

Policies of the South African Business Party

- helping business help the people -

Preamble

Policies of political parties are in danger of being too idealistic, theoretical and impracticable.

One must bear in mind that stated policies are intended to attract votes. At the same time they need to be executable, or one runs the risk of setting voters up for years of frustration and unfulfilled promises. This is not good and, if serious, can even lead to riot or revolution.

Integrity, honesty and capability are all important elements in a party and a government being able to deliver on their policies and their promises.

Abortion

If a woman becomes pregnant and does not want to be pregnant, for whatever reason, she has the right to apply at an appropriate South African medical facility to have the pregnancy terminated, provided that such procedure is carried out within 14 weeks of conception. Other provisions and conditions will apply.

Africa

South Africa is an African country.

As such, South Africa has the rights and responsibilities of any person as may be reasonably expected to adhere in situations of neighbourliness, such as the right to privacy and protection, and the responsibility to assist where possible in times of need.

This does not mean that we should live on each others doorsteps, nor interfere unnecessarily in each others affairs. Neither should we be expected to disadvantage ourselves for the benefit of another, be it an individual or another country.

Agriculture

Farmers must farm. Farmers must be allowed to farm. Workers must work on farms under contracts of fair market-related terms.

Workers must be handled in a fair and professional manner and should be given the opportunity where appropriate to participate in the management process and ownership of the farm / farming enterprise.

Workforces on farms should as closely as possible be proportionally representative of the ratio of women and men in the local community from which the workers are drawn.

Equity in the workplace will be monitored from time to time by departmental Assessment Officers.

Attacks on farms and their occupants will not be tolerated, and will be responded to and immediately repelled by special units of the armed forces, selected, trained and stationed regionally for the express purpose of farm protection and reprisal.

Government must make all available land accessible to persons capable of acquiring and farming on such land, and shall also make funds and training available or arrange such in order to facilitate said capacity.

A scientifically-designed country-wide agro-geographical plan of farming types, capacities, quantities, demands, markets and trends will be created in order to facilitate adequate food production and distribution for local and export consumption.

Animals and Plants

Both animals and plants are cellular biological entities like the human being.

As such animals and plants have a right to life, and abusive handling or unnecessary elimination of plant life or animals will not be allowed. Neither will neglect of domesticated / captive animals be permitted. Fines of up to R10 000 per instance and/or punishments of imprisonment not exceeding 2 years shall be meted out to offenders.

Edible plants may be used for food if harvesting is done in a legal and orderly manner. Certain approved animals (e.g. cows and chickens, not horses and dogs) may be used for food, but only when done in a humane, orderly and hygienic manner.

Special care should be taken to protect our endangered species.

Arts and Culture

The fine and the performing arts form a part of the commentary - past, present and future - on our existence and the things we think, say and do, both good and bad.

Through art we are confronted with reflections of who and what we and the world around us are, and what we can become. Art can inspire and promote. It can be used for pleasure and relaxation as well as business and trade, such as in imaging and advertising.

Artists and their contributions to society and business should be encouraged and promoted through suitable mechanisms.

Everyone has a culture – the set of values, norms, customs and traditions with which she/he has been brought up. Each person should be allowed to ascribe to and follow their own culture or the culture of their choice without hindrance or interference from others, provided that it does not infringe on the rights of others or break any other law.

Government does not have the right, implicit or explicit, formally, informally or even subtly to force the culture of the ruling party or any ruling group, be it preponderantly a majority or minority group, upon the rest of the country. Humility, sensitivity and genuine mutual respect should be exercised by all persons involved in government and by all persons in general. This is the basis of all truly noble cultures.

Tolerance, amenability to diversity, and cooperation should be the order of the day.

Auditor General, Transparency and Accountability

The auditor general post and department must be overhauled and given greater authority and credence. Staff must be drastically increased, and independent internal auditors should be placed throughout the public service in the ratio of some 1 auditor to 20 staff members. (The logistical and financial feasibility of this has been indicated by independent research. See www.transparency.org.za)

Accounting controls must be implemented and enforced by public sector managers and the said internal auditors, and quality of work and transaction must be likewise monitored.

This will improve accountability, increase transparency and reduce corruption and abuse / wastage of public funds.

Business

Commercial, industrial, business, service, sales, support. This is a relatively broad business description and covers most business types. It has been used by members of the SABP executive committee over the past decade to help many thousands of entrepreneurs from all backgrounds and from all walks of life to start their own small businesses through the registration of appropriate entities such as close corporations or private companies.

The South African Business Party exists to help business help the people. The people in turn are empowered to engage in business or work contracts which in turn should be designed to help other people. And so the productive cycle of business / job expansion goes on.

This cycle does not just happen. Both business and the people have to be prepared to make it happen and to sustain it to mutual advantage.

Business must realise, that, in most cases, with the right mix of inputs and resources, it can improve its financial position whilst simultaneously improving the headcount and lot of workers. It takes a measure of good planning, organising and implementation in order to achieve this. The SABP positions itself as a facilitator in this process. This is one of the reasons for distinguishing businessperson membership in the party from individual membership, and for co-opting businessperson members onto Business Advisory Committees.

Businessperson members are assisted in replanning their businesses for improvements in profitability, market share, job creation, etc. Individual members are encouraged to enter business or start their own business, or to better prepare themselves for entry into the workforce if currently jobless.

“Business and Entrepreneurship” will be a compulsory subject in all primary and secondary schools.

Capital Punishment

Capital punishment (also called “the death penalty”) is the termination of human life as punishment for certain crimes and is practised by most of the United States of America and by countries worldwide including in the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. Approximately half of the countries in the world use the death penalty.

Capital punishment is seen by many as a greater deterrent to crime than life imprisonment, yet neither punishment has been empirically shown to be more effective.

In line with various international standards, the SABP supports the death penalty for murder, rape, serious assault and human trafficking.

Thus, our maxim is: If you don't like the death penalty, don't murder, rape, seriously assault or sell humans.

Communications

This includes telephone connectivity, radio, television, wireless internet connectivity and postal service.

All South Africans need to be able to communicate, and send, receive and present information at affordable costs. This is fundamental to making a living, running a family or a business, and simply getting ahead in a competitive world. In short, it is basic to all socio-economic development and advancement.

The existing landline operator is over-priced and monopolistic. Land-line ("fixed") industry restructuring imperatives include, divesting in and reorganising infrastructural ownership, expansion and maintenance of contracts, consolidation of remaining fixed operations, and introduction of competing service providers.

Telephony industry directives for the coming decade include mandatory affordable rural service provision by all service providers, including fixed, cell phone, and internet connectivity. This must be laid out and implemented according to a Information Communication Roll-out Plan ("ICRP") which will be monitored by a suitable regulator to trouble-shoot and ensure target achievement.

State-controlled radio (18 stations) and television (4 channels) is monopolistic and detrimental to freedom of speech and free flow of information. These stations and channels should be unbundled operationally, and only regulated when it comes to rights issues, like protection against hate-speech, pornography and excessive violence. Content and advertising competition would go a long way to improving the spectrum of knowledge and choice necessary for the development of independent, forward-thinking citizens.

The Post Office needs to clamp down on racist and ill-mannered staff – such unprofessional behaviour is totally impermissible in the public / parastatal service. Public Information Terminals (PITs; www.pit.co.za) must be extended to all Post Offices, to increase access to the internet by more of the people, especially those rurally located.

(See also "Freedom of Speech".)

Community Development Workers

CDWs are meant to be impartial liaison officers on the ground moving among the poorer communities to ensure the needs of the people are correctly identified and conveyed to government and that government gets into action to meet the people's need.

Unfortunately it appears that the ANC has used CDWs as party organisers to further their own support, and not as independent assessors. Apart from being a shameful promotion of self interest and importance, such abuse only compounds the ANC's track record of neglect of the people's basic needs, including housing, utilities and jobs.

CDWs should be independently organised and managed; they should not form part of the public service as such. Unbiased and objective inspection, assessment and reporting should be the training regimen and the goal of all CDWs.

The SABP supports the concept of CDWs in principle, but believes that it is going to require a government of increased moral fibre and honesty to effectively facilitate a CDW system to the speedy benefit of the people.

Constitutional Development

Since 4 February 1997, when the Constitution of South Africa took effect, it has been amended by some 19 Acts of Parliament.

Cognizance must be taken of the propensity of government to apply the Constitution to its favour and to the detriment of the majority of the people, including people from all cultural backgrounds.

In an effort to avoid such prejudicial application of the very thing that is meant to eliminate prejudice (the Constitution), it is important that the intentions of the rights and restrictions bequeathed by the Constitution be carefully reviewed and amended where necessary.

This will make it easier to administer a fair and peaceful dispensation.

To this end, the SABP believes that the following representative amendments will provide an indication of the type of changes needed:

Section 9(2) of the Constitution of SA reads:

Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms. To promote the achievement of equality, legislative and other measures designed to protect or advance persons, or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination may be taken.

This needs to be changed to read:

Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms. To promote the achievement of equality, legislative and other measures designed to protect or advance persons, or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination may be taken, provided that such measures are strictly controlled for abuse and the favouring of a select few and are geared towards assisting all disadvantaged people.

Another crucial aspect of Human Rights is based on the universal principle of give-and-take, and it is this:

For every Right one is given, one must assume a Responsibility; and that if one abrogates one's Responsibility, one must not expect to retain one's Right.

For example Section 11 of the Constitution reads:

Everyone has the right to life.

We believe this should be amended to read:

Everyone has the right to life. Similarly, everyone has the responsibility to allow others to live. If a person removes another's right to life, they forfeit their right as well.

Why should one person's right to life be protected (the killer) while the other's is not (the victim)? One person's life is surely not more important than another's? Therefore allowing the killer to live is not fair and is not reasonable.

Section 12(2) of the Constitution reads:

Everyone has the right to bodily and psychological integrity, which includes the right: (a) to make decisions concerning reproduction;

This right is so broad that it infringes on others rights to privacy, uncrowded living space, adequate education, health services, etc, when reproduction leads to so many children that the governmental system cannot provide or ensure all of the above-named rights. Rather section 12(2) should give a realistic and reasonable limitation on permissible reproduction numbers so that everybody's rights are as much as possible equally preserved.

Section 21(3) of the Constitution reads:

Every citizen has the right to enter, to remain in and to reside anywhere in the Republic.

This has obvious implications to the infringement of others' rights, and should rather read:

Every citizen has the right to enter, to remain in and to reside anywhere in the Republic, provided that the citizen has sufficient resources to do this in an orderly and proper manner; arbitrary erection of temporary shelters on improperly serviced property not belonging to or rented by a citizen is the infringement of another person's rights, and will not be allowed.

Section 22 of the Constitution reads:

Every citizen has the right to choose their trade, occupation or profession freely. The practice of a trade, occupation or profession may be regulated by law.

If business can be regulated by law, why does the current version of the Constitution not reserve the right of government to legally regulate reproduction and relocation? Is it because more reproduction (people) means more party supporters and more squatters mean the ability to influence the number of supporters (and votes) in a particular area? This is careless and bigoted law-making.

The right to strike is a legal right and not a fundamental right, and as such has been and should be limited by governments around the world from time to time.

The right to strike (Section 23(2)c of the Constitution) can and has been inordinately abused by unions in the past, leading to irretrievable losses of trade and jobs.

Accordingly, it is submitted that this right no longer be open-ended, but that it be limited by law and that workers be compelled to rather use collective bargaining and similar constructive mechanisms.

Correctional Services

Contrary to the misinformative claims of the current government, violent crime of all types are shown to be on the increase. This includes murder, rape, attempted murder, assault, and robbery.

Such increase is as a result of a weak approach to punishment and to the processes in the prisons service.

The deterrent of the death penalty must be reintroduced as a matter of urgency in South African society. A national referendum on capital punishment is immediately required.

The bad state of affairs in prison management is due, among other things, to the demilitarisation process started in the early 1990s. The exigencies of the system require unwavering commitment, discipline and execution of duties by prison staff, and this can only be achieved by a military-style of management and cooperation. Thus, remilitarisation of the entire Correctional Services Department is a pressing prerequisite to its future effective functioning. This will also help to stamp out corruption which plagues the weakened department.

Each prison needs to be organised as a village around a market-driven industry / business. The private sector should be invited to be involved in this process. Inmates live in the fenced village and work at the office / factory. Discipline and behaviour is premised upon the authoritative principle of management, with consensual or authoritarian styles being alternative responses to positive or negative feedback from worker-prisoners.

In this manner, prisons will provide a normal, constructive, market-driven contribution to the economy, making the probability of successful rehabilitation of inmates much higher and the likelihood of recidivism (return to crime once released) much lower.

Crime Prevention

Crime has increased in South Africa since the adoption of the Constitution and the removal of the death penalty. Apparently, the human right to freedom and the right to life do not agree with those of us who are criminally inclined.

Hence the obligation on our part to shore up and strengthen those parts of the Constitution which allow licence to crime instead of ensuring the protection of the people.

Doing this is not a sign of weakness; on the contrary, it takes an appropriate measure of courage to admit the weaknesses in the Bill of Rights and to propose suitable amendments thereto.

Crime prevention strategies include:

- Leading by example;

- Total public sector internal auditing ("TOPSIA");

- Birth control to ensure reduced numbers of jobless persons in the future;

- Job creation both in and outside of prisons to reduce joblessness and the temptation to act criminally;

- Introduction of the death penalty for murder, rape, serious assault and human trafficking.

Communities will be encouraged to stand by each other to fight crime. If neighbours observe or suspect a crime being committed, they must be allowed to make an anonymous telephone call to report the matter, so that police action can take place promptly.

Defence

The botched military intervention in Lesotho by the South African National Defence Force in September 1998 exemplifies the unfortunate decline of military intelligence, accuracy and capability since the advent of democracy in South Africa.

The softening and blurring of the lines between military and civilian codes of conduct and management which the current government seems to think is an imperative of a democratically advanced model is in no small part to blame.

Regretfully, a defence force cannot be run like a sports or home affairs department; it simply will not work. Soldiers are required to act and respond under extreme and essentially unnatural levels of stress, tension and pressure. To do this effectively the human psyche and body needs training and execution of a different level from the relatively mundane pressures of collegial working groups.

At one point in our history, the South African soldier was regarded as one of the very best in the world. We need to do everything requisite to regaining this reputation, for it is only then that we can be assured of being in a true position to defend ourselves against any possible attack.

Currently the permanent sector of the defence force is bloated – this needs down-sizing.

The part-time sector is all but non-existent, and this puts South Africa dangerously close to being ineffective as a military force in defending its sovereignty. A strong through-flow of young, capable soldiers is necessary to ensure the fitness and readiness of the defence force.

Also, a decline in the discipline, loyalty and camaraderie (all honourable qualities) of citizens has been observed with the demise of military conscription. For this and the other above-stated reasons, it is therefore submitted that the reintroduction of compulsory military training and service be effected for school-leavers for a period of 18 months. This will also assist in the equipping all of our youth with skills for further use in their careers, as many business and industrial tasks / qualities may be learned in the military.

The military should be more actively used to supplement the police force in the physical patrolling of all areas in the country. This will boost business and societal confidence, will reduce crime and will lead to a safer and more stable environment in which to live. Investment will increase. More jobs will be created, and the people will have a better chance of helping themselves to improve their lives.

Referenda must be held on all large proposed military contracts to avoid wasteful expenditure.

Disaster Prevention and Management

All feasible training and preparedness should be undertaken so that communities recognise early warning signals of impending natural disasters and take steps to either prevent the avoidable or effectively manage the unavoidable when it happens.

Basic knowledge of climactics can lead to early evacuation of coastal areas, saving large numbers of people who otherwise would suffer the trauma of a tsunami, for example.

Where temporary shelters are in existence for housing families, these units should be repositioned so as to allow bigger gaps between them. This will prevent the spreading of fires and the destruction of property and lives.

South African disaster management forces, which include, police, army, fire brigade and ambulance services, must be trained and expanded to an operational state on par with the excellence of international standards.

Economic Policy

The South African economy has been thought to have performed reasonably well in the past decade if you view the country as a First World centrist economy. Unfortunately South Africa is not a First World centrist economy, but rather a mix of First World and Third World socio-economic realities, like a strong market-driven sector and a large jobless and poor sector.

Therefore, to treat SA as a purely First World economy is advantageous to established business in the short term, but is disastrous to the bulk of the people. And saying that you are running the economy to include all the people, like present government claims, but you are not doing so, is equally if not more shameful and detrimental to all.

An SABP Government would adjust various macro-economic relations in order to simultaneously stimulate business trade and creation of jobs, leading to improved return on investment for shareholders and more money in the pocket of the poor and previously jobless.

The tax system must be simplified. A too-complex system like the present one hinders people getting into and remaining in business.

Capital Gains Tax should be scrapped. Just because many countries utilise this means of taxation does not mean that South Africa had to follow suit. CGT is a waste of energy, taxpayers money (to implement and run) and is suspected as not even breaking even if all associated expenses are brought to bear on income generated. Such a system has no right to exist.

Skills Development Levy (SDL) on salaries has been scrapped for smaller businesses (with total salary/wage bill under R500 000 in any 12-month period) and not a moment too soon. It was a bad idea from the beginning, unnecessarily burdening small business and discouraging new entrepreneurs.

Pay-As-You-Earn tax (PAYE), Corporate Tax and Value-Added-Tax (VAT) are currently functioning effectively and at reasonable levels, with the exception of Corporate Tax which could be lower, such as in the region of 17 – 20%.

Such a drop, coupled with a new worker tax incentive ("NEWTI") would go a long way to reducing joblessness among the people. With extra capital available for expansion of product / service lines, markets and sales, companies could appoint additional workers to their workforce to perform the extra tasks required. This would be especially attractive if, for every year a new worker is contracted, the company may deduct a percentage of the worker's annual earnings (over and above the actual earnings paid) from income, provided that the worker completes the full year in question. This is the essence of the proposed NEWTI scheme, simultaneously reducing joblessness and boosting profits. NEWTI would also have the effect of automatically encouraging skill development, businesses striving to retain workers and workers giving of their best to such a good opportunity to work and to regain appointment in each succeeding year. This would lead to a collegial manner of business dealing with workers, increasing appreciation by both parties of the work relationship, reducing the unproductive burden imposed by current employment legislation, and freeing up the workforce to engage in true career development instead of being subjected to the demoralising and individually disempowering processes of the trade unions.

The public sector is overstaffed and overpaid. Surplus workers in the public sector must be retrenched and offered business planning facilities, micro-loans and the like in order to help them establish suitable private enterprises. Such small businesses will in turn take up more of the jobless as co-workers. Remaining public sector workers' salaries / packages should be reduced to reflect market-related realities. With fewer public servants to pay, taxes may then be reduced as suggested above, with perhaps even Trust and PAYE top rates being lowered to less punitive levels.

Governmental micro-loans for small business should be extended to all possible applicants country-wide. This would go a long way to reducing joblessness and crime.

The current Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) system should be scrapped in its entirety. It is another unnecessary interference and burden on small business, to deduct, to pay and to further administer. UIF should be scrapped for smaller businesses with a total contracted workforce of 50 or less workers. For larger businesses, worker contracts for a year or more should include a goodwill component payable directly to the worker if the worker is fired, retrenched or otherwise rendered jobless, after a year of service has expired. Businesses could benefit from the reduced risk and admin associated with taking on workers under such a new dispensation, and could welcome the possible risk of needing to pay out 75%, 67%, 50%, 33%, and 25% in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th month following a dismissal or retrenchment. Resigning / absconding workers receive no compensation. (Currently even absconding employees get the CCMA to squeeze "compensation" out of small business owners for employees who left of their own accord! This is extortion and corruption, and should be stopped.)

Without UIF unnecessarily encumbering small business, many more entrepreneurs will be prepared and inclined to enter and remain in business, thus providing many more jobs for the jobless.

A job without insurance to a jobless person is better than no job with insurance.

The funds exist at different levels of government to finance house-building for most SA families in need. What the present government cannot achieve is to institute, coordinate, manage and implement an overall scheme of infrastructure, planning, building and hand-over of housing units to all needy families, after which service fees should be properly billed and paid by residents. The SABP has experience in this field having built, connected and payment-monitored over 1500 permanent affordable housing units of superior quality throughout Soweto and Seshego (Polokwane) over a period of some 4 years. This capability will be replicated to thousands of local situations throughout South Africa when the SABP comes to power, effectively sorting out the housing backlog in a matter of 6 to 7 years. This process will create about 900 000 new jobs and will propel our country into a new era of unprecedented economic activity involving, contractors, workers, suppliers, etc. We estimate that some 600 000 of these jobs have the potential of remaining indefinitely as a part of a structural change in the country's industrial mix. The end-result of properly housed people will also go a long way to helping workers and potential workers to be better equipped materially and emotionally to seek and secure work.

The SABP has a hands-on approach when tackling practical issues and it will work within the various socio-economic contexts around the country to bring about actual and overall change for the economic benefit of all. Every problem has a solution; the problem is not doing anything about it; the SABP has a track record of solving real socio-economic problems. An example is the housing achievement mentioned above. Another example has been the Members of the SABP national executive influencing the Soweto City Council in person to change their policy on granting ownership certificates to the people in 1987. The Members resolved an impasse which resulted in tens of thousands of Soweto residents being able to continue purchasing their houses from the council. At that time we had petitions of many thousands of signatures from Soweto residents with a support base of some 20 000 people from the whole of Soweto, from Emdeni to Diepkloof and from Meadowlands to Klipspruit.

We are committed to the eradication of poverty, joblessness and homelessness, and we believe we can manage it with your help. We are people who like seeing results and who enjoy seeing others happy and able to have the self-pride of owning their own home, running their own business or enjoying a good job. We do not want all the money for ourselves. We just want a good pay, like you want, and we believe any extra should be used properly to benefit all.

The problem with the present government, is that it is composed of too many people who think they know politics, and not of enough businesspeople who know politics. The SABP provides that new generation of politician who can solve problems and who does.

Education

Central government needs to plan, organise and coordinate, and provincial government needs to implement, expand and manage existing public education institutions to cover the whole range of child care, from facilities for infants and toddlers, pre-schoolers, primary schoolers, high-school goers, and university and technicon attendees.

Private sector should be encouraged to invest and get involved in this comprehensive approach.

Education should be free where possible. Fees should be pro-rated to parental earnings where necessary and be tax deductible.

Government childcare subsidies should be available and accessible to all working couples with children needing such assistance.

With adequate assistance in educating and rearing the children, parents can be freed up to seek and secure work and to build up their lives. Children will also benefit from secure and better influences than being left alone at home or to roam the streets getting up to mischief.

More and better quality teachers must be trained for the newly expanded education coverage, and where necessary suitable skills outside the country must be sourced or re-sourced from those who previously left SA for overseas – helping to reverse the erstwhile braindrain.

Existing teachers whose standards are not up to scratch must be retrained, and if not successful, should be retrenched.

South Africa's high school education used to be on par with American universities. With the recent decline in standards it is frightening to think of what the comparison level might now be.

We need to think before we do things in macro-education. We need to think before we give packages to many of the best teachers, leaving a lot of sub-standard so-called educators to struggle on trying to give our children what passes for an education. This is not proper governance; it is highly irresponsible politicking. You just do not do this sort of thing, no matter what your agenda might be.

Disadvantaged adults who need basic educational skills, such as reading and writing, must be provided the opportunity to acquire these skills.

An SABP-led government will sponsor and oversee provincially-run education funds to which all disadvantaged persons who wish to complete matric or study further may apply for financial assistance. Such assistance may take the form of low-interest loans, outright grants, or a combination of both, depending on the individual's circumstances.

A good education, combined with an improved family life, with childcare and a nice house to look after and live in, and a job to look forward to every day, can actually make life worth living, and can go a long way to healing people's wounds of neglect and discouragement, as they are able day by day to improve their lives and generate their own wealth.

A new curriculum of compulsory subjects will be introduced into schools, including practical subjects to prepare our children for the real world, in the fields of business, conservation, parenting, etc.

Electoral System

The current electoral system leaves much to be desired in relation to representivity and interaction with constituents. A parliament made up predominantly of party-listed candidates with very little provision for regional representation is not a good way to try to ensure accountability of parliament to real live people on the ground.

Rather parliament should reduce its count to 350 representatives, with 250 of these being drawn from 50 population-density equal constituencies (5 representatives from each) spread over the 9 provinces, and the remaining 100 Members of Parliament should be drawn from national proportional party lists.

This will make the MP interaction with the electorate a meaningful possibility. MPs must meet with all members of legislatures in their constituencies throughout any particular year to ensure proper feedback and communication from grass-roots level up to parliament level. Likewise ward councillors must advertise their office addresses and hours for taking appointments to see constituents about their problems and needs. Councillors who display no interest in assisting the people with their issues have no place in an SABP municipal or governmental structure.

Energy

The use of carbon-based sources of energy, like coal and oil, will come to an end when these resources dry up. We need to find and develop suitable replacement energy sources, like atomic, wind, water and solar power, which are essentially renewable.

We must also learn to use energy more carefully in our own homes, vehicles and places of work. Electricity, water and fuel wastage must be stopped.

Proper staffing and management of power stations will be introduced and maintained.

Effective means of dispensing and paying for electricity, water and municipal services will be applied.

Business must be charged the same rate for electricity as are private residences. Charging more to different clients for the same thing is dishonest and unfair.

Environment

The SABP holds that to place environmental affairs under the same umbrella ministry as tourism is to do a disservice to both crucially important but different portfolios. Environmental care is essentially non-profit driven, whereas tourism is mostly private-enterprise and profit-driven.

Respect for everything around a person is a key element of what it means to be properly civilized. Abuse of one's surroundings is the characteristic of barbaric carelessness.

We should only use so much of the environment that we can put back or that renews itself naturally. Where this cannot be done, as in the instance of the use of coal-for-electricity and oil-to-petrol conversions, these resources must be studiously managed and alternatives diligently sought and developed to prevent society coming to a grinding halt when these resources eventually dry up.

Trees and grass are required for replenishing oxygen in the air we breathe and for binding the earth to prevent soil-erosion. Without trees and grass the world would die. We use trees for wood and grass for grazing. If we use it too fast, it will all be used up and we will all die. When our generation passes away, we should leave a beautiful balanced world for our children to inherit.

Indiscriminate tree-removal (for firewood), grass-destruction (by unmanaged cows, goats and sheep) and throwing rubbish anywhere, are some of the main insults levied on the world around us by many South Africans. Too many people and too many animals are the cause of the first two phenomena, while ignorance and a lack of concern about cleanliness and hygiene is responsible for the third.

An SABP government would help the people to do better family planning so that there are not so many people without electricity that people have to destroy too many trees for cooking, heat, etc. We will also teach and train the people in the skill and responsibility of goat-herding and provide loans for animal fencing so that grazing can be properly managed. Finally, Environmental Care will be introduced as a compulsory subject from Grade 1 to Grade 12 in all schools, and people will be fined for littering and dumping.

Vehicular, factory stack and wood-fire pollution must be regulated, as must surface and ground water contamination. Dumping sites will be revitalised. Animal and flora parks will be maintained and improved, and expanded where possible. Endangered species must be preserved – we may only know of their importance to the cycle of life once they are gone. Chemical exposure must be monitored. Global warming factors must be controlled. The oceans will be protected from oil, inland-water and other pollution.

Recycling will be expedited and made mandatory in all South African homes.

Family and Home

The family is the first and most basic building-block of society.

It is in the family that a child learns about respect, love, faithfulness, care, abuse, hatred and crime.

There are many poor single-parent families in which the children grow up with good, sound values, and there are rich unbroken homes which produce rude criminals. You cannot blame your personality on your circumstances.

Stop blaming your parents for your problems or apartheid for your circumstances. Assume responsibility for yourself now, and make a better person of yourself and your family.

People should not let their home circumstances prevent them from doing what they believe in, to reach their goals.

Poor families need subsidies for childcare, healthcare, education, housing and more, and this financial assistance must be arranged / provided and comprehensively managed by government on all levels.

For the emotional, educational and physical integrity and protection of our children and teenagers becoming adults, the age of sexual consent should be raised to 18 years of age.

Family and Parenting will be a compulsory subject in all primary and secondary schools.

Finance

Wastage and stealing of public funds (taxpayers money) will not be tolerated. Punishment for serious instances of public corruption will be a prison sentence of 10 to 15 years.

Suitable fiscal and monetary policies will be implemented to ensure good economic growth, taking into account the needs of the poor and ensuring a better life for all of the people.

Government must spend within budget. Surpluses must be translated into tax cuts for the people where sustainable. Inflation must be maintained in single-digit figures.

Micro-lending must be expanded to include all possibly eligible applicants, especially from among the poor, for the starting of small businesses.

(See “Business”, “Economic Policy” and “Revenue Service”.)

Food and Fisheries

Our food sources and resources must be protected from contamination, including genetic modification (GM foods).

Farming must be reprotected and developed as indicated under “Agriculture”, in order to secure the sector as a whole and to ensure sufficient production so as to feed the people and have surpluses for exporting.

The oceans resources must be managed within the fishing industry by realistic quota, based on balanced scientific data, not by unsupportable surmise and stingy allocation procedures. The people will never be able to develop their businesses and support themselves in such an unfriendly environment.

Food and Nutrition will be a compulsory subject in primary and senior schools in South Africa.

Inland fisheries will be developed for local and export consumption. Private-sector partnerships will be set up in order to facilitate the spread of such fish farms around the whole of South Africa. Self-sufficiency with extra for export is the aim.

Food will never be dumped in SA. All foods will be utilized/distributed where needed to assist the poor, hungry and undernourished. No-one in SA must be allowed to go hungry.

Every food and fish outlet must be inspected at least twice a year by a health inspector.

An SABP government would develop and maintain food procurement, buffers, pricing, storage and marketing data and procedures to ensure food is properly produced, handled and distributed.

Foreign Affairs

Uncontrolled entry of foreigners across South Africa’s borders must be stopped. All foreigners seeking entry into South Africa must have the correct visa permission and must prove that they have enough resources to safely see them through their stay and return to their own countries.

Persons who overstay on their visas must be extradited. A soft approach to this issue will result in SA being overrun with foreigners who absorb the resources of the country away from our own citizens, resulting in our people becoming poorer and worse off.

No foreigner has the right to reside in SA unless they contribute to the economy in the form of needed skills, starting business or providing jobs. This principle must be strictly monitored.

Foreigners may only be allowed into SA to work when it has been demonstrated to the department of foreign affairs that no South African can be found to fill the job in question. Such a South Africans First Programme (“SAFP”) would be open to foreign job applicants not yet in SA and to persons currently illegally employed in SA. The employers of illegal workers will have to demonstrate that no South African is available to do the job in question – if a South African can be employed, the illegal worker must be repatriated. SAFP encourages legalising foreign persons already working in SA and does not make room for illegal residents applying for work. All foreign applicants in SAFP must either be outside the country or already employed in SA. Businesses found employing foreigners other than through SAFP after a specific cut-off date will be heavily fined by government.

SA must not unnecessarily waste its time and resources in running around Africa and the World visiting other countries in a supposed attempt to advise / help them with their domestic and other issues. We might be a so-called democratic state, but the racism, crime and corruption still practised in SA means we must first get our own house in order before we can purport to be the helpers of the rest of humankind.

Globalisation, or the open-ended participation and competition of SA with other countries in the world cannot be allowed to take place unchecked. This process of international interaction must be continuously monitored to ensure other countries do not destroy our local economy with cheaper / inferior products / services. We believe in the free-market principle but not to the extent

where it impacts negatively on our own economy. All economic forces must be held in balance so as to maximise SA's position.

SA must develop relations with other countries who respect democratic principles and the rule of fair law, and especially with the following in mind:

1. SA's own security.
2. Expanding markets for SA's goods and services.
3. Assisting SA's neighbouring states to become self-sufficient so as not to place a burden on SA.
4. Prevention and stamping out of all terrorist activity.

SA should be involved in organisations such as the UN and OAU to the extent that such membership can benefit our country. Over-extending involvement in such organisations or over-committing resources will not be allowed, as this can only lead to further neglect of the needy at home (in SA).

An SABP led government will strongly oppose the introduction of an SADC passport. This would allow people from SADC countries like Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, and Democratic Republic of Congo to move freely into South Africa.

We already have too many of our own people (South Africans) living in shacks, with poor sanitation, in crowded, unhealthy surroundings. We want to help our own people to get proper basic services as well as the correct education and health support.

How will we be able to help our own people with tens of thousands of new needy people flowing into our country on SADC passports?

An SADC Passport would be social and economic suicide for South Africans.

South African leaders considering the introduction of an SADC Passport should consider that they do not have to be Mr Nice Guy to surrounding countries all the time. We cannot be responsible for everyone in Africa or the world. Sometimes, in order to protect your own people, you just have to say "No."

Special attention must be given to encouraging South Africans with needed skills living in foreign countries to return to SA to assist our country in rebuilding its management and skill base.

A large part of SA's current problems with illegal immigrants stems from poor border control. Border barriers and border-post monitoring needs to be significantly upgraded with specific attention given to the security aspects of foreigners entering the Republic intent on criminal or terrorist activity. Border patrol agents must be comprehensively introduced and managed to properly protect our borders.

Foreign baggage and cargo, by land, air and sea, also needs to be better controlled and inspected for security and customs purposes.

Forestry

Current forests, natural and planted, must be maintained on a sustainable basis, and expanded where possible. Forestry, wood and paper needs and production in SA must be adequately controlled so as to ensure growth where required, for local and export purposes, without degrading our existing resources.

Smoking whilst driving will be forbidden. Smokers travelling on the road will only be allowed to smoke at designated stops along the road and not whilst driving or stopping on the side of the road. This will go a long way to preventing the destruction of trees, vegetation and in some instances homes through the flicking of lit cigarettes into the environment. Heavy fines will be imposed on those breaking this law.

Small business must be considered for entry into the forestry industry, especially in rural, forested areas, and appropriate privatisation / unbundling of larger controlled forests must be considered to effect this. This should be done in a systematic, sustainable way and only in areas where there is a need for jobs and community building.

South African air space must be scientifically monitored for its composition to ensure that we maximise our options of maintaining clean oxygen-rich air over all regions of our country, and forests, natural and planted, must be sustained and developed in order to achieve this.

Where expansion of clean air / vegetation is desirable, consideration will be given to the promotion of various civilian actions, such as shrub- and tree-planting which may also be given tax-deduction status for both individuals and businesses where appropriate.

As illegal destruction of bush / forests, natural or planted, leads to permanent degradation of our land, such activities will be penalised.

Freedom of Speech

Most of humankind's problems, whether conflicts or wars, or hatred, aggression or racism, stem from the abuse of language and the incorrect thought processes that formulate such language and speech.

No government can control what people think or what they might say to each other privately, but the law can and should put a limit on what people can say openly, in public and to the outside world. Due to the fact that private speech rapidly becomes public speech when it is conveyed to more than one person at a time, people need to be careful what they say to each other.

The SABP promotes freedom of speech, provided that no person should be allowed to say abusive, racial, hurtful, untruthful, hateful, ill-mannered, unrespectful, intimidatory, inflammatory or undignified things ("Unacceptable Speech") whether or not in public.

Radio, television, print, internet and any other media presence which does not conform to this standard will be seriously curtailed and, if further compliance is not forthcoming, shut down. This includes primary content of radio stations, television channels, newspapers, magazines and other printed matter, websites, newsgroups, and secondary content like lyrics, website links and the like.

If you don't like the idea of your freedom of speech being limited, do not use Unacceptable Speech, and you will not have anything to worry about. You would not like others to use Unacceptable Speech about you; therefore you should also not use it.

People have the right to say what they think, but it must be done in a respectable way.

Special statutory units will be established to monitor all forms of public communication for Unacceptable Speech, and appropriate action will be taken against infringers.

Government Communications

The Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) is seen by the SABP as a necessary unit for the effective communication of governmental matters to the people.

As an official tool it must be developed to more fully receive feedback from the people, so that government always has at hand information about what the people want and are thinking. This will prevent second-guessing and floundering in a socio-political quagmire when communities erupt in riots and protests, for example over service delivery.

No party political issues or agendas will be allowed to be communicated through GCIS, overtly or covertly, and a screening panel of representatives from the 5 most popular parties countrywide will be responsible for monitoring and vetting all communications put out by and communication campaigns run by GCIS.

Health

All people need to live healthy lives. As such all people at one time or another need health services / medical attention. These services have become prohibitively expensive over the past decade, and quality services are often out of the price range of most of the people in SA.

Government has tried to redress a part of this situation by enforcing price control of medicines as dispensed by the medical profession in SA. This proved to be an unacceptable and abysmal failure, causing the loss of jobs and closure of much needed medical outlets. Such irresponsible legislating should have no place in our country.

It must be acknowledged that society operates in different tiers or classes, whether formal or informal. These classes are not necessarily racially ordered, but they do distinguish one person from another. The president of the country does not sleep next to the homeless person in the street, because the president is in a different class. Likewise the street-sweeper ordinarily would not live next to the minister of finance, but he/she could if he/she can afford to.

Similarly in our society, there will be some people who can and will pay a certain price for medication / medical treatment and others who cannot and will not pay that price. Government must not make wild assumptions and try to regulate everything at once, as every socio-economic situation in our country is far more complex than a simple aggregation of people, prices and markets.

The solution to the medical pricing problem in SA probably lies somewhere between government's first abortive attempt at regulation and a multiple-pronged approach where sectors of the medical industry are allowed to co-exist according to supply and demand of the people of SA. Just like you cannot force a poor person to go to a pharmacy to pay R300 for some tablets, you cannot force a wealthy person to stand in a queue 200 people long to go buy the same tablets for R50 at a governmental clinic if she prefers to walk into the pharmacy, pay her R300 and walk

out in 5 minutes. This is the way society works and government has to be very careful not to destroy structures that work and that the people want.

At the same time, the SABP acknowledges that the poor need improved access to medicine and medical care, and we will use a comprehensive search-and-sort ("SAS") approach to the entire health system in SA where every aspect is gone over with a fine-toothed comb for productivity, delivery and pricing. Adjustments, expansion and structural changes in provision and delivery will only be implemented in conjunction with adequate input from all players, including NGOs, state and private hospitals.

Currently SA does not have enough doctors, nurses, para-medical staff, hospitals, clinics, and pharmacies to give a good and thorough service to all the people. The SABP will ensure that more doctors and nurses qualify in SA and return / immigrate to SA in order to meet the local demand, and that more medical outlets, like clinics, will be built and run throughout SA where needed. Better medical staff training and service provision will also be introduced.

Medical Aid Schemes (MASs) are a primary means for making healthcare in SA more affordable. Unfortunately MASs have been allowed to cover and fund, in some instances, grossly overpriced interventions and procedures. This must be examined and reviewed to ensure that MASs are not being used to only service and enrich the elite. No blanket restructuring to service all people should be attempted, as this would prove more fateful than the medicine pricing debacle referred to above, but certain tiering and restructuring may be necessary and undertaken in order to promote coverage of a maximum number of people. This will no doubt include further subsidy and supplement by government, and will be rewarded to those exhibiting a socially-responsible approach to their family planning and health needs.

Moderate and chronic obesity is a major factor in the development of health problems which in one way or another puts a demand on the health infrastructure put in place by and funded by taxpayers' money. People must be encouraged to achieve their goal weight and to become and stay physically active, thus minimising the risk of cardio-vascular failure, and allowing them to play a longer and more active role in society.

Smoking is known to cause serious medical problems for smokers and passive smokers. Smokers are encouraged to quit smoking. It is not as difficult as some make out and many smokers have stopped the habit. Accordingly, for the sake of the health of all men, women and children, smoking in public will not be allowed. Citizens are encouraged to plan their daily and smoking activities accordingly.

As smokers do not have a right to pollute the air for non-smokers, spitters do not have the right to expose others to their oral excrement. Diseases, such as TB, are spread by human spit. Accordingly, spitting laws will be introduced and enforced by spot fines.

Suitable antiretroviral treatment (ART) which includes medication and diet regimens must be supplied to all HIV-positive people in SA. HIV testing and HIV/AIDS treatment must be made affordable countrywide and will be subsidised where necessary. Practical HIV prevention / treatment programmes concentrating on lifestyle and diet will be rolled-out countrywide using all available resources including NGOs.

South Africa has far too few medical emergency facilities. Arrangements and structural changes must be brought about so that day hospitals / clinics can remain open 24 hours a day and be properly staffed and equipped to handle emergencies. All hospitals / clinics should have at least 1 doctor on duty during the week and at least 2 on weekends. Enough hospitals / clinics and ambulances must be available to adequately service all communities. Where necessary, more hospitals / clinics must be built and commissioned. Broken ambulances must be fixed and put back into service. Currently observed neglect and shortages in this area are inexcusable.

In the health sector, making a reasonable profit by suppliers of medicine and service is acceptable. Making unreasonably high profits must be guarded against, as this exacerbates inflation and puts medical treatment out of the reach of most.

Home Affairs

One of the most corrupt departments in current SA, it will be totally overhauled by an SABP-led government. A false identity document will for the most part become a thing of the past. Document make-up, production and data base integrity will be ensured by means of various checking mechanisms.

All staff will be reviewed, reinterviewed, assessed, scrutinized and observed by among other means CCTV. Those found guilty on the balance of probability of bribery / corruption will be summarily dismissed and blacklisted for work in the public sector.

Illegal immigration will not be tolerated in SA. With approximately 1000 Zimbabweans crossing the Zimbabwe/SA border into SA daily, fleeing terror and persecution at home, the socio-economic problems resulting from this are enormous. Illegal entry must be stopped and border patrols and security must be introduced and expanded until it does. 24-hour border security may involve the use of a special army unit for this purpose.

There are currently about 3.5 million illegal immigrants in SA. They come from around the world, but most come from Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Lesotho, Asia and Europe.

Mass police and military screening surveys will be undertaken on a comprehensive and systematic basis countrywide to ensure that all illegal immigrants are identified and deported / repatriated. It costs about R29.00 by train to deport an illegal immigrant back to Zimbabwe; this does not include security and accommodation expenses, etc.

According to international and SA law, SA is compelled to allow certain classes of refugee into the country. The applicable legislation, regulations and enforcement must be reviewed and amended where necessary to ensure that SA is not being taken advantage of under the present circumstances of major influxes of asylum-seekers into the country. A limit must be placed on such and must be maintained, otherwise we can all say goodbye to our fair country. We cannot simply allow the rest of Africa to move into our country in the name of humanity, and once all that has taken place, there be nothing left for any of us – no food, no work, only crime and socio-economic disaster. You think it cannot happen? Look at Zimbabwe and learn.

SA must advertise and secure desirable immigrants with needed skills; this should be done on a points system, affording higher qualifying points for those with more desired skills. (See "Foreign Affairs" for more.)

Housing and Urban Development

The funds exist at different levels of government to finance house-building for most SA families in need.

What the present government cannot achieve is to institute, coordinate, manage and implement an overall scheme of infrastructure, planning, building and hand-over of housing units to all needy families, after which service fees be properly billed and paid for by residents.

The SABP has experience in this field, having built, connected and payment-monitored over 1500 permanent affordable housing units of superior quality throughout Soweto and Seshego (Polokwane) over a period of some 4 years.

This capability will be replicated to thousands of local situations throughout South Africa when the SABP comes to power, effectively sorting out the housing backlog in a matter of 6 to 7 years.

This process will create about 900 000 new jobs and will propel our country into a new era of unprecedented economic activity involving, contractors, workers, suppliers, etc. We estimate that some 600 000 of these jobs have the potential of remaining indefinitely as a part of a structural change in the country's industrial mix.

The end-result of properly housed people will also go a long way to helping workers and potential workers to be better equipped materially and emotionally to seek and secure work.

The SABP has a hands-on approach when tackling practical issues and it will work within the various socio-economic contexts around the country to bring about actual and overall change for the economic benefit of all.

Every problem has a solution; the problem is not doing anything about it; the SABP has a track record of solving real socio-economic problems.

One example is the housing achievement mentioned above.

Another example has been the Members of the SABP national executive influencing the Soweto City Council in person to change their policy on granting ownership certificates to the people in 1987. The Members resolved an impasse which resulted in tens of thousands of Soweto residents being able to continue purchasing their houses from the council. At that time we had petitions of many thousands of signatures from Soweto residents with a support base of some 20000 people from the whole of Soweto, from Emdeni to Diepkloof and from Meadowlands to Klipspruit.

Housing sizes provided / promoted by government should be relative to the size of the applicant's bona-fide family. This will help to prevent overcrowding. Housing standards in SA should include the principle that residential bedrooms should not accommodate more than 2 children at a time – this will provide for better psycho-social development and protection of children.

SA needs a properly orchestrated approach to the entire issue of property / home waiting-lists, acquisition, ownership, building, servicing, maintenance, financing, payment, subsidising, etc, such that the end result is proper housing for all. This can be done but it requires an ability to plan,

organise and execute, heretofore unseen in government circles. We believe we can do it. So far in South African history, no-one has gotten this issue right. Give the SABP a chance. Support the SABP and help us sort the thorny issue of housing out together.

All disadvantaged families without proper housing will be given a real opportunity to acquire proper housing.

Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD)

This department of government receives and handles complaints about the behaviour of the members of the South African Police Service and the Municipal Police Service.

At the time of writing of this policy, no direct link existed on the SAPS homepage (www.saps.gov.za) from which one can visit the ICD.

An SABP-led government will publicise this department, so the public know who to approach when they wish to lodge a complaint against the police.

The name of the IDC will be changed to Complaints Against Police ("CAP") as IDC is a misnomer, no doubt attracting complaints of all sorts which is unproductive for all.

Information Technology (IT)

Socio-economic problems, like poverty, joblessness, and lack of decent housing, are caused by a lack of correct action on the part of the people and government.

People can only act correctly if they make the right decisions.

You can only make the right decisions if you have the correct ideas in your mind.

The only way you can get those correct ideas is if you have accurate information at your fingertips.

You can get the right information from various sources, such as, parents, teachers, managers, colleagues, friend, acquaintances, books, magazines, newspapers, TV, radio, internet, search engines, websites, etc.

But this information is not always accurate. You have to compare, validate and balance all new information against previously verified info.

Accessing the right info faster can be sped up using computers, cell phones, etc.

An SABP-led government will integrate all municipal, provincial and national governmental offices and departments, so that at the touch of a button the right people at the right time in government can get the right information on virtually anything, in order to expedite decision-making, so that the affairs of the people and government may proceed at a much faster rate than has ever been experienced before in SA, and we can all get on with the important job of living our lives.

Unnecessary delays in all departments (e.g. company and trademark registrations) and public offices, due to insufficient or inaccurate information must be eliminated where possible.

Unnecessary bureaucratic red tape, like lengthy time-consuming applications to register a company for tax, will also be dispensed with, in favour of computerised issuance of a company tax number upon registration of the company through the registrar of companies.

The technology exists. What we need to do is acquire, link, harness, programme, commission, use and maintain it.

(See also "Communications".)

Intelligence

Intelligence in the socio-political realm is information about vital issues in a country, such as concerning public safety and security, which can be used by government to secure law and order as well as the advancement of government's objectives and policies. Party political aims must be excluded.

SA uses the National Intelligence Agency as its information unit.

SA's entire intelligence system encompassing many units and bodies must be reviewed for integrity and effectiveness, so that SA can be assured of being able to avert any possible threat or disaster, such as America's 9/11.

Job Creation

There are many ways to create jobs and to structure a socio-economic environment in which to encourage the creation of jobs.

Firstly, certain things must stop, like over-regulation and interference in large companies and industries like, mining, in which the current government has indulged with the result of a loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Then government must back off from small business, and let it grow and flourish, thus taking up many of the jobless and giving them work. The so-called small business package granted by SARS is worth virtually nothing when it comes to stimulating small business in SA. This package is so restrictive that you have to virtually work upside-down in order to get the privileges of slightly reduced tax, etc.

The average small business does not qualify for the package – another example of where current government is hopelessly out of touch with the people and their needs – trying to stimulate the lower echelons of the bulk of our Third World economy by a stringent First World incentive. It just does not make any sense. (The problem seems to be that government is trying to exclude white businesspersons from the small package benefits, and in so doing they make it just about impossible for any other person to benefit, including blacks. Instead of not being bothered if a few whites also benefit, but getting the bulk of blacks onto the small business playing-field.)

An SABP-led government will make sure that small business is properly stimulated by appropriate and far-reaching incentives.

Structural changes in taxation must also be effected in order to reduce tax and to minimise administrative burden. To this end the following systems must be reviewed and payment levels reduced / scrapped: PAYE, ITC, CGT, SDL, UIF, Corporate Tax and VAT. This will stimulate small business directly, leading to an increase in jobs.

Big business will also have more money as a result of these cuts, but to ensure that it is used for job creation, certain incentives must be coupled to the benefits.

More micro-loans must be made available to more people for starting their own businesses.

A tax deduction must be given to a business for the completion of each contract year of every worker.

Better matching of worker skills, qualifications and experience to job specifications must be achieved across private and public sectors, in order to improve job satisfaction and productivity. Aptitudes of workers must be regularly assessed by work-providers and appropriate steps taken to provide skill improvement training.

(See also “Economic Policy”.)

Justice

The current justice system in SA is in need of a serious overhaul.

Racialism and racial slurs in the system must go.

Judgement passed by a white judge against a black person for example is viewed as racist. Therefore instead of a single white judge, for example, a combination of other judges (black, indian, coloured or white) should be used for big cases where the credibility of the entire judicial process stands to be overthrown due to racial stances or claims.

Lack of ability and will to plan and organise the day-to-day running of court cases and various associated processes is responsible in large part for the confusion, delays and ineffectiveness of the current judicial system.

All government personnel in the justice department will be re-assessed for productivity, and where improvements are not made such incumbents will be removed and replaced by skilled persons ready and willing to do the work. Mass sourcing from outside the department will be undertaken in SA and abroad, veritably reversing the legal braindrain of former years.

Labour

Labour is one of the main ingredients in the economic formula for trade:

$$\text{Labour} + \text{material} + \text{process} = \text{Saleable product} / \text{service.}$$

SA has fallen into the trap of thinking it must be like many of the other overseas economies in allowing and supporting trade union abuse of the strike right, etc. This must be better regulated. You cannot rely on trade unions to be responsible when it comes to mass action; their behaviour has irreversible repercussions on the economy and in many instances leads directly or indirectly to job losses.

UIF and the Basic Conditions of Employment (“BCE”) are indirectly responsible for holding more people out of jobs than for supporting those who have lost a job or providing jobs in the first place. (See our “Economic Policy”.) Many small businesspersons rather carry on running their concerns understaffed than get involved in the unrealistic demands of BCE and UIF.

BCE must be reworked and the conditions tiered, so that small business do not have the same heavy admin demands as big business for hiring and firing. This will lead to more jobs being created, as it will be more attractive to small business to use more workers.

CCMA must be audited and rehashed in line with the new BCE. The abuses taking place in the CCMA must be eliminated (see "Economic Policy").

SDL should be abolished for all levels of business. A nation-wide skills development strategy will be introduced, funded from the labour budget.

Land Affairs

Land must be fruitfully utilized where possible.

Unutilised or underutilised farms will be subject to assessment and reporting and must be brought to maximum productivity.

The entire SA surface area must be analysed, allocated and planned out for different appropriate use, including agriculture, mining, industry, commercial, residential, parks, entertainment, etc.

This must be done in conjunction with all demographic information concerning the people of SA, so that land usage, both current and future, is balanced with human need and access.

Land restitution to those whose forbears were dispossessed of their land must be done on a systematic basis with a cut-off time for applications. Willy-nilly expropriation of land by government is not only unprofessional but immoral. Expropriatees must be paid market-related prices for their land and relocation costs.

(See "Agriculture".)

Local and Provincial Government

The checks and balances on local and provincial government ("LPG") must be investigated and improved to accelerate accountability and reduce corruption.

Services not carried out by dysfunctional or incompetent municipalities, must be seconded to suitable structures (whether public or private) in a countrywide drive to get government working properly. The non-working local structures must be cleaned out of dead wood and re-instituted with hard-working dedicated incumbents.

LPG will work together with central government to implement all of the policies contained in this document.

Mineral Affairs

A countrywide review of all mineral rights shall be made.

Mineral rights held but not exploited must be revisited and a determination must be made where other parties exist who are prepared to mine the mineral concerned if such exploitation is economically and environmentally expedient.

All current mining operations in SA must also be annually registered for assessment against the above expediency principle.

Monopoly industries, like diamonds, where unreasonably high profits are being made not out of productivity but as a result of historical market positioning, must pay a percentage of their after tax profits into a fund for housing and job creation.

Police Service

SAPS needs upgrading in the public relations ability of all of its personnel, especially constables on the ground interacting with the public. While some individuals do display good manners, many are arrogant, rude and careless.

Complaints to commanders about police members must be responded to, not simply ignored.

Policemen parking police vans outside girlfriends' houses for the duration of their patrol shift must be stopped. Such police are meant to be showing their presence as a means of combating crime and are supposed to be response-ready out in the field.

All policepersons must attain and maintain a fitness level which will be monitored by physical examination, using various measurement parameters, such as, optimal body weight, heart-rate, etc. All new recruits must pass a basic fitness examination. Excessive smoking and drinking by policepersons will not be allowed. Drug use is forbidden.

For a crime-ridden country like SA, a feasible ratio of people to police will be determined and implemented, and a huge drive will be undertaken to recruit, train and commission the full police force on the streets of SA.

The police-to-people ratio in SA is said to be in the region of 1:250, but where is the police presence in our towns, highways and farms? That is equivalent to some 180 000 policepersons.

As this number of police is apparently still too low for SA, as shown by lack of presence, bad response times, slow processing of cases, etc, an SABP-led government will firstly double the

number of active policepersons on patrol duty at any one time. This will be the initial phase of the said drive to expand the police force.

Results will be monitored and further increases will be made until crime is brought properly under control.

The army will be activated and used alongside of the police to prevent crime. Army-Police management will be a matter of national strategic planning and will be coordinated on the ground by local commander cooperation.

(See also "Defence".)

Population and Family Planning

This seems to be an unpopular subject for most politicians. Perhaps this is due to fears of a loss of votes if people's reproductive choices are in any way regulated, but an equitable and effective policy in this area is probably the single most important factor that will contribute to the solving of most of SA's major socio-economic problems, such as those related to jobs, housing, education, health, sanitation, etc.

SA has clearly more people than it can support. This is evidenced by the large numbers of poor who have inadequate housing, education, medical attention, water, electricity, sanitation, jobs, etc.

Culturally many families in SA like to have many children, but things have changed, and making children at the expense of those very children and the others around one has now become irresponsible and should not be allowed.

Left to themselves, people do not properly control their own birth rate, and in view of this, the birth rate in SA needs to be regulated.

Any approach softer than this will result in a further explosion of population in SA, simply exacerbating matters and crippling society and the economy further.

It is the responsibility of all citizens to practice strict birth control. In addition, to comply with the intentions of a raised age of consent, all pregnancies in women under 18 years of age must be legally terminated.

Further principles may be promulgated in order to properly control overpopulation and its concomitant problems of poverty and overcrowding.

Poverty

Poverty in SA is partially as a result of the past apartheid regime's limitations that were placed on the economic and societal participation of blacks, coloureds, indians and other marginalised linguistic groups.

But even during those difficult years, many of these people were able to rise above the discrimination and poverty and make a success of their lives. Many practiced family planning, had smaller families, and could thus afford good education for their children who then could get better jobs.

Apartheid is gone legally, but the current government still practices it against coloureds, indians and whites. Many whites can weather these conditions due to their previously-favoured position, but there exists today many disadvantaged whites in SA. Coloureds and Indians get the worst deal of all, being discriminated against under apartheid and now also under the ANC.

An SABP-led government will truly abolish all partisan and other discrimination.

Implementation of SABP policies on Abortion, Agriculture, Business, Economy, Education, Family, Foreign, Health, Housing, Jobs, Labour, Population, Water, Welfare, Women and Children, and Youth will act together to alleviate poverty in SA.

Public Enterprises

Directors who run these companies into the ground, like the Denel example, should never in the first place have been allowed to get in charge.

All public enterprises ("PEs") must be brought to a maximum level of productivity. This will be done by appropriate reviews and interventions.

Functions that need nationalising will be brought in under a suitable PE. This will not be done unnecessarily and where suitable solutions in the private sector exist.

PEs that would be better run outside of government control, will be privatised.

Public Service and Administration

The entire public sector will be examined and over-staffing will be cut back to needed levels. Exiting workers will be offered opportunities to start their own businesses.

All public sector workers must sign a written agreement not to strike or to engage in any other mass action. Their pledge is to the public, to serve and support. If they don't want to do that, they must leave the public service.

Total Public Sector Internal Auditing ("TOPSIA") must be introduced to reduce corruption and stealing of taxpayers hard-earned money.

Public relations courses must be attended and personnel monitors must ensure that public servants treat the public correctly.

Public Works

Government spending on infrastructure and other projects in the public interest must be sufficient to meet the housing and community expansion required for SA's current and growing population.

However, strict control over the type and magnitude of projects must be exercised to combat corruption and wastage.

The private sector must be engaged in all potential public works programmes to effect a correct balance between inputs and outcomes.

Reconstruction and Social Development

The RDP and other current-government attempts to rebuild SA are not succeeding.

Following the strategies laid down under all other policy sections of this document, will result in a total transformation of SA society inside 10 years.

Regional Development

Again regional development in SA has to date been an overall failure.

Census and all other available information will be used for the SABP-led government to create special ministries to deal with targeted poor areas of SA, e.g. The Ministry of Development of the South Eastern Region, which would include the northern-part of the Eastern Cape and the southern-part of KwaZulu-Natal.

Such departments will be responsible for facilitating regional interaction and cooperation, and ensuring that the people of the region are properly serviced and uplifted and that all other appropriate infrastructures and facilities are brought about in the area.

Revenue Service

Inaccurate records and bad accounting procedures must be ended.

Stilted, inflexible, arrogant auditors and other staff must be replaced with a better calibre of person. The attitude that SARS is always right, is wrong, and must be severely dealt with among SARS staff interacting with the public.

Better communication between SARS staff is needed to ensure that the necessary role-players know what is going on and in order to be able to get things up to date.

Certain departments will be removed / phased out as a result of legislation, such as capital gains tax.

SARS will be leaned up into a highly professional, respectful and competent workforce, not policing the public but serving, guiding and advising them.

Rural Development

All strategies of the SABP to improve the country socio-economically will have a bearing on the rural regions.

Special attention must be paid that the rural areas get their fair allocation of resources in order to improve these areas where necessary.

(See "Regional Development".)

Science and Technology

SA's standing in terms of technological advancement and scientific development will be assessed in full, and recommendations made for the updating and maintenance of all needed scientific applications and technology across both the private and public sectors.

(See "Information Technology".)

Sport and Recreation

Over-regulation of sport matters by government is not advised.

Security at sport events must meet government-set standards. Metal- and alcohol detectors must be used at entrances to stadia, etc to determine suitability of spectators. No drinking of alcohol directly before entering a public event will be allowed.

Security police must patrol the aisles during public games. Bothersome or unnecessarily noisy spectators will be removed.

Sport must be encouraged on a mass scale countrywide as a means to staying fit and healthy. Proper sport facilities must be provided to all communities and subsidised membership of gyms, etc will be offered to the underprivileged and poor.

Tourism

Overpricing of hotels and other facilities to overseas visitors in SA must not be allowed. Not only is it dishonest but it inflates the price South Africans have to pay for the same facilities. Pricing should be based on what the client is getting, not on what can be gotten out of the person. You cannot sell the exact same item/service/facility to 2 different people for different prices. This is dishonest and is at the heart of the overpriced tourist industry in SA today.

All embassies and diplomatic houses of SA in other countries must be revamped to become veritable marketers and drawing-points for people with the needed skills to visit and consider emigration to SA. This will boost all the intended and required expansionary developments in the socio-economy of our country. Embassies must become a braindrain for foreign skills into SA.

Such visitors will naturally improve the quality of visitor to SA, and more will be spent on tourism and at tourist attractions/venues, with some of these fine people deciding to settle and work in SA and to bring their much needed foreign exchange into the country.

Traditional Leadership

There is nothing inferior about being a traditional leader, so why they need to be treated differently is fundamentally indefensible.

Traditional leaders must be given the opportunity and sponsorship to take part in all local and other elections and should compete in this manner to represent their people. Those not elected in this way who are informally appointed by their communities or who wish to work to help their people may do so on their own steam or through an appropriate organisation whether formal or informal.

Freedom of association is after all a human right.

Transportation

Traffic police must be revamped and increased in number until a physical presence is seen and felt on the roads. Highway patrols must be spaced some 15 kilometres apart in built-up areas and some 70 kms apart on open highways.

All unlicensed drivers/vehicles and unroadworthy vehicles must be taken off the road and their vehicles impounded. Integrated road blocks and tow-aways countrywide will clean up our unsafe roads inside 8 months.

Legally-structured vehicle seizure, holding and owner-retrieval will obtain in the above process.

Properly secured / policed trains will function on all routes. Negligence or obstructionism will not be allowed by any parties, and breaking of the law will be met with on-the-spot full force. This includes acts of violence, abuse, slander, etc. Legislation will be changed to support this, not just for transport issues, but for the behaviour of all persons in social contexts. If you don't like full force, obey the law.

The taxi industry falls under the same rules above for licensing and roadworthiness. They must be licensed and roadworthy or they will be removed from the road.

Government workshops should be opened / expanded countrywide to adequately handle the servicing and maintenance of all government / provincial / municipal vehicles, like ambulances, police vans/cars, etc.

Water

Controls on casual and purposeful wastage by residents must be instituted.

Communities endangering underground water must be upgraded so as to avoid this.

Many more dams must be built to meet the growing needs of SA's people. This must be done in a structured manner across the country.

Municipal costs for water and water-borne sewerage must be reduced. These are overpriced.

Welfare

Administrations of pensions must be controlled by honest and dedicated persons. They will be strictly screened for these qualities and unacceptable workers will be dismissed.

All needy persons must be equally aided with old age pensions, medical cover, school education, etc. Funding, structuring and administration of such systems will be accomplished in conjunction with suitable role players to ensure the greatest and best coverage.

All other policies, like on Job Creation, etc are further means of securing and improving the welfare of all South Africans.

Women and Child Development

Due to the abuse particularly levied against women and children in SA, special attention and care must be given to the role of women and children in all aspects of the South African society and economy, including all sporting and business aspects.

Thus, whenever any SABP-government-run initiative, matter or meeting is undertaken, one of the first questions which shall always be brought to the floor is:

Where do women and children fit in?

and

How will this affect women and children?

Sexual abusers of women and children must receive the death penalty.

South Africa must again become a safe and respectable place to be, for everyone.

Youth

It is important for government to do everything in its power as described in this entire document to improve and uplift the people of SA, including the youth who will one day be the leaders of this country of ours.

Everything set forth in this policy document is aimed at making SA and the world a better place for the next generation of adults, the youth.

May the youth work with all of us to help us change South Africa for the better.

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