

UNITED PEOPLE'S FRONT'S SUBMISSION TO SUB-GROUP  
2 OF WORKING GROUP 1.

1. SECURITY:

It is critically important that every democratic and civilised country in the world, should be proud of security for its people. We believe that it is rare to find security forces in some countries fragmented, as is the case in South Africa.

Fragmentation of security forces in South Africa, was and is still practiced by the South African Government. This ideiology was introduced only to satisfy the obnoxious system of apartheid.

The oppressed population in South Africa has the right to question the credibility and impartrality of the security forces of this undemocratic and fragmented country. As long as we still have so many, departments of Law and Order in South Africa, then people will continously have no confidence in the security forces of this country. Many innocent people are losing their lives because of the state of affairs of the South African security forces. UPF proposes - that all the security forces should be combined and become one big democratic and impartial security force.

The training of such forces should be conducted under democratic standing rules and principles fully accepted and decided by the people. The sooner this is done, the better, because we believe it will curb the tremendously escalating violence.

The Peace Accord is not being honoured and well observed because of the nature of the security forces, of this undemocratic country. It is abundantly clear that the security forces protect the interest of other political parties.

This Sub-Group 2 of Working Group 1, should recommend to the Management Committee of Codesa, that arrangements be made with SATV and SABC that at least one programme a day, should be for peace promotion. People must hold an open debate on the screen about the significance of peace promotion. Violence in the country will definitely delay negotiations for a new dispensation.

2. STABILITY IN SOUTH AFRICA:

Stability is another important issue in every country. Some governments in the world do seriously and democratically show efforts of bringing stability to the surface. It is brought about, by democratically elected governments. So, in South Africa, stability is a rare issue, because of the presence of the previous system of apartheid. When an interim government shall have been introduced, because all the people shall have a say in that democratically elected government, then stability shall be there.

3. DEVELOPMENT:

When there is political stability, usually socio-economic stability will be there. Educational institutions and centres will go on smoothly and add to the stability of the whole country. It will definitely be easier to put infrastructural developments for the upliftment and economic advancement of the whole country. But recipe for all these, is the immediate introduction of the interim government, to facilitate the calling off of the remaining sanctions. The oppressed masses suffer terribly because of the bitter consequences of the apartheid system which they are not responsible for. But the quickest and permanent remedy is the total scrapping of apartheid and its structures.

4. CO-OPERATION:

The new South Africa should be a democratic, undivided and a multi-party democratic country. Parties should, during this process of negotiations, completely tolerate each other politically and show maximum co-operation.

No party must wish other parties away, because of fearing political competition. If political parties or organisations can recognise the co-existence of others, that will definitely stimulate and encourage the spirit of patriotism and political co-operation. Continuous clashes and violence among political parties and organisations, serve as nourishing ingredients for perpetuation of the system of apartheid, which has been declared a serious crime against humanity.

Political tolerance is absolutely imperative and significant. Leaders of various political parties/ organisations should completely embark on disciplinary measures against their members and supporters if they misbehave.

5. CONCLUSION:

Codesa must seriously look into the activities of the parties which are not participants in the proceedings towards a new constitutional order in South Africa. a loud patriotic call must be made to encourage parties at the far right and left to come and participate in CODESA.

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