

structures. The modest option would be to repeal the unentrenched section of the current constitution that indicates that a minister must become a Member of Parliament within 12 months. This would mean that the State President can appoint any South African to the position of minister and impose an all-party cabinet.

The bold option would be to remove own affairs ministers' councils and to amend Section 67 of the Constitutional Act to allow the three houses to sit and vote together.

"That would leave us with an intact parliament, a potentially non-racial multi-party executive that would rely on unanimous agreement and be nominally accountable to a sympathetic, non-dominant parliament."

'Counterposing collective rights with individual rights negates the struggle for national equality'

Dr Frene Ginwala, head of the research unit of the ANC, emphasised that the playing ground had to be levelled in the negotiation process. Transitional arrangements were needed for control over areas such as the security forces, the SABC, the management of financial resources and the civil service.

She said the government's view on this amounted to offering the liberation groups consultation but no decision-making powers - these groups were therefore in danger of getting responsibility without power.

Dr Ginwala also argued that the timing of the constitution-making procedure was vital, as once principles had been agreed upon it would be in the interests of the National Party to prolong the process. Participants to the negotiations need to agree on the agenda, the constitutional principles and time frame.

Following on Prof Davis' assertion that the biggest constitutional battle would be fought in the area of economics, Prof Brian Kantor of the University of Cape Town, said

PEACE

In the peace b

By Steve Collins

Until the beginning of 1991 the lower South Coast of Natal was associated with holidays in the sun and a place for a peaceful retirement home. That has changed this year as the violence that characterises the rest of the province began spreading into the area. At times as many as 70 people a month were being killed in the conflict between the ANC and Inkatha.

Peace talks and meetings - initiated by the police, the churches and even the regional leadership of both parties - had no tangible results. With the help of Natal Portland Cement, who have a quarry and factory in the area, Idasa brought together the major business interests in the area to discuss the violence.

The group which came together were motivated by concern for their workers as well as the adverse effects of the violence on business. A particular problem was the fact that many workers were being forced to "camp" during the night and were sleepy and tired at work. It was decided that rather than act of their own accord the business group would meet with both the parties and the SAP and that these discussions would be facilitated by Idasa.

Another decision was that Idasa would collect information and evidence about the violence as it was clear that there was very little trust in the police. The SAP accepted this and gave the business group the assurance that they would give their co-operation in these peace efforts.

One of the key issues was a Shaka's Day

Rally scheduled to take place in September in the township of Gamalahke outside Port Shep

the SAP and two years counts. It reached b area was n

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Almost an Oscar

The Idasa video "Democracy" awarded several medals by the M Association.