

QUO VADIS

SOUTH AFRICA



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## FOREWORD

The past twenty years were very exciting for me. No one was sure what the future holds under the new democratically elected government. The only certainty in 1994 was that things will change dramatically.

The population of this beautiful country of ours was to start a new journey. Some with great expectations and others with fear in the heart. The benefits and problems that would arise from the new dispensation would become clearer much later and could only be evaluated in the future.

There was not a reliable roadmap for the unknown terrain ahead and the newly elected government learned over time expensive lessons, with serious consequences for those who are at the helm of affairs, as well as their supporters.

In this book, we will deal with the food and medicine dished out by the Authority to the South African population as well as its consequences and which action plans must be taken to mitigate the impact.

Hennie Dreyer

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## **Chapter 1: The Political History of South Africa**

We experienced the closure of the second phase of the political history of South Africa when the newly elected black democratic government took office in 1994.

The first phase was characterized by Portuguese- Dutch- and English settlers who governed the country from 1488.

In 1652 with the arrival of Jan van Riebeeck the second phase commenced and lasted until 1994.

Initially, the colonists established themselves along the coastal areas, and later they emigrated to the east and north of the country. As they populated the country, they took over control. In the process, there were several clashes between the whites and the blacks who migrated southwards from the north of Africa. The Europeans, however, prevailed, and the land conquered was occupied and controlled. Local-provincial and national authorities were established and the necessary legislation promulgated.

As the years passed, major problems developed due to the dramatic increase in the number of black people, as a result of population growth and inflows from other African countries. Over time, this became a nettle for the South African politics. The last fifty years of the three hundred and fifty years of the second phase was under control of the Afrikaans-speaking population that was led by the National Party. It was during this period that the black populations, led by Mandela and others have decided to work out their own salvation, and not to wait for the Europeans to do it.

The third phase of the political history of South Africa is characterized by the fact that it is the first time in the history of the country that there is not a minority government in power, but a democratically elected government elected by all the residents of SA

## Chapter 2: New is not always better

In 1996, the United Nations HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT reported that in 100 of the 160 member states (of which South Africa was one of them) the residents were worse off than was the case in 1980. The report also found that the per capita income of the poor countries started to decrease. During the same year the World Bank reported that 20% of the world's population income was less than one US dollar a day. In the developing world, the per capita income is a hundred dollars a month to two thousand five hundred dollars in the developed world.

The extreme poverty in the world, as in South Africa, is a very unpleasant reality. A further reality is that the poor becomes, poorer and the rich, richer, and the gap between rich and poor are growing despite all efforts to stop it.

One of the consequences of this situation is an increase in crime. For many people, stealing is the only alternative to obtain food.

The question arises, namely, who or what is the cause of this state of affairs? To my mind there are several reasons. The following are the most important, namely the tremendous population explosion and the globalization of the world economy, as well as the deterioration in the quality of world governments.

The poor man's wealth is his number of children. The answer is however that the population growth should decrease, not increase, so that fewer people share in the cake, and everyone gets a bigger slice.

It is generally accepted that poverty refers primarily to inadequate access to material assets, but it can also mean lack of access to non-material assets such as resources. The interaction between physical disability and vulnerability in terms of unemployment must also be taken into account.

The following information became known recently and shocked:

- Children are disproportionately affected by poverty. 50% of all people in South Africa live in poverty, while 62% of all children live in poverty.
- Only 33% of children live with both parents, while 23, 9% do not live with their parents.
- 3, 3% of children live with their father and 39, 3% live with their mother.
- Elderly blacks (15.3%) suffer more from hunger than colored people (9.3%), Indians (3.0%), while the figure is only (0.6%) in the case of whites.

- Despite the fact that South Africa allocates 18, 5% of the annual budget to education the education system is generally in a very poor condition. Sixty-six percent of the children who started school in 2001 dropped out of school before the matriculation examination.

According to the World Economic Forum report, South Africa's mathematics and science standards is the second lowest in the world. We find that the government boasts the metric results as a pass figure of 79%. Many of them cannot even read or write.

Another consequence of poverty and avarice is corruption. In 2011, Parliament was informed that between R25 billion and R30 billion from the government's annual budget goes for corruption and incompetence. Money that could be used to alleviate the problem of poverty.

The number of orphans in South Africa totals three point nine five million. Nearly ten percent of the total population.

Notwithstanding this gloomy picture there is hope. There are countries where this dismal situation has been reversed. The "Asian Tigers", South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and China made significant progress in the situation in their countries.

A number of years ago, China (country with the largest population in the world) passed legislation that forced families to have only one child, and thus they drastically brought down the population growth. In Taiwan, people hold two jobs. For their dally job they received a salary, but for the temporary job, at another employer they received no compensation. In these countries, political freedom was subordinated to economic freedom.

In Indonesia, the government abolished the state pension scheme. Their view was that if you want to eat, you have to work.

The role and influence of trade unions in these countries is extremely limited. Government interference was only for specific reasons and did not threaten the economy with nationalization. Sorry to say but democracy has not brought prosperity to SA. After twenty years of black rule, the vast majority of the people are worse off than before 1994. The only growth was a sharp increase in the population, corruption, poverty and the tremendous increase in the number of civil servants and their remuneration.

The third phase of the political history of South Africa has not so far gone as was expected by many residents of this beautiful country , and the country is paying a heavy price for this transition to the fourth phase.



## Chapter 3: Uhuru!!!

My goal with this book is to look at the political change in South Africa as well as the consequences since the transition to democracy in 1994, and what the possible solutions may be in the future.

After the first twenty years of a black government, the picture does not look very promising but we will investigate the reasons for that and search for solutions for the following social problems.

### 3.1 POVERTY

The size of the population and the increase in numbers play an important role in the cycle of poverty in a country. It is an economic fact that as there are more people who have to share the cake, everyone's slice will be smaller, unless the size of the cake gets bigger. For a country to grow, the number of participants is reduced or enlarged as well as the size of the economic cake. For a long time in the history of this country, the cake did not grow, while there is a population explosion in the mainly black community, and we cannot say that the process was reversed since 1994.

Twenty years have passed under the new regime, and we find that the process of impoverishment of particularly the black population increased. The policy of the current government follows the previous government's policy and resulted in an increase in the number of people and not in the growth of the cake. On one side free condoms are issued while on the other side an allowance is paid for each child that is born. Later the grants were extended to all children up to the age of eighteen years. It will be difficult to change this policy in the future especially because today we have a government that begins to falter and within its own ranks is eroded.

China has been identified this population explosion about forty years ago, and a one child per family policy was enforced by legislation. As a result of this policy, they managed to stop the population growth, but also increased simultaneously the

economic cake and thus a hopeless situation was changed into a prosperous country today.

The opposite of the Chinese policy, namely an increase in the birth rate can lead to catastrophic consequences of hunger and misery like we saw in Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire in 1996. It appears that hunger is the only effective way to reduce the growth of the population and large numbers of people need to die from starvation, before governments take action.

It is also true in the case of a family. Wealthier people do experience better health and fewer children die young, better education, and a higher standard of living.

The illegal influx of people from other African countries (currently estimated at 10 million) creates a further problem in the number of people who must share in the economic cake. Several times the locals attacked the immigrants and destroy their assets and they even killed some of them.

### 3.2 CRIME

Apart from the aforementioned, crime and corruption also plays an important role in the decline of the welfare of the South African population. The criteria, by which crime is measured in South Africa against other countries, may not be as reliable, but as for the status of violence there cannot be arguments.

In 1993, the Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation of Wits, found that 47 people are murdered per 100 000 of the population per year, twice as high as the second country, the Caribbean island St. Lucia. The World Health Organization put the figure at 54 per 100,000. Even higher than the previous figure. The average international figure is 5.5 per 100 000. With regards to rape of women the statistics in 1996 were, 3300 cases per month.

A study by the GSP in the same year found that at least 80% of all households are affected by crime. On average there are two persons killed per hour, four women raped, ten vehicles hijacked and stolen, broken into eight places and ten robberies committed. As the years moved on from 1996, however, matters worsened, and we find that even the law enforcement officers are now part of the crime network.

The latest statistics released by the Minister of Police, Nathi Mthethwa recently for the period 2012-2013 is very vague in order to hide the true facts, This is the first time that there had been reported in this way.

According to the report, contact crime decreased by 4.2%, but for the first time in history, there is an increase in violent crime. For the first time in six years there has been an increase in the number of murders. The figure has increased by 650 or 4.2%. It is not possible to compare these statistics with previous years. What is shocking is the sharp increase in murders over which the white media reports, but it is ignored by the police in their reports. Attempted murders and consequently serious injuries increased by 6.5%. By contrast sexual offenses decreased by 0.4%. Other statistics from the report reads as follows:

- Housebreaking ..... increase of 3.6%
- Hijacking .....Increase of 5.4%
- Truck hijacking ..... increase of 14.9%
- Business robberies ..... decrease of 0.6%
- Business burglaries..... increase of 1.7%
- Car burglaries ..... ,increase of 3.6%
- Commercial crime .....increase of 0, 6%
- Stock theft .....Decrease of 6.5%

It cannot be expected from the police to prevent interpersonal offences (between family members), but good visible policing can definitely lead to a large reduction in

crime. It can certainly not be said that the aforesaid crimes are because of poverty.. Anything but. There are groups of criminals who move about freely and not apprehended by the police.

Street crimes affect mostly the poorer people (black) when they are on their way to work, or when they go to school or visiting friends. Their movements are usually on foot, and their exposure is increased and they become easy targets. It usually takes place in quiet streets or dense forests where they are heading to the train or bus stations, these crimes cause anxiety and uncertainty among the public (black and white) t they feel threatened in their homes, cars and workplace.

There was a small light in the tunnel. Cash in transit robberies, declined by 20.3% (261 cases)but bank robberies increased by 80% (35 cases) and ATM bombings have fallen by 18%, As in the case of hijacking and truck hijacking these crimes are committed by syndicates.

The aforementioned crime statistics are the worst drop in crime over the past decade. Factors that impact on the high levels of crime can be attributed to inequality and poverty as well as the instability in the management of the police force as well as the collapse of the police intelligence system.

Most of the killings, assaults and rapes took place in the neighborhood of the victims. This violence occurs due to several reasons, including the fact that it is accepted today that it is normal to use violence to achieve your goals. A poor self-image and gender inequalities also aggravate the problem. Another major factor is the abuse of drugs and alcohol. In many cases, police assistance was requested before a violent crime occurs, but very often they arrive hours later when the crime has been committed.

Police actions such as roadblocks, patrols and more visible policing and proper investigation and prosecution of the perpetrators in court, can play a major role in curbing the following crimes:

- Murder and attempted murder often takes place during robberies and inter-group conflicts. A good example is the gang violence in the Cape Flats.
- All types of robberies, vehicle hijacking and burglaries
- Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.
- Drug crimes as well as driving of a vehicle under the influence of alcohol.

A different trend these days is that many of the crimes are not reported to the police. People are of the opinion that it serves no purpose. Only crime where an SAP reference is required for insurance purposes is being reported. Personally we stopped many years ago to prosecute our staff for theft and fraud. Too many man hours are lost in the investigations and court appearances, and then it comes to naught because the police's investigation was not done properly.

What one often takes to heart is the increase in the killing of old people who are vulnerable and unable to defend themselves. Similarly, the rapes and murders of babies are frightening. This must be attributed to alcohol and drug abuse

It is regrettable that the criminal in SA escapes from prosecution. According to a Nedcor report out of every 1,000 crimes committed, only 450 are reported, 230 are resolved, and 100 ended up in court, with 77 convictions Only 8 are imprisoned for more than two years. No wonder it is said that crime today is the most rewarding profession in SA, since your chances are 92% that you will get away.

A dominant feature is that organized crime today penetrated a vast majority of community organizations, as well as the local and national government authorities, the police, courts and even the banks. Along with this trend, you hear daily of policemen who are killed to prevent the criminal to be apprehended...

Crime has no racial boundaries-but it is the perception, rightly or wrongly, that hijackers and robbers are 99% black persons. The result is that where a white person sees a non-white in his neighborhood, he always gets fearful and treats the person

with suspicion. It might be a robber or murderer? Crime can be seen as a war. A low level of war between racial groups but also between the "haves" and the "have not's". Crime has increased since 1994, so much so that the criminal activities today have a significant influence on the economy and culture in South Africa as well as the way of life of the population.

Criminality has a secondary economy .It is built around the illegal and criminal activities of the criminal. He could not bring home his actions in the mainstream of the economy, because it is unsafe for him. Examples are the large-scale copper pipe and cable theft that are sold as scrap metal. Stock theft and stolen food are sold in the shantytowns at sub-economic prices. Another example is where the syndicates employ unemployed persons and reward them to commit certain crimes, among others, robberies and even murders.

A major industry of the syndicates is motor hijacking and motor theft where vehicles sometimes land in a "chop shop" and then end up being stripped and sold as spare parts. Sometimes they just rebuilt the vehicle and sell it locally, or export it to our neighbor countries or even export it as second hand vehicles overseas. The criminal organizations have rich owners and paid employees. They trade, bank and change money and funds in this secondary economy, similar to the primary economy.

Crime has racial and class differences and social aspirations. A Seventy five year old lady who had been tied up by robbers on her bed, asked one of them why they take her television, radio and microwave and why they are doing this to her? His answer was: "You white people have always had everything, and now it's our turn."

Another growing phenomenon is the killing of white homeowners by persons who are hired as temporary gardeners. After the murder they steal the owner's car and other assets, and then disappear. This is according to some black people a different method of asset allocation.

Crime has democratized. Black neighborhoods were plagued by crime over the years. This is only since 1994 that white residential suburbs also feel the pain...

### 3.3 ROLE OF THE POLICE

With the view to stop crime it is necessary that government policy regarding the police should be reviewed. The solution is certainly not located in that we should have more police, or in number or money. We already have many more police per capita than the free world. In South Africa there is a policeman for every 328 residents, while the international ratio is 1 to 1014. The answer is that the police force is re-organized and better managed.

According to a Democratic Alliance report the police station at Hillbrow has a staff of 314, of which 274 are involved in administration and support services, which means that only 40 were actually police officers, many of whom are illiterate and do not even have a vehicle driver's license. It is clear why crime flourishes and the perpetrators run free.

The morale and integrity of the police force are in a downward spiral. In 1996, an average of 56 policemen per month was dismissed for violations. There were 8,300 files of offenses at the attorney general's desk. The numbers of police officers who have committed suicide have increased sharply. Younger statistics are missing but the reader will find the following very informative.

A research report by Julian Rademeyer and Kate Wilkinson, was preceded by recognition of the South African police service that hundreds of members of the police force were convicted criminals. I would like to quote from the report:

"The South African Police Service (SAPS) revealed recent that 1448 serving police officers are convicted criminals. Among them are a major general, 10 brigadiers, 21 colonels, 10 majors, 43 lieutenant-colonels, 163 captains, 84 lieutenants and 716 warrants officers. And it was hesitantly promised to rid the police of these unwanted elements before June 2014. "

"Lieutenant-General Nkrumah Mazibuko- the acting deputy national commissioner for human resource management addressed a Parliamentary Committee earlier this month about the outcome of an internal audit of the police that cross referenced the identity numbers and salary records of the police with the national criminal record database. National police minister Nathi Mthethwa described the audit which produced the figures as protracted and thorough. The 1448 police it uncovered were all convicted of serious crimes ranging from murder and attempted murder, rape, assault, corruption, theft, robbery, housebreaking, drug trafficking and domestic violence. At least 64 of them are currently at police headquarters. A significant number of them had been convicted of multiple crimes committed between 1978 and 2009. "

The police force is rotten. During 2010, the country was shocked when Jackie Selebi, National Commissioner of Police was found guilty of corruption and imprisoned for 15 years. After only 229 days in jail, he was released for medical reasons.

It was Selebi's instruction that the anti corruption unit after functioning for only seven years were closed. During these seven years, the unit received 20779 complaints of police found cheating. During 1995 to 1999, an average of 1320 police officers a year were convicted and discharged.

After the scandalous conduct of Selebi, his successor, Bheki Celi was also later suspended and dismissed in 2012 after complaints of illegal property transactions. He was never charged and he was appointed to the cabinet in May 2014 by President Zuma.

Gareth Newman of the Institute of Security Studies said: "Most police officers involved now in criminality aren't being held accountable, and therefore the numbers of police who are involved and have been implicated in crime are far higher than the 1448 figure"

According to the police watchdog they investigated 720 deaths in 2011/12 where the police were involved. In 162 cases they established criminal offences claims of R14, 8 billion against the police, resulting from assaults, accidents, shootings and destruction



of property. The question may be asked whether it is the intention of the government to change this unacceptable situation. Would they risk it and find themselves at the wrong side of the law?

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