

cc TE
ME

B46 [46]

KANGWANE GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND
CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

FAX FORM

TO DR. T. ELOFF.....

FAX NUMBER 011 397 2211.....

ORGANISATION MULTI-PARTY NEGOTIATION PROCESS

FROM PROF. S.S. RIPINGA - INYANDZA NATIONAL MOVEMENT

TEL. NO 01314 72247/65.....

DATE 11 JUNE 1993.....

NUMBER OF PAGESINCLUDING THIS ONE

SUBJECT INYANDZA NATIONAL MOVEMENT SUBMISSION ON A.....
 NATIONAL PEACE KEEPING FORCE DURING TRANSITION

MESSAGE SEE ATTACHED.

PLEASE PHONEAT
IF THE MESSAGE OR THE PAGE OF THE FAX IS NOT CLEAR.

KANGWANE FAX FORM
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND
CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

Enquiries:

Telephone: PROF. S.S. RIPINGA
Telefax: 01314 - 72247/65
Telex:

Office of:

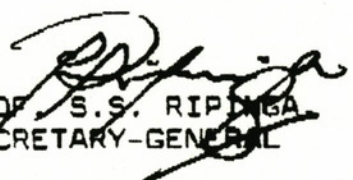
The Secretary-General
Private Bag X1006
LOW'S CREEK
1302

11.06.1993

Dr. T. Eloff
Multi-Party Negotiation Process
By Fax

INYANDZA NATIONAL MOVEMENT SUBMISSION ON A NATIONAL PEACE
KEEPING FORCE DURING TRANSITION

Please find attached the aforesaid submission for your
attention.


PROF. S.S. RIPINGA
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Committed to a Free, Just, Non-Racial and Democratic South Africa

INYANZA NATIONAL MOVEMENT SUBMISSION
ON A NATIONAL PEACE KEEPING FORCE
DURING TRANSITION

1. Introduction.
2. The Concept of Peace Corps vs Peace Keeping Force.
3. Creation of a Climate Conducive to Peace during the Transition.
4. The Structure of a National Peace Keeping Force.
5. The Command Structure of a National Peace Keeping Force.
6. Accountability.
7. The Role of the International Community.
8. Conclusion.

1. INTRODUCTION

The move away from apartheid South Africa is irreversible. There is no turning back. However, the process will be both painful to the oppressed majority of South Africans and the oppressors. It will be imperative, for partners in the design of the future South Africa, to level the playing field and to create a climate for free political activity. There is an urgent need to reduce the levels of violence in our country. It is the primary task of the police to maintain law and order and to ensure citizens a state of freedom from disorder. It is also the duty of the security forces to ensure citizens of security. However, in South Africa we are presently dealing with police and security that have lost credibility and integrity. The majority of the South African people perceive police and security forces as accomplices in violence and subjugation of the masses of the people in the country. It is, therefore, necessary that during transition, a neutral national peace-making force be formed to keep peace - prevent or refrain wrongdoers in engaging in violence.

2. THE CONCEPT OF PEACE CORPS VS PEACE KEEPING FORCE

Inyandza National Movement wishes to recommend a National Peace-Keeping Force and not Peace Corps to reduce the levels of

violence during transition. It is important at this juncture to clarify the concept of Peace Corps versus Peace-Keeping force. The concept of Peace Corps originated in the United States. It refers to a body of trained young people who were sent to work as volunteers in developing countries. The idea of Peace Corps would be very relevant in our country during the period of Interim Government of National Unity and Reconstruction. Our young people who have been marginalised by the present system and those who were in exile and are now back in the country would be organised and trained in basic technical skills along the idea of Peace Corps and deployed in programmes of reconstruction in the disadvantaged areas of our country.

A National Peace-Keeping force on the other hand is envisaged by the Inyandza National Movement as an absolute body of soldiers selected from various armed formations in the country. Its task is to keep the peace. Our focus, in this submission, will therefore be on NPF and not PC's.

3. CREATION OF A CLIMATE CONDUCTIVE TO PEACE DURING TRANSITION

The creation of a climate conducive to peace during transition would aim at the reduction of the levels of violence in the

- 3 -

country and the maintenance of a climate of free political activity. Anything to the contrary would be considered potential elements of generating disorder in the country. It would, therefore, be the task of the NPF to ensure that peace is kept during transition by ensuring that there are freedoms of movement, association, access and speech and that the general levels of violence resulting from socio-economic instability and frustration are monitored and reduced to ensure appropriate preparations for a free and fair elections.

4. THE STRUCTURE OF A NATIONAL PEACE KEEPING FORCE

The National Peace Keeping force will be composed of a selection of elite soldiers belonging to various armed formations participating in the Multi-Party Negotiation Forum and private armies of parties and pressure groups who are not part of the negotiation process. The armed formations in question would include, amongst others, the following : Umkhonto WeSizwe, SADF, APLA, AZANLA, TBVC Defence Forces, AWB, SAP, Marshalls - Cum Police of the ANC, PAC, AZAPO, TBVC Police, and SGTs' Police.
(See Annexure)

555

- 4 -

5. THE COMMAND STRUCTURE OF A NATIONAL PEACE KEEPING FORCE

The NPF would operate under a joint command of commanders of various armed formations in the country. (See Annexure)

6. ACCOUNTABILITY

The NPF would be accountable to the TEC via the sub-council/s of Defence and Law and Order. This council/s would work in collaboration with the National Peace Committee structures. The Sub-Council/s would be in constant contact with the Ministers of Defence, and Law and Order of the RSA, TBVC, SGTs' and Heads of marshals of mass democratic liberation movements and other extra-parliamentary organizations. (See Annexure)

7. THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

The International Community would have a crucial role to play in the NPF. They would play a role at the Command and the NPF levels. At the Command level, the UN would second international commanders to advise and train the commanders. They would also play an important role in the integration of the Command. At the NPF level the UN would again second elite international Chief of Staff and soldiers to advise and train the the NPF

- 5 -

soldiers. They would as well play an important role in the integration of NPF which would be a nucleus of both the future Defence and Law and Order forces. (See Annexure)

8. CONCLUSION

It is INM's belief that if the NPF proposed in this submission would be adopted by the MNP, it would ensure relative peace in the country. Consequently each organisation and individuals would prepare for elections without harassment, fear and oppression. The NPF seems to be an appropriate instrument of creating a climate conducive to peace during the transition.

ORGANOGRAM ON NPF

