

Item: Sanna 77 an all-SA handgun (Star, 21/9/78)
 The Sanna 77, said to be the first fully South African made hand machine-gun, was launched in Natal this week with the object of capturing the civilian defence weapon market.

Mr Dan Pienaar, . . ., whose company manufactures the Sanna 77, said the design had been based on several European hand carbines, including Czechoslovakian models.

"There have been a lot of modifications, and in my opinion this is a far superior gun. It has virtually no recoil and can be fired with one hand - ideal for a situation where a vehicle is ambushed."

The Sanna 77 is a 9 mm parabellum, has an effective range of 300 m, and a magazine capacity of 40 rounds.

Mr Pienaar said that the police had stipulated that the weapon, which retails at R381, may be sold only to farmers, security organisations, Bantu Administrations and municipalities. However, doctors and company representatives travelling to remote districts would also be considered.

Item: Ryk Vên het nuwe SA wapen (Rapport, 24/9/78)
 n Splinternuwe Rhodesiese beproefde handwapen word nou in Suid-Afrika vervaardig. . .

Die Kommando is vier jaar gelede in Rhodesië ontwerp. Die wapen het hom reeds in die Rhodesiese terroriste-oorlog in die hande van eenhede soos die Selous Scouts en die Territoriale Polisie bewys.

. . .

Die Kommando sal hoofsaaklik aan boere in "sensitiewe" gebiede, veiligheidsorganisasies en mense wat veiligheids- wachte in hul diens het, verskaf word. Dit sal sowat R390 stuk kos.

Die Kommando is n semi-outomatiese 9 mm parabellum met n magasyn vir 25 patrone. . .

Item: Gatsha raps top aide: I like capitalism, he says (Sunday Times, 3/9/78)

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha movement, yesterday reiterated that the movement believed in free enterprise.

And he openly contradicted a statement made by one of his top aides this week that if he had a share in the South African Government he would nationalise the mining industry.

The aide - Inkatha's publicity chairman, Mr Gibson Thula - shocked commerce and industry when he told a symposium in Grahamstown that if Inkatha had a share in government the mines would be nationalised, adding that the country's resources would be used for the benefit of all.

Chief Buthelezi said that the publicity chairman had "unfortunately" not fully explained Inkatha's economic policy.

. . .

Chief Buthelezi told me that he was sorry he had not seen the speech before it had been delivered, "because it played right into the hands of my political enemies".

And he added: "I believe that the free-enterprise system is the best there is - there's nothing to compare with it".

Item: Future of SA capitalism at stake - Tucsia (Star, 20/9/78)
 The future of capitalism in South Africa was at stake under the "rigidly-controlled socialistic system for blacks," Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council, said yesterday.

...

Fifty-two laws had been passed specifically to determine the destiny of black South Africans - to prevent their participation in free enterprise, he said.

These acts constituted a "highly advanced form of bureaucratic socialism by which the life of every black is decreed, determined and administered from cradle to grave."

...

South Africa had only a nascent system of free enterprise enjoyed only by a small, segregated section of the population.

Increasingly blacks saw the alarming pattern of Government interference as apt and parcel of free enterprise. The danger was that they would reject the broader economic framework together with the legislation which they identified with it.

Item: Capitalism defended (RDM, 26/9/78)
 The peoples of Southern Africa faced only one common danger - the destruction of freedom through communism, Dr WJ de Villiers, the executive chairman of General Mining and honorary professor of business economics at the Rand Afrikaans University, said last night.

...Dr De Villiers said whites could not stand alone in the battle for freedom in South Africa.

"This is a battle he cannot win without the help and active support of his black and coloured compatriots.

"To these people socialism is being put forward as the solution to all problems.

"But in the long run prosperity has to be created, and socialism offers no motivation for this."

Item: Squatters flee as homes burn (RDM, 78-10-04; and other reports)
 On 78-08-24 81 squatters were arrested in a camp in East London. Charged with "erecting and occupying illegal structures", 78 pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 60 days or R20.

Two months later (78-10-03) more people were arrested and their homes set on fire. Despite photographic proof Administration Board officials denied that possessions had been burnt in the destruction of the homes (capitalism being very selective in what it calls "possessions"). Director of Eastern Cape Administration Board, H Swanepoel, said: "We are still active in the field of solving the problem of squatters. We will remain active until the problem is solved." The raids would not stop until the area had been "entirely cleaned out".

It was reported that "hundreds" of squatters had been charged.

Item: 'Aanvaar dié plakkerbuurte' (Transvaler, 73-09-27)
 For those who advocate the "radical" solution of squatter upgrading to the "squatter problem" in South Africa it must come as a bit of a pleasant, although unexpected, breakthrough to find an ally in CH Kotzé, chief director of the Central-Transvaal Administration Board. And at the SABRA congress, of all places.

"Huidige plakkerwoonbuurte in swart state behoort as spontane stedelike vestigingsgebiede aanvaar te word aangesien dit as *algemene verskynsel selfs in ontwikkelde lande voorkom...* Hy het die gedagte geopper toe hy by die SABRA-kongres gepraat het oor die groot finansiële eise wat die verskaffing van swart behuising aan die owerhede stel en etlike maatreëls voorgestel om die koste te verminder.

Wat plakker-gebiede betref, het mnr Kotzé gesê dit moet beplan, beheer, georden en van die nodige dienste voorsien word."

Item: Swart Vakbonde Lol (rapport, 78-09-24)
 Swart vakbonde en hul doen en late begin al hoe meer van n turksvy word. En daar is n al hoe sterker gevoel dat die Regering hierdie kwessie aan die bors moet gryp en georganiseerde arbeid deur die bank oor dieselfde kam skeer.

...

Op die oomblik bestaan daar n ongemaklike anomalie.
 + Swart vakbonde kan ingevolge bestaande wetgewing nie by die Departement van Arbeid as wernemersorganisasies geregistreer word nie, maar hulle is aan die ander kant ook nie onwettige liggame nie.

+ Geregistreerde vakbonde het sekere beperkinge op hulle, soos bv die verbod op deelname aan die politiek (bevordering van sekere politieke standpunte, werwing vir bepaalde kandidate en die skenking van geld op sekere politieke oogmerke te bevorder). Swart vakbonde is nie aan hierdie beperkinge onderwerp nie.

Daer is ook ander eiensaardighede onder die huidige bestel moontlik. Volgens werkgewers word n groot getal werkkomitees wat ingevolge die Wet op Bantoe-arbeidsverhoudinge ingestel kan word, deur swart vakbondiede beman. Dit is dus heeltemal moontlik dat lede van swart vakbonde sodoende in elk geval kan deelneem aan onderhandelinge oor lone en diensvoorwaardes.

n Ander ding wat in die laaste tyd kop uitgesteek het, is Inkatha se verklaarde voorneme om sy net wyer as kultuur te span en toe te sien dat sekere arbeidskodes by swartes se werkplekke toegepas word. Party mense sien dit as die uitsteek van die politieke skilpad se kop. Inkatha is deesdae nie net tot Zoeloeland of Natal beperk nie. Hy staan bv ook sterk in n plek soos Soweto. Voorts is dit interessant om daarop te let dat van die nagenoeg dertig swart vakbonde wat bestaan, in n paar strategiese bedrywe nesgeskop het: dinge soos die chemiese bedryf, die vervoerbedryf, die metaalbedryf en dies meer.

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Die gevoel in die nywerheid is dat deur alle lede van vakbonde onder die dissipline van die wet (Industrial Conciliation Act) te plaas, word feitlik verseker dat verantwoordelike vakbondleiding daargestel word.

Op die oomblik staan dit sover dit swart vakbonde betref, elke politieke agitator vry om op die vakbond-wa te klim om sy eie politieke denkrigting te bevorder (iets wat geregistreerde

blanke vakbonde ontsê word). Daar is ook geen manier om insae te verkry in die bronne en aanwending van hul fondse nie. En dis n ope geheim, is aan Sake-Rapport gesê, dat miljoene ter beskikking van swart vakbonde gestel word.

'Ominous' rise in frauds by businessmen

By Michael Chester, Financial Editor

Stad
12-10-12

MARITZBURG — Grave concern has been voiced at a national business conference over the growing number of fraud and embezzlement crimes committed by company executives.

The issue was raised by Mr J G van der Horst, chairman of the Old Mutual Insurance empire, when he formally opened the annual national congress on the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

He told delegates that the trend was clearly shown in the significant losses suffered by short-term insurance companies in the rising number of fidelity claims over the past five years.

Recent claims indicated that business frauds were becoming cruder and more blatant. Moreover, while patterns in the past showed that most frauds were committed by company employees at middle and lower level, new claims revealed that substantial amounts had been embezzled by senior executives as high as managing directors.

The consequences, he warned, were ominous for the entire free enterprise system. "The level of social morality is directly linked to the performance of the economy," he said. "Thus it follows that the elimination of middle class morality leads to economic catastrophe."

Businessmen were duty-bound to conduct themselves and their businesses in a way that would not allow opponents of the free enterprise system to secure any holds over them.

Mr van der Horst said business should introduce its own code of conduct — starting with senior managers and directors.

"Dishonest practice, unwarranted exploitation, or unjustified business failures all evoke emotions among consumers, investors and employees."

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