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SUB-GROUP 2 OF WORKING GROUP I

RESPONSE ON TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. POLITICAL INTIMIDATION.

(a) The police should be empowered to deal very harshly with individuals involved in intimidation irrespective of the intimidator's political affiliation.

(b) Aspirations of minority parties should be placed on the CODESA agenda so that no one has the excuse of resorting to criminal measures on the grounds that his group's rights are not being addressed by CODESA.

(c) The law should be strictly and rigidly enforced against intimidators.

2. ATTAINMENT OF OBJECTIVE BY (MILITARY) VIOLENT MEANS.

(a) No party should have access to private armies. However this could be achieved only if the country's Defence is controlled or rather placed under the control of a neutral body. The National Peace Accord could be placed under a monitoring body formed by CODESA but restructured in such a way that it becomes neutral in all respects.

3. SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE N.P.A

The implementation of the accord cannot be overemphasized.

4. PREVENTION OF CRIME

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It must be stressed that the commitment of crime is related to the Economic activity in the country. All parties to CODESA must call for the lifting of sanctions. It is clear that some parties within CODESA still feel very strongly about this. However, crime cannot be addressed effectively, without at the same time addressing the sanctions issue.

5. THE ROLE OF THE SECURITY FORCES IN S.A AND TBVC.

The role of these forces is to protect the citizens. So these forces must be placed under the control of a neutral body. The temptation is very great for governments to use security forces to suppress genuine opposition parties, or institutions genuinely acting as watchdogs for society.

6. IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Most parties if not all have come to accept the free market system as the most effective system known to man. However, in South Africa it would be naive to say there is such a system. Keys to financial institutions, to economic improvement is absolutely in the hands of the privileged, both in the private and public sectors. A mechanism must be developed that will allow FREE and unlimited access to resources. A mechanism that will check against prejudices for or against any group must be developed.

7. POLITICAL TOLERANCE

For as long as security forces are controlled by parties involved in the struggle for power to the exclusion of others also involved in that struggle political tolerance would be minimal. The people of South Africa

have live in fear of each other . All groups vying for power tend to instil fear into the community and in that way control it. This culture can be brought to an end if the security force undergo a strenous education programme aimed at freeing them from believing that they are a particular groups force, founded to protect that group's interest only.

8. EDUCATIVE CAMPAIGN.

For as long as resources such as Radio and TV are state controlled than no real campaign can be launched. This country needs to shed the Iron Curtain type of grip over such media. In this way people would come to trust what they see and hear. The people would be able to question what is transmitted over the waves and thus be part of the ongoing debate.