

- (iii) translation of registration and education materials into the many primary languages spoken in South Africa, and their dissemination through a range of media (including radio);
- (iv) development of adequate, non-partisan transportation and other networks to overcome logistical barriers to voting; and
- (v) independent poll monitoring (insofar as this is inadequately funded by other sources).

The beneficiaries of such programs will be selected strictly according to need, with no exclusions on the basis of skin color, political affiliation or belief. However, given their predominance demographically and as first time voters, and the disproportionate effect upon them of those problems, fostered by apartheid, which SAFE seeks principally to remedy, black South Africans (particularly those residing in rural areas) would undoubtedly be the main recipients of SAFE-funded services.

**Q: Will SAFE activities be strictly non-partisan?**

**A:** By law they must be, and they will -- meaning that SAFE funds will not flow to or on behalf of any political party, any agency or affiliate of any political party, or any activity with a view to assisting any political party. Nor will SAFE support any lobbying for changes to South African election or other legislation, or any efforts to compel those not wishing to register or vote to do so. In the programming of its funds, SAFE will seek to maintain a reasonable balance among South Africa's regions.

**Q: How will SAFE funds be programmed?**

**A:** While SAFE cannot pre-designate its grantees and will consider any meritorious proposals received from non-partisan South African organizations, it expects to develop a primary relationship along the lines below with one or more organizations such as the Christian Assistance Trust, a § 501(c)(3) equivalent organization in South Africa headed by the Reverend Beyers Naudé (former Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, and an internationally-recognized figure of unimpeachable integrity, independence and commitment to democracy). Operating with a small staff of project developers and under the eyes of an eminent, non-partisan board of advisors (though still in assembly, candidates include figures such as community leader Ellen Khuzwayo and business executive Peter Wrighton), the Trust would identify, sharpen, and then package for consideration by SAFE's board (and that board's own expert advisory committee) project proposals in SAFE's areas of interest. The originators (and implementers) of such projects would be the numerous non-partisan, non-governmental South African organizations, many with established records of receiving and effectively disbursing foreign grants, that are now focussing on the April 1994 elections (including, for example, the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, the Centre for Development Studies, the YWCA, the Institute for Contextual Theology, the Black Sash, the Matla Trust, and other entities participating in the "Independent Forum for Electoral Education"). Where SAFE agreed to support a project, it would grant funds to the