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DA verloor sy liberale waardes

Dié party word 'n tregter vir ontevredeenes

'Dare to be Daniel. Dare to stand alone.

Dié raad van die ou Natalse liberale akademikus, onderwyser en politieke leier prof. Edgar Brookes is steeds van toepassing op die in Suid-Afrika wat liberale waardes onderskryf en wat beleef hoe 'n vakuum sienderoë ontstaan namate die erfenis van die liberale tradisie algaande uitverkoop aan die populisme.

Die liberale tradisie in Suid-Afrika was nog altyd klein, maar sterk. Sedert die dae van die Cape Liberals soos Saul Solomon en J.T. Sauer en die dekades van eensame stryd in die parlement van LP's soos mnr. Morris Alexander van Kaapstad-Kasteel en mev. Helen Suzman van Houghton, was die liberale weg 'n alleenpad met trotse vaandeldraers.

Hulle was bereid om die liberale ark op te neem in 'n land waar liberale waardes straks nooit die meerderheid sal bekoor nie. Vandaar Brookes se waarskuwing soos hierbo vervat.

Liberale waardes setel in vertroue op die vermoëns van die individu – die reg om mense op meriete te hanteer en self so hanteer te word onafhanklik van hoe jy lyk of klink, die selfvertroue om in debat van lemand te verskil sonder om 'n verskil as 'n fout te brandmerk; om uiteindelik vertroue in jou eie en ander se vermoë te hê om julle te laat geld.

Om hieraan te voldoen, word aangehelp deur 'n paar dinge waaroor baie Suid-Afrikaners nie beskik nie. Dit is maklik om liberaal te wees as dit met jou goed gaan, as jy 'n goeie opleiding het en finansieel onafhanklik kan wees.

Weens die armoede en ontbering op sowel fisiese as intellektuele vlak sal die meerderheid Suid-Afrikaners dalk eerder veilig voel in 'n



Beeld-forum
Jan-Jan Joubert

groep as op hul eie. Die swakker skakels word deur die groep verskans, wat op politieke vlak die deur ooplaat vir nasionalistiese, groepgerigte partye om die botoon te voer weens mense se afhanklikheid van die staat se toelaes.

Die NP het dit as ragering gewete, en die ANC weet dit tans. Daarom word getrouheid aan die land gelyk gestel aan getrouheid aan die groep, en getrouheid aan die regerende party – opperste nasionalisme.

Die liberallisme is hiermee in stryd en sal dus waarskynlik nooit die ondersteuning van die meerderheid geniet nie. Nogtans het liberale leiers nog altyd 'n belangrike en sterk boodskap gedra vir die uitbou van vryheid en as bolwerk teen groepdwang.

Waar rus die ark van Hofmeyr en Suzman nou en wie sal die durt hê om dit op die skouers te tel en verder te neem?

Nasionalisme loop sterk in die ANC, IVP, NNP en PAC, en die voorskrytelikheid wat inherent is aan die ACDP sal die party sekerlik laat saamstem dat liberallisme nie hul nering is nie.

Die party wat gewortel is in 'n liberale verlede is die DA, wie se voorgangers die Progressiewe Party en die Demokratiese Party was.

Dit wil lyk asof die DA deesdae wegstrem van liberale waardes. Die DA doen wonderlike werk om die regerende party op sy tone te hou, sy parlementariërs is ingelig en die party se boodskap word luid verkondig.

dig.

Maar het die party nie dalk sy hart verloor nie? Waarvoor staan die DA vandag anders as om die ANC te opponeer?

'n Party sonder kernwaardes is uiteindelik 'n leë dop en sal inloof. Blywende kieseresteun kan nie deur kritiek op 'n ander party verseker word nie. Die DA blyk sulke neigings te toon.

Voorbeeld: Die "Fight Back"-veldtog van 1999. Voorbeeld: Toe die DA vroeër vanjaar in die Moot 'n tussensverkieëing veg, is die plakkaat teen die ANC, maar daar is geen ANC-kandidaat nie. Voorbeeld: Die DA se lede wat hulle so kwistig vir die doodstraf uitspreek agter mnr. Tony Leon aan, en die enkele ware liberale wat maar bekommerd is om teen die leier te praat.

Wanneer laas het die DA saamgestem met enigiets wat die regering doen? Sekerlik doen die regering nie net sleg nie?

Bestaande probeer die punt maak dat die DA van 'n liberale in 'n reaksionêre party aan't verander is. Dis verstaanbaar, want die regering gee hulle soveel om te kritiseer.

Dit is waar dat die DA van tyd tot tyd alternatiewe beleidsdokumente uitreik, maar 'n mens kry algaande die gevoel dat die party 'n tregter vorm waarin elkeen wat met die regering ontevrede is, opgevang kan word, solank hulle nie vir die party 'n regstreekse verliesheid is nie.

Die liberale gedagtegang in die Suid-Afrikaanse politiek ondervind tans 'n leiersvakuum. Dit sal welkom wees as die liberale, binne en buite die DA, op meer uitgesproke wyse die vaandel opneem en 'n positiewe boodskap vir individuele vryheid opneem, sodat die opposisie 'n slag weer hoop kan bring.

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Mail&Guardian September 5 to 11 2003

Pairing up for popularity

Marianne Merten

President Thabo Mbeki has thrown his weight behind the African National Congress and New National Party cooperative government in the Western Cape, in the hope of boosting its popular support ahead of the 2004 elections, now only months away.

The show of support from the president comes at an important time for the province's governing parties. A recent opinion poll by research agency Markinor indicated that neither party, nor the opposition Democratic Alliance, would achieve sufficient support to form a provincial government by itself.

Even optimistic ANC pundits think the organisation is only likely to secure between 43% and 48% of the vote in the province.

Also, the ANC is in the process of compiling its provincial and national lists of candidates for the coming poll, while the NNP is struggling to reassemble its structures following its break with the DA. The NNP has turned in disappointing results in the handful of ward polls it has chosen to contest recently. These are regarded as important indicators of election trends.

Last weekend's presidential imbizo was used to showcase the achievements of the 18-month-old cooperation government and to impress on Mbeki that it is not only delivering services, but is also starting to bridge the historic divide between African and coloured communities in the province.

Many credit ANC provincial leader and economic affairs MEC Ebrahim Rasool with giving the cooperation pact direction and credibility. He has assembled a young and able team of ANC MECs who have launched concrete initiatives to tackle issues like black economic empowerment and the problems in the social security system in the province.

While Mbeki is said to have expressed his continued support for

the cooperation pact during a private meeting with the provincial executive, his public support came at the Worcester Imbizo in the local agricultural showgrounds.

In response to an ANC member's angry "to hell with the National Party [sic]", Mbeki replied: "That's fine. The rest of us will work with the NNP. If he doesn't want to, that's fine."

For the next three days, Mbeki tried to play as non-partisan a role as is possible for the president of the ANC. Nevertheless, wherever the president went ANC supporters donned new election T-shirts with the slogan "Forward To Election Victory in 2004", or older models from previous polls.

It was clear they felt their president was visiting them — something that was politically unthinkable under the previous DA administration. NNP supporters were less visible, but nevertheless there in their party sun visors, flags and T-shirts.

For Marthinus van Schalkwyk, next year's elections will be a crucial test of his two-year high-stakes game, which saw the NNP leave the opposition DA alliance and throw its hand in with the ruling party.

When a Worcester schoolgirl asked Mbeki whether he was there because of the pending elections, ANC supporters "tut-tutted" but the president took up the issue. "After elections, I do not know who will be president. The president might be [NNP leader] Marthinus van Schalkwyk," he said.

Although clearly unlikely, the remark must have been a relief to Van Schalkwyk, who was repeatedly introduced as "the longest serving premier in recent times".

Despite their cooperation agreement, there is still a lot of competition between the ANC and the NNP ahead of the poll. The composition of a future provincial administration, and its premiership, is up for grabs, and the party that performs most strongly during the poll will probably be able to call the shots.

Mail&Guardian September 5 to 11 2003

DON'T SELL OUT

THE ANC

PAGES 2 AND 30

THE MERCURY
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ARMS DEAL CORRUPTION ALLEGATIONS

Ngcuka to respond in court to Zuma's claims



CHRISTELLE
TERREBLANCHE
POLITICAL BUREAU

BULELANI Ngcuka, the National Director of Public Prosecutions, is bringing a countering affidavit to court in response to a statement by Deputy President Jacob Zuma, which apparently implicates "some highly placed people".

Sipho Ngwenza, spokesman for Ngcuka, confirmed that his countering statement today would respond to allegations in Zuma's affidavit which, according to well-placed sources, also questions the Scorpions' motives for investigating the deputy president's part in the arms deal.

Zuma filed his urgent application on Saturday in an effort to obtain a copy of an encrypted fax which allegedly implicates him in arms deal corruption.

The move is widely seen as a first attempt by the deputy president to fight back against allegations of corruption against him after the matter exploded in the public domain.

The case went to court on Wednesday, with the state opposing Zuma's application "because it has no basis".

The hearing was postponed until September 15 to allow Ngcuka to answer Zuma's allegations and for the deputy president to then respond.

On Wednesday, Ngcuka's lawyer tried to keep Zuma's allegedly defamatory statement out of



NGCUKA

the public spotlight by urging Transvaal Judge President Bernard Ngoepe to issue an order prohibiting publication until the urgent application by Zuma had been heard.

Zuma's counsel, however, argued for the publication of the allegations.

Advocate Neil Tuchten, SC, said: "The other side of the story has not been made public. The very basis of this application is that the entire drama has been played out in the public arena."

Referring to the charge sheet against Zuma's financial adviser, Schabir Shaik, he said: "Not so long ago in the Durban Magistrate's Court, a detailed charge sheet was made available to the media."

The charge sheet implicated Zuma in alleged corruption and fraud in the arms deal.

Arguing on behalf of the national director of public prosecutions, advocate Marume Moerane SC, said that there was "a reasonable basis for this (prohibition) application, to protect the reputation of certain people".

At this stage there was only

one version before court, that of Zuma.

Moerane told the court that highly defamatory statements had been made in Zuma's affidavit about "some highly placed people". No names had been mentioned.

Ngoepe said he saw no need for a prohibiting order. Yet, he warned that the law was clear that statements which had not yet been before court were privileged and publishing potentially defamatory statements would leave one open to be sued, or even to face a charge of contempt of court.

Questioned

Zuma is understood to want a copy of the original encrypted fax, written in French, which allegedly places him at a meeting in March 2000 with Shaik along with a member of the company Thomson-Thales, which benefited from the state's multibillion-rand arms deal.

Zuma is alleged to have solicited a bribe from the company.

He has previously questioned the existence of the original fax.

Responding to an announcement last month that he would not be prosecuted, despite a prima facie case for him to answer, he said in a statement that while "the investigation was apparently initiated after receipt of an encrypted fax, which originated in French and was translated into English", he had never seen the French version of the alleged fax and did not know whether it really existed.

umbango kaZuma noNgcuka

INTATHALI YESOLEZWE

USUTHANDA ukushuba umbango okhona phakathi kwePhini likaMongameli wakuleli, uMnuz Jacob Zuma, kanye nehhovisi lwezokushushisa kuzwelonke eliholwa nguMnuz Bulelani Ngcuka (osesithombeni) njengoba kubonakala ukuthi lezi zikhulu zizogqigqa ezinkantolo ngodaba lokuthengwa kwezikhali.

Lo mbango osuqubukile futhi ulandela imibiko mayelana nesitatimende okuthiwa senziwe nguZuma lapho kuthiwa ugagula amagama abantu abaseqophelweni eliphezulu nokukholakala ukuthi bayathinteka kudaba lokuthengwa kwezikhali.

Kubikwa ukuthi uNgcuka naye usefaka incwadi ephuthumayo ephendula izinsolo okuthiwa ziqukethwe yisitatimende sikaZuma nokukholakala ukuthi senza kube khona ukungabaza ngokusebenza kophiko loFozela.

UNgcuka, uzame ngawo wonke amandla akhe ukuthi lesi sitatimende sikaZuma singaphumeli kwabezindaba.

Udaba lwesicelo sikaZuma lapho efuna khona ukuthi aboPhiko loFozela bakhuphe incwadi okuthiwa ibhalwe ngolwimi lwesiFrench nendula ukuthi uyathinteka odabeni lwezikhali, luzolalelwa ngomhlaka 15 ku Septhemba.

Lolu daba luhlehlisiwe ukuze oFozela bathole isikhathi sokuphendula ngezinsolo zomkhonyovu abazikhuphile ngaye nokuthi naye okamsholozazi ziphendulele.

Kubikwa ukuthi ummeli kaNgcuka uzamile ukuvinisa ukuthi izinsolo eziqukethwe yisitatimende sikaZuma zigcinwe ziyimfihlo ngokuthi acele iJaji uBernard Ngoepe, ophethe amaJaji aseTransvaal, ukuthi akhiphe umyalelo wenkantolo ogunyaza ukuthi lolu daba lungakhishelwa emphakathini kuze kufike isikhathi

lapho isicelo sikaZuma sesilalelwe khona.

Umeluleki kaZuma, u-Adv Neil Tuchten, uthi bekufanele kudedelwe yonke imininingwana.

"Olunye uhlangothi lwale ndaba alukaziwa, isizathu sesicelo sikaZuma wukuthi vele lolu daba seluphumelele emphakathini kungafanele," kusho uTuchten.

Ephawula ngicala elibekwe lowo ongumeluleki wezimali kaZuma, uMnuz Schabir Shaik, uTuchten uthi muva nje enkantolo yeMantshi yaseThekwini, umbiko oqukethe wonke amacala wadalulelwa umphakathi.

"Namanje ngiyasho ukuthi olunye uhlangothi lwalolu daba alukaziwa,"

kugcizelela yena, Yize



ekushilo lokhu uTuchten, kodwa wale waphetha ukutshela abezindaba ngesitatimende sikaZuma.

Uthe akazimisele ukuphawula noma ukukhipha isitatimende esifana nalesi kwabezindaba.

Ephikisa isicelo soFozela sokuthi udaba olukule sitatimende lungadalulwa, uTuchten uthi: "Abanqabi ukuthi sithole lesi sitatimende kuphela, kodwa bafuna ukuthi kugcine kungezwakalanga ukuthi le ncwadi siyifunelani."

Ummeli woFozela, u-Adv MTK Moerane SC, uthi isizathu esenza ukuthi bangafuni ukuthi okukule ncwadi kudalulwe yingoba kunabantu abazama ukubavikela.

Utshele inkantolo ukuthi isitatimende sikaZuma sihlambalaza abantu abathile abasemaqophelweni aphezulu, kodwa awekho amagama adaluliwe.

Kodwa uJaji Ngoepe uthi akasiboni isidingo sokuthi avikele abantu okungenzeka ukuthi vele bayathinteka.

THE NATAL WITNESS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 2003



Warning signals

GIVEN the vehemence of political differences in this province and the propensity for tensions to spark violence, it is not surprising that the KwaZulu-Natal Parliament has always been an unruly place. This week's furor, with the speaker ordering an indefinite adjournment as debate turned to complete disorder with members shouting insults at one another, can be taken as a harbinger of things to come as the next election looms. There must be an election before the middle of 2004 and it cannot be too long now before government sets that date and the countdown begins.

After a decade of full democracy, the 2004 election will be a significant test of political strength and an indicator of what the parties can expect in the years to come. The ANC senses that it is now very close to taking control of KwaZulu-Natal and thereby completing its sweep of the provincial legislatures. It is not an essential goal, but it is certainly an alluring one.

For the IFP the position is far more fraught. This province is the only one where it maintains a genuinely powerful presence. It is the power base that underpins its claim to be a major player in the national arena. If the IFP loses control of KwaZulu-Natal, it must slip down to join the other minnows in the political pond. The party cannot let go without a fight.

The issue which precipitated chaos in the house this week was that of spreading the chairmanship of portfolio committees across all minority parties. That this should cause so much anger and aggression is itself a sign of how vulnerable the IFP feels, and how determined it is to hold on to every sliver of power.

The people of this province know, however, how easily the touchiness of the political leadership can ignite the rank and file and provoke truly vicious violence. This is a moment for parliamentarians to show the maturity and restraint that should go with the responsibility of their office. People's lives are at risk, and the political leaders are accountable.

UMAFRIKA September 5-11, 2003

I-ANC ifuna ukungcwaba i-IFP iphila

UNYA nenzondo ye-ANC eQenjini leNkatha yeNkululeko luyesabeka. Kuloba kanje uBLESSSED GWALA ephendula inkulumbo kaDumisani Makha-ye ephume kuwo UMAFRIKA

NGIPHENDULA inkulumbo kaDumisani Makha-ye ephendula UMAFRIKA wokuhlala August 29-September 4, 2003 ngaphansi kwesihloko esithi: "Umbono lweDA ne-IFP wububano lobandlululo".

UMnuz Makha-ye oyisikhulu esiphezulu kwi-ANC uthi nxa ekhohlisa izwe zithu kungabona wakhe lona, kakawona okuKhomolose, esho into efana neNkathi nokwanda kaKhomolose wokwenyanya iQembu le-Nkatha nokwakha amacebo okulingcwaba iphila.

Iqembu le-IFP katiyazondi i-ANC, kodwa yiyona i-ANC edlala umdlalo kamacashelana emini litha saka.

Unya nenzondo ye-ANC eQenjini leNkatha yeNkululeko luyesabeka. Lokho kungafakazwa zinkulumbo zemihla ngenhla zamalunga kaKhomolose azikhulwani ePhalamende kaKwaZulu-Natal zikhulwani yedwa kanye uMnuz Makha-ye osuke ekulungeni eQenjini le-ANC, hhayi lakhe.

Kuyinqubo ejwayelekile emazweni asebenzisa intando yeningi ukuba amagembu azizungele lawo magembu angasebenzisana nawo ukufezisa intando yeningi.

Yikho nje uKhomolose kuleli izwe ungamdlala ndawonye neCosatu, SACP, ne-NNP ekade baxhakana nayo kusukela ngo 1993 loqo zwanoluzalwa yimihlangano evulekileyo okwakuthiwa yiGreater Schuur-Mile neRecord of Understanding.

Izwe limanaphanapha nje, yilezo zivumelwano ze-ANC namabhumi abephelela ubandlululo kuleli izwe.

Namanje abe-ANC basaxhakane nayo, bese-ke bekhelela iphela emasini una sekuyi DA engavumi ukusethenziswa yilabo abahlela izikhundla zokuphatha kupoqisobenzela izwe.

Uma abe-ANC bebhangele namabhumi kuba wukungoba, kodwa una kuyi-IFP kubathwa njengobandlululo, kubengathi iQembu leNkatha lona katiyinyelwe ukuzibanda kanye namanye amagembu. Yiyiphi kanti le ntando yokuzithethela abakaKhomolose abakuluma ngayo?

Yimhlamba lena ebekiswe kubantu bese-Ningizimu Afrika ahangaboni ngeso elidwa noKhomolose ngoba belandela imithetho-asekelo wezwe oqakambisa intando

yeningi kodwa leyo ntando yeningi ithiphizwa ngoMnuz Makha-ye abazishaya isituba ngokuthi woyke umuntu umelungelo kokujoyina iqembu alithandayo ngaphandle kokwetsibiswa.

Intando yeningi isho ukuthi ku-ANC?

Ukuhlupheka kwe-ANC ngokubambisana kwe-IFP neDA njengoba kuyiwa okhetheleli ni kwenzu abakaKhomolose bagcwele amanzi esiswini, bese beqala umkhankaso wokuziphikisa bona azenkathi begcwele ngalolu hlobo ukubambisana abakwazi kahle ukuthi kuzobashiya nodumo lwengazi olungeziwa ntawala ngonyaka ozayo.

Kungubumbulu ohenyanyekayo ukuthi abantu ababekubukumani owedlula ngo 1994 bathathwe njengezitha, kodwa una bevenjelana noKhomolose bathathwe ngabanqobi abaqavileyo.

Izethembiso

Alikaze iqembu leNkatha yeNkululeko lakuyimela ukusethenziswa ngubulumeni wamabhumi, yikho nje kwaba neminyaka engu 10 uMntwana waKwaPhindangene eNgakhenkampi nowayengumengameli wezwe uMnuz PW Botha, ngakho ukuba umholi we-IFP neqembu lakhe kabavumanga ukuthiwa izingqoko zikhulwani wamabhumi.

Njengoba namanje iqembu le-IFP kalisoze lathwala izingqoko zeqembu elihlasayo le-ANC, futhi kuyisoze i-IFP ivume ukubizwa "iqanda lenjelane" ukuze kufezekile izinjongo eziholela emlandweni yeqembu elidwa lapha eNingizimu ne-Afrika.

Lokhu kufakazelwe ngowayengumengameli wezwe uMnuz PW de Klerk ethula ubufaka-

zi kwfTruth and Reconciliation Commission ukuthi isu labo lobandlululo nokwahlukanisa imibuso eNingizimu Afrika katiyumelelanga ngoba kalisekwa ngayo yi-IFP nomenemali wayo uMntwana waKwaPhindangene. Abaholi bakaKhomolose kufanele bakugonde ukuthi izinkohliso abazenzile bethembisa izethembiso ezingagcinikiyo yikho na okwenze i-IFP ibone kungcono ukusebenza nalabo abayibonayo indlela konomagida ndawonye oqonde ukubulala yonke into ekhomba idhono lempumelelo esizweni elivezwa wumholi we-IFP ukuze acime emehlweni abantu, kodwa kube kuthiwa ibambisane kodwa kungafezeki lutho kolungothi lwe-IFP.

Izinto zomakhe kakhulu uma iqembu likaKhomolose liphumelelisa imithetho wokuba abantu beke amavoti omiphakathi ngoba be-venze ukuthengwa ngemali, baphendoke imikhovu yabo abazoyibebenzisa ukubakazisa izizozwana zemikhonto egqwalileyo ukwesabisa ngumandla okuphatha amanye amagembu njengoba kwenzeka esifundazweni salapha kaKwaZulu-Natal.

Intando yeningi yinto ekade kakhulu ne-ANC.

Intando yeningi isebenza kuphela lapho abe-ANC bebasa khona, kuthi kwezinye izindawo kusethenziswe bonke ubugili bezwe, kusethenziswe nemithetho-asekelo okuze abagcogoni bathole intaba yokuphelelelela bashaye esenwala ngezimali ezingavezwa ukuba zithathwaphi.

Ukulungula imiqondo yabantu yinto ephelayo. Kusasa abantu bazolibona iqiniso lokuthi ogobela kwezabo kabanaso isinike sokubekizelela imihlangano yabanye abantu

eyabukile kuleyo yongqosholisizi be-ANC.

Ngingakhumbuzisa nje ngeso le-ANC lokuxova iqembu le-IFP. UMntwana waKwaPhindangene akasoze shlukaniswa nabantu kanye neQembu leNkatha yeNkululeko ngoba yena ungabantu, nabantu banguye.

Lukhulu lizeza tuyenyelela. Yikho nje amaphaphu ephazulu kubaholi be-ANC, bese bezama ukupenda isithwobe esibi ngokubambisana kwe-IFP nezinye izinhlangano, bese beayunda kubavoti ukuze bangavoteli i-IFP neDA.

Nishaye phansi. Kade namakwenza niphumelela. Ngelamangameli manje, kodwa ukhahasana oyobona izinqanaba ezimbili zokuqhubana ngokhethe lonyaka ozayo.

Uzenzile kakhelela, kukhalelwa uZizimokile ngoba ukuthula eNingizimu Afrika nakulesi sifundazwe kusezandleni ze-ANC ne-IFP. Kodwa ukusinisa amabheza kwe-ANC ngodaba lokubambisana kubonakala kuyimbende nje ngoba imithetho yokugcogoma icima konke lokhu bese kusethenziswa ubuningi babantu ephalamende ukuphelela imithetho nokuyimelana.

Ukuma kaMnuz Makha-ye eziqongweni zezintaba ekikiliga, esebenzisa amaphelaphelana ukugqiba iQembu le-IFP kuyiminzamo engeke iphumelele njengoba nango 1994 hakwenza kabaphumelelanga.

Uchuku

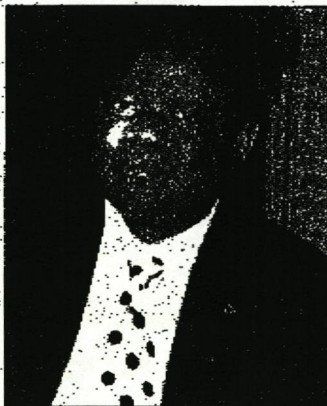
Kuhle okwenziwa yiDA namanye amagembu abonayo ukuthi impilo yeNingizimu Afrika izofana nemihla naleyo yaseZimbabwe, ngakho makube khona umfelandawonye wamagembu azodlala le mithlangano evimbela intando yeningi kulali izwe.

Ukufuthwa kweculo ngokuthi kwavunyelwa ngezikhundla ezibhali kwiKhabhinethi yaKwaZulu-Natal wukuphatha abantu emehlweni ngoba lezo zingxoxo zafadlala lapha, kwaze kwadungiswa ezingeni likazwelonke phakathi kwe-IFP ne-ANC.

Ukuba phela kusakhulunywa ngalokho, ngabe nodaba lokwenza umengameli we-IFP liphini likamengameli wezwe ludaba esixoxa ngakho, kodwa siluyike ngoba lwafadlala ngendlela efanayo naleyo yokulinganiswa kwezibhala.

Lokhu lohi olubambisana nobhawu odlungunywe wezikhundla odala iqembu likaKhomolose kungaphuthi nduku ehawini kukho konke abakwezayo ukuzama ukuchoba i-IFP okwentwala.

UMNUZ, Blessed Gwala ukhuluma i-Qembu le-IFP kaKwaZulu-Natal futhi neli-Lungu lePhalamende kaBukhosi kaKwaZulu-Natal



UMNUZ Dumisani Makha-ye we-ANC



UMNUZ Blessed Gwala we-IFP

UMAFRIKA September 5-11, 2003

Ngicela bangiphendule abe-ANC

Mhleli

ISIQALILE inkinga. Selusondele ukhetho lwango 2004. Sesiqalile isidina esenziwa yiqembu le-ANC sokuqamba amanga angalawuleki.

Sebeqalile ukubhala emaphephandabeni besakaza namapheshana begxekana ne-IFP ikakhulu.

Engizokubala yipheshana le-ANC elikhushwe yi-ANC Greater Region KwaDukuza. Yaze yazincoma inkomo ithi ikhuluphele. Kuzincoma ingcuba, imijwaqu evuza amanzi uqobo lwayo.

Yonke leya nto ekuleliya phepha yipolitiki nje yamanga esiwaziyo e-ANC njalo uma kuzoba wukhetho.

Akuvumi ikhulume ingayigxeki i-IFP noDr MG Buthelezi. Bebefunani nje uMnuz Mfayela ephepheni

labo? Ubeke wathini kubo? Lutho.

Okwesibili yinkulumbo kaMnuz Dumisani Makhaye oyilungu likaKhomgolose ayikhiphe kwelinye iphephandaba lesiZulu.

UMnuz Makhaye uyangixaka ngoba unehlo elilodwa kwezepolitiki, ngoba ubona uhlangothi olulodwa lwe-uhlangano ye-IFP neDA abonakele (abangcolile).

Nakhu-ke ukulunga nobungwele benhlangano yakhe engicela asichazele ngakho emaphephandabeni.

Ubani, wayiphi inhlangano owagwazelwa nguSol Kerzner ukuze athole imvume yokwakha i-casino?

Ngubani futhi wayiphi inhlangano owaxhasa umdlalo wokuqwashisa nge-AIDS ngesamba sikaR14-million?

Ngesikhathi kusuka izidumo nge-Sarafina 2, ngubani owasiza ngemali

enguR10-million ukuvala lowo msindo? Leyo mali wawufihlelelwani umphakathi ukuthi ikhokhiwe uma nitshela abantu?

Ngubani, waliphi iqembu owathatha ngokungemthetho imali yomxhaso yezolimo (izivande)? Isamba sayo cisho sasingu R3.7-million, eyayizosiza abesifazane ngapha koNgwavuma?

Ngubani owashayela sakuhlola (test drive) imoto yohlobo lweMercedes-Benz eyayiphuma kwababegwaza odabeni lwezikhali?

Ngobani, baliphi iqembu abathatha isamba sikaR43-billion bathi bayothenga izikhali kanti bazicebisa bona?

Ngubani onqaba nekhambi lengculazi? Isibhamu esabanjwa kutuphathi wekilabhu yebhola eGauteng sohlobo lwe-303 Rifle kwathiwa ngesika-

bani, wayiphi inhlangano?

Ngubani, waliphi iqembu owanqaba uxhaso lukaR800-million lokulwane-AIDS olwaluphuma kwiGlobal Fund?

Ngubani okusuke umsindo ePhalamende eMgungundlovu ngokuthi uthenge imoto ngemali yabakhokhi bentela?

AmaSecurity kaProf G Ndabandaba kuthiwa asebenzisa imoto yomnyango kabani futhi waliphi iqembu?

UMnuz Makhaye ake asixoxele ngalokhu. Labantu ababoshwa.

Sengiphetha-nje, ngicela ozongiphendula angankanti elokhu engigxeka kodwa aphenndule yonke le mibuzo.

Uma kungenjalo athule aze afe.

Sihle Martin Shezi
KWAMAPHUMULO