Constitution of South Africa.
- 3.4. The protection of the rights of Minority groups from domination by any other group.
- 3.5. Equal access to the protection of the law.

4) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

MERIT PEOPLES PARTY believes in the promotion of Social and Economic Justice and to this end will strive for:-

- 4.1. FREEDOM of Movement and Association
- 4.2. The Abolition of G.S.T. on all essential food items in order to make these accessible to the lowest paid worker.

- 4.3. Equal pay for Equal work.
- 4.4. Equal employment, trade and career oppertunities.
- 4.5. The right to choose where to trade or manufacture.
- 4.6. Equal state pensions for all South Africans.

5) HOUSING:-

MERIT PEOPLES PARTY believes that:-

- 5.1. Housing is a basic human right and **NO** South African should be deprived to live where they choose, to be decently housed, according to their means and to raise their families in Dignity, comfort and Security.
- 5.2. Merit Peoples Party believes that it must be the Governments Top priority to provide homes for the Lower income groups and spare the masses, the hardships of ever increasing Bond Rates.
- 5.3. Housing for Senior Citizens should be subsidised by the state.

6) EDUCATION:-

MERIT PEOPLES PARTY believes in:-

- 6.1. Equal Education for all.
- 6.2. One Unitary Education system for all South Africans
- 6.3. Compulsory **FREE** education.

7) MEDICAL:-

MERIT PEOPLES PARTY supports the establishment of Day care centres Health care centres, Drug and Alcoholic Rehabilitation centres in addition to larger anf full time Hospitals to cater for the needs of both the Urban and Rural population of South Africa,

- 7.1. Free Madical care at Provincial Hospitals and clinics for all Senior Citizens of South Africa.

8) REFORM:-

MERIT PEOPLES PARTY will vehemently oppose:-

- 8.1. All discrimination based on colour, caste and Religion
- 8.2. Detentions and Bannings without trial.
- 8.4. Legislation such as the group Areas Act, Seperate amenities act, Urban Areas Act, Race Classification in Terms of the Population registration Act ect.

9) CONCLUSION:

MERIT PEOPLES PARTY pledges itself to the democratic method in attaining it's afore going objectives.

Merit Peoples Party believes in Peaceful and non-violent change thereby offering a place in the sun for every one.

PEOPLES PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA (PPSA)

P. O. Box 786,
GERMISTON. 1400

Telephone: (011) 904-1786.

The Secretariat,
CODESA,
P.O.Box 507,
ISANDO. 1600

20th February, 1992

Your Ref.: GUIDEPTC.SG(1).

Dear Sir,

re: Application for participation in CODESA.

I thank you for your undated letter under registered cover, apparently posted on the 11th February, 1992 and received at my offices on the 14th February, 1992, and in reply to the Questionnaire for forwarded by you, I have to submit the following:

1. The Political Part known as the "PEOPLES PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA (PPSA)" was formed at Parliament in Cape Town on the 27th April, 1988 and was duly registered as such.
2. Office Bearers:
 - A.E.Lambat - National Leader
 - S.Abram (Mayet) - Deputy Leader and Chairman of Party
 - I.C.Dassoo - Vice Chairman of the Party and
Chairman of the National Executive.
 - Mrs. A.Lambat and Mrs. E.Pursad - General Secretaries
 - Moosa Essop - National Treasurer.
3. The chief aims of the Party and its supporters and members had all along been the dismantling of the Tricameral Government and establish one National Cabinet, eliminating the various sets of Departments for Education, and other Portfolios, and creating ONLY Single departments and Single Ministries for each Portfolio thereby cutting costs of huge sums of unnecessary Expenditure and eradicating the waste of Tax-payers good money.

The Party strives for sharing of Powers on such basis that every South African would enjoy Political rights with the absolute entrenchment that No One Group or Party would dominate any other groups or parties and that the proper and appropriate rights of all the minorities would be protected and preserved at all times. It is the Party's specific Ideal that all South Africans should be equally included in the Government machinery of a Democratic South Africa, which truly belongs to all its people.

4. The National Leader won the Parliamentary Election during 1984 for the Actonville Constituency.

The Vice-Chairman won the Parliamentary Election during 1984 for the North-Western Transvaal Constituency.

The Deputy Leader won the Parliamentary Election during 1989 for the Actonville Constituency and is presently the Chairman of the House of Delegates. He was also a nominated Member of Parliament for the period 1984 to 1989.

The National Treasurer mustered one third of the Poll during the 1989 Parliamentary Election for Lenasia.

The National leader served: (i) On a House Commission appointed by the House of Delegates; (ii) as Chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee of the House of Delegates, and (iii) represented South Africa officially in various countries.

Various Independent Members of Parliament in the House of Delegates are supportive of the PPSA.

5. At various meetings held in the (i) Benoni Town Hall, (ii) Davey Social Centre, (iii) Actonville Seva Samaj Hall, and venues, attendances have always been between 500 to 1000 people.

Innumerable Circulars, pamphlets, Report backs and other documents have been printed and distributed in the thousands, and these papers were well received and read by the public.

6. The entire Actonville Management Committee is controlled by members of the Party. Election of all six wards were won by the Party members during 1988 when the Poll was 72%.

Ward 4 of the Lenasia Management Committee was won in the election of 1988 by the National Treasurer of the Party.

The Benoni Civic Organisation and the "A" team are part of the Party.

The National Treasurer is the Chairman of the Lenasia Taxi Panel initiated by the Management Committee.

The National Leader is (i) Chairman of the Palmridge Civic Organisation, (ii) Hon. Life Vice-President of the Palmridge Welfare Organisation, (iii) had been the Chairman of the Germiston Management Committee since 1959 to 1984.

7. Headquarters: 15, Bottlebrush Street, Palmridge, Germiston.
P.O.Box 786, Germiston. 1400. Telephone: 904-1786.

Benoni Office: 6, Spyker Street, Rynsoord. Benoni.
P.O.Box 614, Benoni. Telephone: 423-1521

Lenasia Office: 33, Geranium Street, Lenasia Ext.2
Telephone: 852-4746.

Vereeniging Office: Bilal Street, Roshnee. Vereeniging.
Telephone: 016-564109.

Five personnel are employed on full time basis and others on part.time and temporary basis.

8. The Party is completely viable in regards to sustained fundings and has funds and resources available to meet its commitments and for the required expenditure for the furtherance of its aims.
9. The Geographical area of operation is presently in the Province of Transvaal with prospects of extending to Natal and the Cape. Candidates for Election will be nominated in various constituencies.
10. Copy of Constitution is enclosed herewith for full details with regard to Rules for membership and other regulations.

In the event of it being necessary to share the allocation of membership for the purpose of participation in Codesa, the Peoples Party of South Africa (PPSA) is prepared to accept a lesser number of membership for participation and to share such membership with any other minority party having similar aims and objects.

Any other required information will be gladly submitted upon request.

Thanking you in anticipation and awaiting to hear from you herein in due course.

Yours Faithfully,



A. E. LAMBAT.

National Leader: Peoples Party of South Africa
(PPSA).



PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF SOUTH AFRICA

18 February 1992

Mr A E Lambat
Leader: People's Party
of South Africa
P O Box 786
GERMISTON
1400

Sir

RE: CODESA

I wish to advise that some independent Members of Parliament and myself support your application for representation on Codesa and that we will be willing to serve on any committees and working groups of Codesa.

Yours faithfully

M Y BAIG, MP
MOORCROSS CONSTITUENCY

CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF S.A.

1. NAME

The name of the Party shall be The People's Party of S.A.

2. OBJECTS OF THE PARTY

(a) To promote the common ^{well} ~~welfare~~ of all South Africans regardless of race, colour or creed. J

(b) To strive for the effective participation of all the people in all the legislative and administrative organs of the country and to participate in all such organs at the central, provincial, regional and local levels and also in any other institution including the President's Council and the proposed National Council.

3. POLICY

Guided by decisions of members at the National Congress or in a General Meeting, the National Executive of the Party shall from time to time lay down policy guidelines for members in order to attain the Party's objectives.

4. HEAD OFFICE

The Head Office of the Party shall be situated in Durban ~~or~~ ^{or} as otherwise decided by the National Executive Committee. J

5. MEMBERSHIP

(a) Any person who is a citizen of the Republic of South Africa, irrespective of sex, race, religion, colour or creed and has attained the age of eighteen years and who agrees to abide by the Constitution of the Party, ~~may~~ ^{may} be admitted as a member by the National Executive or any sub-committee appointed by it. J

J

(b) A member ceases to be a member

- (i) If he, in writing, or publicly declares his resignation.
- (ii) If his membership is terminated.
- (iii) If he stands as a candidate against an official People's Party candidate in any elections.

6. BRANCHES


- (a) One or more Branches may be established in any Constituency.
- (b) Each Branch shall elect, at its Annual General Meeting, a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer and such other members of the Branch Committee as the members of the Party residing within the area of the Branch may decide.
- (c) In the event of a vacancy occurring in a Branch Committee, the Committee may elect another member of the branch to act in his place.
- (d) A Branch Committee shall have the power to co-opt additional members.
- (e) The Secretary of a Branch Committee shall convene a General Meeting whenever directed to do so by the Branch Committee or if not less than 30 members request such a meeting in writing.
- (f) Each Branch shall be represented in the Constituency Committee, the Regional Committee and such other bodies of the Party as set out in the Constitution.

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7. CONSTITUENCY COMMITTEES

- (a) In every Parliamentary Constituency there shall be a Constituency Committee.
- (b) The Constituency Committee shall consist of the Chairman, Secretary, and the Treasurer of each Branch from within its jurisdiction and additional members from each Branch as determined by the National Executive Committee or Head Committee from time to time in proportion to the number of members in its Branches.
- (c) A Member of Parliament representing the Party shall be a member of his Constituency Committee.
- (d) Where there is only one Branch in a constituency, the Branch Committee shall serve as the Constituency Committee.
- (e) The purpose of a Constituency Committee shall be to supervise and direct the activities of Party Branches in the Constituency; carry out directives and requests of higher structures of the Party and to serve as liaison between Branches and REgional Councils.
- (g) The Constituency Committee shall advise the National Executive Committee or the National Head Committee of the Party on the choice of candidates for Parliamentary and other elections.

8. REGIONAL COUNCILS

- (1) The National Executive Committee shall determine the boundaries of Regional Councils and also determine the area of jurisdiction of each such Council.
- 

(2) Each Regional Council shall comprise:

- (1) A Regional Leader
 - (2) Chairman
 - (3) Vice-Chairman
 - (4) Secretary
 - (5) Treasurer
 - (6) Members of Parliament and other statutory bodies of the party
 - (7) The Provincial Chairman
 - (8) Members of the National Executive Committee residing in the region.
 - (9) The Chairman of Each Constituency Committee within that region.
 - (10) Representatives from each Branch within the region in proportion to the number of members in that Branch; the proportion as determined by the National Executive Committee or Head Committee from time to time.
 - (11) Any additional members co-opted by the Regional Council by the majority of members present at such a meeting.
 - (12) A Regional Council shall at its Annual Regional Congress elect its office bearers and additional persons to form a Regional Executive Committee.
 - (13) The Regional Council shall implement within its region the directives of the higher structures of the Party; supervise and direct the activities of the Party within its region; levy annual subscriptions and supervise the activities of all full-time and part-time employees of the Party within the region and prescribe their duties and functions.
- 

9. PROVINCIAL ORGANISATIONS

- (a) There shall be held a Provincial Congress of the Party once a year and this shall be organised by the Provincial Committee and failing same by the National Executive.
- (b) There shall be a Provincial Congress in respect of each Province which shall comprise of:-
 - (i) The Leader
 - (ii) National Chairman
 - (iii) Chairman of the National Executive Committee
 - (iv) Members of the National Executive Committee residing in the Province.
 - (v) Members of the Executive Committee of the Province
 - (iv) Members of the Regional Executive Committee of the Province
 - (vii) Members of Parliament and other statutory institutions of the Province
 - (viii) The Chairman of each Constituency Committee of the Province
 - (ix) Representatives of each Branch in the Province in proportion to its membership as determined by the National Executive Committee from time to time.
 - (x) Six representatives from each Regional Youth Movement of the Party.

- (xi) Such other members as may be invited by the Provincial Leader, Provincial Chairman with the approval of the Provincial Chairman. Such invited persons shall not vote.
- (c) There shall be a Provincial Executive Committee in each Province comprising of the following:-
 - (a) Provincial Leader
 - (b) Provincial Chairman
 - (c) Vice-Chairman
 - (d) Leader and Chairman of each region
 - (e) All Members of Parliament of the Province
 - (f) Provincial Secretary
 - (g) Provincial Treasurer
 - (h) Two members appointed by each region
 - (i) One representative from the Provincial Youth Movement of the Party
 - (j) Co-opted members not exceeding five persons elected by a majority of members at a meeting of the Provincial Executive Committee.
- (d) All office bearers of the Provincial shall be elected annually at the Provincial Congress of the Party.

10. NATIONAL CONGRESS

- (a) The National Congress shall be the supreme policy-making and governing body of the Party. The National Federal Congress shall meet at intervals of not more than two years. The National Executive Committee or the National Head Committee shall have the authority to take all decisions relating to the National Congress including the date, venue and the agenda.
- (b) The National Chairman shall act as Chairman of the National Federal Congress.



(c) The National Congress shall comprise of:-


- (i) The Leader
- (ii) National Chairman
- (iii) National Deputy Leader
- (iv) National Vice-Chairman
- (v) Chairman of the National Executive
- (vi) National Secretary
- (vii) All the members of the National Executive Committee
- (viii) All Regional Officials
- (ix) National Treasurer
- (x) All Chairman of the Constituency Committees
- (xi) National P.R.O.
- (xii) All Officials of the Youth Movement of the Party
- (xiii) All members of Parliament, President's Council and other statutory institutions.
- (xiv) Six members of the Youth Movement of the Party from each region.
- (xv) Representatives from each Branch proportionate to its members as determined by the National Executive Committee or Head Committee from time to time.
- (xvi) Such other invited members by the Leader or National Chairman with the approval of the National Executive or the National Head Committee provided such invited members shall not have the right to VOTE.

(d) The Congress shall elect the Deputy Leader, National Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Party. The Leader shall be elected by the Parliamentary Caucus.

(e) The National Congress has the authority to take decisions on all matters relating to discipline, finance, policy, organisation. The decisions of the National Congress shall be binding on all organs and members of the Party.

J

11. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE


- (a) When the National Congress is not in session the policy-making and governing body of the Party shall be the National Executive Committee.
- (b) The National Executive Committee shall comprise of:-
- (i) The Leader
 - (ii) The Deputy Leader
 - (iii) The National Chairman
 - (iv) The National Vice-Chairman
 - (v) National Secretary
 - (vi) National P.R.O.
 - (vii) National Treasurer
 - (viii) All Provincial Leaders
 - (ix) Provincial Chairman
 - (x) Provincial Secretaries
 - (xi) Provincial Treasurers
 - (xii) Regional Leaders
 - (xiii) Regional Chairmen
 - (xiv) Regional Secretaries
 - (xv) Chairmen of all Constituency Committees
 - (xvi) All Members of Parliament who are members of the Party
 - (xvii) The Leaders of Local bodies representing the Party
 - (xviii) Representatives of the Constituency Committees on the basis to be determined by the National Executive Committee from time to time.
 - (xix) Ten Members elected at the National Congress
 - (xx) Any other members, not exceeding eight, chosen by the Leader, Deputy Leader, National Chairman and National Vice-Chairman subject to the approval of the National Executive Committee.
- (c) The National Executive Committee shall at its first meeting elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
- 

- (d) The National Executive Committee shall have the power to:
- (i) Make rules and regulations for the selection of candidates for elections;
 - (ii) Make Branch, Constituency and Regional Committee rules.
- (e) The National Executive Committee shall meet at least twice per year and the majority of the members shall constitute a quorum.
- (f) The National Executive Committee shall be responsible for inviting resolutions from the Regional and Constituency Committees for consideration by the National Federal Congress.

12. VOTING

Voting at meetings of formations of the Party shall be by way of show of hands, unless not less than 20% of the members request that an issue shall be decided by secret ballot whereupon the decision.

13. SENIOR OFFICERS

- (a) The Leader shall, if he is a member of Parliament, act as Leader of the Party in Parliament and may, when the National Congress or the National Executive Committee has not done so, interpret the Policy of the Party. The Leader of the Party shall be elected by the Parliamentary Caucus.
- (b) The National Chairman shall convene, organise and preside at the sittings of the Congress and shall preside at national functions held by the party.
- 

(c) The Leader, Deputy Leader, National Chairman, National Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, the National Secretary, the National Treasurer shall, Ex officio, be members of the Provincial Executive and Regional Committees.

14. PROPERTY

The Party may sell, purchase, hire, lease, mortgage, pledge or in any other way alienate or deal with both movable and unmovable property and any immovable property acquired by the Party shall be registered in its own name.

15. LEGAL PERSONALITY AND PROCEEDINGS

The Party shall be a legal person with universal succession and shall sue and be sued in its own name. Service of any process shall, subject, to legal rules, be effected upon the National Chairman or the Chairman of the National Executive or Secretary at the Head Office of the Party.

16. AMENDMENT, MERGER DISSOLUTION

The National Congress or a general meeting of members may amend this Constitution, or merge or dissolve the Party and dispose of assets, by vote of not less than two thirds of the members attending that meeting provided that notice of such proposal shall have been given to each Branch not less than 21 days before that session of the Congress.



27:04:88



FREEDOM OUR RIGHT

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY

PO. BOX 1945
MARLBORO
2063
TEL. (011) 339-5860

N.E.C MEMBERS (OFFICE BEARERS)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. PRESIDENT: | MR. P.I.R. MALEBANA-METSING |
| 2. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: | MR. S. MOTSOATSOA |
| 3. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: | MR. R. MOLEFE |
| 4. CO-ORDINATOR GENERAL: | CHIEF L. MASELOANE |
| 5. SECRETARY GENERAL: | DR. J. LAMOLA |
| 6. TREASURER GENERAL: | MR. A. MATABOGE |
| 7. ORGANISOR GENERAL: | MR. K.E. NYAMAKAZI |
| 8. CHAPLAIN GENERAL: | REV. W. MOLEFE |
| 9. PUBLICITY SECRETARY: | MISS. G. MAHLANGU |
| 10. RECORDING SECRETARY: | MRS. Z. TUMAGOLE |
| 11. CHIEF OF PROTOCOL: | MS. R. KASIENYANE |
| 13. CAMPAIGNS DIRECTOR: | MRS. S. MEREYOTHE |
| 14. POLITICAL EDUCATION OFFICER: | MR. M. MOETI |
| 15. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: | MR. L. MONGOAKETSE |
| 16. PEACE AND JUSTICE DIRECTOR: | MR. K. BOGOPANE |
| 17. TRADITIONAL LEADERS DIRECTOR: | CHIEF J.C. LEGOALE |
| 18. CHIEF OF SECURITY: | MR. A. MORAKE |
| 19. DEPUTY TREASURER GENERAL: | MR. D.D. MOLEMA |
| 20. CHIEF STEWARD: | MR. R. MAKGALE |
| 21. DEP CHIEF OF PROTOCOL: | MR. N. HANTISI |
| 22. DEP CHIEF STEWARD: | MR. E. SEFANYETSO |

.../cont



FREEDOM OUR RIGHT

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY

PO BOX 1945
MARLBORO
2063
TEL (011) 339-5860

21 February 1992

SS van der Merwe & Mac Maharaj
CODESA
P O Box 507
ISANDO 1600

Dear Ms Van der Merwe and Mr. Maharaj

In pursuance to the application of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) for participation in CODESA, and in reference to your undated letter on questions to political parties applying to join CODESA, I hereby respond as follows:

1. The PPP was founded on 2 February 1985 (date of Founding Congress).
2. A list of office bearers and designations is attached.
3. A copy of the Constitution of the PPP is attached
4. During the 1987 General Elections in Bophuthatswana the PPP won eight (8) parliamentary seats, at which time its signed-up membership stood at 49 689. Since its National Congress held in Johannesburg on 13 October 1991 - which was attended by 365 delegates representing 193 branches - and 157 observers, the Party has held a number of public rallies which drew tens of thousands of members, e.g a rally held at Phokeng, Rustenburg on 23 November 1991, which was attended by more than 12 000 people.
5. The National Executive Committee of the PPP meets every second month, and since December 1991 an eight-member executive sub-committee monitoring CODESA and developments surrounding Constitutional negotiations has been meeting every Friday. On 1-2 February the PPP held a strategy conference of its senior activists at Wilgespruit on the question of its participation in CODESA. The conference was attended by 83 persons.
6. The PPP is a member of the Patriotic/United Front, and was represented at the Patriotic Front Conference of October 1991 which was held in Durban.

7. Physical Address:

8th Floor Jorbic House
Cnr Biccard and Jorissen Street
Braamfontein, Johannesburg

Tel: (011) 339 5860

8. The PPP is viable in regards to sustained funding.

9. As per its history, the PPP is main base of support is in Western Transvaal, Northern Cape, Southern Free state and Pretoria-Hammanskraal area. In 1986 a West Rand Region of the PPP covering Soweto, Kagiso and Motlhakeng was established.

10. The rules for membership are stated in the Constitution.

Hoping that the foregoing meets your requirements

Yours faithfully



JOHN LAMOLA, Dr.
General Secretary

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS:

23. BISHOP KOOS MOLEFE
24. MR. THOMAS RAMPETE
25. REV. CECIL KHUNOU
26. MR. JOHN PARKER ANDREASE
27. MR. LUKAS MOILOA
28. MR. A. T. MAHUMAPELO
29. MR. KOOS MONANYANE
30. MR. CLEMENT BABUA
31. MR. JULIUS MOGALE
32. MR. PETER PETLELE
33. MR. ZEBULON TLHABANE
34. MR. S. THWANE
35. BISHOP SIDWELL SETUKI
36. CHIEF KGAJE RAMELA
37. MRS. AGNES SEPEREPERE
38. MRS. MAPULA MORUDU
39. MISS MAVIS KGOSING
40. MR. TAUNYANE DINTOE
41. MR. S. SHASHAPE
42. MR. FREDERICK DIALE
43. MR. T. NKOMO
44. MR. JAMES CRISP
45. MR. DINIZULU KRAAI

CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY

1. NAME

The name of the party shall be the PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY: herein referred to as the Party.

2. OBJECT

The object of the Party is to resolutely develop, sustain and represent the interests, welfare and security of all the people of South Africa, Bophuthatswana included.

3. LANGUAGES

The official languages of the Party shall be English and all African languages spoken in South Africa.

4. PRINCIPLES

- 4.1 God is acknowledged as the ultimate authority in the destiny of nations, and to this end the Party shall strive to serve Him and the people of South Africa.
- 4.2 Full and equal rights for all South African citizens, wherever they may be, without discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, religion or sex.
- 4.3 The right of all our people to maintain and develop their religious, language and cultural heritages.
- 4.4 The right of every individual to the protection of his life, liberty and property and access to the judiciary in defence of these rights.
- 4.5 Equality of opportunity for all citizens in the economy and development of a South African economy in which all people shall share.
- 4.6 the Party regards homelands independence as a denial and illegal deprivation of South African citizenship which is a birthright. the Party shall vigorously strive for an acceptable, negotiated, unitary, non-racial and democratic South Africa of which Bophuthatswana shall be an integral part.
- 4.7 The Party shall strive for the creation of economically and geographically viable and acceptable regional governments; elected democratically on non-racial basis.

5. POLICY

- 5.1 The policy of the Party shall be laid down by the decisions of the National Congress, the National Executive Committee and the president who is the chief executive officer of the Party.

6. MEMBERSHIP

6.1 Any person who:

- a) has attained the age of 18 years;
- b) is a citizen of South Africa;
- c) has subscribed to the principles of the Party;
- d) has agreed to abide by the constitution of the Party;
- e) has paid the prescribed affiliation fees;
may be admitted as a member.
- f) has subscribed to any decisions taken by the National Congress.

6.2 The National Executive Committee may admit to membership to a person or category of persons who do possess the qualifications mentioned in par.6.1(a) and 6.1(b).

6.3 The National Executive Committee has the right to grant or refuse membership to any applicant and is not obliged to give reasons for doing so.

6.4 (a) The National Executive Committee may at any time grant, refuse, suspend or terminate the membership of any person.

(b) A person whose membership has been refused in terms of subclause 6.3 of this constitution has the right to appeal to the National Executive Committee which shall consider such appeal at its meeting after such appeal has been received.

(c) Any decision taken by the National Executive Committee in terms of subclause 6.4(a) or subclause 6.4(b) shall be final.

6.5 A member ceases to be a member when:

- (a) he has handed in his written resignation or openly declared his resignation; or
- (b) his membership has been suspended or terminated in terms of par.6.4 above; or
- (c) he is deemed no longer desirous of retaining his membership in terms of the procedures laid down by the National Executive Committee; or

- (d) he can no longer be traced, provided that he shall be automatically reinstated if he is traced and his membership has not been terminated or suspended in terms of subclauses 6.5(a), 6.5(b), or 6.5(c) of this constitution; or
 - (e) when he has failed to pay his annual subscription fee
- 6.6 (a) A member becomes a member of a branch in the area in which he lives, or if there is no branch in such an area.
- (b) The National Executive Committee may, upon application of a member, allow such a member to become a member of any branch of his choice, provided such a branch accepts him as a member.
 - (c) The National Executive Committee may under exceptional circumstances, permit a member not to be attached to a specific branch. Such members may fall under the direct jurisdiction of the National Executive Committee.
 - (d) No member shall be a member of more than one branch.

7. BRANCHES

- 7.1 In any district one or more branches may be established.
- 7.2 The District Committee is empowered to established new branches; if there is no District Committee the National Executive Committee will exercise such functions.
- 7.3 (a) Each branch shall be under the direction of a Branch Committee, consisting of a chaiperson, vice-chaiperson, secretary, vice-secretary, treasurer, organiser and three (3) other members.
- (c) The Branch Committee shall be elected annually at the annual general meeting of the branch which shall be held on or before the 30th March of each year, failing which the District Committee shall be empowered, after consultation with the National Executive Committee, to convene a meeting at any other time with a view to the election of a Branch Committee.
 - (d) In the event of a vacancy occurring in a Branch Committee, the committee may elect or co-opt another member of the branch to act on his place.

7.4 (a) The chaiperson of a Branch Committee is obliged to call a general meeting of the branch if one-fifth of the members of such branch requests to do so.

(b) the District Committee shall, upon failure of the chaiperson to convene a meeting of the branch as requested within a reasonable time, be empowered to take the necessary steps to convene such a meeting.

7.5 the Branch Committee shall promote the interests of the Party in its area, implement the directive of the National Executive Committee and of higher formations of the Party, and co-operate with the District Committee in the promotion of the interests of the Party in the district.

7.6 Each branch in a district shall be entitled to be represented in the National Congress and on such other bodies of the Party as is set out in this constitution.

8. DISTRICT COMMITTEES

8.1 There shall be a District Committee in respect of a given number of parliamentary constituencies in which the Party has one or more branches, provided that the National Executive Committee may, under exceptional circumstances permit a District Committee to be responsible for more Districts.

8.2 The District Committee shall consist of:

(a) a chaiperson, vice-chaiperson, secretary, vice-secretary, treasurer, organiser and three (3) other members who are members of the Party in the district;

(b) members of Parliament in that District who are members of the Party;

8.3 Where there is only one Branch Committee it shall also serve as District Committee.

8.4 The District Committee shall;

(a) In general supervise and direct the activities of the branches in the district.

(b) Carry out the directives and requests of higher formations of the Party.

(c) Serve as a liaison between branches in the district and between branches and the national formations as the case may be.

- (d) Shall meet at least once (1) a month.

10. NATIONAL CONGRESS

- 10.1 The supreme policy-making and governing body of the Party shall be the National Congress in session

- 10.2 (a) The National Congress shall meet at intervals of not less than once every year provided that the National Executive Committee shall be empowered to condone a postponement of up to one year of a National Congress that is due.

- (b) the National Executive Committee shall be empowered to take all decisions relevant to such National Congress including the date, venue and agenda; provided that the National Executive Committee shall convene a National Congress if this is required by not less than half of the total number of District Committees.

- 10.3 The president shall act as chaiperson of the National Executive Committee and as chaiperson of the National Congress.

- 10.4 The National Congress shall comprise of:

- (a) The president and deputy president
- (b) Members of the National Executive Committee of the Party
- (c) All members of District Committees of the Party.
- (d) Members of Parliament who are members of the Party
- (e) Four (4) delegates from each branch who must be members of the Party
- (f) Such other persons as may specially be invited by the president, provided such persons may not vote.

- 10.5 The National Congress shall elect the president from candidates submitted by the National Executive Committee unless otherwise herein contained. The president shall be the chaiperson of the National Congress of the Party. The president will continue in office unless he resigns or dies or has been removed from office by a special resolution passed by three-quarters of a Special Congress called for that purpose.

10.6 The National Congress may take decisions on aspects of policy, organisation and discipline, and all such decisions shall be binding on the Party, provided that it may not repeal or alter its own resolutions on constitutional and franchise policy unless such repeal or alteration is agreed to by not less than two-thirds of members attending that particular sitting.

11. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

11.1 Save when the National Congress is in session, the policy-making and governing body of the Party shall be the National Executive Committee.

11.2 The National Executive Committee shall comprise of:

- (a) The President and Chief executive officer
- (b) Two Deputy-presidents
- (c) Co-ordinator General
- (d) General-secretary
- (e) The Treasurer-general
- (f) The Organiser-general
- (g) Publicity Secretary
- (h) International Affairs Director
- (i) Chief of Protocol
- (j) Deputy Chief of Protocol
- (k) Recording Secretary
- (l) Campaigns Director
- (m) Chaplain General
- (n) Chief Steward
- (o) Traditional Leaders' Director
- (p) Twenty additional members elected by congress
- (q) Any additional members up to six (6) co-opted by the president who may serve as such for such period as the president may deem fit.

- 11.3 The National Executive Committee may establish sub-committees and unless otherwise provided for in this constitution, may assign such functions, duties, and powers to them as it may deem fit. The National Executive Committee may dissolve such sub-committees at any time.
- 11.5 (a) The National Executive Committee shall prescribe:
- (i) "Regulations" for the selection of members as candidates for public election.
 - (ii) A set of "Practice and Rules" which will apply to every auxiliary movement including women's organisations and youth associations.
 - (iii) A set of "Practice and Rules" within which District Committees shall function.
 - (iv) A set of "Practice and Rules" within which Branch Committees shall function.
- (b) The National Executive Committee may not delegate these functions, but is empowered to vary these sets of "Regulations" and "Practice and Rules" for a particular district.
- 11.6 The National Executive Committee shall decide whether or not the Party should contest an election or by-election in any electoral area.
- 11.7 (a) The National Executive Committee may convene additional meetings of the National Executive Committee at such time and place as it shall decide, or as the president may decide.
- (b) The National Executive Committee shall meet at least once every three months.
- (c) The majority of the members of the National Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.
- (d) Office bearers shall execute any other business of the National Executive Committee in between meetings of the National Executive Committee.
- 11.8 (a) Each year in which no National Congress is to be held, the National Executive Committee shall invite District Committees to the National Executive Committee to submit resolutions concerning policy, organisation, finance and discipline.

- (b) The National Executive Committee may take decisions on the resolutions submitted and such decisions shall be binding on the Party provided that the National Executive Committee may not repeal or alter the Party's constitution and franchise policy, and provided further that such policy decisions relate to new matters and not the changing of existing principles formulated by a national congress.
- 11.9 The President shall allocate positions and responsibilities to each N.E.C member; and shall have the power to reshuffle such positions whenever necessary
- 11.10 Every member of the Party elected or nominated for an occupation or office with the National Executive Committee of the Party shall before taking office with the National Executive Committee or attending any meetings of the said Executive and/or any sub-committee thereof, make and/or subscribe to an oath of loyalty and commitment
- 11.11 Any senior member of the National Executive Committee will in the execution of his duties by delegation at any place and at any time serve as proxy of the delegated authority and powers vested on the National Executive Committee and the president.

12. OFFICE BEARERS

The president shall:

- (a) be the chief executive officer and leader of the Party in parliament; and represent the Party nationally and internationally;
 - (b) may, save when the National Congress, the National Executive Committee is in session, within the framework of the Party, interpret and make policy of the Party provided that in respect of policy-making he shall be limited to decisions which are urgently required in respect of new matters;
 - (c) frame programmes of action to implement the principles, objectives and policies of the Party;
 - (d) in general act as spokesperson for the Party;
- 12.1 Convene, organise and preside at sittings of the National Executive Committee and National Congress, and shall preside at national functions held by the Party in public.

- 12.2 (a) be primarily entrusted with and be responsible for the organisation and administration of the Party, and for the development and maintenance of a high degree of efficiency in the organisation and administration of the Party.
- (b) implement the directives in this regard of the National Executive Committee and of the National Congress.
- (c) perform such other functions and duties and exercise such powers as may be assigned to him within the provisions of the constitution;
- 12.3 Ipso facto, be a member of any council, committee or sub-committee established in terms of this constitution and shall be entitled to attend meetings of such councils, committees and sub-committees as a full member thereof.

13. DEPUTY PRESIDENT

the deputy president shall:

- 13.1 be nominated for election by the national congress and shall serve for such time or period as it shall be so determined by the National Executive Committee;
- 13.2 liaise, communicate and correspond with the government and its formations on behalf of the Party on instructions and directives of the president; and
- 13.3 perform with excellence such other duties and functions as may be necessary or as directed by the National Executive Committee.
- 13.4 The Secretary-General shall cause the name and address of the deputy president to be registered with the electoral officer as soon as he is so elected.

14. SECRETARY-GENERAL

The secretary-general shall:

- 14.1 (a) be the chief administrative officer of the Party, overseeing all the other secretariat of the Party.
- (b) in consultation with the president control full-time staff of the Party and take account of all functionary assets of the Party.

- 14.2 (a) in supervision and consultation with the first deputy-secretary, who for the purpose of this clause shall be termed recording secretary, keep and cause to be kept minutes of the National Executive Committee, the National Congress and any special congress of the Party.
- (b) in consultation with the president and/or the second deputy secretary, who for the purpose of this clause shall be termed the publicity secretary, be responsible for issuing statements on the stand of the Party on any issues; on the basis of the principles, policy and objectives of the Party; this clause shall not at any rate invalidate any constitutional provisions that may pertain to the right or rights of the president to make or issue such statements.
- (c) be entrusted with the control of publications and other material pertaining to accurate information and good relations among Party branches and other formations of the Party; and
- (d) in consultation with the president issue notices of meetings, prepare and see to the distribution of the agenda and all relevant documents for such meetings, prepare venues and/or accommodation of such meetings or congresses.

15. ORGANISER-GENERAL

The organiser-general shall:

- 15.1 (a) be the chief organising officer of the Party, assisted by two (2) deputy organisers, being responsible for the growth of the Party membership and/or political growth by organising, educating, supervising all political activities of the Party and further creating functions which will serve as incentives within all Party formations.
- (b) be directly answerable to the president in all matters pertaining to the Party's quantitative development;
- 15.2 (a) enlist and supervise district and branch organisers;
- (b) maintain and enforce all strategies of the Party as directed by the president with excellence and dedication.;
- (c) supervise, delegate powers and duties of fund raising to other Party organisers;
- (d) carry out any other duty as may be delegated from time to time by the National Executive Committee.

16. TREASURER-GENERAL

The treasurer-general shall:

- 16.1 be the senior accountant of the Party, with the chief responsibility for the progressive financial administration and use by all the formations of the Party;
- 16.2 (a) constantly research and recommend suitable methods of financial management to any formation of the Party;
- (b) convene and chair the meetings of the National Finance Committee in the absence of the president;
- (c) have balance sheets and accounts available for inspection and information for the National Finance Committee after every three (3) months;
- (d) present an audited balance sheet to every final meeting of the National Executive Committee prior to the sitting of the National Congress or any time when required by the National Executive Committee;
- (e) supervise the implementation of all financial decisions taken by the National Executive Committee and /or the National Finance Committee;
- (f) ensure discipline and legality in all the financial handlings and dealings by all the formations of the Party;
- 16.3 (a) keep proper and up-to-date account of all the financial documents of the Party, and cause all such documents to be kept in safe custody;
- (b) determine in co-operation with the President and the Secretary-General the remuneration of full-time employees of the national office of the Party;
- (c) in consultation with the president appoint auditors, who shall be registered public accountants and whose appointment is subject to conformation by the National Executive Committee of the Party.
- 16.4 The Treasurer-general shall be assisted by a deputy Treasurer-general.

17. PROTOCOL

- 17.1 There shall be a chief of protocol in the Party appointed by the president to serve in the observance and maintenance of official formalities and etiquette with the Party and public gatherings.
- 17.2 The chief of protocol shall be assisted by a deputy who shall also be appointed by the president.
- 17.3 Members of the protocol shall serve as such at the pleasure of the president for such period or periods as the president may determine.
- 17.4 Members of the protocol shall be answerable to the president only, unless otherwise provided for in this constitution.
- 17.5 Members of the protocol shall be on par with senior members of the National Executive Committee so as to make it possible for them to execute their duties efficiently.

18. CHAPLAIN-GENERAL

The chaplain-general shall:

- 18.1 be the spiritual guardian of the People's Progressive Party
- 18.2 be appointed by the President in consultation with the National Executive Committee, and shall serve for such period and time as it may please the National Executive Committee.
- 18.3 be responsible for all religious ceremonies and activities of the Party and shall further liaise with all religious and spiritual workers both within South Africa and Abroad.
- 18.4 be entrusted with moral upliftment and spiritual growth of all Party members.

19. NATIONAL FINANCE COMMITTEE

- 19.1 There shall be a National finance Committee comprising the:
 - (a) president as chaiperson
 - (b) deputy president
 - (c) treasurer-general who shall be deputy chaiperson
 - (d) secretary-general and
 - (e) organiser-general.

19.2 The National Finance Committee shall:

- (a) manage and control the finance affairs of the Party, subject to the National Executive Committee,
- (b)
 - (i) be empowered to open and close any banking, building society or similar account and to designate at least two (2) persons who shall have signing powers in the operation of such accounts provided that the two signatories shall be required for any withdrawals or debts made against these accounts.
 - (ii) invest and re-invest any funds held by it;
 - (iii) be empowered to raise loans and overdrafts.

19.3 All funds received or collected by any formation or individual on behalf of the Party shall vest in the National Executive committee according to procedures laid down by the National Executive Committee.

20. DISCIPLINARY COURT

- 20.1 (a) The disciplinary court shall consist of the deputy president as chairperson and the first deputy secretary, two (2) other members of the National Executive Committee and the chairperson of the Party caucus appointed by the president.
- (b) The president may dissolve the said court at any other time and cause its powers to vest with the National Executive Committee for such period as he may deem fit or such time as a new one has been so constituted

20.2 The court shall be convened by the chairperson upon notice of at least seven (7) days in writing or otherwise.

- (a) the court shall submit all findings, judgement, resolutions and recommendations to the National Executive Committee within fourteen (14) days of conclusion.
- (b) the decision of the disciplinary court is binding provided that its decision is not in contravention of the Party constitution, policy and franchise.
- (c) decisions of the disciplinary court can be appealed in writing to the National Executive Committee provided that the National Executive Committee shall hear such an appeal in its first sitting thereafter;
- (d) appeal must be lodged within fourteen (14) days after judgement.

21. VACANCIES IN THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

21.1 In the event of the permanent disability of any such office bearer during his term of office, a successor shall be elected forthwith by the body by whom he was elected, provided that whenever this proves impracticable, the National Executive Committee may appoint somebody else in an acting capacity until such time as a successor can be duly elected.

21.2 In the temporary absence or resignation of one of the above senior officers, the president may nominate a member to act on behalf of the senior officer concerned, unless a deputy has been elected by the formation concerned.

22. NOMINATION COURT

22.1 For the purpose of the parliamentary general elections or by-elections, the Nomination Court of the Party shall consist of Branch Committee -, District Committee members, NEC members and members of Parliament for that district, chaired by at least two (2) recording secretaries so delegated by the National Executive Committee.

(a) the Nomination Court shall seat at a time, date and place arranged by the District Committee upon notice of not less than seven (7) days to all parties.

(b) The quorum shall be not less than half legible members.

(c) The decision of the Nomination Court is binding.

(d) the National Executive Committee may repeal any decision of the nomination on appeal by a petition signed by not less than half the sitting members.

(e) The National Executive Committee may or can recede nomination of a candidate found not meeting requirements of the Electoral Act and /or other requirements and shall not be obliged to give reasons.

22.2 Candidates shall be elected by branches provided that each branch in its general meeting can elect one member of the Party for candidacy, who may be a member of nay other branch of the Party within the said district or constituency.

(a) The District Committee shall eliminate not more than twenty (20) of the candidates elected by branches within its own jurisdiction.

- (b) The National Executive Committee shall recommend not more than three (3) candidates on merit who are not subject to elimination by the District Committee for election subject to clause 22.1 (e)
- (c) The Party nomination court shall eliminate candidates recommended by District Committee to not more than the number required by law to contest in the said election.
- (d) The National Executive Committee can or may in the best interest of the Party exercise such powers, functions and duties assigned to nomination courts.

23. PROCEDURES

At all meetings of the Party the following rules shall apply:

- 23.1 (a) If the chairperson of a properly constituted meeting is absent, the meeting shall elect from its members a person to preside at that meeting, providing in the case of the National Congress and the National Executive Committee meetings, the president shall nominate an acting chairperson when he deems it necessary.
- (b) the chairperson of the meeting other than the Nomination Court shall have both a deliberative and casting vote and other members entitled to vote, shall have one (1) vote.
- (c) The decision of the chairperson shall be final on all matters of procedures.
- (d) The quorum of any meeting shall be one-half of the members entitled to attend and vote, notwithstanding the fact that this will not apply in the case of clause 24.
- (e) Minutes of any meeting, unless the contrary be proven, shall be regarded as a true and correct record of the proceedings if signed by the chaiperson of the meeting in question or of the next meeting of such body.
- (f) All copies of Minutes of the National Executive Committee shall be lodged wiht the President and be disclosed to members at his discretion.

23.2 Notice of meetings shall be deemed to have been properly given if:

- (a) Oral or written notice is given not less than at least seven (7) days prior to the day at which the meeting shall take place unless otherwise provided for in this constitution, a written notice posted or delivered at this recorded address;
- (b) Failure to give notice by the secretary or the non-receipt thereof shall in no way invalidate the proceedings of any meeting.
- (c) It is the responsibility of every member to ensure that his branch is informed of his address and the duty of every branch secretary to keep the District Committee informed of names and addresses of its members; and twice every year all District Committees will be required to file returns with the National Executive Committee of name and addresses as well as office bearers of various branches.

23.3 There shall be branch elections held every year not later than the 30th March, of Branch Committee members.

- (a) District elections of the District Committees shall be held every year not later than 30th September;
- (b) All elections shall be chaired by a designated member of a higher formation - in the case of the branch elections the District Committee designation and the District of the National Executive Committee designation.

23.6 A person shall cease to be a committee member of any formation when he/she absents himself/herself from three (3) normal consecutive meetings without a valid reason: in case of such a person being a member of the National Executive Committee the president, through the secretary-general shall inform him/her in writing of his/her membership cessation of the National Executive Committee.

24. VOTING

24.1 Subject to the provisions of this constitution, voting on meetings of all formations of the Party shall be by way of show of hands, unless the person presiding or one-tenth of members require a secret ballot.

24.2 Decisions at such meetings shall be taken by a majority of members present, subject to the provisions of this constitution, the person presiding at such meeting shall have a casting vote as well as an ordinary vote.

25. INDEMNIFICATION

25.1 (a) No president or National Executive Committee member shall be answerable for, or liable to make good any loss occasioned or sustained by any cause, howsoever arising, save and except such loss as shall arise from or be occasioned by his own personal or wilful dishonesty. No president or National Executive Committee member shall be liable for any act of dishonesty committed by another president or National Executive Committee member unless he or she was privy thereto. The president and National executive Committee members shall be indemnified out of and by the Party against all claims and demands of whatsoever nature, that may be made upon them arising out of the exercise or purported exercise of any of the powers, conferred upon them by this constitution. If the National Executive Committee should bonafide make any payment to any person or persons assumed by the them to be thereto entitled hereunder, and it be consequently found that some other person, or persons be entitled thereto, under this constitution, the National Executive Committee or its trustees shall nevertheless not be responsible for the monies so paid.

(b) In the professional execution of any investments and powers vested on members of the National Executive Committee and individuals thereof, no liability for any loss to the Party arising by reason of any improper investment, made in good faith, shall be sought, as long as such a member shall have sought professional advice before making such investment; or for the negligence; or fraud of any kind, either committed by himself or any of his agents employed by him or by any other member of the National Executive Committee; provided reasonable supervision shall have been exercised; except in the case of wilful and individual wrong doing, wrongful omission and intentional fraudulent activity, in which case liable shall be sought.

26. SYMBOLS OF THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY

26.1 The emblem, uniform and symbols of the People's Progressive Party shall be protected against abuse by members and non-members of the Party; by the president and the National Executive Committee.

26.2 Nobody shall be allowed to trade or market in/or with symbols and/or items containing and/or depicting the emblem of the Party without prior authority of the president and/or National Executive Committee of the said political party, and such authorization shall be given in writing.

26.3 All symbols or items containing the emblem of the Party shall be sold by the National Executive Committee in order to raise funds for the Party and/or publicise and popularise the Party.

26.4 Anyone found marketing or dealing illegally in or with symbols, emblems or items of the Party shall be liable for prosecution in any court of law.

26.5 The emblem of the Party shall be a black/gold broadside-up triangle with a blue inside background, a black/gold and white eagle in flight; five golden stars on the sides of the eagle and below, but not above - with the motto: "FREEDOM OUR RIGHT", "KGOLOLOSEGO TSHWANELO YARONA" inscribed in white letters on a straight base at the bottom narrow angle of the triangle.

27. LEGAL PERSONALITY AND POWERS

27.1 The Party shall be a corporate body with universal succession, shall sue and be sued in its own name, and shall issue and receive service from and by the president of the National executive Committee at the national office of the Party.

27.2 The Party may own, purchase, sell, hire, lease, mortgage, pledge or in any other way alienate or deal with both movable or immovable property and shall be registered in its own name or, in the event of any law requiring it to be registered in the name of a trustee on behalf of the Party, in the name of one or more trustees. The National Executive Committee may dismiss or reappoint such trustees and fill any vacancy at any time.

28. AMENDMENT, MERGER AND DISSOLUTION

The National Congress may amend this constitution, or merge or dissolve the Party and consequently dispose of assets by vote of not less than 75% of the members attending that particular sitting, provided that notice of such proposal shall have been given to each branch not less than two (2) months before that session of the congress.

Reform Party of South Africa

ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO BE ADDRESSED TO
THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
OF THE PARTY

SUITE 600, 6TH FLOOR, ABC CHAMBERS
66 FIELD STREET, DURBAN, 4001

TEL.: (031) 3072670/1
FAX : (031) 3072620

P.O. BOX 5448
DURBAN - 4000

15 January 1991

The Chairman of CODESA
World Trade Centre
Jetpark
Kempton Park
JOHANNESBURG
2000

Attention: Mr Z. De Beer MP


Dear Sir

With reference to your inquiry, we enclose herewith the following documents to be placed before the Management Committee on Monday 20 January 1992.

1. Memorandum of the Reform Party and Constitution.
2. A preliminary list of delegates of the Reform Party attending CODESA.

The balance of the names of the other delegates will be sent to you in due course.

Yours sincerely



Y.S. CHINSAMY
PARTY LEADER

YSC/lr

Reform Party of South Africa

MEMORANDUM OF THE REFORM PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

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- 6. CURRENT ROLE**
- 7. BUTHELUZI COMMISSION - KWA ZULU/NATAL INDABA**
- 8. APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP (ANNEXURE)
MEMBERSHIP CARD**

BRIEFLY:

The Reform Party of South Africa was formed in 1974 by members of the South

African Indian Council viz:

MESSRS	Y.S. CHINSAMY	(LEADER)
	J.N. REDDY	(DEPT. CHAIRMAN)
	A. RAJBANSI	(PRO)
	Y. MOOLLA	
	LOGAN REDDY	
	A.M. MOOLLA	(LATE)
	P.R. PATHER	(LATE)
	B. DOOKIE	
	GEORGE THAVER	(LATE)
	S. ABRAHIM MAYAT	
	M. MOHANLALL	
	LENNIE MANNIE	
	R.M. MOODLEY	
	RAMAN BHANA	(PORT ELIZABETH)
	ADULLAH KHAN	
	L.S. MOODLEY	(PIETERMARITZBURG)
	S. PACHAI	
	H. VAWDA	

The Party also included many prominent Indian people throughout South Africa.

CONSTITUTION

A copy of the Constitution is attached herewith.

The Reform Party is the second oldest Party in the South African Indian Community.

Public meetings were held nationwide and it had members and branches throughout the country.

Branches were formed in:

Durban, Verulam, Tongaat, Isipingo, Stanger, Arena Park, Montofrd, Chatsworth Central, Pietermaritzburg, Phoenix, Ladysmith, Northern Natal, Sydenham, Overport, Umzinto etc.

THE BLACK ALLIANCE

On the 11 January 1978 at Ulundi the Black Alliance was formed. The members of this Alliance were Inkatha, The South African Labour Party and the Reform Party which was headed by Dr M G Bethuluzi.

The Alliance also held many huge public meetings throughout the country e.g. Johannesburg (Soweto), Kangwane etc.

Once every three months the Alliance held a public meeting which was attended by thousands of people.

The aim of the Black Alliance was to force th National Party into opening th Parliment to the nation on an equal basis.

THE TRICAMERAL PARLIMENT

1. In 1984 the tricameral parliament was instituted. The question of participation was highly debated inside the Reform Party. Dr J N Reddy and Mr A Rajbansi were in favour of participation, Mr Y S Chinsamy opposed participation pointing out the weakness of the tricam parliament that this institution would not meet the aspirations and demands of the people of South Africa.
2. The majority of the members of the Reform Party supported Mr Y S Chinsamy's point of view. A minority of members then resigned from the Reform Party.
3. The Reform Party amongst others strongly opposed the elections and the House Of Delegates was elected with a very low poll of approximately 10% justifying the Community's dis-satisfaction.

In 1983 the South African Labour Party at its annual Congress held at Eshowe decided to participate in the Tricam Parliament and as a result there was no longer a member of the Alliance.

REFORM PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

P.O. Box 5448,
DURBAN,
4000

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I, the undersigned (Full Name) _____

Date of Birth _____ I.D. No. _____

Address _____

do hereby apply for membership through _____

_____ Branch

which is in terms of Rule 6 of the Rules of the Constitution
of the Reform Party of South Africa.

If my Membership is accepted by the Reform Party of South

Africa, I agree

- (a) To abide to the Rules of the Constitution;
- (b) To carry out the Objects, Principles and
Policies of the Party.

IN TERMS OF RULE II (d) I hereby pay the sum of twenty cents Member-
ship Fee to the Party.

DATE

SIGNATURE

OFFICIAL PURPOSES

Name of Branch _____ Date Received _____

Date submitted to Head Office _____

Branch Recommendation _____

Branch Official

Received by Head Office _____

Date Accepted _____

Note _____

National Secretary

4 The current delegates of the Party are.

MESSRS Y.S.CHINSAMY THE LEADER.
 H.ROMALALL.
 D.G.PILLAY.
 PAT.POOVALINGAM.
 SOOBAM
 D.NAICKER.
 R.PANDAY.
 Y.C.DASSOO.
 N.SEWCHARRAN
 M.A.FYNN.
 V.HARI.
 H.L.GARBHARRAN.
D.R. DWARIKIPESADH.
MISS. L.RAMANTH.

BUTHELEZI COMMISSION K.WA ZULU/NATAL INDUBA.

It must be noted that the Reform Party also took an active role in the Buthelezi Commission and the Kwa'Zulu/Natal Indaba in formulating a negotiated peace plan for South Africa.

The Reform Party raised and formulated the basis of the working group with the Kwa/Zulu/ Natal Indaba which later became the forerunner of the present Political set up.

CONSTITUTION

THE REFORM PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. The name of the party shall be the Reform Party of South Africa.

2. AIMS OF THE PARTY:

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

- (1) to promoting and advancing the dignity, rights, socio-economics and the cultural well-being of all South Africans, through responsible negotiations with the Government of the day or with any other organisation or body with similar aims.
- (2) to furthering the economics, social, cultural advancement of all South Africans, and to assist wherever possible, in stimulating and developing their capacities in the widest manner possible;
- (3) to vigorously opposing Communism in all its forms, and believing that the fundamental method of defeating Communistic influence is the positive maintenance of a free democracy, and totally rejecting all forms of totalitarianism as immoral in theory, predoomed in practice;
- (4) to opposing all forms of racial discrimination which undermine the civil liberty and social justice of the individual;
- (5) to the belief that the right of the individual is paramount, and the State exists to serve the individual;
- (6) to support the rule of just law;
- (7) to opposing forced labour and the exploitation of cheap labour;
- (8) to working tirelessly towards a national economy based on full production, full employment and equal

- (9) to seeking the introduction, maintenance and extension of social security for all, with special provision for the aged and the infirm, regardless of income status;

- (10) to advocate a free national educational system devised to enable all able students of all races equal opportunity of receiving the highest specialised training;

- (11) to work constantly for better and friendly relationship between all the racial groups in the country.

3. 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 basis wages at a civilised level;
 - (ii) working conditions at accepted civilised standards;
 - (iii) equal pensions, sick benefits, etc.;
 - (iv) equal and compulsory education for all according to age, aptitude and ability;
 - (v) housing at economic standards, with home ownership;
 - (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 the people in the government of the country, by participating in the councils of the nation, in particular by ensuring that all persons attaining prescribed qualifications shall vote for, and be eligible for membership of Parliament, Provincial Councils, Municipal Councils and instruments of central and local governments.
- (d) To work for the elimination of the Colour Bar in legislation, as well as the practical application thereof.
- (e) To develop a political arrangement in the country, such that all sections of the population are treated

fairly and justly, so that the rights of all groups 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 participation in politics as in (c) above, by reason of race, colour or religion.

- (f) Generally to promote, the Political, Social, and Economic participation and emancipation of the people, and more particularly of those who depend directly upon their own exertions by hand or by brain for their means of life.
- (g) To 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.

4. COLOURS, SYMBOLS AND MOTTO

- (a) The colours of the Party shall be Green, black and yellow.
- (b) The symbol of the Party shall be a ...
- (c) The motto of the Party shall be: ...

5. HEAD OFFICE

The Head Office of the Party shall be situated at Durban or as otherwise decided by Conference.

6. MEMBERSHIP:

- (a) It is the intention of the Party in the first instance to consolidate the position of all oppressed South Africans. It shall, however, due to legal restrictions, confine its membership to the group allowed by law, provided, that nothing shall prevent this latter restriction being reviewed as conditions in the country change.
- (b) Subject to Section (a) of this Clause, membership shall be open to persons, male and female, who have attained the age of 18 years, and who are prepared to accept the Constitution of the Party.
- (c) Membership of the Party shall be open to individuals only.

(d) No one shall be admitted to the membership of the Party, who is a member of any other Political Party.

(e) Applicants for membership shall complete an official application form which shall be submitted to the Secretary, in duplicate. One copy of the application shall be submitted to the National Secretary for final confirmation by the National Executive.

(f) Every member shall be provided with a membership card on payment of entrance fee and acceptance by the National Executive.

(g) The National Executive Committee or the Provincial Executive Committee reserve the right at all times to grant or refuse application for membership, and expel or suspend any member from the Party. Reason for such expulsion will be furnished on request by Region or Branch concerned.

(h) Regions or branches will have to submit to the National Executive Committee recommendations in writing, the reason for recommending such expulsion. The right to appeal against the decision of the Provincial Committee is vested in the member so affected, such appeal will be considered by the National Executive Committee.

(i) Any member who has resigned or been expelled from the Party and who seeks re-admission shall make application through the Region where he/she resides to the National Executive Committee.

"SUCH APPLICATION FOR RE-ADMISSION MUST FIRST BE SUBMITTED TO THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WHO SHALL FORWARD SAME TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE WITH THEIR COMMENTS AND OR RECOMMENDATIONS:"

7. FINANCE (HEAD OFFICE)

- (a) Branches shall pay to the Head Office each month 25 percent of the monies received from its members.
- (b) The Party may raise and maintain funds to invest or distribute same as the occasion may arise for the purpose of furthering or benefitting the work, aims and objects of the Reform Party of South Africa, generally to do all the things necessary towards

nat end.

- (c) All monies collected by the Treasurer on behalf of the Party shall be deposited in the Bank, decided upon by the officers of the Party, within seven (7) days of receipt thereof. An audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure shall be prepared at the end of each Financial Year, and shall be made available to members of the National Executive Committee.
- (d) The National Conference and the National Executive Committee shall have the power to frame regulations prescribing the procedure to be adopted by any or all formations of the Party in regard to finance.
- (e) The National Treasurer shall forward to Head Office copies of the Financial Report to be presented at every meeting of the National Executive Committee, and at the Annual Conference.
- (f) Branches and Regions shall forward to the Head Office copies of their Balance Sheet before the Annual Conference of the Party.

8. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

When Conference is not in session, the supreme governing body of the Party shall be the National Executive Committee comprising of:-

- (a)
 - (1) The Leader of the Party
 - (2) The Deputy Leader of the Party
 - (3) National Chairman
 - (4) National Vice-Chairman
 - (5) National Secretary
 - (6) Assistant National Secretary
 - (7) National Treasurer
 - (8) Three National Trustees
 - (9) National Public Relations Officer
 - (10) Four (4) members representing each region
 - (11) Two members representing Reform Youth Organisation.
 - (12) National Organiser of the Party
 - (13) Reform Party members of the Party

(b) The Leader of the Party, Deputy Leader, National Chairman, National Vice-Chairman, National Secretary, National Treasurer, National Public Relations Officer, National Organiser of the Party, and Reform Party members of the Party.

Treasurer, National Trustees and the Public Relations Officer, shall be elected at the Annual Conference.

- (c) The National Executive Committee shall not have the power to co-opt. It may appoint any other officials and Staff, whether paid or honorary. It may create committees as it deems desirable, or necessary.
- (d) The National Executive Committee shall meet at least four times a year at a place to be decided by the National Chairman.
- (e) The quorum for such a meeting shall be one-fifth of the National Executive Committee members.
- (f) The Leader of the Party and the Deputy Leader shall be charged with the duty of guiding Party Policy and defending it in terms of the decisions of the Party Conference. They may make public statements on Party Policy, provided that, where no relevant Conference exists, such statements to be referred back to the Party Conference for consideration at its first meeting thereafter.
- (g) The National Chairman shall preside at Conference and at all the meetings of the National Executive Committee. He shall be ex officio on all committees which may be established by the National Executive Committee.
- (h) All officials of the Party shall have the right to attend all Regional and Branch Meetings.
- (i) The National Executive Committee shall have the right to depute one or more of its members to investigate the affairs of any region and/or branch at any time without assigning a reason therefor, and such member or members shall have access to all the records of the Region and/or Branch and have power to take these into custody and to terminate their banking account/s.

9. PARTY CONFERENCE

- (a) The Party Conference shall be the supreme authority and policy-making body of the Party.
- (b) The Leader of the Party in consultation with the National Executive Committee may convene a special session of the Party Conference.
- (c) The Party Conference shall have the power to take decisions by a majority vote, and all such decisions shall be binding on the Party.
- (d) The Party members of the S.A.I.C. shall attend Conference in their personal capacity.
- (e) Members of branches in each area voting by ballot shall elect delegates to the Annual Conference of the Party.
Branches with less than 20 bona-fide members (one delegate).
Branches with 21 to 49 members - bona-fide (two delegates).
Branches with 50 or more bona-fide members - (four delegates)
Branches may include observers with their delegates, but they shall not vote, neither be present when Conference is in "Committee"
- (f) Branches shall be given at least forty five (45) days notice of the date and venue of the Party Conference.
- (g) Branches shall be responsible for accommodation and travelling expenses of their delegates.
- (h) Resolutions and any proposed alternatives or alterations, amendments or additions to the Party Constitution shall be forwarded to Head Office at least thirty (30) days before the Annual Conference.
- (i) Branches and S.A.I.C. Party members who have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Party shall be entitled to vote at the Conference only if such obligations are met in full.

10. REGIONAL ORGANISATION

- (a) The Regional divisions of the Party shall be determined by the National Executive after considering such date and information as it may deem necessary for such purpose.
Such determination of the Regional divisions by the Executive Committee shall remain effective until such time as the National Conference makes any changes thereto.
- (b) The Regional Annual Conference shall be convened annually and shall comprise of:-
 - (i) Members of the National Executive Committee.
 - (ii) All members of the S.A.I.C. whose constituency falls within the Region concerned.
 - (iii) All members of the Party in that region concerned.
- (c) Each region and each branch shall adopt a standard constitution which shall be drawn up and confirmed by the National Committee.
- (d) Such Constitutions and amendments and/or alterations thereto to be approved by the National Executive Committee.
- (e) The Regional Conference shall have the power to take decisions by a majority vote in all matters regarding Party organisation, finance and discipline in the Region concerned, such matters are binding on all Party members in that Region.

11. BRANCHES

- (a) A branch may be established in any area provided that there are not less than (10) persons aged 16 years and over present.
- (b) At the inaugural branch meeting the following officials shall be elected:-

- (i) Chairman
- (ii) Vice-Chairman
- (iii) Secretary
- (iv) Treasurer
- (v) At least three (3) members to the Branch Executive.

The Branch Secretary shall immediately after the inaugural meeting advise both the National Secretary and the Regional Secretary of the date the Branch has been established, including the names and addresses of officials elected and the total number of members. This shall be accompanied with an amount of not less than R3,00 to Head Office.

- (c) Branch officials may only be elected at an Annual General Meeting. Should any vacancy occur before that time they may only elect an official to perform his duty in an acting capacity.
- (d) An entrance fee of ten (10) cents shall be paid on acceptance of membership, and thereafter a minimum annual fee of ten (10) cents. They (the members) shall be encouraged to make donations towards their branch or Head Office of the Party.
- (e) Branches shall submit a quarterly report to their Region, who in turn shall submit a quarterly report to Head Office.
- (f) Branch Executive Committee meetings shall be held at least once every month.
- (g) All bona-fide members shall be in possession of an official membership card.
- (h) CONSTITUENCIES COMMITTEES

These will consist of representatives from all the branches within a particular constituency. They will be specially concerned with these elections, the registration of voters and the actual conduct of the elections. They shall have an important voice in the selection of candidates. The final decision shall be vested in the National

Executive Committee.

- (i) Branches may establish committees which could deal with fund-raising, propaganda, etc.
- (j) Branches may do anything that is in the interest of the Party, provided that all their actions are Constitutional and legal by South African Law.
- (k) Should Branch finances be R10,00 and over this money shall be deposited in a registered savings bank under the name of the Reform Party of South Africa and stating the name of the Party Branch. All moneys to be deposited in the bank within seven (7) days of the receipt thereof.
- (l) Copies of minutes of the Annual General Meeting shall be submitted to the National Secretary and Regional Secretary wherein that Branch is situated.

12. PARTY CAUCUS

- (a) All Party S.A.I.C. members shall be members of the Party Caucus.
- (b) The Party Caucus shall be responsible for the implementation of the Party Policy and as directed by the Annual Conference and the National Executive Committee.
- (c) The Party Caucus shall elect its own Chairman, and other officials, etc.

13. REFORM PARTY YOUTH ORGANISATION

- (a) The Reform Party Youth Organisation shall be affiliated to the Party structure and shall be responsible to the Party as a single body.
- (b) The Reform Party Youth Organisation shall pay annually to Head Office an amount of R10,00 (ten) or such amount as may be decided upon by the National Executive Committee from time to time.

- 14. The Party may purchase, sell, donate, lease, exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire movable or immovable property and provide and equip buildings thereon for the purpose of the Party and improve and develop any property or assets in such a manner as they think fit.

15. The Party may invest available funds of the Trust in any movable or immovable property, mortgages, building society, banks or securities whatsoever as may be deemed expedient, including the share of public or private companies and in connection with such shares to exercise all the rights to shareholders.
16. Voting at all the meetings on all matters shall be by show of hands but should a person entitled to be present at such a meeting demand a ballot then such voting shall be by ballot.
17. FINANCIAL YEAR
The financial year of the Party shall begin on the First day of July and end on the last day of June in every year.
18. The Executive Committee shall cause true accounts to be kept:
- (a) of the assets of the Party;
 - (b) of all sums of money received and expended by the Party and the matters in respect of which such receipts and expenditure take place; and
 - (c) of the assets and the liabilities of the Party.
19. Once at least in every year the Executive Committee shall lay before the Annual Conference of the Party a revenue and expenditure account and balance sheet made up to the 30 June, before the date of such Conference. The balance sheet shall be accompanied by a report of the Executive Committee as to the State of the finances of the Party.
20. AUDITOR
Prior to the submission of the accounts and Balance Sheet at the Party's Annual Conference they shall be examined by an auditor who shall report in writing thereupon to the members. An auditor shall be appointed by the Executive Committee who shall also fix his remuneration.
21. The Party may sue and be sued in any competent Court and service of any legal process may be made upon the Secretaries for the time being at any of its offices.

22. INDEMNITY

Every member of the Party, including all the members of the Executive Committee and Officers of the Party or servant of the Party shall be and is hereby indemnified against losses, expenses or damages incurred in the discharge of or arising out of his/her duties, unless the same happens through his/her own dishonesty.

23. WINDING UP

If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Party there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Party but shall be given or transferred to some charitable institution or institutions to be determined by the members of the Party at or before the time of dissolution.

24. ALTERATION OF CONSTITUTION

This constitution shall not be altered or amended except by a Resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of members present at a National Conference of the Party, of which at least thirty (30) days notice shall have been specially given, which notice shall state the intention to deal with and specify the nature of the alteration and the amendment.

25. INTERPRETATION

In the event of any difference of opinion, dispute or question arising as to the meaning or interpretation of this Constitution or of any by-laws framed by the Executive Committee, such difference, dispute or question shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for its decision and its decision thereon shall be binding.

REFORM PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

MEMBERSHIP CARD

REFORM PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

MEMBERSHIP CARD No 3557

This is to certify that M
of Branch of the REFORM PARTY OF
S.A. has been admitted as a Member of the PARTY,
in terms of the Rules of the Constitution.

.....
DATE

.....
NATIONAL SECRETARY

MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL STUDY GROUP

VENUE : Conference Chamber, Sol Namara Hotel
106 Silverglen Drive, Chatsworth
(Tel. 031-431243)

DATE : Sunday, 24 November 1991

TIME : 10:30 - 13:00 (followed by Lunch)

A G E N D A

1. Prayer
2. Welcome and statement by Chairman
3. Apologies
4. Confirmation of Minutes of Meeting held on 06 October 1991
5. Matters arising:
 - 5.1 Minority Rights
 - 5.2 Education
6. Correspondence
7. Decision: Resignation of Secretary
8. Other
9. Date and host of next meeting

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED AT THE SOL NAMARA HOTEL
(HOSTED BY LABOUR PARTY)

Enquiries: Minister Bhana's Office: 031-3682664 or
3606542/3

MINUTES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL STUDY GROUP MEETING HELD AT SOL
NAMARA HOTEL, SILVERGLEN ON 6 OCTOBER 1991 AT 10:30

1. ATTENDANCE

INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY:

Mr R M Ndlovu
Miss Z C Kumalo
Mr G E Bhengu
Mrs C N Zikalala
Mr W Sabelo
Nkosi Khumalo
Mr E J Lucas
Dr D R B Madide
Nkosi Ngubane

REFORM PARTY:

Mr R M Moodley
Mr Y S Chinsamy
Mr D Y Pillay

LABOUR PARTY:

Mrs M Y K Bassier
Mr R H Katts
Mr Trevor Potgieter
Mr C J Pierce, MEC

NATIONAL PEOPLES' PARTY:

Mr A Rajbansi, MP
Mrs D Govender, MP
Mr S Naidoo, MP

SOLIDARITY PARTY:

Mr M Mohanlall, MP
Mr M F Cassim, MP
Mr M Naranjee, MP
Mr P I Devan, MP
Mr Nelson M Raju, Ministerial Representative

2.

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Messrs	A Stowman L Landers, MP	Labour Party
Messrs	R Bhana, MP Y Moolla, MP S V Naicker, MP	Solidarity
Dr	K Rajoo, MP	
Messrs	Deena Pillay R Romalal	Reform Party
	Dr F T Mdlalose Mr Prakash Sathanand	Inkatha Freedom Party

3.

CHAIRMAN

Mr P I Devan, MP (SP) presided in the absence of Dr Mdlalose, Chairman of the Constitutional Study Group. Mr M Mohanlall, MP acted as Secretary.

4.

INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 Mr Nkosi Ngubane (IFP), reported on the National Peace Accord.
- 4.2 Mr A Rajbansi (NPP), in his impressions of the Peace Accord, referred to the warmth and cordiality that existed between the delegates and was of the view that the barriers between establishments and extra-parliamentary actors were fast crumbling. Mr Rajbansi urged delegates to direct their attention towards ethnicity and minority rights which were beginning to emerge as significant issues.
- 4.3 Mr Wellington Sabelo (IFP), who was attending the Constitutional Study Group for the first time, pleaded for the Peace Accord to be translated into action at grass roots level.
- 4.4 Mr P I Devan (SP), expressed the hope that the signing of the Peace Accord would signal the lessening of tensions and volume of violence in the country.
- 4.5 Mr R M Ndlovu (IFP), referred to the fact that almost 10 000 IFP members and supporters had been immediately informed of the peace proposals when they were addressed by the IFP leadership.
- 4.6 The Reform Party expressed concern at not being invited to the Peace Conference. Mr Mohanlall stated that on occasions such as these, parties would tend to keep out others as opposed to adopting a stance of including them. Parties who feel that they need to be recognised must assert themselves and take the initiative to make their presence felt.

- 4.7 Mr A Rajbansi (NPP), mooted the idea of a joint mass meeting to be held somewhere in the North Coast, addressing grassroots supporters as a follow-up of the National Peace Accord to be addressed by the various parties of the Constitutional Study Group. Several delegates supported this suggestion and the resolution to organise such a meeting was unanimously accepted on the motion of Mr R M Ndlovu, seconded by Mr Derrick Pillay.

A sub-committee comprising of Messrs Clive Pierce (LP), S Naidoo (NPP), S V Naicker (SP), Derrick Pillay (RP) and Mr R M Ndlovu (IFP) as convenor was elected to get the mass meeting off the ground.

5. MINUTES AND MATTERS ARISING

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read and accepted on the motion of Mr A Rajbansi seconded by Derrick Pillay.

- 5.1 Mr A Rajbansi (NPP), made reference to the selective morality by the media when he alluded to the fact that the House of Delegates, Ministry of Education was the first, together with its KwaZulu counterpart on joint-teacher-training programmes, but this information was sidelined and prominence given to the KwaZulu-House of Assembly accord on the subject of Edgewood College of Education opening its doors to Black teacher-trainees.
- 5.2 Dr Dennis Madide (IFP) referred to Dr Nelson Mandela's intervention on diverse issues such as VAT, Education Crisis in the House of Delegates, right-wing hunger strikers, ethnicity etc as a political image-building exercise. It was important, Dr Madide urged for delegates to remember that Dr Mandela was operating from outside administrative forums.
- 5.3 Mr M Naranjee (SP) agreed with the sentiments of Dr Madide and expressed the view that the A.N.C. was indulging in a sterile exercise if they thought they could open and shut the economy like a tap.
- 5.4 Mr Trevor Potgieter (LP) expressed his dismay at the one-sided approach of the media who were unshamedly pro-ANC and anti-everything and anything connected with the Labour Party, Solidarity Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

6. PAPER PRESENTED BY MR M MOHANLALL, MP ON THE SUBJECT OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Refer to discussion paper appended herewith.

Both the Chairman Mr P I Devan and Mr Y S Chinsamy congratulated Mr Mohanlall on a well presented paper.

6.1 RESPONSE BY DELEGATES

Mr Eric Lucas (IFP), re-iterated the IFP viewpoint that as a major player it was opposed to the idea of an interim government and a constituent assembly. Mr Lucas, however, raised questions about alleged comments made by Mr L Landers, MP of the Labour Party on the subject at a report back meeting in Durban.

Both Mr Potgieter and Mr Clive Pierce of the Labour Party stressed that the official view of their party was that expressed by its leader, Rev A Hendrickse which was that Labour Party was against the idea of a Constituent Assembly. They added that the views attributed to Mr L Landers were obviously a personal viewpoint.

Dr D Madide (IFP), drew the attention of delegates to the February, July and August issues of S.A. Update which made exhaustive exploration on the subject of a Constituent Assembly.

Mr R M Ndlovu (IFP), stressed the role of the multi-party conference in determining the rules of the game.

The general consensus was that parties did not favour interim government per se but felt some sort of accommodation should be reached. The question of Constituent Assembly also did not receive much support.

7. GENERAL

7.1 Mr M F Cassim (SP), raised the question of Mr A Rajbansi's alleged remarks casting a slur on the integrity of Solidarity Party in the wake of the controversy involving funding by the Government, of Inkatha rallies.

Mr S Naidoo (NPP), stated that those comments attributed to Mr Rajbansi were those of an individual.

7.2 Mr M Naranjee (SP), appealed for the subject of Minority Rights to be further discussed.

8. ITEMS ON AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING :

1. Minority Rights
2. Education

Party viewpoints on above topics expected to be 10-12 minutes in duration.

9. INVITATIONS:

were extended to delegates on behalf of:

1. Labour Party Annual Congress to be held in Durban, commencing on 27 December 1991.
2. Inkatha Freedom Party Women's Brigade Conference to be held at Ulundi on 26 October 1991.

10. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting to be held on Sunday, 24 November 1991 at 10:30 at the Sol Namara Hotel.

LUNCH TO BE HOSTED BY THE LABOUR PARTY

11. CONCLUSION

The meeting terminated at 13:15 with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Members were entertained to a luncheon hosted by Solidarity Party.

.....
P I DEVAN, MP
CHAIRMAN

.....
M MOHANLALL, MP
SECRETARY

DATE :

DATE :

REFORM PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO BE ADDRESSED TO
THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
OF THE PARTY

Fax No. (031) 5002186

Phone: (031) 5002186

57 Hunslett Road

Phoenix Industrial Park

PHOENIX - 4052

3 February 1992

The Secretary
Steering Committee
C.O.D.E.S.A.
P.O. Box 307
ISANDO - 1800
SOUTH AFRICA

Sir

Re: DELEGATE AND ADVISORS

We regret to inconvenience you in this matter, but in view of 2 members of my Party namely MR. JOHN IYMAN as Delegate and MR. R.M. MOODLEY as Advisor, who were appointed WORKING GROUP 5 on the 20 January 1992 is hereby replaced by the following persons, namely :-

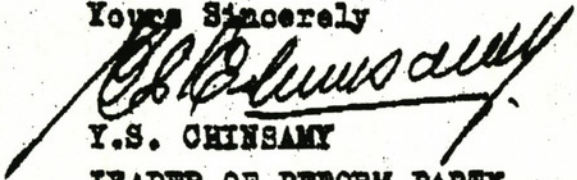
1. ADVOCATE G. REDDY, in place of MR. JOHN IYMAN who joined the Delegation of Solidarity.
2. MR. CASSIM A. HASSIAM (President, Natal Association of Local Affairs Committee), in place of MR. R.M. MOODLEY who has been expelled by the Party for making false statement and allegations against the Party.

In order to assist Codesa in drafting of a New Constitution we have appointed professional people, namely - An Advocate, Professor, Attorneys and Graduates to help map out a New Constitution for South Africa.

This is our full complement of 22 Delegates and Advisors to Codesa.

Thank you

Yours Sincerely


Y.S. CHINSAMY

LEADER OF REFORM PARTY

REFORM PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO BE ADDRESSED TO
THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
OF THE PARTY

Fax No. (031) 5002186

Phone: (031) 5002186
57 Hunslett Road
Phoenix Industrial Park
PHOENIX - 4052
10 February 1992

The Secretariat
CODESA
P.O. Box 307
ISANDO - 1800

Sir

Re: APPLICATION TO PARTICIPATE IN CODESA

With reference to your letter, we enclose replies to questions for the purpose of processing my Party's application :-

(1) The date of formation of Party was July 1974.

(2) Names of Office Bearers and Designation :-

- (a) Y.S. Ghinsamy - Leader of Party
- (b) D.Y. Pillay - Chairman
- (c) H. Romalall - Vice Chairman
- (d) N. Sewcharan - Secretary
- (e) R. Panday - Treasurer

In addition to the officials, we have 10 Members serving on the Executive Committee.

(3) Statement of Political Intent/Constitution. In this regard we have sent you a photostat copy of our Constitution which sets out clearly the AIMS and OBJECTS of the Party and other function of the Party, which is stated in the Constitution. This Constitution was approved and accepted by over 250 people present, amongst them were - Dr. J.N. Reddy, Messrs A. Rajbansi, A.M. Moola (Late), P.R. Pather (Late), B. Dookie, George Thaver (Late), S. Abraham Mayat, M. Mohanlall, Raman Bhana, S. Pachai and many prominent Indian people throughout South Africa.

(4) Indicators / ...



- (4) Indicators of demonstrable support. We attach an Affidavit by MR. D.S. SATYADEVA who was the Secretary of the Party, stating all Minutes, correspondence, membership cards, attendance register were kept in his Printing Press, and it was destroyed by fire, which burnt down his Press.

In so far as attendance at rallies is concerned, we organised this on behalf of Black Alliance at Chatsworth, Durban (Curries Fountain), Stanger, Ladysmith, Verulam and Tongaat. Over 20 to 25 thousand people of all races attended these rallies (Dr. F.T. Mdlalose will confirm this).

Over the last 2 years after President De Klerk on 2 February 1990 announced the abolition of all discrimination laws the Constitution Study Group made up of the following Political Parties, namely :-

- (a) Inkatha People's Party;
- (b) Labour Party;
- (c) National People's Party;
- (d) Reform Party and
- (e) Solidarity Party

under the Chairmanship of Dr. F.T. Mdlalose, until the 6 October 1991, when Political Parties were gearing and preparing to attend CODESA Meeting set down for the 20 December 1991.

- (5) Activities of the Party, we have regular meetings. The Executive meets once a month.

- (6) Participation in other organisations.

(a) Parliament

The Reform Party opposed the participation in the 1984 tricameral parliament, by pointing out the weakness of

the tricameral / ...



tricameral parliament that this institution would not meet the aspirations and demands of the people of South Africa. For this reason Dr. J.N. Reddy (Vice Chairman) and Mr. A. Rajbansi (P.R.O) resigned from our Party and formed their own Political Parties to participation in the Tricameral Parliament.

(b) Local Government and Civics

A number of Delegates and Advisors whose names we have submitted on the 20 January 1992, are elected to Local Government and Civics.

- (a) Y.S. Ghinsamy - elected to the Town Council of Verulam for 22 years. He was Mayor for 3 years. The Borough of Verulam conferred on him the "FREEDOM OF THE TOWN" on the 7 March 1987.
- (b) S.G.V. SUBBAN - elected to the Town Council of Verulam and served as: "MAYOR" for 6 years.
- (c) R. PANDAY - elected Member of Southern Durban Local Affairs Committee. He still serves on the Committee.
- (d) PAT POOVALINGAM was elected to Tricameral Parliament in the 1984 election.
- (e) N. SEWOHARRAN - elected Member of Southern Durban Local Affairs Committee. He is at present serving on the Committee.
- (f) S. PACHAI - elected Member of Tricameral Parliament. He is at present in Parliament.
- (g) I.C. DASOO - elected Member of Westville Local Affairs Committee. He still serves on the Committee.
- (h) D.Y. PILLAY - elected Chairman of Eshowe Local Affairs Committee. He is present serving on the Committee.

- (i) MYRAN FYNN - elected Member of Eschwe Local Affairs Committee. Vice-President of Natal Association of Local Affairs Committee.
- (j) DICK WAICKER - Retired Town Clerk, Borough of Verulam for the last 26 years.
- (k) CASSIM A. HASSIAM - President, Natal Association of Local Affairs Committee.

In addition to the above, we have an Advocate, 6 Attorneys and Professionals employed in the University and Technikon.

In view of the Members being elected to Local Government, they take an active part in Civic Association and also in Ratepayers Association.

(7) Offices:

The Head-quarters and address of the Party is situated at :-

57 Hunslett Road
Phoenix Industrial Park
Phoenix - 4052
Telephone - (031) 5002186
Tax No. (031) 5002186

We have employed a lady typist to attend to all correspondence of the Party.

(8) Funding of Party

We have three (3) large business-men, who are officials of the Party, finance all expenses - such as rental of office, telephone account, wages to staff and paid the air-fare to Johannesburg on 2 occasions to Codessa to hand documents personally.

(9)



(9) Geographical Area of operation

The whole of South Africa. We refer you to our Memorandum which was sent to you, with a copy of our Constitution, Membership Card, Application for Membership, which sets out the Branches we established.

(10) Rules of Membership

The Constitution of the Party covers this aspect.

We trust that we have furnished you with all the information as requested, and look forward for our acceptance to CODESA.

Thank you

Yours Sincerely



I.S. CHINSAMY

LEADER OF PARTY

Reform Party of South Africa

MEMORANDUM OF THE REFORM PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

INDEX

- 1. BRIEF HISTORY**
- 2. CONSTITUTION**
- 3. BLACK ALLIANCE**
- 4. TRICAMERIAL PARLIMENT**
- 5. CONSTITUTIONAL STUDY GROUP**
- 6. CURRENT ROLE**
- 7. BUTHELUZI COMMISSION - KWA ZULU/NATAL INDABA**
- 8. APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP (ANNEXURE)
MEMBERSHIP CARD**

BRIEFLY:

The Reform Party of South Africa was formed in 1974 by members of the South

African Indian Council viz:

MESSRS	Y.S. CHINSAMY	(LEADER)
	J.N. REDDY	(DEPT. CHAIRMAN)
	A. RAJBANSI	(PRO)
	Y. MOOLLA	
	LOGAN REDDY	
	A.M. MOOLLA	(LATE)
	P.R. PATHER	(LATE)
	B. DOOKIE	
	GEORGE THAVER	(LATE)
	S. ABRAHIM MAYAT	
	M. MOHANLALL	
	LENNIE MANNIE	
	R.M. MOODLEY	
	RAMAN BHANA	(PORT ELIZABETH)
	ADULLAH KHAN	
	L.S. MOODLEY	(PIETERMARITZBURG)
	S. PACHAI	
	H. VAWDA	

The Party also included many prominent Indian people throughout South Africa.

CONSTITUTION

A copy of the Constitution is attached herewith.

The Reform Party is the second oldest Party in the South African Indian Community.

Public meetings were held nationwide and it had members and branches throughout the country.

Branches were formed in:

Durban, Verulam, Tongaat, Isipingo, Stanger, Arena Park, Montofrd, Chatsworth Central, Pietermaritzburg, Phoenix, Ladysmith, Northern Natal, Sydenham, Overport, Umzinto etc.

THE BLACK ALLIANCE

On the 11 January 1978 at Ulundi the Black Alliance was formed. The members of this Alliance were Inkatha, The South African Labour Party and the Reform Party which was headed by Dr M G Bethuluzi.

The Alliance also held many huge public meetings throughout the country e.g. Johannesburg (Soweto), Kangwane etc.

Once every three months the Alliance held a public meeting which was attended by thousands of people.

The aim of the Black Alliance was to force th National Party into opening th Parliment to the nation on an equal basis.

THE TRICAMERAL PARLIMENT

1. In 1984 the tricameral parliament was instituted. The question of participation was highly debated inside the Reform Party. Dr J N Reddy and Mr A Rajbansi were in favour of participation, Mr Y S Chinsamy opposed participation pointing out the weakness of the tricam parliament that this institution would not meet the aspirations and demands of the people of South Africa.
2. The majority of the members of the Reform Party supported Mr Y S Chinsamy's point of view. A minority of members then resigned from the Reform Party.
3. The Reform Party amongst others strongly opposed the elections and the House Of Delegates was elected with a very low poll of approximately 10% justifying the Community's dis-satisfaction.

In 1983 the South African Labour Party at its annual Congress held at Eshowe decided to participate in the Tricam Parliament and as a result there was no longer a member of the Alliance.

4 The current delegates of the Party are.

MESSERS Y.S.CHINSAMY THE LEADER.
 H.ROMALALL.
 D.G.PILLAY.
 PAT.POOVALINGAM.
 SOOBAM
 D.NAICKER.
 R.PANDAY.
 Y.C.DASSOO.
 N.SEWCHARRAN
 M.A.FYNN.
 V.HARI.
 H.L.GARBHARRAN.
D.R. DWARIKIPESADH.
MISS. L.RAMANTH.

BUTHELEZI COMMISSION K.WA ZULU/NATAL INDUBA.
It must be noted that the Reform Party also took an active
role in the Buthelezi Commission and the Kwa'Zulu/Natal
Indaba in formulating a negotiated peace plan for South
Africa.
The Reform Party raised and formulated the basis of the
Working group with the Kwa/Zulu/ Natal Indaba which later
became the for runner of the present Political set up.

CONSTITUTION

THE REFORM PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. The name of the party shall be the Reform Party of South Africa.

2. AIMS OF THE PARTY:

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

- (1) to promoting and advancing the dignity, rights, socio-economics and the cultural well-being of all South Africans, through responsible negotiations with the Government of the day or with any other organisation or body with similar aims.
- (2) to furthering the economics, social, cultural advancement of all South Africans, and to assist wherever possible, in stimulating and developing their capacities in the widest manner possible;
- (3) to vigorously opposing Communism in all its forms, and believing that the fundamental method of defeating Communistic influence is the positive maintenance of a free democracy, and totally rejecting all forms of totalitarianism as immoral in theory, predoomed in practice.
- (4) to opposing all forms of racial discrimination which undermine the civil liberty and social justice of the individual.
- (5) to the belief that the right of the individual is paramount, and the State exists to serve the individual;
- (6) to support the rule of just law;
- (7) to opposing forced labour and the exploitation of cheap labour;
- (8) to working tirelessly towards a national economy based on full production, full employment and equal opportunity for all people in the Republic.

- (9) to seeking the introduction, maintenance and extension of social security for all, with special provision for the aged and the infirm, regardless of income status;
- (10) to advocate a free national educational system devised to enable all able students of all races equal opportunity of receiving the highest specialised training;
- (11) to work constantly for better and friendly relationship between all the racial groups in the country.

3. 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 basis wages at a civilised level;
 - (ii) working conditions at accepted civilised standards;
 - (iii) equal pensions, sick benefits, etc.;
 - (iv) equal and compulsory education for all according to age, aptitude and ability;
 - (v) housing at economic standards, with home ownership;
 - (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 the people in the government of the country, by participating in the councils of the nation, in particular by ensuring that all persons attaining prescribed qualifications shall vote for, and be eligible for membership of Parliament, Provincial Councils, Municipal Councils and instruments of central and local governments.
- (d) To work for the elimination of the Colour Bar in legislation, as well as the practical application thereof.
- (e) To develop a political arrangement in the country, such that all sections of the population are treated

fairly and justly, so that the rights of all groups 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 participation in politics as in (c) above, by reason of race, colour or religion.

- (f) Generally to promote, the Political, Social, and Economic participation and emancipation of the people, and more particularly of those who depend directly upon their own exertions by hand or by brain for their means of life.
- (g) To 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.

4. COLOURS, SYMBOLS AND MOTTO

- (a) The colours of the Party shall be Green, black and yellow.
- (b) The symbol of the Party shall be:
- (c) The motto of the Party shall be:

5. HEAD OFFICE

The Head Office of the Party shall be situated at Durban or as otherwise decided by Conference.

6. MEMBERSHIP:

- (a) It is the intention of the Party in the first instance to consolidate the position of all oppressed South Africans. It shall, however, due to legal restrictions, confine its membership to the group allowed by law, provided, that nothing shall prevent this latter restriction being reviewed as conditions in the country change.
- (b) Subject to Section (a) of this Clause, membership shall be open to persons, male and female, who have attained the age of 18 years, and who are prepared to accept the Constitution of the Party.
- (c) Membership of the Party shall be open to individuals only.

(d) No one shall be admitted to the membership of the Party, who is a member of any other Political Party.

(e) Applicants for membership shall complete an official application form which shall be submitted to the Secretary, in duplicate. One copy of the application shall be submitted to the National Secretary for final confirmation by the National Executive.

(f) Every member shall be provided with a membership card on payment of entrance fee and acceptance by the National Executive.

(g) The National Executive Committee or the Provincial Executive Committee reserve the right at all times to grant or refuse application for membership, and expel or suspend any member from the Party. Reason for such expulsion will be furnished on request by Region or Branch concerned.

(h) Regions or branches will have to submit to the National Executive Committee recommendations in writing, the reason for recommending such expulsion. The right to appeal against the decision of the Provincial Committee is vested in the member so affected, such appeal will be considered by the National Executive Committee.

(i) Any member who has resigned or been expelled from the Party and who seeks re-admission shall make application through the Region where he/she resides to the National Executive Committee.

"SUCH APPLICATION FOR RE-ADMISSION MUST FIRST BE SUBMITTED TO THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WHO SHALL FORWARD SAME TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE WITH THEIR COMMENTS AND OR RECOMMENDATIONS:"

7. FINANCE (HEAD OFFICE)

- (a) Branches shall pay to the Head Office each month 25 per cent of the monies received from its members.
- (b) The Party may raise and maintain funds to invest or distribute same as the occasion may arise for the purpose of furthering or benefitting the work, aims and objects of the Reform Party of South Africa, generally to do all the things necessary towards

that end.

- (c) All monies collected by the Treasurer on behalf of the Party shall be deposited in the Bank, decided upon by the officers of the Party, within seven (7) days of receipt thereof. An audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure shall be prepared at the end of each Financial Year, and shall be made available to members of the National Executive Committee.
- (d) The National Conference and the National Executive Committee shall have the power to frame regulations prescribing the procedure to be adopted by any or all formations of the Party in regard to finance.
- (e) The National Treasurer shall forward to Head Office copies of the Financial Report to be presented at every meeting of the National Executive Committee, and at the Annual Conference.
- (f) Branches and Regions shall forward to the Head Office copies of their Balance Sheet before the Annual Conference of the Party.

3. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

When Conference is not in session, the supreme governing body of the Party shall be the National Executive Committee comprising of:-

- (a)
 - (1) The Leader of the Party
 - (2) The Deputy Leader of the Party
 - (3) National Chairman
 - (4) National Vice-Chairman
 - (5) National Secretary
 - (6) Assistant National Secretary
 - (7) National Treasurer
 - (8) Three National Trustees
 - (9) National Public Relations Officer
 - (10) Four (4) members representing each region
 - (11) Two members representing Reform Youth Organisation.
 - (12) National Organiser of the Party
 - (13) Reform Party members of the Party

(b) The Leader of the Party, Deputy Leader, National Chairman, National Vice-Chairman, National Secre-

Treasurer, National Trustees and the Public Relations Officer, shall be elected at the Annual Conference.

- (c) The National Executive Committee shall not have the power to co-opt. It may appoint any other officials and Staff, whether paid or honorary. It may create committees as it deems desirable, or necessary.
- (d) The National Executive Committee shall meet at least four times a year at a place to be decided by the National Chairman.
- (e) The quorum for such a meeting shall be one-fifth of the National Executive Committee members.
- (f) The Leader of the Party and the Deputy Leader shall be charged with the duty of guiding Party Policy and defending it in terms of the decisions of the Party Conference. They may make public statements on Party Policy; provided that, where no relevant Conference exists, such statements to be referred back to the Party Conference for consideration at its first meeting thereafter.
- (g) The National Chairman shall preside at Conference and at all the meetings of the National Executive Committee. He shall be ex officio on all committees which may be established by the National Executive Committee.
- (h) All officials of the Party shall have the right to attend all Regional and Branch Meetings.
- (i) The National Executive Committee shall have the right to depute one or more of its members to investigate the affairs of any region and/or branch at any time without assigning a reason therefor, and such member or members shall have access to all the records of the Region and/or Branch and have power to take these into custody and to terminate their banking account/s.

PARTY CONFERENCE

- (a) The Party Conference shall be the supreme authority and policy-making body of the Party.
- (b) The Leader of the Party in consultation with the National Executive Committee may convene a special session of the Party Conference.
- (c) The Party Conference shall have the power to take decisions by a majority vote, and all such decisions shall be binding on the Party.
- (d) The Party members of the S.A.I.C. shall attend Conference in their personal capacity.
- (e) Members of branches in each area voting by ballot shall elect delegates to the Annual Conference of the Party.
Branches with less than 20 bona-fide members (one delegate).
Branches with 21 to 49 members - bona-fide (two delegates).
Branches with 50 or more bona-fide members - (four delegates)
Branches may include observers with their delegates, but they shall not vote, neither be present when Conference is in "Committee"
- (f) Branches shall be given at least forty five (45) days notice of the date and venue of the Party Conference.
- (g) Branches shall be responsible for accommodation and travelling expenses of their delegates.
- (h) Resolutions and any proposed alternatives or alterations, amendments or additions to the Party Constitution shall be forwarded to Head Office at least thirty (30) days before the Annual Conference.
- (i) Branches and S.A.I.C. Party members who have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Party shall be entitled to vote at the Conference only if such obligations are met in full.

Branches with less than 20 bona-fide members (one delegate).
Branches with 21 to 49 members - bona-fide (two delegates).
Branches with 50 or more bona-fide members - (four delegates)
Branches may include observers with their delegates, but they shall not vote, neither be present when Conference is in "Committee"

10. REGIONAL ORGANISATION

- (a) The Regional divisions of the Party shall be determined by the National Executive after considering such date and information as it may deem necessary for such purpose.
Such determination of the Regional divisions by the Executive Committee shall remain effective until such time as the National Conference makes any changes thereto.
- (b) The Regional Annual Conference shall be convened annually and shall comprise of:-
 - (i) Members of the National Executive Committee.
 - (ii) All members of the S.A.I.C. whose constituency falls within the Region concerned.
 - (iii) All members of the Party in that region concerned.
- (c) Each region and each branch shall adopt a standard constitution which shall be drawn up and confirmed by the National Committee.
- (d) Such Constitutions and amendments and/or alterations thereto to be approved by the National Executive Committee.
- (e) The Regional Conference shall have the power to take decisions by a majority vote in all matters regarding Party organisation, finance and discipline in the Region concerned, such matters are binding on all Party members in that Region.

11. BRANCHES

- (a) A branch may be established in any area provided that there are not less than (10) persons aged 18 years and over present.
- (b) At the inaugural branch meeting the following officials shall be elected:-

President, Secretary, Treasurer, Chairman, National Vice-Chairman, National Secretary

- (i) Chairman
- (ii) Vice-Chairman
- (iii) Secretary
- (iv) Treasurer
- (v) At least three (3) members to the Branch Executive.

The Branch Secretary shall immediately after the inaugural meeting advise both the National Secretary and the Regional Secretary of the date the Branch has been established, including the names and addresses of officials elected and the total number of members. This shall be accompanied with an amount of not less than R3,00 to Head Office.

- (c) Branch officials may only be elected at an Annual General Meeting. Should any vacancy occur before that time they may only elect an official to perform his duty in an acting capacity.
- (d) An entrance fee of ten (10) cents shall be paid on acceptance of membership, and thereafter a minimum annual fee of ten (10) cents. They (the members) shall be encouraged to make donations towards their branch or Head Office of the Party.
- (e) Branches shall submit a quarterly report to their Region, who in turn shall submit a quarterly report to Head Office.
- (f) Branch Executive Committee meetings shall be held at least once every month.
- (g) All bona-fide members shall be in possession of an official membership card.

(h) CONSTITUENCIES COMMITTEES

These will consist of representatives from all the branches within a particular constituency. They will be specially concerned with these elections, the registration of voters and the actual conduct of the elections. They shall have an important voice in the selection of candidates. The final decision shall be vested in the National

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- (i) Branches may establish committees which could deal with fund-raising, propaganda, etc.
- (j) Branches may do anything that is in the interest of the Party, provided that all their actions are Constitutional and legal by South African Law.
- (k) Should Branch finances be R10,00 and over this money shall be deposited in a registered savings bank under the name of the Reform Party of South Africa and stating the name of the Party Branch. All moneys to be deposited in the bank within seven (7) days of the receipt thereof.
- (l) Copies of minutes of the Annual General Meeting shall be submitted to the National Secretary and Regional Secretary wherein that Branch is situated.

12. PARTY CAUCUS

- (a) All Party S.A.I.C. members shall be members of the Party Caucus.
- (b) The Party Caucus shall be responsible for the implementation of the Party Policy and as directed by the Annual Conference and the National Executive Committee.
- (c) The Party Caucus shall elect its own Chairman, and other officials, etc.

13. REFORM PARTY YOUTH ORGANISATION

- (a) The Reform Party Youth Organisation shall be affiliated to the Party structure and shall be responsible to the Party as a single body.
- (b) The Reform Party Youth Organisation shall pay annually to Head Office an amount of R10,00 (ten) or such amount as may be decided upon by the National Executive Committee from time to time.

- 14. The Party may purchase, sell, donate, lease, exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire movable or immovable property and provide and equip buildings thereon for the purpose of the Party and improve and develop any property or assets in such a manner as they think fit.

5. The Party may invest available funds of the trust in any movable or immovable property, mortgages, building society, banks or securities whatsoever as may be deemed expedient, including the share of public or private companies and in connection with such shares to exercise all the rights to shareholders.

6. Voting at all the meetings on all matters shall be by show of hands but should a person entitled to be present at such a meeting demand a ballot then such voting shall be by ballot.

7. FINANCIAL YEAR

The financial year of the Party shall begin on the first day of July and end on the last day of June in every year.

8. The Executive Committee shall cause true accounts to be kept:

- (a) of the assets of the Party;
- (b) of all sums of money received and expended by the Party and the matters in respect of which such receipts and expenditure take place; and
- (c) of the assets and the liabilities of the Party.

9. Once at least in every year the Executive Committee shall lay before the Annual Conference of the Party a revenue and expenditure account and balance sheet made up to the 30 June, before the date of such Conference. The balance sheet shall be accompanied by a report of the Executive Committee as to the State of the finances of the Party.

10. AUDITOR

Prior to the submission of the accounts and Balance Sheet at the Party's Annual Conference they shall be examined by an auditor who shall report in writing thereupon to the members. An auditor shall be appointed by the Executive Committee who shall also fix his remuneration.

11. The Party may sue and be sued in any competent Court and service of any legal process may be made upon the Secretaries for the time being.

22. INDEMNITY

Every member of the Party, including all the members of the Executive Committee and Officers of the Party or servant of the Party shall be and is hereby indemnified against losses, expenses or damages incurred in the discharge of or arising out of his/her duties, unless the same happens through his/her own dishonesty.

23. WINDING UP

If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Party there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Party but shall be given or transferred to some charitable institution or institutions to be determined by the members of the Party at or before the time of dissolution.

24. ALTERATION OF CONSTITUTION

This constitution shall not be altered or amended except by a Resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of members present at a National Conference of the Party, of which at least thirty (30) days notice shall have been specially given, which notice shall state the intention to deal with and specify the nature of the alteration and the amendment.

25. INTERPRETATION

In the event of any difference of opinion, dispute or question arising as to the meaning or interpretation of this Constitution or of any by-laws framed by the Executive Committee, such difference, dispute or question shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for its decision and its decision thereon shall be binding.

**REFORM PARTY
OF SOUTH AFRICA**

MEMBERSHIP CARD

REFORM PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

MEMBERSHIP CARD No 3557

This is to certify that M
of Branch of the REFORM PARTY OF
S.A. has been admitted as a Member of the PARTY,
in terms of the Rules of the Constitution.

.....
DATE

.....
NATIONAL SECRETARY

MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL STUDY GROUP

VENUE : Conference Chamber, Sol Namara Hotel
106 Silverglen Drive, Chatsworth
(Tel. 031-431243)

DATE : Sunday, 24 November 1991

TIME : 10:30 - 13:00 (followed by Lunch)

A G E N D A

1. Prayer
2. Welcome and statement by Chairman
3. Apologies
4. Confirmation of Minutes of Meeting held on 06 October 1991
5. Matters arising:
 - 5.1 Minority Rights
 - 5.2 Education
6. Correspondence
7. Decision: Resignation of Secretary
8. Other
9. Date and host of next meeting

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED AT THE SOL NAMARA HOTEL
(HOSTED BY LABOUR PARTY)

Enquiries: Minister Bhana's Office: 031-3682664 or
3606542/3

MINUTES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL STUDY GROUP MEETING HELD AT SOL
NAMARA HOTEL, SILVERGLEN ON 6 OCTOBER 1991 AT 10:30

1. ATTENDANCE

INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY:

Mr R M Ndlovu
Miss Z C Kumalo
Mr G E Bhengu
Mrs C N Zikalala
Mr W Sabelo
Nkosi Khumalo
Mr E J Lucas
Dr D R B Madide
Nkosi Ngubane

REFORM PARTY:

Mr R M Moodley
Mr Y S Chinsamy
Mr D Y Pillay

LABOUR PARTY:

Mrs M Y K Bassier
Mr R H Katts
Mr Trevor Potgieter
Mr C J Pierce, MEC

NATIONAL PEOPLES' PARTY:

Mr A Rajbansi, MP
Mrs D Govender, MP
Mr S Naidoo, MP

SOLIDARITY PARTY:

Mr M Mohanlall, MP
Mr M F Cassim, MP
Mr M Naranjee, MP
Mr P I Devan, MP
Mr Nelson M Raju, Ministerial Representative

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Messrs	A Stowman	
	L Landers, MP	Labour Party
Messrs	R Bhana, MP	
	Y Moolla, MP	
	S V Naicker, MP	
Dr	K Rajoo, MP	Solidarity
Messrs	Deena Pillay	
	R Romalal	Reform Party
	Dr F T Mdlalose	
	Mr Prakash Sathanand	Inkatha Freedom Party

3. CHAIRMAN

Mr P I Devan, MP (SP) presided in the absence of Dr Mdlalose, Chairman of the Constitutional Study Group. Mr M Mohanlall, MP acted as Secretary.

4. INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 Mr Nkosi Ngubane (IFP), reported on the National Peace Accord.
- 4.2 Mr A Rajbansi (NPP), in his impressions of the Peace Accord, referred to the warmth and cordiality that existed between the delegates and was of the view that the barriers between establishments and extra-parliamentary actors were fast crumbling. Mr Rajbansi urged delegates to direct their attention towards ethnicity and minority rights which were beginning to emerge as significant issues.
- 4.3 Mr Wellington Sabelo (IFP), who was attending the Constitutional Study Group for the first time, pleaded for the Peace Accord to be translated into action at grass roots level.
- 4.4 Mr P I Devan (SP), expressed the hope that the signing of the Peace Accord would signal the lessening of tensions and volume of violence in the country.
- 4.5 Mr R M Ndlovu (IFP), referred to the fact that almost 10 000 IFP members and supporters had been immediately informed of the peace proposals when they were addressed by the IFP leadership.
- 4.6 The Reform Party expressed concern at not being invited to the Peace Conference. Mr Mohanlall stated that on occasions such as these, parties would tend to keep out others as opposed to adopting a stance of including them. Parties who feel that they need to be recognised must assert themselves and take the initiative to make their presence felt.

- 4.7 Mr A Rajbansi (NPP), mooted the idea of a joint mass meeting to be held somewhere in the North Coast, addressing grassroots supporters as a follow-up of the National Peace Accord to be addressed by the various parties of the Constitutional Study Group. Several delegates supported this suggestion and the resolution to organise such a meeting was unanimously accepted on the motion of Mr R M Ndlovu, seconded by Mr Derrick Pillay.

A sub-committee comprising of Messrs Clive Pierce (LP), S Naidoo (NPP), S V Naicker (SP), Derrick Pillay (RP) and Mr R M Ndlovu (IFP) as convenor was elected to get the mass meeting off the ground.

5. MINUTES AND MATTERS ARISING

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read and accepted on the motion of Mr A Rajbansi seconded by Derrick Pillay.

- 5.1 Mr A Rajbansi (NPP), made reference to the selective morality by the media when he alluded to the fact that the House of Delegates, Ministry of Education was the first, together with its KwaZulu counterpart on joint-teacher-training programmes, but this information was sidelined and prominence given to the KwaZulu-House of Assembly accord on the subject of Edgewood College of Education opening its doors to Black teacher-trainees.
- 5.2 Dr Dennis Madide (IFP) referred to Dr Nelson Mandela's intervention on diverse issues such as VAT, Education Crisis in the House of Delegates, right-wing hunger strikers, ethnicity etc as a political image-building exercise. It was important, Dr Madide urged for delegates to remember that Dr Mandela was operating from outside administrative forums.
- 5.3 Mr M Naranjee (SP) agreed with the sentiments of Dr Madide and expressed the view that the A.N.C. was indulging in a sterile exercise if they thought they could open and shut the economy like a tap.
- 5.4 Mr Trevor Potgieter (LP) expressed his dismay at the one-sided approach of the media who were unshamedly pro-ANC and anti-everything and anything connected with the Labour Party, Solidarity Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

6. PAPER PRESENTED BY MR M MOHANLALL, MP ON THE SUBJECT OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Refer to discussion paper appended herewith.

Both the Chairman Mr P I Devan and Mr Y S Chinsamy congratulated Mr Mohanlall on a well presented paper.

6.1 RESPONSE BY DELEGATES

Mr Eric Lucas (IFP), re-iterated the IFP viewpoint that as a major player it was opposed to the idea of an interim government and a constituent assembly. Mr Lucas, however, raised questions about alleged comments made by Mr L Landers, MP of the Labour Party on the subject at a report back meeting in Durban.

Both Mr Potgieter and Mr Clive Pierce of the Labour Party stressed that the official view of their party was that expressed by its leader, Rev A Hendrickse which was that Labour Party was against the idea of a Constituent Assembly. They added that the views attributed to Mr L Landers were obviously a personal viewpoint.

Dr D Madide (IFP), drew the attention of delegates to the February, July and August issues of S.A. Update which made exhaustive exploration on the subject of a Constituent Assembly.

Mr R M Ndlovu (IFP), stressed the role of the multi-party conference in determining the rules of the game.

The general consensus was that parties did not favour interim government per se but felt some sort of accommodation should be reached. The question of Constituent Assembly also did not receive much support.

7. GENERAL

7.1 Mr M F Cassim (SP), raised the question of Mr A Rajbansi's alleged remarks casting a slur on the integrity of Solidarity Party in the wake of the controversy involving funding by the Government, of Inkatha rallies.

Mr S Naidoo (NPP), stated that those comments attributed to Mr Rajbansi were those of an individual.

7.2 Mr M Naranjee (SP), appealed for the subject of Minority Rights to be further discussed.

8. ITEMS ON AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING :

1. Minority Rights
2. Education

Party viewpoints on above topics expected to be 10-12 minutes in duration.

9. INVITATIONS:

were extended to delegates on behalf of:

1. Labour Party Annual Congress to be held in Durban, commencing on 27 December 1991.
2. Inkatha Freedom Party Women's Brigade Conference to be held at Ulundi on 26 October 1991.

10. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting to be held on Sunday, 24 November 1991 at 10:30 at the Sol Namara Hotel.

LUNCH TO BE HOSTED BY THE LABOUR PARTY

11. CONCLUSION

The meeting terminated at 13:15 with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Members were entertained to a luncheon hosted by Solidarity Party.

.....
P I DEVAN, MP
CHAIRMAN

.....
M MOHANLALL, MP
SECRETARY

DATE :

DATE :