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1992-02-12 P.O. BOX 5341,
HELDERBERG.
7135 CAPE.

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SECRETARIAT CODESA ,
WORLD TRADE CENTRE,
P.O. BOX 307,

ISANDO,
1600.

Dear Sirs,

I have much much pleasure in enclosing 2 copies of "200\234A DEMOCRATIC
AND NON-POLITICAL MANIFESTO FOR THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA", which I

have personally drawn up, in the interests of this country.

It would be appreciated if 1 copy could be given to Working Group
1 and 1 copy to Working Group 2.

I hope that this document will in some way contribute to finding
a solution to our many problems.

It would be appreciated if an acknowledgement of the safe arrival
of this document can be sent to me.

Yours sincerely

Cpl Rated

G.R.L. ROBERTS.

A DEMOCRATIC AND NON-POLITICAL MANIFESTO
FOR THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA.

PREAMBLE.

The Republic

very sick indeed. We need
emergency operation, and we
people of South Africa,

of South Africa is not only bankrupt,

but is
a good surgeon to perform an
are happy to tell you, the

that we have found a surgeon of the

necessary calibre to cure our sickness.

the
our
us

is
is
lead

This manifesto
know that it
recovery and

citizens,

only

scalpel that we must wield,

to a
irrespective of race,

and we
hope to put us on the road to
wonderful future for all our
creed or colour.

THE NECESSARY OPERATION AND TIMETABLE.

1. BILL OF RIGHTS.
The South African
to

Law Commission has taken nearly 5 years
produce a draft proposal-we shudder to think of the many
millions of Rand that this has cost us.

Instead of

rights,ethnic rights,minority
with the

of Rights

Nations on December 10 1948.
If so many nations have

cannot we do the same in
arise, they can

made at a later date.

We must

HERE is a summary of the Universal Declaration of
Human Rights as adopted by General Assembly of the
a Cee

â\200\230A senior signatory â\200\230eo the declaration was General
Jan Smuts. â\200\230

1. ii hua beings are bra free and egal in i.
nity and rights.

-. egnt gen Sen

â\200\2342. No distinction shall be made between aeoun onâ\200\235

the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, politi- _
â\200\234gal or other opinion, national or social origin, Property, -
. , birth or other status. 22) -<icÂ¥ Â¥ <

3. Everybody has the right to lf, lberty and securi-
ty of person. cee Srste:t et
+ 4, 3s ona ailsil ba had eiaser ox servituda. â\200\234= â\200\230
"Se No one shall be subjected to torture, degrading

Sloth,

adopted

+21. The will-of the people shall be the
â\200\230x authority of government this will shall be expressed

splitting hairs about individual rights, group

rights etc.,let us get on

job and adopt FORTHWITH the Universal Declaration
as adopted by the General Assembly of the United

this declaration, why
South Africa ? If problems do

always be discussed and amendments can be

cut out the time-stalling

race, nationality or religion, has the right to marry
and found a family.

17. Everyone has the right to own property alone as.
Well as in association with others, and shall not be.
arbitrarily deprived of his

18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, and |
conscience and religion.

19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and

expression, this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and

regardless of frontiers. 4.7

20. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

basis of the

Toe ee ee

- treatment or cruel punishment. - * e: t - !: t + E an 2 equal suffrage, 83, FESEEG RSS
ATO peng

6. Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law. - ;

7. All are entitled without discrimination to equal

protection by the law.

All are entitled to a remedy by law for

acts violating his fundamental rights. . H

9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, de-

tention or exile - * ere

10. All are entitled to competent and fair hearing by

the law. - = wa

Everyone has the right to be presumed innocent

until proven guilty. 9 wsiizs 2 2

12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference

with his privacy, family, home or correspondence. -

nor to attacks upon his home and reputation. *-

te :

is

22. Everyone has the right

to the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable

for the development of his personality, in accordance with the resources of the State. .

23. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of

employment, to just and favourable conditions of

work and to the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests, -

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure. ... 24-

25. Everyone has the right to a standard of living

adequate for the health and well-being of himself and

his family. ee

26. Everyone has the right to education, to be free at least in the elementary and fundamental

Stages. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of

â\200\23013. Everyone has the eee to freedom of movement ~ education that shall be give
n to their children. Â©

and residence. a

-14. Everyone has the right to bank aaa enjoy asylum
* from persecution in other countries. s-~ -~

15. No one shall be arbitrarily Geprived of his nation- .

ality.

16. Everyone of full age, without limitation due to

. 27. Everyone has the right to freel paric te in the -
~ cultural life of the community. Â© - e

â\200\234Also note the article in the amended constitution of the
USA e-% a TE ITEM Wee PE. 253

_USA 6 In all criminal prosecutions the accused shail
enjoy the right to a speedy and publictrialL .-Â° -

2. ONE SITE FOR PARLIAMENT.

The present system of holding Parliament in Pretoria for half a year and in Capetown for the other half is utterly ludicrous, time-consuming and a criminal waste of taxpayers money.

This must be scrapped forthwith by an immediate notice in the Government Gazette that from January list 1992 onwards, Parliament will only be held in PRETORIA.

PRETORIA is the logical choice, apart from the fact that it is more central. A fair estimate of the Cost saving must be R40 billion - let us spell it out - 40 thousand million Rand.

The money saved can be utilised in 2 ways to benefit the poorer section of the community :-

- a) Subsidising basic foods hit by VAT.
- b) Subsidising the medical services.

3. THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Recently it was stated in the press, that Senior Minister of Finance Dr. Bernard Chidzero wants to cut Zimbabwe's 190000 strong Civil Service by at least 25 % under a World Bank approved R32 billion economic liberalisation programme.

Mr. Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government was supported by 40000 civil servants.

Now comes the punchline - "The World Bank is understood to have made a strong stipulation that reduction of the size

of the bureaucracy is as much part of liberalisation as reducing its power to strangle

What chance has South Africa ever got, if she continues to have the biggest civil service in the world in ratio to the population - small wonder that we will NEVER be able to get loans from the World Bank !

If Zimbabwe wants to cut the Civil Service by 25 %, the figure applicable to South Africa must be well in excess of 50 %

The scalpel must be wielded to effect a 25 % reduction by the end of 1992, and 25 % by the end of 1993.

There must be NO reduction in the numbers for TEACHERS, WELFARE WORKERS, MEDICAL STAFF and the POLICE.

We do not need a commission of enquiry and a delay of several years.

All that is required is an OMBUDSMAN, who will act as Chairman and a small committee of 6 businessmen. They can always contact the World Bank and be given the necessary guidelines to become eligible for loans.

This committee can make recommendations to Parliament every 3 months, so that the whole operation can be completed by the end of 1993.

The money saved can be channelled to Education and Low Cost housing.

4. REGIONAL SERVICE COUNCILS.

These must all be scrapped by the end of 1992.

Regional Service Councils are only duplicating the work formerly done by the Provincial Administrations.

The main function of RSCs is to provide infrastructure, mainly in areas administered by black local authorities. In 1990, the RSCs received R768 million from levy income. In the first 6 months of 1991, the figure was R500 million. Central Statistical Service figures for 1990 show that 55% of the R768 million RSC levy income went to local authorities for infrastructure. Just imagine - Salaries and Overheads account for nearly half of the income !

CSS figures show that RSCs received INTEREST income of R147 million from banks in 1990. Hundreds of million Rand on Deposit instead of spending the money on badly needed projects.

The scalpel can again be wileded and some of the staff can be absorbed back in the Divisional Councils.

5. TAXATION.

The Tax structure MUST be simplified.

A). The tax year for individuals must be changed to a calendar year. When you talk about the Tax Year 1992, you are talking about 10 months of 1991 i.e. March 1st 1991 to December 31st 1991 and only 2 months of 1992 i.e. January 1st 1992 to February 28th 1992.

All the Minister of Finance has to do, is to publish a notice in the Government Gazette that the period March 1st 1992 to December 31st 1992 (10 months) shall be called TRANSITIONAL TAX YEAR 1992.

Then the 12 months period January 1st 1993 to December 31st 1993 can correctly be called TAX YEAR 1993.

After all, if major countries like Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America and African countries like Kenya and Nigeria have the calendar year as the tax year for individuals, why does South Africa want to cling to the good old days ?

We understand that the European Economic Community, who are striving for one tax system are going to have the calendar year as the tax year for individuals.

B). The system of Tax Rebates must be scrapped and replaced by DEDUCTIONS from Income.

This will make tax assessing and tax calculations far simpler. In the UK, they use the deduction system and their taxable pay tables are less than half a cm thick. Our current PAYE tables are about 4 cm. thick. What a fortune we will save in time and printing costs.

One can see how simple the deduction system really is.

The total income of an individual after deduction of charges and personal allowances can be charged to tax as follows:-

BAND RATE TAX ON BAND CUMULATIVE TAX

R R R i

0 - 25000 10 % 2500 2500

25000 - 50000 20 % 5000 7500

50000 - 75000 25 % 6250 13750

75000 - 100000 35 % 8750 22500

100000 + 40 %

When the Minister of Finance presents his annual budget, he does not have to go changing Tax rebates and spending a fortune on producing new PAYE tables etc.

He only has to change the deductions and the tax table can remain the same. In this day and age, can we not make life easier for the poor taxpayer?

C). EVERY TAXPAYER MUST HAVE HIS OR HER OWN TAX NUMBER

This must be maintained throughout life - getting married, divorced, separating, whatever - has no bearing upon losing your tax number. The taxpayer's I.D. Number can form part of the tax number.

The Bill of Rights states "No distinction shall be made between people on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion etc."

Why must a woman lose her tax number when she gets married and why must her income be deemed to be part of that of her husband? We can just as well say why shouldn't the income of the husband be deemed to be part of the wife's income? It is just as logical

She earns the money and she must be taxed on it - it has nothing to do with her husband - she did the work and earned the money. Besides, why must her husband know how much she earns?

The tax authorities have to make complicated tax rulings about single persons, married men, married women, married persons, divorcees, separated persons etc. etc. If the tax authorities do not want to encourage Marriage and the building of the Family Unit, then they are going about it in the correct way by continuing with this present stupid system.

The Minister of Finance has repeatedly said that by making more and more exceptions you are making more and more loopholes. Now is his chance to prove himself a man who practices what he preaches.

Naturally the cumbersome SITE can be scrapped.

6. SOCIAL SECURITY.

Premiums to the NATIONAL INSURANCE FUND can be collected

through the PAYE system.

WAGE INCOME

Sick Fund 2%

Pension Fund 3%

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The employer shall contribute the same amount.

Whenever an employee changes his job, he does NOT lose any of the benefits especially the Pension element.

The State will benefit enormously by not having to pay out so much on Old Age pensions.

7). HOME OWNERS CLOSE CORPORATION.

If you buy a Second Hand Motor Car privately you do not have to pay VAT. You buy the car, for say, R140000 and thats the end of the story - no extra charges.

Now look what happens when you buy a Second Hand House for say R140000. You pay transfer duty of R3600 and attorney's fees of + R1550 - lets call that a round figure of RS5000. If you make a deposit of say R50000, you have to get a mortgage bond through a Building Society or whatever and you incur some more costs - Approx R600 to the Building Society and R1200 to the attorney, who registers a First Mortgage Bond at the Deeds Office (R1000 legal fees and Stamp Duty of R200). The total outlay is close on R7000.

We are totally opposed to people paying such unnecessary costs. We all know that the FAMILY UNIT is the greatest stabilising force in the world, and it is our bounden duty to do something about it.

EVERYBODY should have chance to own a home. Not only does it give one pride of possession, but, by bringing up children in a loving and caring environment, we are producing good citizens for future generations.

Many would love to own a home, but crippling interest rates and high legal costs make home owning a pipe dream.

The answer is the HOMEOWNERS CLOSE CORPORATION. (HCC).

The proposed Homeowners Close Corporation is akin to an Ordinary Close Corporation but there are some important and fundamental differences.

A). It is still a body corporate and has a seperate legal entity.

B). The HCC per se, will not carry on a business but the member/s of the HCC may in their own right carry on certain businesses from home and be taxed personally. Examples are dress making, typing, bookkeeping, computer operating, etc.

C). In view of this fact, it is suggested that the number of members in a HCC should be restricted to 5 natural persons as opposed to 10 allowed in an ordinary Close Corporation.

D). The HCC will not have an Accounting Year.

E). The HCC will not have to submit tax returns to the Receiver of Revenue. â\200\230

F). The owner of a private residence does not have to keep books, and the same will apply to members of a HCC. Where there are up to 5 members in a HCC, it is suggested that a Minute Book be kept, for the sake of recording any special rights that have been agreed amongst themselves.

G). As in the case of an Ordinary Close Corporation, only NATURAL persons can be members of a HCC.

H). A married woman, whether subject to the marital power or not, will require NO representation or assistance to act as a member.

I). The Accounting Officer in a HCC will play a very important role. He must be either a Chartered Accountant Chartered Secretary, or a Chartered Management Accountant. Because of their accounting, commercial and legal skills,

they will be able to advise the members and at all times show the utmost good faith. They must subscribe to a Fidelity Fund for HCCs.

J). Members of a HCC do not have to be residents of the Republic of South Africa and they can appoint a nominee to look after their interests.

The UK government has just abolished stamp duty on all house purchases under R250000 ,

RECOMMENDATIONS.

K). In view of the fact that the HCC will only apply to joint joint , it is suggested that the current

transfer duty applicable, should be abolished in respect of a purchase below R250000. The conveyancing fee should be fixed at an all-in inclusive fee of R1000.

L). Once the property has been registered in the name of the HCC., the member/s can sell the HCC privately - just like selling the motor car privately without paying heavy legal and transfer costs. He will only need to submit a HCC2 form on which a R30 revenue stamp can be affixed. The only other cost will be a nominal amount payable to the Accounting Officer for arranging the lodging of the HCC2 form.

M). It is suggested that 4 HCC Registration Offices be established throughout the Republic:-

1 for the Transvaal at PRETORIA.

1 for the Free State at BLOEMFONTEIN.

1 for Natal at PIETERMARITZBERG.

1 for the Cape at CAPETOWN.

N). If a Mortgage Bond is raised, the Accounting Officer will arrange for a HCC2 form to be submitted to which a copy of the Mortgage Bond is attached and the file copy of the HCC2 form returned will show that there is a bond on the property. No transfers of ownership in a HCC can be affected without bondholder's clearance certificate.

It will therefore be obvious that there will be NO heavy transfer or legal costs involved - it will be as simple as buying or selling a second Hand Motor Car.

O). We would suggest that a small committee be formed to arrange for an early drafting of the HOMEOWNERS CLOSE CORPORATION. The committee should consist of members of the Chartered Accountants, Chartered Secretaries, and Chartered Management Accountants, and the appropriate Government legal drafting department.

P). Because of the desirability of earning foreign exchange in getting overseas investors to invest in HCCs, it is recommended that all the appropriate Act of Parliament, the appropriate forms, correspondence etc should be conducted in ENGLISH only. 230

There are several reasons for this, the main one being that many overseas people can speak and understand English and there are other factors which will make this clearer when Clause 8 of this document is studied.

8.-ONE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

South Africa cannot afford the luxury of 2 official languages (in the same way as holding Parliamentary sittings in Pretoria and Capetown.)

On purely economic grounds ENGLISH is suggested as the ONE OFFICIAL language.

The cost of running 2 official languages is mind-boggling.

A). All signs and notices are twice as big as necessary.

B). The cost of printing and translating official documents, Government Gazettes, Acts of Parliament, Ordinances, legal notices etc. are more than doubled.

Cc). All Financial Statements published by companies on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange must be printed in English and Afrikaans. Apart from doubling printing costs and the fees for translators, overseas investors complain about the Afrikaans translation, because they link Afrikaans with apartheid and Stockbrokers have advised that many have sold their South African holdings for this reason.

D). In the UK, BBC1 and B + i
services employ eae cocci overseas broadcasting
he employs close on 6000 people. The cost i
films are very high and a wage bill for more Shas aeateee a
ere than oe must run into millions. The money

can spen on e i j

ae eden dvala ica. ducation especially for the more needy
E). If schools (other than private schools i
ENGLISH as the official language, many people i. Fetes
oe Said that they are prepared to send thousands and
eh s of books especially at primary and pre-primary
F)>. Because of the Bill of Rights, Afrikaans traditions and
customs can be maintained. After all, in the UK, where
English is the official language, Welsh is still being
spoken and taught in the schools. In Scotland, Gaelic is
still spoken.

G). As stated above, the idea is not to drive Afrikaans off
the map, but to help South Africa by every possible means to
cut down on all expenses and try and get out of our present
economic morass.

H). In a recent survey, it was stated that 0.4 % of Blacks
speak Afrikaans at home.

An Urban Foundation study gives the following figures for
Government-defined population groups for 1985. (Figures from
the recent census are not yet available).

Survey shows

Afrikaans

Home language

4 24,300,000	0.4 %	97,200
.8 4,900,000	57.0 %	2,793,000
1 3,000,000	85.0 %	2,550,000

Black 7

White 1

Coloured a

Asian _2.7% _ 990,900 1.3 % ceed 00

100.0% 33,100,000 5.451,900

This shows, that: out of 24 million people, only 97200 have
Afrikaans as their home language. The bulk of them can
understand and speak English.

We are of the opinion that ENGLISH should be _ the one
official language, as the Common Denominator factor.
Afrikaans is a language born in Africa, the same as
Sindebele, Sepedi, Sesotho, Siswati, Setswana, Tsonga
(Shangaan), Venda, Xhosa, Zulu and English.

The State shall act positively to further the development of
these languages and it shall prevent the use of any language
for the purpose of domination or division.

It is considered that ENGLISH should be designated for
defined purposes at the national level and it should be the
ONE official language.

It is suggested that a referendum be held in 1992 to settle
the matter once and for all. All adults over the age of 18
years irrespectivÃ© of race, creed, colour or sex shall be
entitled to vote.

The ballot paper shall have 2 questions:-

- A. Do you want ENGLISH as the one official language ?
- B. Do you wish to retain ENGLISH and AFRIKAANS as the 2 official languages ?

The I.I.D.book can be suitably stamped to the effect that the holder has voted at the referendum.

9. MILITARY SERVICE.

The 1 year military service can be scrapped. The present small but efficient Defence Force is adequate for South Africa's needs, although it is conceded that the Navy might be increased to protect our shores against foreign fishing fleets using illegal methods such as gill net fishing.

a money saved can be channelled into the Land Development corps.

10. LAND DEVELOPMENT CORPS.

All young men, especially the unemployed should be invited to join the Land Development Corps on a 3 years contract initially.

Land Development Units can be formed and teams can be moved from area to area.

Crash courses in making cement blocks, bricklaying, plastering and other building skills can be initiated.

Those with the necessary aptitude and enthusiasm can be put through Agricultural Colleges. At the end of the 3 years contract, they will be given a gratuity, and they will have a chance to acquire a small holding, which they can develop with the skills they have learnt.

11.

The promotion of small home businesses and industries MUST be encouraged in the interests of spurring regional economic development and the creation of employment.

The informal sector, as it is called must be given all the encouragement possible and they must be freed from all

bureaucratic paperwork.

Where the staff complement is less than 10 persons, the Trade Unions cannot be involved in any way. The simplest of regulations must apply and they should be in the form of guidelines to set a standard for cleanliness, hygiene and the impact on the environment.

The Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) has embarked on a nationwide initiative to provide management guidance and skills training to new entrepreneurs and small business to help them in making a success of their enterprises. —

All interested parties must be encouraged to approach the SBDC.

12. THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The drawing up of the new Constitution is outside the scope of this manifesto.

This manifesto, which has been offered is basically a simple but effective method of curing our economic sickness, and it will make a solid foundation upon which the new Constitution can be built.

We have been hoodwinked for far too long, and we hope that all the people of this wonderful country, will impress upon

their leaders the importance of implementing this manifesto with all possible speed.