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g POLICE PASSTNG QOUT PARADE

BY MANGOSUTHU BUTHEL.EZI, CHIEF MINTSTER OF RWAZULU  
- AND PRESIDENT OF INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY

POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE, ULURDT, THURSDAY, 8 JULY 1993

Mr Master of Ceremonies; members of the RwaZulu Cabinet present :  
the Honourable Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and other  
Honourable Deputy Ministers present; AmaKhosi; members of the

Royal family and members of the Rwagzulu Legislative Ass ; the  
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Coinmissioner of Police toÂ¥-General Beelwer. es; - 4  
\$&9Â¥n and other officials of the South rican Police; the  
Deputy Commissioner of Police B -er Mathe, other officers and

other members of the RwaZulu Police bPresent; Ma-jor the Reverend  
' B Qiaolaan & o Mt 4 Ret o  
Â¥.S5. Zondi, Cha\_plain}\ the Mayors of variouns towns pPresent;

Secretaries of the RKwaZulu Government present and other senior  
- officials; distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

You have once again bestowed the honour upon me to salute the new  
members of the RKwaZunlu Police Force. Standing before me today  
are young and eager recruits, who have undergone a rigorous  
training regime in order to become eligible to enter into the

Sservice of the KwaZulu Police Force. .You have all, to varying  
degrees, proved your worth r and displayed the resilience and  
courage needed to take on your official designations amongst the  
ranks of my commanding officers.

Today we can savour this moment and celebrate your achievements.  
These will be noted by this prestigious gathering of friends,  
family and dignitaries., But our pride for you goes far beyond

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practice.

The responsibilities you bear are great. Wherever you go and whatever you do, your actions will be judged by all. 2As a national symbol of law and ordex you have been entrusted to serve the public, and you will be expected to serve the public well. Even in your own time, away from work and the pressures of your daily tasks, your conduct must remain exemplary. Youxr

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7 days a week, 365 days a year.

In todayâ\200\231s troubled times, in particular, the tasks of policemen

are arduous. Members of the KwaZulu Police have been placed

under enormous strain and have to face often unjustified and

slandorous accusations. The reason for this is clear.

On a national level EwaZulu/Natal has always been labelled the province of opposition. Our region has always been in the forefront of the struggle against the racist, dictatorial policies of the apartheid government, Ã©nd the oppression and stultification ofâ\200\230 centralist government rule. KwaZulu/Natal with

its relatively small percentage of Whites in the population,

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represent a very small percentage of the National Party's electorate, hence diminishing this region's importance on a national scale.

So let it be known - EKwaZulu lost out because it is Black. Together with Natal, KwaZulu has the second biggest population among nine development areas in South Africa. The Blacks in this region are predominantly Zulu, a strong and noble nation which will always stand in unity against any government of oppression. We thus stand as a direct threat to the present government and

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all future governments who chose to ignore the needs and

aspirations of the Zulu nation.

This explains the regional imbalances that exist and the grossly distorted underfunding of the RwaZulu/Natal region from central coffers. So when RwaZulu stands up against the present government, forcing the people of South Africa to take note of our demands, we pose an embarrassment to the South African Government. In the eyes of the media, the National Party

government will do anything to diminish our importance and

discredit our structures.

The pressures we face do not come from the South African

Government alone. As a strong regional force we also threaten other organisations who claim to have the mandate of the people. The ANC, in particular, is desperately fighting for its political preservation and legitimacy in the countdown to final government elections. They are making a concerted attempt to marginalise

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the IFP, KwaZulu and the Zulu nation in the future governance of this country. Events over the past two years have revealed an open attempt to undermine the power and support-base commanded by the IFP and the KwaZulu Government. The ANC has done all in its power to silence the voice of EwaZulu and the Zulu nation, fighting for RwaZulu's exclusion at national negotiations - & pbattle they could only lose. The ANC/SACP alliance could not defend its stance against the KWJ; E pwelithini's uncontested

leadership role in the Zulu community. As a result the ANC are

. now pitting their strength against Ulundi itself.

In the light of the ANC's failure to exclude the EwaZulu Government from the negotiation process, and in view of the fact that the ANC's support in the KwaZulu region is negligible, and they are unable to establish a foothold in our communities, their destabilisation strategy in RwaZulu is now extremely high on their political agenda. They will not tolerate opposition of any sort. The power-base of the IFP in EwaZulu and its massive

following in the Zulu community is a thorn in the side of the ANC

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and its political allies. DA's; L. ok X's, M Roy

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The ANC will grab power at any cost, mindlessly provoking violent

backlashes within Black communities itself, setting off a vicious . circle of attack and counter-attack. The ANC/SACP/COSATU alliance will stop at nothing to topple me and the Kwazulu government. Right now a systematic vilification campaign has been launched against the KwaZulu Police. Erroneous reports are

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that has joined this force. \n e \_vwrwĩ-\201L4 :% %v::â\200\230 \*â\200\224va\_vaJ

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same brush.

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I am of the conviction that the focus on the KwaZulu Police is a concerted attempt to discredit the structures of the KwaZulu Government. It is a strategy designed to take the spotlight off the actions of other political groupings who are bent on taking control, whatever the cost in innocent lives. Since the unbanning of the ANC in February 1990 South Africa has witnessed unprecedented levels of violence directed at the ERwaZulu Government, the IFP and its Zulu supporters - in train carriages,

in the hostels, in our communities.

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These adverse political forces are very n

moment believe that the RKwaZulu Government will stand aside and watch its people die under vicious omslaught. 2s a unified and

dignified force we will face our eneumy. Under threat we will

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look to the support of the XKwaZulu Police for the protection of our government. It is you as civil servants who will be in the front lines of the battle. This is a awesome duty to face, but I have always had an unswerving belief in the courage .and

convictions of my loyal followers.

The leadership of RwaZulu, and the bearers of law enforcement must set the example. We must encourage our people and inspire within them the confidence to move forward. All steps mmst be taken to avoid violence and anarchy spilling over into our region. The lives of our children .and our families are at stake. No matter how dire the future threat to our security may be, we must stand together in unity and in courage and defend our region against harm. We will claim our rightful role in shaping the

future South Africa.

The RwaZulu Government will never allow outside forces to silence the voices of our peoplÃ©. Destabilisation strategies within KwaZulu, in whatever form, will not succeed. We will consolidate our forces in this region, and fight for a fair and just South Africa. This embodies the adoption of a future constitution which reflects the democraticÂ¢ principles of freedom, equality, justice and the Rule of Law and access to the Law. Legislation based on racial discrimination must be abolished. The EKwaiZulu Government believes in economic pluralism established on the

basis of a free economic system and the provision of eqgual

opportunities for all our people. We demand that provision must

also be made for the protection of the rights of individuals and

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groups, with the freedom of expression and association guaranteed in an entrenched Bill of Human Rights.

In the Constitution of the State of EwaZulu/Natal, formally adopted by the EwaZulu Legislative Assembly on the 1 December 1992, the obligations of the State of KwaZulu/Natal have been clearly articulated for all to see. We believe that the government of our region must ensure .national security and safety, promote balanced economic development, foster social development, constantly strive to improve the quality of life of all people in the State, preserve and protect the Stateâ\200\231s religious, linguistic and ethnic heritage and cultural diversity, nourish the peopleâ\200\231s right to the pursuance of happiness both as individuals and as members of their social formations, protect the family, extend special protection for women, the disadvantaged and less privileged portions of the population, and strive in its actions and policies to achieve social justice in accordance with the principles of this constitution.

The duties of the future State of RwaZulu/Natal will likewise be the duties of the future, consolidated police force in this region. It will, therefore, be necessary for the RwaZulu Police to include these obligations within its present framework of operation, setting the foundations for this new democratic order now.

We must defend our structures and the integrity of our members.

As stressed previously, the vilification of the KwaZulu Police

must be recognised as an attempt to shift the focus of attention of the South African public away from the actual elements of disruption in our society. The future government of our country is facing an economy in shreds, a mass of unemployed, communities destroyed through continued violence and disruption, a population of a.zigered , embittered people with no future prospects of any kind. This is the scenario the ANC and its allies have worked

so hard to achieve.

' The very existence of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, has guaranteed the continued existence of violence. The continued recruitment of new intakes to Umkhonto we Sizwe and the training of these recruits for active service constitutes a major threat to peace and the negotiation process. This recruitment and training is often fed into the formation of self-defence units. The net result is the militarisation of civil society

with disastrous consequences for the negotiation process.

One of the XwaZulu Governmentâ\200\231's foremost demands at national negotiations is to address the issue of violence, and effectively deal with the forces which serve to entrench the anarchy and conflict that exists. The negotiation process camnnot hope to produce tangible and sustainable results until the issue of . private armies and arms caches has been resolved. People and organisations who are prepared to negotiate a democratic constitution must be equally prepared to operate according to

accepted democratic processes and norms.



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I reject all notions of joint control over the security forces by the South African Governmentâ\200\231s security forces and the ANCâ\200\231s military wing. Violence remains a critical problem in South Africa, and the role of the Umkhonto we Sizwe in the perpetuation of this violence has yet to be resolved. So far oï-\201er 285 IFP leaders have been massacred. Not only has the South African Government failed to establish who is behind these killings, but we have every reason to believe that there is collusion at the most senior levels of government with the perpetrators of this . violence%e\â\200\231dâ\200\230w NPT e . m"wâ\200\235i-\201 Wtn AN NS W %2(7' v et

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\* via the fiscus, the South African Government has helped fund Umkhonto we Sizweâ\200\231s training in the Transvaal;

\* For a long time the South African Government has tolerated the deployment from the Transkei of trained MK assassins;

\* The South African Governmmnt was party to an agreement permitting the continued training of cadres which are deployed against us;

\* The South African Government has signed an agreement blaming the IFP in this region for political violence, while exonerating the attackers;

\* The South African Government has agreed to the banning of : traditional accoutrements, while legalising the training of others; and,

\* The South African Government has threatened the course of action with the PAC, but continues to negotiate with the

ANC whose military wing has been proved to be involved in



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the violence.

As pointed out by the KwaZulu Minister of Health, Honourable D. B. Ngubane in an open letter to the press on the 6 June, what is even more sinister is what is going on behind the public's facade of open negotiations. Elements within the present state are actively working towards marginalising the IFP - a charge corroborated by a SACP 'not for circulation' document released

in November 1992,

The document refers to the 'mutual recognition' between 'advanced elements' in the regime and the ANC. It refers to the marginalisation of internal threats within the State 'through a large number of tactical blows by this most 'advanced section', and, most importantly, to actions against other organisations, especially the IFP. The document itemises the government's National Intelligence Service support for pro-ANC newspapers; its liaison with certain journalists; its role in building the anti-IFP Contraleza in Natal; and its responsibility for the

Inkathagate scandal.

This kind of duplicity is deeply disturbing, not only for its impact on the present climate of violence and the negotiation process, but also to the future. As a leader of the KwaZulu Government I am alarmed at these illuminations of corruption and

collusion. What kind of democracy does the South African

Government and the ANC hope to put in place in the future South

Africa? What clandestine plans are being contrived to deal with

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opponents in the future?

There is a desperate need to develop a new national security doctrine, re-orientated towards the requirements of the transition to democracy, and a new culture of tolerance and democratic accountability within the police and military forces must be established. These mechanisms of control must have the faith of the South African society, as well as the security forces themselves, offering reassurance and security to all South African citizens.

On a national level we must work towards making significant progress in: setting up a police board, with equal representation from the police and the public to advise on future policing policy; setting up a special police unit to investigate allegations of police misconduct; the appointment of a regional ombudsman to oversee the investigation of complaints against the police; and, the establishment of a code of conduct for the government security forces. Control boards will have to be politically non-partisan, effective, accountable to the public at both parliamentary and grassroots level, deracialised and committed to serving all sections of the population in a fair, unbiased and efficient manner.

In addition, I foresee the necessity of the SAP and SADF having to restructure its establishment in such a way that they adhere, at the very least, to internationally accepted standards of

policing and defence. This is critical for the establishment of

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a law and enforcement agency which is accepted, trusted and depended on by the people. These universally acceptable standards will, likewise, be formally adopted and adhered to by

the KwaZulu Police.

All efforts must be geared towards defusing the levels of violence and anarchy that threatens to destroy the very fabric of our society. This will need the commitment from all sides to succeed. Let the RKwaZulu Police take the lead and set the example for future democratic policing in the new South Africa.

Our police force consists of a high calibre of courageous and noble men, who have the necessary conviction to guide all South Africans along the right path towards peace and reconciliation.

This is the moment I must turn towards addressing the achievements that have been made by our new police recruits over the past year. Law enforcement agencies throughout the world consider the basic training of police officers as one of the most important aspects of an officer's career. What an officer is taught during his basic training remains with him for the rest of his life and will always influence his attitude towards the community and his superiors. A career in the KwaZulu Police is no exception. We also consider basic training as the most

important aspect of a police officer's career.

This year a total of 143 male students successfully completed their basic training with an welcoming and highly commendable

academic course average of 72.25 percent.

I would like to commend the following students who have distinguished themselves in various fields during training:

Overall best student No. 3330 Constable AP Nxumalo:

Pongola

academic student No. 3330 Constable AP Nxumalo:

Pongola

drill student No. 3407 Constable ME Zulu:

Nongoma

rifle shooter No. 3315 Constable SD Khumalo:

Nkandla

pistol shooter No. 3330 Constable AP Nxumalo:

Pongola

platoon-soccer No. 3332 Constable XC Mkize:

Umlazi (Captain) Platoon 61

Overall best platoon Platoon 64 - Academic average

74.5 percent

I would also like to make special mention of certain committed individuals who have given up their time to lecture to the students on various specialised subjects. These are as follows:



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Sister NG Koti and her team from Nkonjeni Hospital, and  
their lectures in the Prevention of Aids;

Major-General JM Manuel of the SAP, and his lectures in

Police/Community Relations;

Lieutenant M8 Zakwe of the RwaZuln Police, and his lectures

in Police/Community Relations:

Brigadier D Aspeling of the SAP, and his lectures in

Internal Liaison:

Brigadier S Van Rooyen of the SAP, and his lectures in

Bilateral/Multilateral Peace Structures;

Brigadier A Beukes of the SAP, and his lectures on Liaison

Structures;

Colonel B Stofberg of the SAP, and his lectures on

Corporate Image Development Assistance; and Finally,

Major MJ Minnaar of the RKwaZulu Police, and his lectures on

the Investigation of Theft of Motor Vehicles. Q%Kvxwai-\201JL  
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I am assured that the expertise provided by these individuals has

contributed greatly to the success of the KwaZulu Police training

course.

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Most of all I wish to congratulate the Commanding Officer of this college, Lieutenant-Colonel During and his staff for the success he and his staff have achieved in maintaining such a high

standard in training the men on parade.

To the young trainees of the RwaZulu Police, you have finally completed the training requirements to equip you in your duties as Constables. The success of the KwaZulu Police Force to date guarantees that whatever you offer the force by way of service, ability and dedication, you will be rewarded with the kind of training opportunities which are difficult to equal elsewhere. We look after our rank and file members of the KwaZulu Police Force. We want to promote them, and will do our best to equip them for promotion. We offer the training you need to work your:

way up to positions of higher command.

I wish to thank the Commissioner of the South African Police, General van der Merwe/Ã©, for without seconded officers from his force, we would not have obtained the kind of expertise and knowledge needed to equip us to maintain our own fledgling Police Force in KwaZulu. I would also like to extend my thanks to other valued officers who have offered their assistance and proven training skills, making today's Passing Parade the success that

it is.

May I now conclude by thanking everyone of you who are responsible for the hard work needed to successfully complete your training courses. It is hoped that this rigorous and

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painstaking training course you have undertaken in Ulundi will  
serve in your best interests, in terms of personal progress and  
success, for the rest of your lives. You have worked hard to

achieve your goals and you deserve the just rewards of a  
fulfilling and promising future ahead. God Bless you.

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DEPT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER DEPT VAN DIE HOOFFMINISTER

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IF THE TRANSMISSION IS ILLEGIBLE, PLEASE PHONE (0358) 202179

AND ASK FOR: MR/MRS/MISS..., ..... SRR e s S

## POLICE PASSING OUT PARADE

ADDRESS BY MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI, MINISTER OF POLICE  
AND CHIEF MINISTER OF KWAZULU

POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE, ULUNDI : JULY 8, 1993

Mr Master of Ceremonies; members of the KwaZulu Cabinet present; the Honourable Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and other Honourable Deputy Ministers present; AmaKhosi; members of the Royal family and members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly; the Commissioner of Police Lieut.-General RP During; General Steyn and other officials of the South African Police; the Deputy Commissioner of Police Major-General Mathe, other officers and other members of the KwaZulu Police present; Colonel the Reverend M.S. Zondi, Chaplain; other Chaplains and other Ministers of Religion; the Mayors of various towns present; Secretaries of KwaZulu Government Departments present and other senior officials; distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

You have once again bestowed the honour upon me to salute the new members of the KwaZulu Police Force. Standing before me today are young and eager recruits, who have undergone a rigorous training regime in order to become eligible to enter into the service of the KwaZulu Police Force. You have all, to varying degrees, proved your worth, and displayed the resilience and courage needed to take on your official designations amongst the ranks of my Commanding Officers.

Today we can savour this moment and celebrate your achievements. These will be noted by this prestigious gathering of friends, family and dignitaries. But our pride for you goes far beyond your personal accomplishments. For us you represent the public arm of the law. You are to be our future protectors and the protectors of our future. In the course of your duties you must uphold the principles of freedom, justice and equality. The moral values our society upholds must be the actions that you practice.

The responsibilities you bear are great. Wherever you go and whatever you do, your actions will be judged by all. As a national symbol of law and order you have been entrusted to serve the public, and you will be expected to serve the public well. Even in your own time, away from work and the pressures of your daily tasks, your conduct must remain exemplary. Your designation of police officer remains with you at all times. A member of the force is a servant of the public 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

In today's troubled times, in particular, the tasks of policemen are arduous. Members of the KwaZulu Police have been placed under enormous strain and have to face often unjustified and slanderous accusations. The reason for this is clear.

On a national level KwaZulu/Natal has always been labelled the province of opposition. Our region has always been in the forefront of the struggle against the racist, dictatorial policies of the apartheid government, and the oppression and stultification of centralist government

rule. KwaZulu/Natal, with its relatively small percentage of Whites in the population, represents a very small percentage of the National Party's electorate, hence diminishing this region's importance on a national scale.

So let it be known that KwaZulu lost out because it is Black. Together with Natal, KwaZulu has the second biggest population among nine development areas in South Africa. The Blacks in this region are predominantly Zulu, a strong and noble nation which will always stand in unity against any government of oppression. We thus stand as a direct threat to the present government and all future governments which choose to ignore the needs and aspirations of the Zulu nation.

This explains the regional imbalances that exist and the grossly distorted under-funding of the KwaZulu/Natal region from central coffers. So when KwaZulu stands up against the present Government, forcing the people of South Africa to take note of our demands, we pose an embarrassment to the South African Government. In the eyes of the media, the National Party Government will do anything to diminish our importance and discredit our structures. We are used to that and we will not be intimidated either by the National Party Government or the media which has decided to make it its daily duty to demonise us.

The pressures we face do not come from the South African Government alone. As a strong regional force we also threaten other organisations which claim to have the mandate of the people. The ANC, in particular, is desperately fighting for its political preservation and legitimacy in the count-down to final government elections. They are making a concerted attempt to marginalise the IFP, KwaZulu and the Zulu nation in the future governance of this country. Events over the past two years have revealed an open attempt to undermine the

power and support-base commanded by the IFP and the KwaZulu Government. The ANC has done all in its power to silence the voice of KwaZulu and the Zulu nation, fighting for KwaZulu's exclusion at national negotiations - a battle they could only lose. The ANC/SACP alliance could not defend its stance against His Majesty King Zwelithini's uncontested leadership role in the Zulu community. As a result, the ANC is now pitting its strength against Ulundi itself.

In the light of the ANC's failure to exclude the KwaZulu Government from the negotiation process, and in view of the fact that the ANC's support in the KwaZulu region is negligible, and they are unable to establish a foothold in our communities, their destabilisation strategy in KwaZulu is now extremely high on their political agenda. They will not tolerate opposition of any sort. The power-base of the IFP in KwaZulu and its massive following in the Zulu community is a thorn in the side of the ANC and its political allies. If you look at the daily Police Reports of late, we see a hideous pattern of brutal murders of old men and women, young men and young women and even children and babies. The Zulu Nation is under siege.

The ANC will grab power at any cost, mindlessly provoking violent backlashes within Black communities, setting off a vicious circle of attack and counter-attack. The ANC/SACP/COSATU alliance will stop at nothing to topple me and the KwaZulu Government. Right now a systematic vilification campaign has been launched against the KwaZulu Police. Erroneous reports are being circulated which create the grossly unfair impression that people are suffering at the hands of members of the KwaZulu Police, as if

fingers can be pointed at each and every member who has joined this force. We wonder, if this is true, how it can happen, as even members of the ANC are members of this force. This has been the case for quite some time now.

The conduct of individual KwaZulu policemen is under the close enquiry of the Goldstone Commission. Those who have been found guilty of transgressing the law in the conduct of their duty must be held accountable for their actions. We try to produce good policemen, however no police force in the world remains untainted by the actions of certain wayward members. But if it is found that certain individual KwaZulu policemen have transgressed, it is hardly fair to tar every member of the KwaZulu Police with the same brush.

Despite 'The Weekly Mail'â\200\231 campaign of vilification against the KwaZulu Police, the Goldstone Commission does at least state in its Report on page 13, paragraph 27 that there was no evidence that the training of the Caprivi trainees was for the purposes of "hit squads." One of the key witnesses, Mr "C" was specifically asked about hit squads and hit squad training, and he stated that he doesnâ\200\231t know anything about it.

On page 15, paragraph 30, the Report states that the present whereabouts of the trainees has been satisfactorily dealt with by the KwaZulu Police.

On page 16, paragraph 31.1 where the Report deals with Mbongeni Khumalo, it states "sinister conclusions drawn by Mbongeni Khumalo concerning these events were based upon speculation and conjecture. The Committee is unable to find support for such conclusions on the evidence it was able to gather or on that placed before it." On page 18, paragraph 34, further reference was made to the evidence of Mbongeni Khumalo: "his evidence, for the most part, was based on hearsay. On certain aspects he was shown to be an unreliable witness. "

On page 21, paragraph 36.6 the Report states that "no evidence at all to suggest that the SADF provided the training for purposes of "hit squads being established" was received by the Committee.

On page 22, paragraph 36.7 the Committee found that although certain Caprivi trainees may be involved in some current acts of violence (note: not public violence) there is no evidence to suggest that such involvement was a direct result of the training they received at the @ Corivi.â\200\231

On page 28, paragraph 44.1 the Committee found that the evidence given by the three Black Cats did not establish claims of organised "hit squads."

On page 29, paragraph 44.4 the members of the KwaZulu Police who were trained at the Caprivi, and who had visited Wesselton, were vindicated from any blemish of criminal activities.

I read these excerpts from the Goldstone Commission Report because there was a lot of hue and cry about the so-called involvement of KwaZulu Police in criminal or political violence . This was a song sung in crescendo by not only 'The Weekly Mail', "UmAfrika"â\200\231 and "Vr ye Weekblad"â\200\231 but also by the main-line South African newspapers. None of them has been honourable enough to give these findings of the Commission as much publicity as they gave

to the tissue of lies by the Mbongeni Khumalos of this world. Mbongeni Khumalo was presented as a hero merely because he was demonising the KwaZulu Police and the IFP.

I am of the conviction that the focus on the KwaZulu Police is a concerted attempt to discredit the structures of the KwaZulu Government. It is a strategy designed to take the spotlight off the actions of other political groupings who are bent on taking control, whatever the cost in innocent lives. Since the unbanning of the ANC in February 1990, South Africa has witnessed unprecedented levels of violence directed at the KwaZulu Government, the IFP and its Zulu supporters - in train carriages, in hostels, in our communities. We are losing members of the KwaZulu Police literally every few weeks. Since KwaZulu Police members are obviously already sentenced to death merely for being KwaZulu policemen and policewomen, it will be interesting to see how members of those organisations which are killing our members, will enable their members, once they are in our uniform, to escape death.

These adverse political forces are very naive if they for one moment believe that the KwaZulu Government will stand aside and watch its people die under vicious onslaught. As a unified and dignified force we will face our enemy. Under threat we will look to the support of the KwaZulu Police for the protection of our government. It is you as civil servants who will be in the front lines of the battle. This is a awesome duty to face, but I have always had an unswerving belief in the courage and convictions of my loyal followers.

The leadership of KwaZulu, and the bearers of law enforcement must set an example. We must encourage our people and inspire within them the confidence to move forward. All steps must be taken to avoid violence and anarchy spilling over into our region. The lives of our children and our families are at stake. No matter how dire the future threat to our security may be, we must stand together in unity and in courage and defend our region against harm. We will claim our rightful role in shaping the future South Africa.

The KwaZulu Government will never allow outside forces to silence the voices of our people. Destabilisation strategies within KwaZulu, in whatever form, will not succeed. We will consolidate our forces in this region, and fight for a fair and just South Africa. This embodies the adoption of a future constitution which reflects the democratic principles of freedom, equality, justice and the rule of law and access to the law. Legislation based on racial discrimination must be abolished. The KwaZulu Government believes in economic pluralism established on the basis of a free economic system and the provision of equal opportunities for all our people. We demand that provision must also be made for the protection of the rights of individuals and groups, with the freedom of expression and association guaranteed in an entrenched Bill of Human Rights.

In the Constitution of the State of KwaZulu/Natal, formally adopted by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on December 1, 1992, the obligations of the State of KwaZulu/Natal have been clearly articulated for all to see. We believe that the government of our region must ensure national security and safety, promote balanced economic development, foster social development, constantly strive to improve the quality of life of all people in the State, preserve and protect the State's religious, linguistic and ethnic heritage and cultural diversity, nourish the people's right to the pursuance of happiness both as individuals and as members of their social formations, protect the family, extend special protection for women, the

disadvantaged and less privileged portions of the population, and strive in its actions and policies to achieve social justice in accordance with the principles of this constitution.

The duties of the future State of KwaZulu/Natal will likewise be the duties of the future consolidated police force in this region. It will therefore be necessary for the KwaZulu Police to include these obligations within its present framework of operation, setting the foundations for this new democratic order now.

We must defend our structures and the integrity of our members. As previously stressed, the vilification of the KwaZulu Police must be recognised as an attempt to shift the focus of attention of the South African public away from the actual elements of disruption in our society. The future government of our country is facing an economy in shreds, a mass of unemployed, communities destroyed through continued violence and disruption, and a population of angered, embittered people with no future prospects of any kind. This is the scenario the ANC and its allies have worked so hard to achieve.

The very existence of uMkhonto weSizwe, the military wing of the ANC, has guaranteed the continued existence of violence. The continued recruitment of new intakes to uMkhonto weSizwe and the training of these recruits for active service, constitute a major threat to peace and the negotiation process. This recruitment and training is often fed into the formation of self-defence units. The net result is the militarisation of civil society with disastrous consequences for the negotiation process.

One of the KwaZulu Government's foremost demands at national negotiations is to address the issue of violence, and effectively deal with the forces which serve to entrench the anarchy and conflict that exists. The negotiation process cannot hope to produce tangible and sustainable results until the issue of private armies and arms caches has been resolved. People and organisations which are prepared to negotiate a democratic constitution must be equally prepared to operate according to accepted democratic processes and norms.

I reject all notions of joint control over the security forces by the South African Government's security forces and the ANC's military wing. Violence remains a critical problem in South Africa, and the role of the uMkhonto weSizwe in the perpetuation of this violence has yet to be resolved. So far over 285 IFP leaders have been massacred. Not only has the South African Government failed to establish who is behind these killings, but we have every reason to believe that there is collusion at the most senior levels of government with the perpetrators of this violence. Whereas we saw State President de Klerk so angry and firm in his demands at CODESA I on December 20, 1991, that uMkhonto weSizwe be disbanded, he has become mum about this ever since he received the dressing down that he was given by Mr Mandela, for daring to say what he said. Now we hear that there are plans to integrate MK cadres into the new South African Defence Force.

Factors pointing towards this collusion are as follows:

ok Via the fiscus, the South African Government has helped fund uMkhonto weSizwe's training in Transkei;  
For a long time the South African Government has tolerated the deployment from the Transkei of trained MK assassins;

The South African Government was party to an agreement permitting the continued training of cadres which are deployed against us;

The South African Government has signed an agreement blaming the IFP in this region for political violence, while exonerating the attackers;

The South African Government has agreed to the banning of traditional accoutrements, while legalising the training of others; and,

The South African Government has threatened a course of action with the PAC, but continues to negotiate with the ANC whose military wing has been proved to be involved in the violence.

As pointed out by the KwaZulu Minister of Health, the Honourable Dr BS Ngubane, in an open letter to the press on June 6, what is even more sinister is what is going on behind the public facade of open negotiations. Elements within the present state are actively working towards marginalising the IFP - a charge corroborated by a SACP document released in November 1992.

The document refers to the mutual recognition between advanced elements in the regime and the ANC. It refers to the marginalisation of internal threats within the State through a large number of tactical blows by this most advanced section, and, most importantly, to actions against other organisations, especially the IFP. The document itemises the Government's National Intelligent Service support for pro-ANC newspapers; its liaison with certain journalists; its role in building the anti-IFP CONTRALESA in Natal; and its responsibility for the so-called Inkathagate scandal.

This kind of duplicity is deeply disturbing, not only for its impact on the present climate of violence and the negotiation process, but also to the future. As a leader of the KwaZulu Government I am alarmed at these illuminations of corruption and collusion. What kind of democracy does the South African Government and the ANC hope to put in place in the future South Africa? What clandestine plans are being contrived to deal with opponents in the future?

There is a desperate need to develop a new national security doctrine, re-orientated towards the requirements of the transition to democracy; and a new culture of tolerance and democratic accountability within the police and military forces must be established. These mechanisms of control must have the faith of South African society, as well as the security forces themselves, offering reassurance and security to all South African citizens.

On a national level we must work towards making significant progress in: setting up a police board, with equal representation from the police and the public to advise on future policing policy; setting up a special police unit to investigate allegations of police misconduct; the appointment of a regional ombudsman to oversee the investigation of complaints against the police; and the establishment of a code of conduct for government security forces. Control boards will have to be politically non-partisan, effective, accountable to the public at both parliamentary and grassroots level, deracialised and committed to serving all sections of the population in a fair, unbiased and efficient manner.

In addition, I foresee the necessity of the SAP and SADF having to restructure its establishment in such a way that they adhere, at the very least, to internationally accepted

standards of policing and defence. This is critical for the establishment of a law and enforcement agency which is accepted, trusted and depended on by the people. These universally acceptable standards will, likewise, be formally adopted and adhered to by the KwaZulu Police.

All efforts must be geared towards defusing the levels of violence and anarchy that threatens to destroy the very fabric of our society. This will need the commitment from all sides to succeed. Let the KwaZulu Police take the lead and set the example for future democratic policing in the new South Africa. Our police force consists of high calibre, courageous and noble men, who have the necessary conviction to guide all South Africans along the right path towards peace and reconciliation.

This is the moment I must turn towards addressing the achievements that have been made by our new police recruits over the past year. Law enforcement agencies throughout the world consider the basic training of police officers as one of the most important aspects of an officer's career. What an officer is taught during his basic training remains with him for the rest of his life and will always influence his attitude towards communities and his superiors. A career in the KwaZulu Police is no exception. We also consider basic training as the most important aspect of a police officer's career.

This year a total of 143 male students successfully completed their basic training with a welcoming and highly commendable academic course average of 72.25 percent. I would like to commend the following students who have 'distinguished themselves in various fields during training:

Overall best student No. 3330 Constable AP Nxumalo: Pongola

Best academic student No. 3330 Constable AP Nxumalo: Pongola

Best drill student No. 3407 Constable ME Zulu: Nongoma

Best rifle shooter No. 3315 Constable SD Khumalo: Nkandla

Best pistol shooter No. 3330 Constable AP Nxumalo: Pongola

Best platoon-soccer No. 3332 Constable XC Mkhize: Umlazi (Captain) Platoon 61

Overall best platoon Platoon 64 - Academic average 74.5 percent

I would also like to make special mention of certain committed individuals who have given up their time to lecture to the students on various specialised subjects. These are as follows:

Sister NG Koti and her team from Nkonjeni Hospital, and their lectures in the 'Prevention of Aids';

Major-General JM Manuel of the SAP, and his lectures in Police/Community Relations;

Lieutenant MS Zakwe of the KwaZulu Police, and his lectures in Police/Community Relations; Brigadier D Aspelung of the SAP, and his lectures in Internal Liaison;

Brigadier S Van Rooyen of the SAP, and his lectures in Bilateral/Multilateral Peace Structures;

Brigadier A Beukes of the SAP, and his lectures on Liaison Structures;

Colonel B Stofberg of the SAP, and his lectures on Corporate Image Development Assistance; Major MJ Minnaar of the KwaZulu Police, and his lectures on the Investigation of Theft of Motor Vehicles; and finally

Professor Potgieter from the University of Zululand who has been a great asset to this Police Force.

Tragically, Mrs Potgieter died a few days ago after an operation and was buried yesterday. I thank

my sister, Princess Morgina Dotwana, who attended the funeral yesterday. May we all rise and remain

silent to pray for the soul of Mrs Potgieter.



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I am assured that the expertise provided by these individuals has contributed greatly to the success of the KwaZulu Police training course.

Most of all I wish to congratulate the Commanding Officer of this college, Lieutenant-Colonel During and his staff for the success he and his staff have achieved in maintaining such a high standard in training the men on parade.

To the young trainees of the KwaZulu Police, you have finally completed the training requirements to equip you in your duties as Constables. The success of the KwaZulu Police Force to date guarantees that whatever you offer the force by way of service, ability and dedication, you will be rewarded with the kind of training opportunities which are difficult to equal elsewhere. We look after our rank-and-file members of the KwaZulu Police Force. We want to promote them, and will do our best to equip them for promotion. We offer the training you need to work your way up to positions of higher command.

I wish to thank the Commissioner of the South African Police, General van der Merwe, for without seconded officers from his force, we would not have obtained the kind of expertise and knowledge needed to equip us to maintain our own fledgling Police Force in KwaZulu. I would also like to extend my thanks to other valued officers who have offered their assistance and proven training skills, making today's Passing Parade the success that it is.

May I now conclude by thanking everyone of you who are responsible for the hard work needed to successfully complete your training courses. It is hoped that this rigorous and painstaking training course you have undertaken in Ulundi will serve in your best interests, in terms of personal progress and success, for the rest of your lives. You have worked hard to achieve your goals and you deserve the just rewards of a fulfilling and promising future ahead. God Bless you.