

"ANC PUSHES FOR INCENTIVES FOR DIRECT INVESTMENTS": South Africa - Parties Court ~~the~~ German Business

from the "Handelsblatt" (business-oriented newspaper), 9 April 1992

The S. African government must create a stable economic situation as quickly as possible in order to increase the number of direct investments. This was made clear by representatives of the ANC as well as of the Inkatha Freedom Party, on the occasion of the Africa Economy Day 1992.

According to estimates by Thabo Mbeki, Chief of the Division for International Relations at the ANC, SA needs direct investment in the amount of \$11 billion per year in order to reach an annual growth rate of 5% by the year 2000. This is based on the assumption that the current savings rate will continue. In view of recessionary developments in some of the industrial nations, Mbeki doubted whether "so much foreign capital would ever flow into this country".

In this connection, he called for an improvement in the incentives for foreign firms. This applies also, and especially, for S. African enterprises. They must make increased investments in the development of new technologies, he said, in order to stand up to international competition in the future. "SA exports raw materials, but still no industrial products. This will have to change," explained Mbeki. Only in this way, he said, can the increasing rate of indebtedness for SA be stopped. The ANC spokesman called on the FRG to support SA in this step.

In his opinion, the expenditures in the social sector should also be increased. Poverty and unemployment are increasing daily, and constitute a significant obstacle to the reform process. "Budget policy must redistribute the financial resources available, in order to improve the living conditions in this country as fast as possible," Mbeki emphasized. Housing construction in particular must be accelerated, because SA is still suffering from a catastrophic housing shortage. In order to relieve this scarcity, Mbeki called for the foundation of a state housing-construction authority.

Structural reform must also be carried out in the agricultural sector. Thus for example, it must be made easier for the black population to buy land. A speedy reform of the current laws in

is realised.

Our rejection of the apartheid system has always been and remains uncompromising. This system is a crime against humanity. No elements of this crime can be permitted to continue, whatever the excuses advanced for their preservation. The people's demand that it must be eradicated in its entirety is non-negotiable.

We can take no other position precisely because apartheid has meant and continues to mean some of the most terrible suffering that any people anywhere in the world have endured since the end of the Second World War. It has meant the death of millions of people through hunger and deprivation that are a direct result of this system. It has meant the death of hundreds of thousands throughout our region as a result of repression, state terrorism and undeclared war waged for the sole object of protecting the apartheid system.

It signifies the murder of some of the best sons and daughters of all the people of our country, whether on the gallows by official hangmen, in the streets and villages by the police and the army, in prison cells by licensed torturers or elsewhere by the official secret death squads of the Pretoria regime. It has meant the dehumanisation of an entire people. It has led to the inevitable conflict in our country which still has the possibility to claim the lives of so many of our people as we fight on, because we must, to end the apartheid crime against humanity.

National Party — Apartheid Architect

These days, the National Party also speaks of its commitment to end apartheid. The unlamented and melodramatic disappearance of PW Botha from the political scene is presented as a milestone signifying a change of direction by this apartheid party. Its leaders must, however, understand if we remain unconvinced and sceptical and demand that they translate their words into actions.

The same National Party occupies an uncontested position as the sole architect of the apartheid system. For over forty years it has, systematically and callously, constructed this system of white minority domination and used the most brutal means and methods to entrench and defend it, upholding the destructive notion that the security of the white population depended on white domination.

It has trained and equipped an army and a police force as well as a phalanx of civil servants, to say nothing of the white population in general, to stamp viciously and mercilessly on any person and organisation that threatens the survival of the apartheid system.

Repeatedly over the decades, it has thrown these forces of repression into action and built up a tradition of barbarism among them. It would be foolhardy of us to forget that, however engaging the smiles they might wear on their faces today, these forces still hold a deadly sword in their hand, capable of being used for the purpose for which they have been trained — the ruthless defence of the apartheid system of white minority domination and exploitation.

South Africa Belongs to All

Throughout the seven decades of our existence we have fought against white minority rule and advanced a perspective of equality in freedom for all South Africans. We have put forward and defended the idea that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people. We espoused these principles because we value freedom, justice, democracy and security for all the people of our country.

We also adopted these positions because we cherish peace and knew that so long as injustice persisted so long would the people be denied peace. In addition,

this area is necessary.

In order to bring SA up out of this economic slump, Mbeki said, a transitional government should be established as soon as possible. This could be done even before the Parliament goes into its summer pause in June 1992. The Constitutive Assembly could be elected before the end of this year. The ANC spokesman said that if these developments take place then it would even be possible for free elections to take place by the end of 1992.

The Inkatha Freedom Party is also increasingly supporting a speedy economic reform process in SA. The inflation rate is currently about 20%, and the buying power of the rand is decreasing more and more, so that a change in economic policy is urgently necessary: these comments were included in a speech given by Inkatha chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ON THE OCCASION OF THE 78TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS — JANUARY 8TH, 1990**

THE YEAR OF PEOPLE'S ACTION FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

Compatriots and comrades,
Brothers and sisters,

A New Year is upon us. The President of your movement, the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, is unable to address you today as he has not yet fully recovered his health. We speak to you today, January 8th, the 78th Anniversary of the ANC, on his express instructions. We have, in the first instance, the honour and privilege to extend to you all and to all our friends everywhere, his New Year greetings as well as those of the rest of the leadership of our movement and the membership as a whole. Similarly, we greet our revolutionary allies, the SACP and SACTU.

**Our Historic
Achievements**

We observed 1989 as the Year of Mass Action for People's Power. We are proud today that we have, as a result of our mass actions, come much closer than ever before to the goal we set ourselves, that of transforming South Africa into a united, democratic and non-racial country.

We salute all the patriotic forces of our country for this historic achievement. Millions joined in action to bring this result about. The overwhelmingly successful general strikes, the historic campaign of mass defiance which was characterised by our refusal to submit to repression and state terrorism, the continuing rent boycotts, the mass rallies and demonstrations, the boycott of the elections to the Houses of Representatives and Delegates in the tricameral parliament, all contributed in creating the mood of expectation that pervades our country today.

So too did the reclaiming by our people in the bantustans of their South African citizenship, the hunger strikes carried out by the State of Emergency detainees, the sterling struggles waged by our white compatriots against conscription and for a complete rejection of the apartheid system and its racist tenets, the heroic actions of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and the continued offensive of the international community. Of decisive importance as well has been the implementation of the New York Accords concerning Angola and Namibia which opened the way for the progress of the people of Namibia towards independence from apartheid South Africa.

Thanks to the heroic struggles we have waged up to this point, the situation has arisen whereby there is probably no thinking South African today who does not expect that change must come in our long-suffering country. Yet, it is a moment that harbours both the potential for change and the ever-present danger of a terrible bloodbath. What the outcome will be depends on the balance of forces, the steadfastness of the democratic movement and the wisdom of all the people of our country.

**Apartheid must be
Abolished**

What we must make very clear is that the overwhelming majority of our people will not rest until the apartheid system is totally abolished and a non-racial democracy in a united South Africa established. Let those who hold power in our country fix this firmly in their minds that the people will accept nothing less than this and that our common motherland will know neither peace nor stability until this objective

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SOUTH AFRICA NEEDS HIGH RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH:

Africa/Economy Day discusses outlooks for SA

from "Nachrichten für Außenhandel" (Newsletter on Foreign Trade),
13 April 1992

The process of political and economic restructuring in SA was the central theme of ~~the~~ African Economy Day 1992, which was organized in Hamburg by the Africa Association. Representatives of various interest groups in SA clarified their respective viewpoints and agreed unanimously on the necessity of creating as soon as possible a functioning democracy and economic order in the country.

Representing the S. African government was A.E. van Niekerk, Ambassador of the Rep. of SA in Bonn. He spoke about the efforts of CODESA to structure the reform process and work out a new constitution. The results of the March referendum, which marked a success for the reformers, significantly improved the chances that the five working groups of CODESA that are currently active will soon arrive at positive results.

In the view of the ruling NP, an elected transitional parliament having ~~two~~ chambers shall formulate a new constitution. It believes that the creation of a transitional government is urgently necessary and could take place as soon as mid-1992, if conditions are favourable. Niekerk said that the NP is at the same time trying to create a market-oriented economic order with a strong element of social responsibility. At the center of this concept is economic growth and economic stability, and foreign investments in SA constitute an essential element of both.

The concept of the ANC was explained by Thabo Mbeki, Director of the Division for Foreign Relations of the ANC. He emphasized the urgency of a speedy political restructuring, and clarified the "one man - one vote" concept of the ANC, which differs from the government's. A political order will not be lasting unless it is based on an economic order, he said. He added that in order to afford the necessary expenditures for social goals such as health

ANC-Vertretung

Postfach 200118

D 5300 Bonn

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care, housing, and education, a substantial rate of future economic growth in the future will play a vital role.

This growth can not be achieved without a significant flow of foreign capital into SA, and the ANC is aware of the role of the "trust factor" in this connection, he said. Speaking for the Inkatha Freedom Party, B.S. Ngubane, member of the Executive Committee of Inkatha, said that SA must, as a de facto Third World country, learn from the experiences of other countries with pluralistic systems.

He said that a decisive factor for the success of the efforts to bring about reform is the overcoming of the widespread poverty in SA, and that political consensus must make possible a "gentle, effective transition". But the IFP is critical regarding the possibility of free general elections at this point, because it believes that such elections would be premature in view of the as yet insufficient democratic base in the country.

Representing S. African private business was J. Kruger, Business Manager of the Kromco Apple Co-operative Ltd. He appealed to the participating groups to work out an economic strategy for SA within the framework of CODESA. He said that a favourable atmosphere is indispensable for the creation of ^a good social and economic framework. Foreign countries must provide support here by removing trade barriers.

launched against them.

We are at one with the governments of the People's Republics of Angola and Mozambique in their effort to secure peace for their peoples. The terrible carnage in both countries has to end. The Pretoria regime must accept full responsibility for its part in this situation of massive death and destabilisation and its attempt to impose its will on the peoples of these countries.

The recent disclosures about the Comoros confirm the threat posed by the Pretoria regime to independent Africa. This demands continued vigilance by the entire continent and the abandonment of any illusions that independent Africa can transform the apartheid regime into a friend and an ally. The task of the OAU and our continent continues to be the intensification of the offensive against the racist regime in South Africa until our people gain their freedom.

**Impose
Comprehensive
Mandatory
Sanctions**

On this occasion of the 78th anniversary of our movement, we greet all our friends and allies throughout the world and convey to them our thanks for the work they have done to sustain the campaign for the total isolation of the apartheid regime. The apartheid system continues in place. It therefore still remains for the international community to use the most effective weapon in its hands, comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to help bring about a speedy end to the apartheid crime against humanity.

In the coming period, our movement and other democratic forces of our country will require even more extensive political and material support from the world anti-apartheid forces. We are confident that this support will be given generously, to enable our people to realise what the whole world wishes to see — the transformation of our country into a non-racial democracy.

We also take this opportunity to express our appreciation to all states members of the United Nations for their unanimous adoption of the Declaration on South Africa at the 16th Special Session of the General Assembly. We are certain that this will make an important contribution to the speedy resolution of the apartheid question of which the United Nations has been seized almost since its foundation.

**Victory
is Certain!**

We begin the last decade of the Second Millennium convinced that victory is certain. Democracy in South Africa must and will emerge triumphant. It is the urgent responsibility of all our people who value freedom, justice and peace to combine in their millions and use their irresistible strength finally to put an end to the apartheid system, transform South Africa into a united, democratic and non-racial country, enabling it to take its place among the nations of the world as a force for justice, peace and social progress. Consonant with these tasks and in the name of the entire leadership of our movement, we proclaim 1990 the **Year of People's Action for a Democratic South Africa**.

**Amandla Ngawethu!
Matla ke a Rona!
Power to the People!**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT ANC, PO BOX 31791, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA