

MCH91-13-4-6

ANNEXURE "C"

The position of the Natal Midlands region on bilateral talks with the IFP.

1. In line with the resolution adopted at the regional conference last year this RGC meeting resolves to pursue all possible avenues to persuade the NEC to revisit its decision on bilateral talks with Inkatha. In this regard it must be noted that in the meeting between our delegation and the President an agreement was reached that this would be so.
2. Our view as a region is that we do not believe that such a meeting will serve any particular purpose other than to give Gatsha the credibility he so much needs as a result of his recent loss of face.
3. We believe that the multi-lateral forums in the form of the structures of the Peace Accord are adequate for addressing the problem of violence and we do not see why Inkatha can implement decisions taken at the bilateral meeting when it has failed to participate satisfactorily in the PA structures. Why is the bilateral meeting with Inkatha more important than the multi-lateral talks that are going on around violence at the moment.
4. Furthermore we do not see anything that has changed in the period between the January 29 meeting and now which should convince us that a similar meeting would now be of use.
5. It is our understanding that our organisation conceived of the PA precisely because of the failure of bilateralism in addressing the issue of violence. Is the suggestion now that the PA and all its structures has failed and we must now resort back to bilateralism.
6. We are not convinced that Inkatha has the will to end violence. Violence serves the interest of the IFP and should it come to an end, that will mark the end of the IFP. It is therefore inconceivable that Inkatha can really work for peace. Inkatha will never honour agreements around peace. Our experience since 1986 has shown this clearly.
7. The only way we would be persuaded that Inkatha really wants to talk peace is if Inkatha allows free political activity in the Kwa Zulu bantustan, not just in words or signatures on pieces of paper, but in reality. We would need to see concrete evidence of this during a

of these forces.

6.10. They also undertake jointly to study the recommendations of the Goldstone Commission concerning policing and other matters relevant to both organisations, with a view to the implementation of the recommendations, where applicable.

6.11. The two parties agree that they will investigate the possibility of such contributions as they can make to create opportunities for the further training of the KZP to enable its members to carry out their tasks as envisaged in 3.4. above.

6.12. The IFP and the ANC also agree that all police forces should implement all the agreements on policing which are contained in the National Peace Accord.

6.13. They further agree that they will establish a JOINT SECURITY COMMITTEE, which will be a sub-committee of the IFP-ANC Communication Committee, and which will specialise on all matters relating to the implementation of agreements relating to the behaviour of members of MK, the Self-Defence/Self Protection Units and the KZP.

7.0. On dangerous weapons.

stipulated period. We would also need to see concrete evidence that the Kwa Zulu police were disbanded within a specified period of time. It is only when this has happened that our organisation could agree to a summit with Inkatha.

8. In the event where these conditions would need to be worked through with Inkatha we would propose that the present committee be restructured to have 3 reps from each of the 4 affected regions plus three from the NEC. We would further propose that the secretariat of such a committee should come from the regions.

9. We further resolve that whilst Midlands consult with Noorthern and Southern Region - preparatory meeting be on hold.

10. Lastly we further resolve that the negotiation process be renewed by consultative conference.

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STATEMENT OF INTENT

1. Whereas the parties acknowledge the realities of the existence of both the Bophuthatswana Government and the ANC, COSATU and SACP Alliance.
2. Both parties agree that there should be freedom of expression and association with peaceful intent.
3. An agreed future dispensation, such as is to be negotiated in multi-party forums, will finally resolve the broad differences that currently exist.

It is agreed that:

1. Finding common ground to construct the basis of a constructive and peaceful co-existence is of paramount importance to both parties.
2. The parties will explore avenues such as the Peace Accord, or any other suitable option which may become available, as a means through which to establish the basis of such a constructive and peaceful relationship.
3. A bilateral working party is to be created to take further these discussions.

violence. This is without prejudice concerning individual members of Umkhonto we Sizwe who, without the knowledge and authorisation of their commanders, might have participated in the current violence.

4.3. In keeping with its commitment to encourage the peace process and to save lives, the ANC undertakes to issue a new command to all command structures and cadres of Umkhonto we Sizwe, based on the commitments it has made in terms of the suspension of armed action, instructing all members of Umkhonto we Sizwe to desist from any participation in the current violence.

4.4. The IFP and that ANC further agree that a copy of this command will be sent to the IFP for its information.

4.5. They also agree that, in all relevant areas, local and regional commanders of Umkhonto we Sizwe, acting through the ^(political) appropriate committees of the ANC, will be put into contact with local and regional IFP structures so that complaints about activities of cadres of Umkhonto we Sizwe can be addressed speedily and on the basis of accurate information.

5.0. On the self-defence units.

5.1. In all areas in which both have a presence, the ANC

and the IFP commit themselves to act together, as well as bring in all other relevant persons and formations, to create SELF PROTECTION UNITS, where such units are required by the community, in the manner visualised in the National Peace Accord. (See: Article 3.7 of the NPA.)

5.2. They further agree that in all areas in which both have a presence and there are self-defence units, these should be converted into self-protection units as indicated in 5.1. above and as part of the process of setting up structures of cooperation between the two organisations.

5.3. The ANC and the IFP agree that each organisation will immediately take steps to inform all self-defence units under its control of the decisions reflected in 5.1. and 5.2. above to facilitate the implementation of these decisions.

5.4. They also agree that the decision contained in 5.2. above will urgently be communicated to all areas where local negotiations have already started or been successfully concluded, for immediate implementation.

5.5. Such communication with existing self-defence units shall be made by joint delegations of both parties.

6.0. On the role of the KwaZulu Police.

6.1. The ANC and the IFP recognise that the KwaZulu Police are a state structure set up under the existing constitution and charged with the statutory function of maintaining law and order.

6.2. In furtherance of the agreement between them of January 29, 1991, concerning professional and impartial policing, they agree that steps should be taken to have the KZP, both collectively and individually, to commit themselves to the Police Code of Conduct contained in the National Peace Accord. (NPA.) (Chapter 4.)

6.3. They further agree that steps should be taken to introduce the command structures of Umkhonto we Sizwe to the relevant KZP structures at both local and regional levels and that this be done to facilitate permanent and round-the-clock communication, in areas that fall under the jurisdiction of the KZP.

6.4. Similar action should be taken with regard to Self-defence/Self-Protection structures in areas that fall under the jurisdiction of the KZP, consistent with the decisions contained under 5.0 above.

6.5. The IFP and the ANC also agree that liaison

committees should be established between joint IFP/ANC committees and the KZP in areas where both organisations have a presence, to discuss all matters of mutual concern, with special reference to issues relating to the termination of political violence.

6.5.1. This structure, incorporating the IFP, the ANC and the KZP should also establish formal links with the SAP/SADF in all areas of Natal to discuss all matters of mutual concern.

6.6. They further agree that deployment of the KZP to deal with matters of political violence should, as a rule, take place after discussion with the joint IFP/ANC committees.

6.7. They also agree that the joint IFP/ANC committees should take it as one of their duties to improve relations between the KZP and the communities that the latter serve.

6.8. The ANC and the IFP agree that the KZP should only hand out weapons to bona fide members of the KZP and should recover any weapons that might already have been handed to other than such members.

6.9. The IFP and the ANC hereby also condemn unreservedly the use of police and army uniforms by anybody, under any circumstances whatsoever, except for those who are members

7.1. The ANC and the IFP reaffirm their support for the positions contained in Articles 3.6.2, 3.6.3. and 3.6.4. of the National Peace Accord.

7.2. They also fully recognise that the extent of the violence and the resultant death require that exceptional measures be taken to end the violence.

7.3. In keeping with this observation and without prejudice as to the matter of cultural weapons, and as to when and where they should be carried in public, both parties commit themselves to act immediately to implement the NPA articles 3.6.2. and 3.6.3. referred to above.

7.4. They further agree that in cases where either organisation is going to hold a public demonstration, the other organisation will be informed so that it can take steps to ensure that its members do not attack the demonstrators. This would make it unnecessary for the demonstrators to be armed for self-protection.

7.4.1. The two parties also agree that where necessary they would jointly provide marshalls to control such demonstrations.

7.5. They also recognise the reality that all African communities have bona fide cultural occasions during which

specified weapons are carried in public.

7.6. They agree that such cultural occasions should be depoliticised so that people of one political persuasion should not feel threatened when weapons are carried at a cultural event which is organised by another organisation.

8.0. Suspicions about military recruiting by the IFP.

8.1. The IFP reiterates its position that no political organisation should take any steps to give its itself a military capacity.

8.1.1. In this context and as its own contribution to the peace process, it is firmly committed not to establish any military organisation of its own.

8.2. The IFP accordingly wishes to recall the statement made by its President, Dr M.G. Buthelezi, in which he spoke against the establishment of a "Bambatha Battalion", saying ...

8.3. To reflect this reality and to contribute to the lowering of tensions, the ANC undertakes to avoid making statements suggesting that the IFP is involved in a process of creating military units.

ENDS