



WRKGROUP\CLIMINTE\MIN0602.WE(5)

**THESE ARE DRAFT MINUTES. THEY ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND RESTRICTED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUPS, THE DAILY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE. THEY ARE STILL SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION BY THE WORKING GROUP AT ITS NEXT MEETING.**

**DRAFT MINUTES OF WORKING GROUP 1 HELD AT THE WORLD TRADE CENTRE ON THURSDAY 6 FEBRUARY AT 10H45**

**PRESENT:** Delegates and advisers (see Addendum A)

Chair: Prof Kader Asmal  
 Secretary : A Feinstein  
 Minutes : K Morgan

**APOLOGIES:** Labour Party (Addendum B)

**1. Opening:**

Professor Asmal, the presiding Chair, opened the meeting.

**2. Adoption of Agenda**

The agenda proposed by the WGSC1 was adopted.

**3.1 Adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting of WG1**

The minutes were adopted, subject to the following amendment:

**3.2 Regarding Addendum A, a correction to the list of delegates was noted as follows:**

\* ZM Tlakula Ximoko Progressive Party

**3.2 Matters arising from these minutes**

The Chairperson reported that WGSC1 had attempted to cover most of the items on the agenda in their deliberations and that most of the issues on the agenda would be reported on.

**4. Submissions received to date**

**4.1** The Chair pointed out that each delegation has been given a copy of submissions received and that new submissions should be handed over to the administrative staff for dissemination.

The following delegations reported on the status of their submissions:

- 4.1.1 **Dikwankwetla Party** undertook to hand in their submissions at a later date
- 4.1.2 **Inyandza National Movement** reported that their submission handed out to delegations was a preliminary one and that the final submission would be handed in on Monday.
- 4.1.3 **Transkei Government** gave an undertaking to circulate their submission during the proceedings

#### 4.2 Approach to submissions

Minister Coetsee sought clarity on how the issue of submissions were to be dealt with.  
The Chair reminded the house that:

- 4.2.1 The WGSC1 was requested by the WG to organise the receipt of submissions;
- 4.2.2 that the WGSC1 subsequently wrote to all delegations asking for their view on how they would prefer the meeting to deal with the Terms of Reference;
- 4.2.3 that a number of submissions were received and circulated and;
- 4.2.4 that it would be useful if new submissions would specifically refer to the agenda item concerned to facilitate the work of WG1.

#### 4.3 Circulation of Submissions

##### Resolved:

- 4.3.1 That there be a timely circulation of submissions to delegations;
- 4.3.2 that the Chair undertake to raise with the MC, the possibility of all documentation being sent to all delegates and advisors instead of just the Head of Delegations;

#### 5. Report from the WGSC1

##### 5.1 Chairpersonship of WGSC1 and WG1

The WGSC1 recommended that these items be dealt with together whilst being sensitised to the issues of rotation and continuity.

##### 5.1.2 Proposals by WGSC1

- 5.1.3 That the Chairperson for WG1 and WGSC1 be appointed from within the WGSC on an alphabetical rotational basis by Party/Organisation or Administration;
- 5.1.4 that each Chairperson convene three consecutive meetings, one of which, in principle would be a Working Group meeting;
- 5.1.5 that the next Chair therefore, will come from the Ciskei Government;



- 5.1.6 that there be a Deputy Chair for each meeting of the Working Group who will assist the Chair;
- 5.1.8 that the Deputy Chair come from a Party/Organisation/Administration not represented on the WGSC1;
- 5.1.9 That the Chair of the Working Group will be allowed an alternate as a delegate ;
- 5.1.10 that the Chair and Deputy chair of WG1 and the Chair of WGSC1 must be delegates;
- 5.1.11 that the Deputy Chair will deputise in the absence of the Chair.

The Proposal of the WGSC was unanimously accepted.

In the light of the policy of WG1, the Chair requested that the Representative from the Bophuthatswana Government join him as Co-Chair.

## **5.2 Administrative Arrangements for the WG1 and its Sub Groups**

The WGSC1 presented the following recommendations:

- 5.2.1 That the WGSC1 co-ordinate as far as administrative arrangements are concerned, the Chairing and drafting of agenda for WGSC1 and WG1 meetings;
- 5.2.2 that the WGSC1 attend to the administrative arrangements for WG1;
- 5.2.3 that the WGSC1 arrange and manage inputs and submissions from delegations as well as from non-participating organisations;
- 5.2.4 that the Chair, with respect to submissions, submit to the DMC /MC recommendations on WG1's Terms of Reference;
- 5.2.4 that the WGSC1 assist, guide and manage the progress of WG1 and its Sub-Groups;
- 5.2.5 that the WGSC1 liaise with other Working Groups concerning priorities and overlapping of tasks;
- 5.2.6 that WG1 take up the recommendation of the MC to identify the type of research \information the Working Group as a whole requires and recommend who should carry out this work according to a specified time frame ;
- 5.2.7 that the Chair will take forth the recommendation on this issue by WG1 to the MC and report to the next sitting of WG1.

The proposal was accepted.

## **6. Recommendations from WGSC1 concerning the ordering of the Terms of Reference and the establishment of Sub-Groups.**

- 6.1 The following recommendations by the WGSC1 was presented:  
(with the recommendation that the following themes be used giving priority Assignment 1:)
- 6.1.1 " Completing the Reconciliation Process" (a,b,c and q);

- 6.1.2 "Continuing the Security and Socio-Economic Process" (d,e,g,h,i,m,n,o and Q;
- 6.1.3 "Creating the Climate and Opportunity for Free Political participation" (f,j,k,l, n,o.and q)
- 6.1.4 that the specific issues detailed under 1.1.4 of the Terms of Reference of WG1 could be allocated to these themes as indicated above in brackets;
- 6.1.5 that priority be given to Assignment 1, and that Assignment 2 be addressed on the basis that participating organisations may raise associated issues under Assignment 1.
- 6.2 Responses to above proposals:(see Addendum D)**
- 7. Discussion of perspectives on the Terms of Reference of the WG1 (see Addendum E)**
- 8. Discussion on the future of the Working Group**
- 8.1 The WGSC1 recommended that WG1 commission the establishment of Sub- Groups which at the present stage should follow the three recommended themes:
- 8.2 Constitution of Sub-Groups**
- Resolved:
- 8.2.1 That Sub-Groups consist of one delegate or his/her replacement and one adviser if so desired;
- 8.2.2 that advisers have no speaking rights;
- 8.2.3 that the principle of replacement of a delegate be exercised with the proviso that the Secretariat is informed prior to the meeting;
- 8.3 Schedule of meetings**
- Resolved:
- 8.3.1 That a momentum for meetings for Sub-Groups needs to be established;
- 8.3.2 that one Sub-Group meets per slot per day and that the third Group meet the following day; it was also suggested that on each alternate week one Group will meet on a Monday and two on a Tuesday.
- 8.3.3 it was suggested that the time slots for such meetings be between 8am -1pm and 2.15pm - 6pm.
- 8.4 Chairpersonship:**
- Resolved:
- 8.4. That the Chair of each Sub-Group be nominated from the WGSC1;
- 8.4.2 that the principle of continuity be established with each sub-group chair serving until CODESA 2 with



the proviso that should the Chair prove to be inadequate due to political bias or personal inadequacy, the WGSC1 will have the right to recall the Chair;

- 8.4.3 that the WGSC1 appoint people to Chair Sub-Groups ;
- 8.4.4 that should the Chair come from a particular party, such a Party will be allowed a further delegate in that particular sub-group;
- 8.4.6 that such Chairpersons should be referred to as Convenors;
- 8.4.7 that such convenors will be nominated on an individual basis rather than on a Party affiliation.

#### **8.5 Rapporteurs:**

Resolved:

- 8.5.1 That the proposal for the appointment of a rapporteur be rejected;
- 8.5.2 that chairpersons of Sub Groups should be assisted by staff workers in working out periodic reports from the Sub Group to WGSC1
- 8.5.3 That convenors and staffers come from Parties/organisations or Administrations.
- 8.5.4 that staffers be sensitised to the negotiations process as well as possess technical expertise
- 8.5.5 that the staff worker and the chair should not come from the same Party  
that the responsibility of appointing such staff workers rests with the WGSC
- 8.5.6 that the Chair of the Sub-Group report to the WGSC in the first instance
- 8.5.7 that the WGSC1 report to WG1 and that the WGSC be the conduit in which Sub-Groups act
- 8.5.8 that minutes of the sub-groups be the basis of such reports
- 8.5.9 that a report of sub groups be inclusive of minority proposals in the sub groups;
- 8.5.10 that a final report by sub groups be submitted to WGSC1 for CODESA 2.

#### **9. Nominations for staffers.**

- 9.1 The Chair requested that delegations submit nominations for staffers not later than Tuesday morning to the administrators

#### **9. Submission of names of Sub Groups members by delegations:**

Resolved:

- 9.1 That delegations submit names of Sub-Group members to the Chair at the end of the meeting

**10. Date of next meeting**

Resolved:

- 10.1 That the next two weeks be reserved for Sub- Group meetings and that the WGSC1 assess the situation and propose a date for the next WG1 meeting

**11. Any other business**

Resolved :

- 11.1 That Sub Group 3 meet on Monday, 13h00 -18h00  
and Sub Group 1 and 2 meet on Tuesday at 08h00 - and 12.30h-1.30- 18h00 respectively .
- 11.2 that all transport arrangements be made through Elize Strumpfer or Glenda Cohen at CODESA.
- 11.3 that the administrators circulate a schedule of dates for Sub Group meetings
- 11.4 that WGSC1 decide on the Convenor of the Sub-Groups

The meeting adjourned.

## ADDENDUM A

The following people signed the registration form:

Party/Organisation/ Administration	Delegate	Adviser
ANC	J Modise	P.N. Langa
ANC	J. Zuma	P.M. Maduna
Bophuthatswana Govt.	S.M Seodi	J. Esterhuizen
Bophuthatswana Govt.	K.C.A.V. Sehume	
Ciskei Govt.	M.B. Webb	MM Maki
Ciskei Govt.	L.W. Maqoma	GM Ndzondo
Democratic Party	D. Dalling	J. Van Eck
Democratic Party	P. Soal	D. Smuts
Dikwankwetla Party	J.S.S. Phatang	MH Cunukelo
Dikwankwetla Party	T.J. Mohapi	MM Maekane
Intando Yesizwe Party	E.S. Masango	CN Mahlangu
Intando Yesizwe Party	S.L. Mthimunye	D.P. Mahlangu
SA Government	H.J. Kriel	
SA Government	H.J. Coetzee	L.D. Barnard
IFP	E. Benard	A. M. Mncwango
IFP	D. Madide	Mrs Mars
Inyandza Party	PR Mahlalela	MJ Thawala
Inyandza Party	MJ Mahlalela	MS Gininda
Labour Party	E Samuals	
Labour Party		
TIC/NIC	B. Nair	E.I. Ebrahim
TIC/NIC	R.M. Shaik	M Moola
National Party	G.B. Myburgh	L.H. Fick
National Party	B.L. Geldenhuys	A.G. Oosthuizen
NPP	A.K. Beesham	D. Chetty
NPP	R.B. Garrib	DK Padayachee
Solidarity Party	P.I. Devan	C.F. Thandroyan
Solidarity Party	P. Naidoo	C.A. Naguran
SACP	R. Kasrils	F. Baleni
SACP	E. Pahad	M.I. Scott
Transkei Govt.	L.V.Ntsubane	S.P. Kakudi
Transkei Govt.	M.A. Ntshinga	M. Mphalwa
Venda Govt.	R.C. Nevhutalu	N.E. Malaudzi
Venda Govt.	P.J. Nembambula	Rev Ramulondi
United People's Front	M.I. Moroamoche	S. Maja
United People's Front	R.J.P. Maponya	L.L. Maja
XPP	Chief SDW Nxumalo	E. Mathe
XPP	Z.M. Tlakula	N.M. Msetwene



APR ENCLURE B

MEMO

TO: ALL CHAIRPERSONS OF WORKING GROUPS  
RE: LABOUR PARTY APOLOGY

The Labour Party, through Mr <sup>Eddie Samuels</sup> ~~Peter Hendrickse~~, sends apologies for not having been able to be present at today's meetings of the Working Groups, owing to certain problems which they have had.



JW523

~~PROPOSED~~ POSITION PAPER TO BE DELIVERED BY  
GOVERNMENT AT WORKING GROUP I (6 FEBRUARY 1990)

1. The Government fully supports the goal of Working Group I (WG I), which is to create a free and peaceful political climate, since the negotiation process will have no chance of success without the existence of such a climate.

But let us not lose perspective: a political settlement is only the beginning and not the end - what we must ensure through CODESA and WG I are a climate which will form the foundation for a stable and functional democratic government and society.

2. The words of the chairperson, Mr Jacob Zuma, during the first meeting of WG I are relevant and significant. If we fail in our goal at WG I, it will have direct negative consequences for all the working groups.

Let me put it quite bluntly. Political democratisation and the principle of equal and free political participation will only be possible if South Africa is once again free of violence from whatever source. A drastic change in attitude as well as visionary leadership will be necessary to achieve this end. In this regard WG I has a momentous task ahead of it and the progress within WG I will to a large degree dictate developments within the other working groups.

3. The creation of armed private armies, which even only threatens the use of force, is not acceptable and is not reconcilable with free political participation. The threat of public violence, armed training, the possession of illegal weapons and arms caches contradict the creation of a climate for free political participation. This is even more so in the case of organisations which are party to the Peace Agreement.

It is the task of this Government, and it will be the task of any future Government, to prevent a so-called Lebanon situation in South Africa. The surest way to anarchy is to allow parties, either inside or outside the negotiation process, to continue planning and posturing for acts of terrorism, insurrection, the seizure of power, armed resistance etc. WG I will have to ensure a level playing ground with fair rules applicable to all the parties - surely this excludes political parties and/or movements having their own armed wings.

4. The continuing violent climate has a direct bearing on criminal activities and the mammoth task facing the Government in terms of quelling political violence, is giving other individuals and gangs a free hand to intimidate and terrorize the population. Although the Government realizes that there is no simple solution to the abovementioned problem, it is equally true that politically-inspired people's militia, sel



defence units etc. are proving to be part of the problem rather than part of the solution.

The Government is of the opinion that, in the final instance, only a dramatic improvement in the majority of the population's socio-economic situation as well as a politically neutral and effective police force will make a significant difference to South Africa's alarming levels of criminality.

5. Peace and progress are, however, not the twin results of security considerations only, but have to be explained in the context of socio-economic realities. Sound management by the Government and the private sector will obviously play a major part in the improvement of South African's living standards, but a pre-requisite for economic growth, development programs etc is foreign investment. In this regard each and every participant at CODESA has a responsibility - it is our task to demonstrate to the international community that a stable and democratic order as well as a vibrant, market-orientated economic system is our collective goal. It is by now a well-known historical and empirical fact that certain political and economic systems can only lead to impoverishment. These lessons should not be ignored by CODESA.

6. The fact that most of South Africa's political roleplayers are talking directly with one another at CODESA, illustrate that South Africans are capable of finding an internal solution, without external involvement. This does not mean tha



the international community, be it on a individual or multi-lateral level, cannot provide any assistance or play any constructive role. But, it does imply that no individual organisation or government with a foreign loyalty, will be allowed to involve him- or itself directly in the negotiating process, any interim government arrangement or the implementation of the final settlement. A political settlement in South Africa is, and should stay the exclusive privilege and responsibility of South Africans.

7. In conclusion: For the last three decades the political life of South Africans was dominated by, on the one hand, suppression and, on the other hand, the outrages of a so-called liberation struggle. This has to a large degree prevented the development of a political culture characterised by a democratic attitude, tolerance, and persuasion. WG I and its participants will also have to address this reality. No constitution and no system will survive if intimidation, streetviolence, mass politics stay-aways etc are the vehicles for the attainment of political goals. No leader and no political party or movement can expect his followers to practice democracy if he himself projects a negative attitude towards reconciliation and peace.

In view of the above the terms of reference of WG I represent collective thinking of participants of CODESA as to what is to be considered in order to arrive at recommendations or remedies, solutions and possibly actions. Consequently all

the terms of reference and the specific items mentioned in the paragraph 1.1.4 require our attention and should remain on this Agenda.

ADDENDUM E

- 7.1 The Chair reported that the WGSC1 recommended that there first be discussion on the themes put forward by the WGSC and to then proceed with a discussion on the structure and organisation of work.
- 7.2 The following general proposals /issues/queries were put forward by delegations:
- 7.2.1 **Inyandza:** Inquired as to what CODESA intended to do about areas of conflict and current ensuing violence.
- 7.2.2 **IFP:** Inquired whether the implementation of the National Peace Accord or a political settlement should come first.
- 7.2.3 **NIC/TIC:** Called upon interested Parties to convene over lunch to discuss ways in which the issue of violence could be addressed and to present to the WG1 a statement or resolution for adoption.
- 7.2.4 **NPP:** CODESA needs to create an atmosphere which is conducive to changing the attitudes of the people.
- 7.2.5 **DP:** That items a,b and c of the Terms of Reference in Theme 1 are matters of fact which can readily be ascertained and that Sub-Group 1 be requested to work rapidly and produce an early report so that WG1 can resolve those matters and move forward without impediments still being at the table;
- 7.2.5.1 That the Sub-Group dealing with the second theme relating to violence and aspects inhibiting the process, meet with the leaders of the National peace Accord in order to exchange ideas and marry the action of the Sub-Group with the Peace Accord in order to find means of jointly contributing towards the peace process;
- 7.2.5.2 That no organisation has a greater influence on the creation of a conducive climate for negotiations than the SABC which has access to 96% of all South Africans .Many people have accused the SABC, rightly or wrongly, of serving the interest of Government and the National Party, the most important task thus facing Sub-Group 3 is to create a situation for a free and independent Broadcast service which will serve all South Africans.
- 7.2.6 **Ciskei:** The Spirit of CODESA must be taken to communities  
Delegates must be assigned to address their constituencies immediately on CODESA which will contribute towards creating a conducive climate for negotiations.
- 7.2.7 **Intando Ye Sizwe:** There is a need to get the leadership of the National Peace Accord involved in the work of the Sub-Groups;
- 7.2.7.1 The SABC should play a bigger role in educating people about the National Peace Accord.
- 7.2.8 **SACP:** That peace must flow from a political settlement;
- 7.2.8.1 There was a need to win the trust of the people in CODESA;
- 7.2.8.2 Government needs to respond rapidly to recommendations by CODESA if we are to win the confidence of the people;



- 7.2.8.3 The SACP calls for the immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners. While this problem is unresolved it encourages right wingers to engage in killing sprees because they feel that if arrested they will gain later from indemnities which must come for McBride and others.  
A clean slate is required - there should be a general amnesty and once a cut off date has been established, individuals transgressing the law must suffer the consequences.
- 7.2.9 **SA Government:** The fact that there were only a few people left in prison and only 200 outstanding applications from returning exiles is an indication that the government is dealing with the issue swiftly. SA Government will put forward its proposals on the Themes by way of a position paper.
- 7.2.10 **ANC:** On the issue of violence - those organisations who have not signed the National Peace Accord should do so;
- 7.2.10.1 There should be a CODESA grouping presenting to the people the implications of creating a conducive climate for negotiations;
- 7.2.10.2 Need to find the correct channels through which this grouping can express itself on the issue of violence;
- 7.2.10.3 The role of Parties/Organisations should complement a national approach to violence emerging from CODESA.
- 7.2.11 **NP :** Sub -Groups must address the issue of Parties not participating in CODESA and who are involved in the violence;
- 7.2.11.1 Attitudes could be changed if security is given to people who feel threatened. The question of minority protection must therefore also be addressed by the Sub-Groups.
- 7.2.12 **IFP :** MC should investigate the possibility of persuading the SABC to give CODESA a daily slot.
- 7.2.13 **SA Government:** read its position paper (see Addendum C)
- 7.2.14 **DP's** response to SA Government:  
Many of the issues raised in the position paper are contentious and will be debated in the SubGroups;
- 7.2.14.1 Agrees with the position that the creation of private armies as a back up to the negotiations process in the event of things going wrong, is unacceptable;
- 7.2.14.2 However, private armies must be seen in its historical context;
- 7.2.14.3 MK played a significant role in bringing people to CODESA;
- 7.2.14.4 While the ANC has suspended its armed struggle, people still continue to be attacked in the townships;
- 7.2.14.5 The people demand protection from their organisations, which they trust;
- 7.2.14.6 The people are not in many cases, receiving protection from the security forces of the state and that these forces are seen as part of the problem;
- 7.2.14.7 It is only when the negotiations process begins to deliver results and the violence abates that it will be possible to discuss the disbandment of private armies and to integrate them into a trusted national force which will serve everybody;

- 7.2.14.8 On the question of parliament: parliament is sovereign but it has little if any legitimacy
- 7.2.14.9 Need to discuss whether legislation being passed by parliament is really removing obstacles to negotiations;
- 7.2.14.10 The role of parliament, its lack of legitimacy and the role of CODESA in shaping the future must be examined;
- 7.2.15.11 Need to consider how CODESA relates to the passing of legislation in parliament and whether CODESA should not be consulted in the passing of legislation to ensure that Bills passed help and obstruct the process of negotiations;
- 7.2.15.12 With or without the correct climate for negotiations, negotiations will continue speedily
- 7.2.15.13 The task of WG1 is to move ahead of the negotiations process and not follow it is only it is then that the rest of the Working Groups will be able proceed with their critical work.
- 7.2.16 **Transkei:**
- 7.2.16.1 On Violence: The state has the capacity and resources to stem the tide of the violence but has failed to do so;
- 7.2.16.2 It has either collaborated in the violence or lost control over its forces
- 7.2.16.3 The solution is to install an Interim government which will be a decisive step towards creating the correct climate for negotiations;
- 7.2.16.4 The majority of the people do not see the state's security forces as serving national interests.
- 7.2.16.5 Need to thus establish joint control over the security forces;
- 7.2.16.6 On Media: The SABC has promoted violence through its political bias and selective reporting. Should examine joint control over the media;
- 7.2.16.7 The National Peace Accord: The structures and authority of the process lies in the hands of the State President and the state's security forces;
- 7.2.16.8 The National Peace Accord has failed to put an end to violence and to bring the perpetrators of violence to court;
- 7.2.16.9 If the Accord is to be taken seriously it must become a project of CODESA or be subject to close monitoring;
- 7.2.16.10 Funding: The separate use of public funds to further Party political objectives giving political ascendancy of one party over other and to promote violence is unacceptable. The playing field should be levelled and resources allocated to all parties;
- 7.2.16.11 The International Community: The culture of failure of government in the past to honour multilateral agreements suggests a need for the international community to play a role in the process of transition.
- 7.2.17 IFP: There is a need to amend the Declaration of Intent with a view to persuading right wing organisations to participate in CODESA and to disband their private armies.



- 7.2.18 SACP: Responding to page 2 of the governments position paper, the SACP felt it was a matter of debate whether Self Defence Units are a part of the problem. They added that the National Peace Accord accepted self protection units of which self defence units are a part. Communities have a right to protect themselves;
- 7.2.18.1 Codesa needs to address the issue of why there is a need for self defence units.
- 7.2.18.2 That the present socio-economic system does not serve the needs of the people and must be replaced by a more acceptable system;
- 7.2.18.3 That the reference made in the position paper to the "so called struggle" and the so called liberation struggle is an and a disservice to history.
- 7.2.18.4 That mass action is intrinsic to a democratic society despite the view of government.
- 7.2.19. **Venda:** There is a need to link the work of WG1 to the Working Group dealing with constitutional arrangements.
- 7.2.19.1 That as long as there is suspicion that the government is involved in the violence, confidence of the people in CODESA will not be forthcoming. Thus there is a need to investigate Interim Arrangements that will contribute to the process of negotiations;
- 7.2.19.2 Codesa needs to look at the issue of accessibility to voters who are employed by those not participating or supporting CODESA.
- 7.2.20 **ANC:** Government's position paper shows up the differences in perceptions.
- 7.2.20.1 There is agreement that a culture of violence exists but no real agreement on how to move forward;
- 7.2.20.2 On Private Armies: There is a view that the armed forces of the state do not serve the interests of everybody;
- 7.2.20.3 Cannot equate AWB with MK. AWB is a private army defending the privileges of whites who have the vote;
- 7.2.20.4 Mk is defending the rights of those who have been persecuted, deprived, banned .
- 7.2.20.5 That if an ANC led government was established and a new constitution instituted, there will be no private armies.
- 7.2.20.6 The ANC has abided by its decision to suspend the armed struggle and is still discussion discussing how to achieve the vote it needs to elect a new government it wants;
- 7.2.20.7 On Economic Sanctions : the minister in his paper referred to the fact there was no economic growth due to sanction; In the early 1960's and 70's economic growth was phenomenal but the political situation was not addressed in order to clear the way for economic growth. Thus
- 7.2.20.8 Once there is an Interim government the ANC will call off sanctions. The apartheid government is still in tact. Processes should be followed to achieve a free South Africa. The main aim is to have peace and to encourage foreign investment and economic growth;
- 7.2.20.9 There is a need to introduce a culture of tolerance which the government has destroyed. The question



of how to do this needs to be addressed.

- 7.2.21 **Ximoko:** Political settlement must receive priority - only then will lasting peace come.
- 7.2.22 **Inyandza National Movement:** There is a need to remove the suspicion of the government - an Interim government must be seen as a solution.
- 7.2.23 **UPF:** The Chairperson of the National Peace Accord should be invited to be a part of the discussion on violence and related issues;
- 7.2.23.1 Codesa members should address rallies together with members of the National Peace Accord
- 7.2.23.2 Television networks should be requested to cover these rallies.
- 7.2.24 **NIC/TIC:** It is important that this sitting of WG1 emerge with measures to facilitate peace.
- 7.2.24.1 The delegation presented the following resolution on violence for consideration by the house:
- 7.2.24.2 Noting that the recent escalation of violence in Southern Natal and elsewhere in the country, and the tragic loss of lives:
- Believing that this violence is a setback for the process of finding a political solution to South Africa's problems;
- Therefore resolves;
1. To urge the National Peace Accord Committee of our deep concerns and appeal to them to immediately see to it that all signatories fulfil their commitments under the Peace Accord and we urge all those institutions who enclosed the peace Accord such as the Goldstone Commission and the NPS to continue their assignments directed against violence.
  2. Urge policing authorities to effectively intervene to prevent any further violence and call upon all committees to assist the police in the performance of their legitimate duties.
  3. Demand that all parties involved in the violence to desist from violence and to seek peaceful and non violent methods to resolving problems.
  4. This WG develops as a matter of urgency, a programme of action with due cognisance of mechanisms already in place, designed to deliver peace and the message of peace throughout the length and breadth of our country.  
Sees the need for:
- The Immediate installation:
- a) Of police reporting officers in all regions or affected regions
  - b) Immediate installation of special criminal courts to deal with violence
  - c) Immediate arrest of people involved in violence.
- The house resolved to take the import of the resolution to the MC for presentation at its forthcoming press conference.

ADDENDUM D

The following organisations commented on the proposals made by the WGSC1

- 6.2.1 **ANC:** That the theme "Completing the Reconciliation Process" be replaced with "Dealing with the Past" and "Continuing the Socio-Economic Process" be replaced with "Activities which destabilise" and "Creating the Climate and opportunity for free political Participation" should be replaced with "Levelling the playing field".
- 6.2.2 **IFP :** The proposals made by ANC were too broad and that there was a need to be more specific.
- 6.2.3 **SA Government:** Supported IFP and emphasised that they were in the process of completing the reconciliation process.
- 6.2.4 **Solidarity:** Supported IFP and SA Government.
- 6.2.5 **NPP:** Inquired why the Security and Soci-Economic Processes were included in the same theme.
- 6.2.6 Mr Webb of the WGSC1 explained that the rationale of the WGSC1 was that it was not just security aspects which have contributed to destabilisation in South Africa and that socio-economic upliftment was as essential as stabilising the security forces . The Chair added that the pattern of the National Peace Accord was also followed in that it too addresses socio-economic aspects in relation to violence.
- 6.2.7 **Bophuthatswana Govt:** supported the proposal of WGSC1.
- Inyandza National Movement:** Cannot work in isolation of the structures of the National Peace Accord in order to contribute towards Creating a Climate for free Political Participation.
- 6.2.8 **XPP :** The WGSC proposals were more meaningful and specific than those proposed by the ANC.
- 6.2.9 **NIC/TIC:** Argued in support of proposal by ANC. The delegation motivated the following points: that in the theme : "Completing the Reconciliation Process" two words stand out "Reconciliation and Process";
- 6.2.9.1 that items a,b and c are not tantamount to reconciliation, that they are necessary things that must happen to ensure reconciliation;
- 6.2.9.2 that the word "process" might mean forever and that delegations should be reminded that their task is to look at how ways of reaching the climate for free political participation in the quickest possible time;
- 6.2.9.3 that the issues of the past need to be dealt with as soon as possible;
- 6.2.9.4 items a, b and c should not be seen as a process but as items that could be dealt with immediately;
- 6.2.9.5 that the question of security and socio-economic issues are not the only factors that cause destabilization;
- 6.2.9.6 that groups not present at CODESA also have a role in destabilisation;
- 6.2.9.7 on levelling the playing field, all Parties present at CODESA should have a right to the political

process.

- 6.2.9.8 **NP:** The release of political prisoners and return of exiles are tokens of reconciliation and is therefore applicable to the theme "Completing the Reconciliation Process" which implies Correcting the Past.
- 6.2.9.10 **Dikwankwetla:** Sympathetic with the ANC's proposal but felt that the WGSC1 proposals were more to the point.
- 6.2.11 **IFP:** Proposed a break in order for delegations to lobby the two proposals put forward by the WGSC1 and the ANC so that consensus may be reached.

The ANC withdrew its proposal and the proposal of the WGSC1 was accepted.