

THE STAR

- Q1. HOW CAN A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FUTURE SOUTH AFRICA BEST BE WORKED OUT?

The only kind of constitution that can provide security for all people in South Africa is the constitution that enjoys the support of the majority of the people in the country. The only way that such a constitution can be developed is if the people, through their representatives, are involved in creating or negotiating such a constitution. That is why the PFP stands for a National Convention or a Constitutional Conference. A constitution cannot guarantee loyalty or commitment but it can reflect it and the only way in which it can reflect such loyalty and commitment is if the people involved in creating that constitution give their consent to the constitution that is eventually going to govern South Africa.

- Q2. SHOULD SOUTH AFRICA HAVE SOME COMPLETELY MULTI-RACIAL BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL ZONES IN URBAN AREAS?

Yes.

- Q3. TO WHAT LEVEL SHOULD BLACKS, COLOURED AND ASIANS HAVE POLITICAL RIGHTS IN URBAN OR METROPOLITAN AREAS?

The PFP believes in non-discriminatory participation in our political life and therefore would want to see a situation where no person, because of the colour of his skin or ethnic background, is denied effective participation in government on whatever level or wherever such a person may find him or herself.

Q4. NAME THE TOP FIVE PRIORITIES YOUR PARTY WILL DEAL WITH FIRST IF ELECTED THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA?

1. Appoint an anti-Discrimination Advisory Board consisting of members of all the different population groups which would systematically phase out all forms of statutory and de facto racial discrimination.
2. Create a climate conducive to negotiation and consultation by removing legal obstacles to political group formation in South Africa - in other words, freedom of association should be allowed for political purposes as long as it is peaceful and constitutional.
3. Appoint expert commissions to go into the whole question of closing the wage gap and getting rid of inequalities in essential services, such as the police, the nursing and teaching professions, etc.
4. Remove all obstacles in the economy which make it more difficult for a person, on the basis of colour, to get ahead - in other words, create a situation where you have equality of opportunity so that there can be labour mobility on the basis of merit and labour can be allowed to bargain for the improvement of its wage and working conditions.
5. Having created a climate conducive to negotiation and also having brought about changes in the economy and social life of the country, call a National Convention to negotiate a new constitution for South Africa.

Q5. HOW SHOULD SOUTH AFRICA COMBAT INFLATION?

The most important source of inflation in South Africa and, for that matter, in any country, is the Government's increase of the money supply. Such increase is made necessary for justifiable reasons and also for what I believe to be unjustifiable reasons. I think one must distinguish between necessary Government expenditure and unnecessary Government expenditure. This Government has spent a great deal of money on what I regard as ideological and unnecessary projects, such as for example the way in which it has consolidated land, the way in which it has implemented influx control and so on. Wasteful and useless Government expenditure of this kind is inflationary and should be curbed. The recipe for curbing or combatting inflation therefore is to cut back on unnecessary government expenditure and to increase the productivity of labour.

Q6. HOW SHOULD SOUTH AFRICA FIGHT THE CURRENT ANTI-GUERILLA WAR?

The guerilla war has to be fought on two fronts - on the military front as well as on the political, social and economic fronts. To the extent that one ignores the latter, it becomes more difficult to cope with the former. I believe that one can only effectively undercut any guerilla warfare threat to South Africa by creating a political, social and economic situation internally which would not allow people to be persuaded to seek violence as a means of change.

- Q7. SHOULD CITIZENS OF INDEPENDENT HOMELANDS HAVE THE SAME RIGHTS IN SOUTH AFRICA AS CITIZENS OF OTHER INDEPENDENT STATES LIKE ISRAEL OR THE UNITED STATES?

The PFP believes that all South Africans born in this country or who have become naturalized citizens are entitled to the rights of citizenship irrespective of race or ethnicity. We do not believe in separate or divided citizenship.

- Q8. HOW WOULD YOU ALLEVIATE THE GRAVE SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS, NURSES AND OTHER QUALIFIED PERSONNEL IN THE CIVIL SERVICE?

To the extent that these essential services have been neglected over the past number of years, the cure is much more difficult and long-term than would otherwise have been the case. Obviously, what is necessary is to create conditions of service which would make these jobs more attractive to people and more competitive with private industry. It is not simply a question of paying higher salaries, but also of creating working conditions in these services which would make people feel that they would like to stay there rather than look elsewhere for jobs.

- Q9. WILL THE MAJORITY OF BLACKS BE SATISFIED WITH YOUR PARTY'S POLICIES?

I believe that the majority of blacks would be satisfied with most of the aspects of my Party's policy and this has already been put to the test in research questions. By far the majority of blacks would prefer to have a National Convention to find a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems and this is a central aspect of my Party's policy.

Q10. SHOULD WORKING HUSBANDS AND WIVES BE TAXED SEPARATELY OR JOINTLY?

The fact that a working woman is married should not be the cause of sexually discriminatory taxation or of families being burdened with additional tax by lumping the wife's earnings onto that of the husband. At present, this is killing incentive and keeping productive labour out of our economy. It is also forcing couples to live together outside of marriage because it is cheaper.

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