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**INYANDZA NATIONAL MOVEMENT
SUBMISSION TO WORKING GROUP 1
CREATION OF A CLIMATE FOR FREE POLITICAL
PARTICIPATION AND THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNITY**

1. First Assignment: Creating a Climate for Free Political Participation

1.1 The National Peace Accord

- 1.1.1 Implementation of the National Peace Accord as a whole
- 1.1.2 Spreading its ideals
- 1.1.3 Make it viable and known to all
- 1.1.4 Encourage those who are not signatories to sign
- 1.1.5 Encourage the signatories to honour the contents of the Peace Accord by holding regular meetings with their members and supporters and educate them about the implications and significance of signing the National Peace Accord
- 1.1.6 Encourage the societal structures to spread the ideals of the Accord. Structures in both urban and rural areas, eg the family, the Church, clubs, teachers' associations, nurses' associations, unions, government departments
- 1.1.7 In the process of creating a conducive climate for free political activity and after, the people of South Africa need to pray to the source of peace and stability, the Almighty through his begotten Son
- 1.1.8 Dates and venues for political rallies and meetings must be fixed and booked well in advance to avoid clashes

1.2 Socio-Economic reconstruction and development

- 1.2.1 Improvement of socio-economic conditions
- 1.2.2 Provision of infrastructural development to the disadvantaged citizens so as to close the imbalances, eg water, electricity, housing, sewage system and surfacing of roads/streets
- 1.2.3 Reconstruction of damaged property
- 1.2.4 Provision of sufficient schools/classrooms, health services institutions and making everything non-racial
- 1.2.5 Equal wages/salaries for equal qualifications and experience as well as for the same job done
- 1.2.6 Equitable land distribution and ownership, including provision of financial aid for

acquisition of land by those who were affected by the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936

- 1.2.7 Address the question of unemployment urgently as we believe that it exists as a result of discrimination, when we consider the fact that those who enjoy the franchise of this country are not affected by it, so it has racial connotations which must therefore be addressed
- 1.2.8 Removal of restrictions of giving bonds and loans by financial institutions to only those who reside in proclaimed areas. This retards development and causes inequalities between those who live in rural areas and those in urban
- 1.3 All political organisations with existing and proven support should take part in CODESA to ensure the broadest representation of all South Africans
- 1.4
 - 1.4.1 All political prisoners must be released and political trials be indemnified/lifted
 - 1.4.2 All exiles must return before real negotiations for a new constitution take place and/or before arrangements for a Constituent Assembly/Interim Government take place. The Government must give aid for these people's resettlement including all social amenities
 - 1.4.3 All remaining discriminatory legislation has to be repealed for the reason that as from the beginning it militated against free political activity and to this end we shall call for a non-racial and undivided South Africa
 - 1.4.4 Political intimidation is clearly expounded in the National Peace Accord and is totally unacceptable because it creates a reign of terror, uncertainties and chaos and therefore militates against any free political activity or free and fair elections
 - 1.4.5 Again the signing of the National Peace Accord in a way intended to terminate all the use of military and/or violent means or the threat thereof for promoting the objectives/views of a political party or organisation. It is against democratic principles, therefore unacceptable in the creation of a conducive climate for political activity and free and fair elections
 - 1.4.6 To avoid monopoly and abuse of the State-controlled media like SABC and SATV including those of the TBVC states, it is suggested and compounded that these be controlled by a mechanism to be determined by CODESA or by CODESA itself in view of the fact that almost all the parties and organisations are represented at CODESA
 - 1.4.7 Successful implementation of the National Peace Accord has been dealt with under 1.1, but to add, it is necessary that a well-financed infrastructure for the implementation of the National Peace Accord be established, developed and maintained
 - 1.4.8 Organisations must come to accept the importance of co-existence and freely allow democratic principles to take their course and refrain from using vulgar and inflammatory language against parties and organisations and their leadership
 - 1.4.9 The composition and the role of security forces of south Africa has to be democratic and community-based. It is therefore recommended that these security forces be controlled by CODESA or a body/institution to be decided by CODESA. This will eliminate any suspicion and/or mistrust and ensure neutrality

- 1.4.10 Funding of political parties is totally unacceptable. If one or few parties are funded all must be funded
- 1.4.11 Public or recreational facilities and meeting venues must be made non-racial and accessible to all our citizens irrespective of their locations. Therefore local authorities must be cautioned accordingly
- 1.4.12 Advisability of statutory provisions guaranteeing equal opportunities for all parties to establish their own means of mass communication is acceptable but must not circumvent the organisations' equal opportunity to use mass media like SABC and SATV as well as the press
- 1.4.15 The need for improvement in socio-economic conditions was dealt with under 1.1.2 but one must add that it is imperative to improve the socio-economic conditions of the voteless if we mean to create and consolidate free political activity. The situation created by discrimination is violent itself so it has to be removed immediately
- 1.4.16 The fostering of a spirit of tolerance among political parties must be done by the leadership of political parties, by holding regular rallies, meetings, seminars, workshops, conferences, etc, where they educate their members and supporters about the importance of fostering a spirit of tolerance and co-existence in the creation of a free climate for political activity. These would be educative and informative campaigns
- 1.4.17 The role of intensive and continuous educative and informative campaigns in respect of political tolerance is answered in 1.4.16 above, but to augment further, it is necessary for the media, in a positive manner to broadcast the working of democracy and the process of CODESA. This must be further done by all political parties and organisations to their members and supporters
- 1.4.18 The advisability of fair and reasonable access for political parties to all potential voters wherever they may reside is well expounded in the National Peace Accord under the Code of Conduct for political parties and organisations and we seem to agree with that
- 1.4.19 Those political organisations with proven support who have applied to be participants to CODESA must be accepted and those who refused the invitations must be persuaded to join CODESA in order to make it broadly-based. But on the other hand, we must guard against opportunist organisations who have just mushroomed or mushroomed long ago, but were silent against apartheid and its perpetrators over the years

2. Second Assignment: Role of International Community

- 2.1 As South Africa must be accepted to the Community of Nations, it is vitally important that the international community be allowed to play a role in the unfolding of the events leading to a new constitution and more so, in view of the fact that there was and there is still a "war" between apartheid and democracy. In view of that fact, it is wise to make use of the international community as mediators through the United Nations, should it happen that the process comes to a stalemate through the chairpersonship of the three chairpersons who were presiding at CODESA 1. The UN could be utilised in such a case. Furthermore, the international community must always be requested to give financial aid on an equal basis to all political organisations and parties in a formal or informal basis during this process of

change and help the disadvantaged people of our country to eliminate the socio-economic imbalances that are existing. This is necessary now and even during the new dispensation

- 2.2 Key issues and problems to be addressed through the role of the international community are those which are related to socio-economic development, ie, the equitable provision of infrastructural development to the oppressed masses, the provision of technical education, housing and health services, financial aid to the landless to enable them to acquire land ownership and utilisation thereof on equal footing with white electorate and training of our youth and others to take their rightful place in the new South Africa
- 2.3
 - 2.3.1 That the international community contributes meaningfully financially to alleviate the problems enumerated under 1.2, to ensure that the aspirations of CODESA and the entire South Africa are realised through a peaceful and democratic process
 - 2.3.2 The areas of commonality and aspects where agreement already exists between participating delegations cannot be advanced because this item was never on the agenda for discussion to identify areas of commonality and/or aspects where agreement already exists

M S GININDA
LEADER OF WORKING GROUP 1
INYANDZA NATIONAL MOVEMENT



INYANDZA NATIONAL MOVEMENT

CODESA : WORKING GROUP 1 ;

ASSIGNMENT 1 : CREATING A CLIMATE FOR FREE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION;

ASSIGNMENT 2 : THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

1. THE NATIONAL PEACE ACCORD

- 1.1 Implementation of the National Peace Accord as a whole
- 1.2 Spreading its ideals by making use of the structures formed by the Accord.
- 1.3 Make it viable and known to all.
- 1.4 Encourage those who are not signatories to sign.
- 1.5 Encourage the signatories to honour the contents of the Peace Accord by holding regular meetings with their members and supporters and educate them about the implications and significance of signing the National Peace Accord.
- 1.6 Encourage societal structures to spread the ideals of the Accord. Structures in both urban and rural areas e.g. the family, the church, clubs, teachers associations, nurses associations, unions, governments departments, business organisations and industries.
- 1.7 In the process of creating a conducive climate for free political activity and after, the people of South Africa need to pray to the source of peace and stability, the Almighty through his begotten Son.
- 1.8 Dates and venues for political rallies and meetings must be fixed and booked well in advance to avoid clashes.
- 1.9 Decisions taken by CODESA to be given legal effect.
- 1.10 Recognition and rightful place of traditional leaders.
- 1.11 Recognition and development of culture.
- 1.12 Religion and Christianity should be given their proper role.

2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

- 2.1 Improvement of Socio-economic conditions and economic accessibility and empowerment for all.
- 2.2 A balanced economy with economic growth to address the socio-economic imbalances that presently prevail.
- 2.3 Provision of infrastructural development to the disadvantaged citizens so as to close the imbalances.e.g.Water, electricity, housing, sewage system and surfacing of roads/streets.
- 2.4 Reconstruction of damaged property.

- 2.5 Provision of sufficient schools/classrooms under a single Department of Education, health services institutions, personnel and making everything non-racial.
 - 2.6 Equal wages/salaries for equal qualifications and experience as well as for the same job done.
 - 2.7 Equitable land distribution and ownership, including provision of financial aid for acquisition of land for agricultural and settlement purposes by those who were affected by the Land Acts of 1913 & 1936. Financial and Governments who require securities/sureties in return for financial aid must generally apply the same rules to all when granting loans as most of the majority of the people do not have security due to the discriminatory policies of the past.
 - 2.8 Address the question of unemployment and retrenchment urgently as we believe that it exists as a result of discrimination when we consider the fact that those who enjoy the franchise of this country are not affected by it, so it has racial-connotations and therefore it must be addressed. Major economic planning should be done on a consultative basis
 - 2.9 Retrenchment at this point in time is counter-productive. Those retrenched might join the unemployed and cause conflicts
 - 2.10 Removal of restrictions on the granting of bonds and loans by financial institutions to those who reside in proclaimed areas as this retards development and causes inequalities between those who live in rural areas and those in urban areas.
3. All political organisations with existing and proven support should take part in CODESA to ensure the broadest representation of all South Africans.
4. **COMPLETING THE RECONCILIATION PROCESS**
- (a) All political prisoners must be released and political trials be indemnified/lifted. A general indemnity should be given to all political prisoners to accelerate this process.
 - (b) All exiles must return before real negotiations for a new constitution take place and/or before arrangements for a Constituent Assembly/Interim Government take place. The Government must give aid for these people's resettlement including all social amenities.
 - (c) All remaining discriminatory legislation has to be repealed for the reason that as from the beginning

it militated against free political activity and to this end, we call for a non-racial and an undivided South Africa.

- (q) Those political organisations with proven support who have applied to be participants to CODESA must be accepted and those who refused the invitations must be persuaded to join CODESA in order to make it broadly based.

5. CONTINUING THE SECURITY AND SOCIO-PROCESS

- (d) Political intimidation is clearly expounded in the National Peace Accord and is totally unacceptable because it creates a reign of terror, uncertainties and chaos and therefore militates against any free political activity or free and fair elections. A mechanism must be devised to establish structures at both local and regional levels whereat political complaints may be lodged.
- (e) Again the signing of the National Peace Accord in a way is intended to terminate all the use of military and/or violent means or the threat thereof for promoting the objectives/views of a political party or organisation. It is against democratic principles, therefore unacceptable in the creation of a conducive climate for political activity and free and fair elections. Further, the use of hit squads must cease forthwith.
- (g) Successful implementation of the National Peace Accord has been dealt with under 1 but to add, it is necessary that a well financed infrastructure for the implementation of the National Peace Accord be established, developed and maintained.
- (h) Organisations must come to accept the importance of co-existence and freely allow democratic principles to take their course and refrain from using vulgar and inflammatory language against parties and organisations and their leadership. Furthermore, political parties must not be allowed to carry any weapons.
- (i) The composition and the role of security forces/policing services of South Africa has to be democratic and community -based. It is therefore recommended that these security forces/policing services be controlled by CODESA or a body/institution to be decided by CODESA. This

will eliminate any suspicion and/or mistrust and ensure neutrality. Cross-border policing must be allowed so that policing is executed irrespective of borders by all Police institutions irregardless of their locality. The different security/policing institutions need to be under one authority which will be responsible for their deployment and command. Furthermore, commissions appointed to investigate crime related violence have to be provided with special investigation teams. Lastly, the state of emergency in territories where it still exists must be lifted.

- (m) The need for improvement in socio-economic conditions was dealt with under 2 but one must add that it is imperative to improve the socio-economic conditions of the voteless if we mean to create and consolidate free political activity. The situation created by discrimination is violent itself so it has to be removed immediately.
- (n) The fostering of a spirit of tolerance among political parties must be done by the leadership of political parties, by holding regular rallies, meetings, seminars, workshops, conferences etc. where they educate their members and supporters about the importance of fostering a spirit of tolerance and co-existence in the creation of a free climate for political activity. These would be educative and informative campaigns.
- (o) The role of intensive and continuous educative and informative campaigns in respect of political tolerance is answered in (n) above but to augment further it is necessary for the media, in a positive manner to broadcast the working of democracy and the process of CODESA. This must be further done by all political parties and organisations to their members and supporters.
- (q) Those political organisations with proven support who have applied to be participants to CODESA must be accepted and those who refused the invitations must be persuaded to join CODESA in order to make it broadly based.

6. CREATING THE CLIMATE AND OPPORTUNITY FOR FREE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

- (f) To avoid monopoly and abuse of the State-controlled media like SABC & SATV including those of the TBVC States it is suggested that these be controlled by a mechanism to be determined by CODESA or by CODESA itself in view of the fact that almost all the parties and organisations are represented at CODESA

- (j) Secret funding of Political Parties is totally unacceptable. If one or few parties are funded all must be funded.
- (k) Public or recreational facilities and meeting venues must be made non-racial and accessible to all our citizens irrespective of their locations. Therefore local authorities must be instructed accordingly.
- (l) Advisability of statutory provisions guaranteeing equal opportunities for all parties to establish and maintain their own means of mass communication is acceptable but must not circumvent the organisations' equal opportunity to use mass media like SABC and SATV as well as the press. A mechanism controlled by CODESA should monitor same.
- (p) The advisability of fair and reasonable access for political parties to all potential voters wherever they may reside is well expounded in the National Peace Accord under the Code of conduct for political parties and organisations and we agree with that.
- (q) Those political organisations with proven support who have applied to be participants to CODESA must be accepted and those who refused the invitations must be persuaded to join CODESA in order to make it broadly based.
- (n) The fostering of a spirit of tolerance among political parties must be done by the leadership of political parties, by holding regular rallies, meetings, seminars, workshops, conferences etc. where they educate their members and supporters about the importance of fostering a spirit of tolerance and co-existence in the creation of a free climate for political activity. These would be educative and informative campaigns.
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2. SECOND ASSIGNMENT

- 2.1 As South Africa must be accepted to the Community of Nations it is vitally important that the international

ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Community be allowed to play a monitoring role in the unfolding of the events leading to a new constitution and more so, in view of the fact that there was and there is still a "war" between apartheid and democracy. In view of that fact it is wise to make use of the International Community as mediators through the UN, should it happen that the process comes to a stalemate through the chairpersonship of the three chairpersons who were presiding at CODESA 1. The UN, EEC, Commonwealth, OAU and Non-aligned Movement could be utilised in such a case. Furthermore, the international community must always be requested to give financial aid on an equal basis to all political organisations and parties in a formal or informal basis during this process of change and help the disadvantaged people of our country to eliminate the socio-economic imbalances that are existing. This is necessary now and even during the new dispensation.

2.2 Key issues and problems to be addressed through the role of the international community are those which are related to socio-economic development, that is, the equitable provision of infrastructural development to the oppressed masses, the provision of technical education, housing and health services, financial aid to the landless to enable them to acquire land ownership and utilization thereof on equal footing with the white electorate and training of our youth and others to take their rightful place in the new South Africa.

2.3 -That the international community contributes meaningfully financially to alleviate the problems enumerated under 2.2 to ensure that the aspirations of CODESA and the entire South Africa are realised through a peaceful and democratic process.

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LEADER OF WORKING GROUP 1
INYANDZA NATIONAL MOVEMENT



MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND POLICE
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SENDER : Mr. M. S. GININDA - INYANUZA NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

RECEIVER : CODESA GROUP 1 STEERING COMMITTEE TELEFAX NO: 011-397-2211

FOR THE ATTENTION OF : CODESA WORKING GROUP 1 - STEERING COMMITTEE

NUMBER OF PAGES : 6 (SIX) INCLUSIVE

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INYANDZA NATIONAL MOVEMENT

CODESA : WORKING GROUP 1 :

CREATING A CLIMATE FOR FREE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION;

THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

1.1.1

THE NATIONAL PEACE ACCORD

- Implementation of the National Peace Accord as a whole
- Spreading its ideals.
- Make it viable and known to all.
- Encourage those who are not signatories to sign.
- Encourage the signatories to honour the contents of the Peace Accord by holding regular meetings with their members and supporters and educate them about the implications and significance of signing the National Peace Accord.
- Encourage societal structures to spread the ideals of the Accord. Structures in both urban and rural areas e.g. the family, the church, clubs, teachers associations, nurses associations, unions, governments departments.
- In the process of creating a conducive climate for free political activity and after, the people of South Africa need to pray to the source of peace and stability, the Almighty through his begotten Son.
- Dates and venues for political rallies and meetings must be fixed and booked well in advance to avoid clashes.

1.1.2

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

- Improvement of Socio-economic conditions.
- Provision of infrastructural development to the disadvantaged citizens so as to close the imbalances.e.g.Water, electricity, housing, sewage system and surfacing of roads/streets.
- Reconstruction of damaged property.
- Provision of sufficient schools/classrooms, health services institutions and making everything non-racial.
- Equal wages/salaries for equal qualifications and experience as well as for the same job done.
- Equitable land distribution and ownership, including provision of financial aid for acquisition of land by those who were affected by the Land Acts of 1913 & 1936
- Address the question of unemployment urgently as we believe that it exists as a result of discrimination when we consider the fact that

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those who enjoy the franchise of this country are not affected by it, so it has racial-connotation and therefore it must be addressed.

- Removal of restrictions of giving bonds and loans by financial institutions to only those who reside in proclaimed areas. This retards development and causes inequalities between those who live in rural areas and those in urban.

- 1.1.3 All political organisations with existing and proven support should take part in CODESA to ensure the broadest representation of all South Africans.
- 1.1.4
 - (a) All political prisoners must be released and political trials be indemnified/lifted.
 - (b) All exiles must return before real negotiations for a new constitution take place and/or before arrangements for a Constituent Assembly/Interim Government take place. The Government must give aid for these people's resettlement including all social amenities.
 - (c) All remaining discriminatory legislation has to be repealed for the reason that as from the beginning it militated against free political activity and to this end, we call for a non-racial and undivided South Africa.
 - (d) Political intimidation is clearly expounded in the National Peace Accord and is totally unacceptable because it creates a reign of terror, uncertainties and chaos and therefore militates against any free political activity or free and fair elections.
 - (e) Again the signing of the National Peace Accord in a way intended to terminate all the use of military and/or violent means or the threat thereof for promoting the objectives/views of a political party or organisation. It is against democratic principles, therefore unacceptable in the creation of a conducive climate for political activity and free and fair elections.
 - (f) To avoid monopoly and abuse of the State-controlled media like SABC & SATV including those of the TBVC States it is suggested and compounded that these be controlled by a mechanism to be determined by CODESA or by CODESA itself in view of the fact that almost all the parties and organisations are represented at CODESA
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- (h) Organisations must come to accept the importance of co-existence and freely allow democratic principles to take their course and refrain from using vulgar and inflammatory language against parties and organisations and their leadership.
- (i) The composition and the role of security forces of South Africa has to be democratic and community-based. It is therefore recommended that these security forces be controlled by CODESA or a body/institution to be decided by CODESA. This will eliminate any suspicion and/or mistrust and ensure neutrality.
- (j) Funding of Political Parties is totally unacceptable. If one or few parties are funded all must be funded.
- (k) Public or recreational facilities and meeting venues must be made non-racial and accessible to all our citizens irrespective of their locations. Therefore local authorities must be cautioned accordingly.
- (l) Advisability of statutory provisions guaranteeing equal opportunities for all parties to establish and maintain their own means of mass communication is acceptable but must not circumvent the organisations' equal opportunity to use mass media like SABC and SATV as well as the press.
- (m) The need for improvement in socio-economic conditions was dealt with under 1.1.2 but one must add that it is imperative to improve the socio-economic conditions of the voteless if we mean to create and consolidate free political activity. The situation created by discrimination is violent itself so it has to be removed immediately.
- (n) The fostering of a spirit of tolerance among political parties must be done by the leadership of political parties, by holding regular rallies, meetings, seminars, workshops, conferences etc. where they educate their members and supporters about the importance of fostering a spirit of tolerance and co-existence in the creation of a free climate for political activity. These would be educative and informative campaigns.
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- (p) The advisability of fair and reasonable access for political parties to all potential voters wherever they may reside is well expounded in the National Peace Accord under the Code of conduct for political parties and organisations and we seem to agree with that.
- (q) Those political organisations with proven support who have applied to be participants to CODESA must be accepted and those who refused the invitations must be persuaded to join CODESA in order to make it broadly based. But on the other hand we must guard against opportunist organisations who have just mushroomed or mushroomed long ago but were silent against apartheid and its perpetrators over the past years.

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- 2.1.1 As South Africa must be accepted to the Community of Nations it is vitally important that the international Community be allowed to play a role in the unfolding of the events leading to a new constitution and more so, in view of the fact that there was and there is still a "war" between apartheid and democracy. In view of that fact it is wise to make use of the International Community as mediators through the UN, should it happen that the process comes to a stalemate through the chairpersonship of the three chairpersons who were presiding at CODESA 1. The UN could be utilised in such a case. Furthermore, the international community must always be requested to give financial aid on an equal basis to all political organisations and parties in a formal or informal basis during this process of change and help the disadvantaged people of our country to eliminate the socio-economic imbalances that are existing. This is necessary now and even during the new dispensation.
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M. Sininda

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LEADER OF WORKING GROUP 1
INYANZA NATIONAL MOVEMENT



MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND POLICE
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SENDER : Mr. M. S. Ginindon - INYANOGA NATIONAL MOVEMENT

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1.1.4 (a) All political prisoners must be released and political trials be indemnified/lifted.

(b) All exiles must return before real negotiations for a new constitution take place and/or before arrangements for a Constituent Assembly/Interim Government take place. The Government must give aid for these people's resettlement including all social amenities.

(c) All remaining discriminatory legislation has to be repealed for the reason that as from the beginning it militated against free political activity and to this end, we call for a non-racial and undivided South Africa.

(d) Political intimidation is clearly expounded in the National Peace Accord and is totally unacceptable because it creates a reign of terror, uncertainties and chaos and therefore militates against any free political activity or free and fair elections.

(e) Again the signing of the National Peace Accord in a way intended to terminate all the use of military and/or violent means or the threat thereof for promoting the objectives/views of a political party or organisation. It is against democratic principles, therefore unacceptable in the creation of a conducive climate for political activity and free and fair elections.

(f) To avoid monopoly and abuse of the State-controlled media like SABC & SATV including those of the TBVC States it is suggested and compounded that these be controlled by a mechanism to be determined by CODESA or by CODESA itself in view of the fact that almost all the parties and organisations are represented at CODESA

(g) Successful implementation of the National Peace Accord has been dealt with under 1.1.1 but to add, it is necessary that a well financed infrastructure for the implementation of the National Peace Accord be established, developed and maintained.

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- (h) Organisations must come to accept the importance of co-existence and freely allow democratic principles to take their course and refrain from using vulgar and inflammatory language against parties and organisations and their leadership.
- (i) The composition and the role of security forces of South Africa has to be democratic and community-based. It is therefore recommended that these security forces be controlled by CODESA or a body/institution to be decided by CODESA. This will eliminate any suspicion and/or mistrust and ensure neutrality.
- (j) Funding of Political Parties is totally unacceptable. If one or few parties are funded all must be funded.
- (k) Public or recreational facilities and meeting venues must be made non-racial and accessible to all our citizens irrespective of their locations. Therefore local authorities must be cautioned accordingly.
- (l) Advisability of statutory provisions guaranteeing equal opportunities for all parties to establish and maintain their own means of mass communication is acceptable but must not circumvent the organisations' equal opportunity to use mass media like SABC and SATV as well as the press.
- (m) The need for improvement in socio-economic conditions was dealt with under 1.1.2 but one must add that it is imperative to improve the socio-economic conditions of the voteless if we mean to create and consolidate free political activity. The situation created by discrimination is violent itself so it has to be removed immediately.
- (n) The fostering of a spirit of tolerance among political parties must be done by the leadership of political parties, by holding regular rallies, meetings, seminars, workshops, conferences etc. where they educate their members and supporters about the importance of fostering a spirit of tolerance and co-existence in the creation of a free climate for political activity. These would be educative and informative campaigns.
- (o) The role of intensive and continuous educative and informative campaigns in respect of political tolerance is answered in (n) above but to augment further it is necessary for the media, in a positive manner to broadcast the working of democracy and the process of CODESA. This must be further done by all political parties and organisations to their members and supporters.

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- (p) The advisability of fair and reasonable access for political parties to all potential voters wherever they may reside is well expounded in the National Peace Accord under the Code of conduct for political parties and organisations and we seem to agree with that.
- (q) Those political organisations with proven support who have applied to be participants to CODESA must be accepted and those who refused the invitations must be persuaded to join CODESA in order to make it broadly based. But on the other hand we must guard against opportunist organisations who have just mushroomed or mushroomed long ago but were silent against apartheid and its perpetrators over the past years.

2. SECOND ASSIGNMENT

ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

- 2.1.1 As South Africa must be accepted to the Community of Nations it is vitally important that the international Community be allowed to play a role in the unfolding of the events leading to a new constitution and more so, in view of the fact that there was and there is still a "war" between apartheid and democracy. In view of that fact it is wise to make use of the International Community as mediators through the UN, should it happen that the process comes to a stalemate through the chairpersonship of the three chairpersons who were presiding at CODESA 1. The UN could be utilised in such a case. Furthermore, the international community must always be requested to give financial aid on an equal basis to all political organisations and parties in a formal or informal basis during this process of change and help the disadvantaged people of our country to eliminate the socio-economic imbalances that are existing. This is necessary now and even during the new dispensation.
- 2.1.2 Key issues and problems to be address through the role of the international community are those which are related to socio-economic development, that is, the equitable provision of infrastructural development to the oppressed masses, the provision of technical education, housing and health services, financial aid to the landless to enable them to acquire landownership and utilization thereof on equal footing with white electorate and training of our youth and others to take their rightful place in the new South Africa.
- 2.1.3 -That the international community contributes meaningfully financially to alleviate the problems enumerated under 1.1.2 to ensure that the aspirations of CODESA and the entire South Africa are realised through a peaceful and democratic process.

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-The areas of commonality and aspects where agreement already exists between participating delegations cannot be advanced because this item was never on the agenda for discussion to identify areas of commonality and/or aspects where agreement already exists.

M. Sininda

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LEADER OF WORKING GROUP 1
INYANDZA NATIONAL MOVEMENT