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THE MERCURY

Thursday October 16 2003

Grim HIV/Aids forecast for KZN

PATRICK LEEMAN
& LYNNE ALTENROXEL

A LEADING South African statistician says he cannot see how KwaZulu-Natal can ever recover from the current HIV/Aids epidemic.

South Africa has the highest incidence of Aids in the world, and KZN is the province with the largest number of those affected.

"We have reached a medical emergency in this country," Robert Shell, Associate Professor in the Department of Statistics at the University of the Western Cape, told delegates to the annual conference of the Demographic Association at Potchefstroom, organised in conjunction with the pharmaceutical company GlaxoSmithKline.

Shell said that the estimates provided by demographers in the 1990s on the level of damage which would be experienced through the ravages of HIV/Aids were "too low".

"We are looking at the destruction of our population at unparalleled levels," he said. "We are at a very profound moment in our history."

The conference was told that Aids was reducing South Africans' chances of getting jobs.

The grim reality was that companies were reducing the size of their labour forces in an attempt to avert the financial impact of sick and dying staff.

Companies were adapting to the HIV epidemic by replacing employees with machines to avoid the costs of absenteeism and paying out pensions to the families of employees who died young.

"A machine works 24 hours a day and it doesn't get sick," explained economist Ian Marsberg.

"When it breaks down you replace it - no hassles."

The conference, which ends tomorrow, has seen discussion on a number of population statistics, including fertility, the government's latest population census and HIV.

Discussions on the financial impact of the epidemic shed some light on the reasons why unemployment is increasing despite South Africa's economic growth.

Job losses are widespread.

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Firms not threatened by Aids

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One study showed how the breadwinners of almost one third of households in Cape Town's townships had lost a job in the previous year.

Prof Carel van Aardt, of Unisa's Bureau for Market Research, said a survey revealed that the majority of companies did not see Aids as a big threat - they simply adjusted their strategies to cope with its impact. This included a shift towards contract labour and spending more on technology.

Van Aardt revealed astounding figures extrapolated from these household studies to show how Aids would reduce spending on basic items such as food, clothing and household appliances.

Based on current prices, consumers would spend R6.2 billion less on grain products such as maize meal and R24.7 billion less on beverages and tobacco in 2012.

In addition there had already been a drop in the consumption of soft drinks, also a favourite commodity of the poor.

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The politics of corruption

Russell Grinker

RECENT political discourse in South Africa has been characterised by a preoccupation with allegations of sleaze and government corruption.

Senior government bureaucrats and party officials are alleged to have received kickbacks in return for favours; there were allegations of an internal ANC plot by black businessmen to undermine the president; and deputy president Jacob Zuma has been accused of taking bribes. Director of Public Prosecutions Bulelani Ngcuka has in turn been accused of being an apartheid agent by Zuma's allies, giving rise to a spate of accusations and counter-accusations that threaten to destabilise the ruling ANC.

While South Africans concentrate on their homegrown scandals, it is important to understand that an obsession with sleaze and corruption is today an international phenomenon. There is a worldwide dynamic to "scandal politics" which runs far deeper than the latest allegations.

Today, scandals seem to be one of the central features of politics throughout the world. The political classes in Japan, Italy, the U.S., Britain and even Germany are no less immune to the disease than our local politicians. While scandals take different forms in different countries, if we look beyond the specifics, there is a broader pattern at work.

Politicians everywhere have power but usually not wealth. They are therefore often tempted to translate the one into the other. Given the history of apartheid oppression and black exclusion in South Africa, it might be argued that the power-wealth gap — and hence the temptations — are even greater than usual in this country. This form of corruption — an abuse of political power that might be termed "the corruption of politics" is

however a very different thing from something that increasingly characterises politics everywhere today — the politics of corruption.

In the Western democracies this phenomenon usually started as a public crusade by opposition politicians or the press against government.

While there was often some substance to allegations against government politicians, there was also a lot of hypocrisy. Long-standing petty corruption that had always been accepted as part of the everyday business of politics was suddenly cast in a new light. What had up to then been seen as perks of the job was now presented as evidence of corruption.

The politics of corruption has since transformed public life in a number of countries. In Britain it destroyed the Conservative Party and then came back to haunt the new Labour administration that had previously gained by playing the corruption card.

Throughout the nineties and into the new millennium, a succession of political scandals accelerated the dislocation of traditional party politics in the West.

Italy — in 1992 corruption charges were brought against leaders Bettino Craxi, Giulio Andreotti and Silvio Berlusconi. Britain — the "cash for questions" scandal 1994-1997; the recent resignation of Prime Minister Tony Blair's director of communications Alastair Campbell in the middle of Lord Hutton's inquiry into the death of David Kelly. Ireland — a beef scandal rocked the administration of premier Albert Reynolds. France — in 1998 the ministerial flats scandal damaged Jacques Chirac. U.S. — President Bill Clinton was exposed in the Monica Lewinsky and Whitewater affairs in 1998; the current Bush administration remains tainted by allegations of voting irregularities. Belgium — a ministerial cover-up in a child torture case shook Jean-Luc Dehaene's government in 1998. Switzerland — 1998-2000 saw a sustained campaign concerning Jewish bank deposits. Germany — the Christlich Demokratische Union (CDU) was hit by a funding scandal in 2000.

For the opposition, crying "corruption" was a way of attacking governing parties while essentially leaving their politics uncriticised. There was, after all, usually little significant difference between the political programmes of any of the major parties.

The cry of "corruption" allowed politicians to reap votes where they had not sowed a political alternative. For the media, corruption exposés seemed to be a way of demolishing governments with a strong grip on power. As is the case with the exposés of South Africa's ANC government, digging the dirt on a scandal seems to be a way of breaking a powerful grip on Parliament, which is based on the popular vote.

In many parts of Africa so-called "structural adjustment" also encouraged an obsession with the corruption of African elites. The structural adjustment "package" imposed on the majority of

sub-Saharan countries since the early eighties consisted of privatisation and an attack on state spending. Given the high level of dependence of the African elite upon the state, this further frustrated their advancement. Western obsession with "good governance", conducted in the name of anti-corruption, was a frontal assault upon the networks that were necessary for the ruling elite to rule.

In most Western countries the crusade against corruption has transformed the political landscape. The reputation of Parliament can no longer merely be restored by a change of government. Through campaigns around issues of corruption and personal rectitude, opposition parties and the media have changed the nature of politics. In the absence of genuine political differences, personal morality becomes the only basis on which politicians can be judged. Under these circumstances the meaning of politics has become more narrow. Neither government nor opposition even bothers to pretend that significant principles are at stake in their little debates.

Unsurprisingly, many people have become cynical. They are ready to put the knife into those who are seen to be responsible for the mess in which ordinary people have to live. There are no strong opposition parties to provide a voice for the angry and alienated, or to suggest political, economic or social alternatives to the problems of the modern world.

In the absence of an alternative standpoint from which to criticise, it is difficult to criticise at all. In these circumstances it seems as if the only thing open to scrutiny is the individual behaviour of politicians. Personal character has become the substance of modern politics. Given the dominant discussion and debate here in recent months, it seems that South Africa will be no exception to this trend.

Even progressives have been swept along with this disastrous approach to politics. Many seem to harbour the illusion that the ruling classes can be stopped in their tracks as long as the dirty secrets they hide are exposed. This fantasy arises out of a passive relationship between the governed and the governing. And it side-steps the difficult business of building political alternatives to government policies.

Even worse, this kind of outlook encourages a growing reliance on the high and the mighty to decide on issues that should be left to democratic political contestation. In Britain an unelected official, Ulster Judge Lord Hutton, is relied on to sort out the Kelly scandal.

South Africa promptly follows suit with the appointment of Judge Hefer to look into the Bulelani Ngcuka spying allegations. In the process the scope of authority of judges over elected government is enlarged. This is unlikely to be in the long-term interests of the people. Thus is democracy downgraded in favour of enlightened despotism.

• This article first appeared in *Pambazuka News*

Ginwala rejects DA claims

CAPE TOWN — National Assembly speaker Dr Frene Ginwala has rejected opposition claims that next week's parliamentary session has been cancelled because of disarray in the ANC.

Ginwala told Sapa yesterday evening that there was no requirement to consult the DA Chief Whip. It was only necessary to inform MPs that they will not sit next week, and this has been done.

Ginwala said the parliamentary programme is structured so that MPs will attend a sitting for two days next week if urgent business demands. However, there is nothing that cannot be dealt with during the last

sitting of the year, scheduled to start on November 10. She said that to bring MPs back to Parliament for two days next week would cost close to R1 million.

Earlier yesterday, DA Chief Whip Douglas Gibson said the ANC cancelled the sitting without consulting the opposition, a sign of its "embarrassment and confusion" over allegations about its ministers. Gibson was informed on Tuesday by a middle-ranking parliamentary official that the session was cancelled. "No reason was given or any apology offered by the Speaker, the ANC Chief Whip, or the Leader of Parliament Business, Deputy President [Jacob] Zuma." — Sapa.

Incomes suffer as AIDS cuts deep into families

Tamar Kahn

Science and Health Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — THE HIV/AIDS pandemic is set to take an ever-increasing slice of household incomes, but many firms can buffer themselves from the effect of the disease by introducing more capital-intensive production methods, according to a study presented this week at a population conference in Potchefstroom.

The research findings contradict a recent World Bank Report which predicted that HIV/AIDS would devastate the local economy, said study author Prof. Carel van Aardt, head of research at Unisa's Bureau of Market Research.

"Our study showed this is not going to happen as businesses have already put in mechanisms to address HIV/AIDS," he said, but added that a shift in the means of production would be detrimental to job creation.

Van Aardt drew on existing data to model the effect of the progressing HIV/AIDS pandemic on household consumption expenditure.

Van Aardt found that families are likely to cut back first on durable goods such as televisions and cars, and to a lesser extent on semidurable goods such as footwear, clothing and textiles.

At the same time, families will take children out of school to care for the ill, or because they can no longer afford school fees, uniforms and books. Ultimately families adapt by eating less and curtail-

ing their spending on essentials such as food, said Van Aardt.

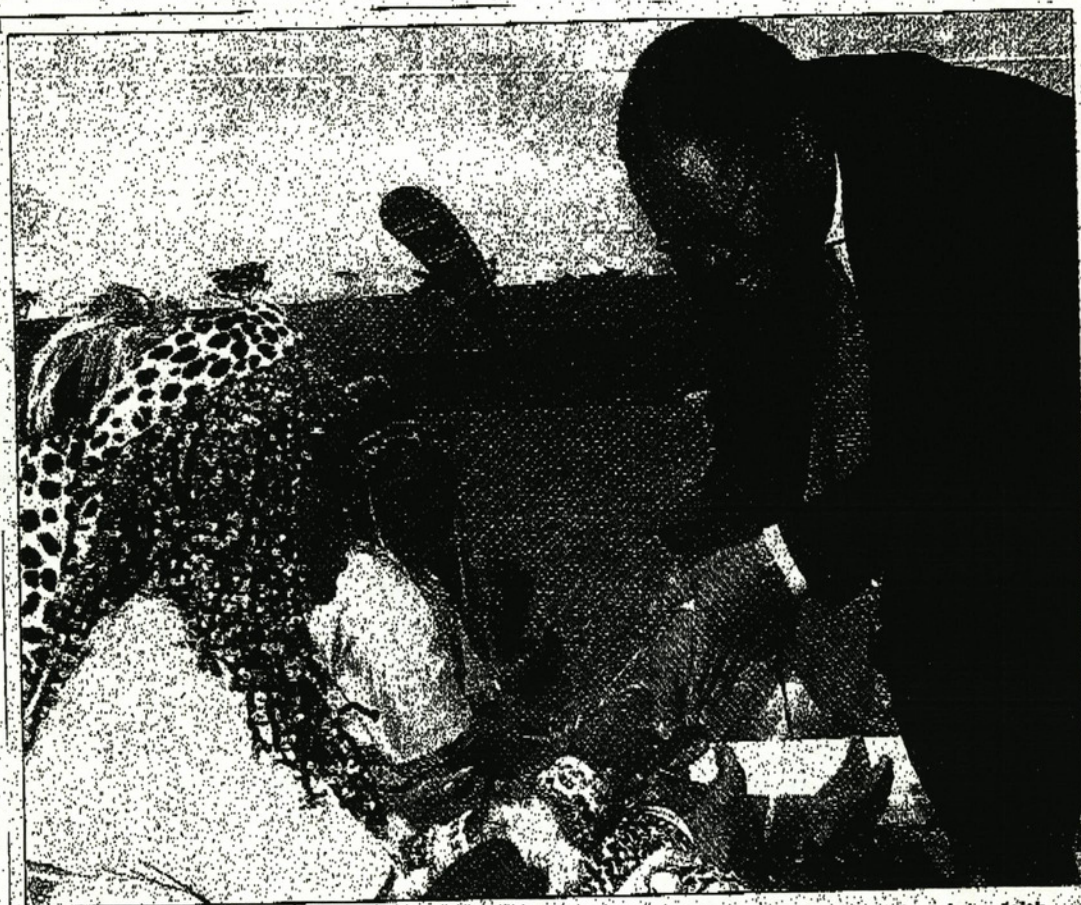
For example, by 2012 Aardt estimates that (in current prices) about R7bn less will be spent on grain products than if there was no HIV/AIDS, and about R4,6bn less on bakery products. Spending on meat products is projected to be R14bn less than in a non-HIV/AIDS scenario, and spending on fruit and vegetables will shrink by R7,8bn.

He emphasised that the economic effect of HIV/AIDS on total consumption expenditure (household expenditure plus exports) would vary across sectors, due to varying reliance on the local lower-income group market, where HIV/AIDS has made its deepest mark.

Van Aardt's model predicts that the fast-moving consumer goods sector is most vulnerable, because up to 35% of the households that constitute that market are HIV-positive.

Durable goods like electronics and appliances were among the first non-essential goods that consumers cut back on, said Van Aardt, along with non-essential textiles and nonessential luxuries like alcohol, beverages and cigarettes.

Standard Bank group economist Iraj Abedian said there was no evidence so far of a break from spending patterns among wholesalers and retailers, suggesting producers did not need to look at changing markets. He said many successful firms had already diversified their markets into the global economy.



KwaZulu-Natal MEC for Transport Sbu Ndebele greets traditional healers yesterday at an Inter-faith prayer service for road safety at Umlazi's King Zwelithini Stadium.

PHOTO: SIYABONGA MOSUNKUTU

Soweto gang guilty of murder

By Gershwin Chuenyane

A SOWETO gang that shot and killed four Capetonians in Pretoria two years ago was convicted in the Pretoria High Court yesterday.

They were arrested a day after the murder of Agatha Tapela (29), a Cape Town businessman's wife, her cousin Matenta Kalenga and

brothers John and Paul Jacobs, whose bodies were found inside a blue minibus in April 2001.

Judge George Webster found Thuso Tshukudu (25) of Mofolo, Tshepo Khazi (30) of Rockville, Tutu Billyboy Radebe (28) of Mofolo South, and John Sibuya (30) of Meadowlands guilty of four counts of murder, four of kidnap-

ping, robbery with aggravating circumstances, two of robbery with aggravating circumstances, escaping from lawful custody, theft of a motor vehicle, illegal possession of fire-arms and ammunition.

The victims were found blindfolded with plastic bags, their hands tied behind their backs and shot in the head at point-blank range.

Commissions and omissions

AS JUDGE Joos Hefer, the white judge appointed to probe whether Mr Bulelani Ngenka, the troubled head of the National Prosecuting Authority, was an apartheid-era spy, one political party must be smiling at its good fortune. And that is Tony Leon's Democratic Alliance.

A few months ago, the DA, faced with accusations that senior members were involved in a cash for favours scandal, subjected itself to a commission of inquiry – the Desai Commission. Not surprisingly that inquiry, despite its noble intentions, tore the party apart, with senior party figures engaging in public mud-fights, fiercely trading allegations and counter-allegations of impropriety. When the dust or the mud settled, several of the DA's top figures left the party.

The ANC faces the same likely scenario as the Hefer commission begins its probe. As the investigation proceed, more damaging revelations are likely to be unearthed as the protagonists dig deep to find even more mud to tarnish their opponents. Most worrying is the ease with which the public intelligence agencies and the new mushrooming private intelligence agencies (formed by former public intelligence operatives) are being abused to ruck up muck in defence or against one or the other protagonist.

No democracy can allow its public or private intelligence services to run amok, without effective civilian or political control. Indeed, our past history of a draconian apartheid state meting out arbitrary violence against a section of its population, using the security forces, and especially the intelligence services, is a stark reminder of the horrors that can be perpetuated.

There are signs that both the public and private intelligence services in our new democracy, are laws unto their themselves, terrorising vulnerable civilians at will. Outrightly illegal, unconstitutional and criminal means are being used by these intelligence services to obtain their information. Obviously, it is always going to apply ethics to the murky and dubious underworld of spies and intelligence operatives. However, the establishment of a clear set of rules of behaviour for the intelligence services in a democracy are now an imperative. And if such rules are broken, harsh public sanction should follow.

Clearly, it is also imperative that the Office of the Inspector-General of Intelligence – the supposed intelligence civilian overseer – does its job with the necessary muscle. Our democracy is at risk, if civilians do not have the necessary protection against intelligence services that seemingly are running amok; and if the intelligence services are not reined in.

Aids in the army

DEFENCE Minister Mosiua Lekota dropped a bombshell last week when he publicly announced that "anybody with HIV-Aids cannot be recruited into the Defence Force". Angry Aids activists rightly argue that Government's plan is unconstitutional because it violates the anti-discrimination clause in the Constitution.

The timing of Lekota's surprising statement – with Government's promised antiretroviral drug roll-out still pending – underscores the Government's much-criticised prevarication in dealing effectively with the pandemic. Obviously, the Defence Force needs fit and healthy recruits. However, as research shows, HIV infection does not equal sickness or disability.

Lekota attributes Government's decision to ban soldiers who are HIV-positive from active duty on United Nations regulations, which he claims prevent infected soldiers from serving in peacekeeping missions. However, as the Treatment Action Campaign rightly points out, UNAids recommends that "HIV status should not be a precondition for exclusion from peacekeeping operations".

Recently, an anti-discrimination case brought against the Namibian army, found that HIV status alone was not sufficient grounds for medical exclusion. If the applicant's various immune indicators showed disabling weakness, this could be grounds for exclusion. Indeed, this is a better way to approach the issue, rather than going for a blanket ban.

Sopa getting ready for 2004 election

By Sowetan Reporter

THE Socialist Party of Azania (Sopa) will hold its election preparatory congress in Durban starting tomorrow.

With next year's general election just around the corner, the congress will also unveil Sopa's election manifesto for 2004.

In a statement yesterday, Musa Kunta, Sopa's information and publicity secretary, said the congress would focus on building unity among black people to ensure that they reap the benefits of the struggle they had fought and make sure that the fruit of that struggle is enjoyed by the majority, instead of a selected few.

He said the congress would also be an opportunity to assess the extent to which the black majority government has benefited the majority.

Coloured vote key to ANC hegemony

A NON-RACIST credo is the only way to unite the divided Western Cape populace. This approach will yield long-term results for political parties willing to show patience, particularly with so-called coloured people, who make up the majority.

The correct approach to win over the majority of voters in the region is one based on non-racialism, of emphasising sameness rather than differences.

It is about changing the attitudes of the poor working class families in areas such as Manenberg and Bonteheuwel on the Cape Flats, who have traditionally voted for their oppressors, and have not been comfortable in the home provided by the African National Congress (ANC), which represents a populace with the same social and economic profile.

To understand this community is to look at apartheid's coloured labour preference policy in the region, where successive Nat (National Party) governments gave better jobs and opportunities to coloureds.

They became the artisans — plumbers, bricklayers — while African people were the labourers: the "boys" on the job.

Decades of social engineering, of divide-and-rule tactics in everything from housing to sport, have engendered a feeling of superiority over African people.

One observer pointed out that it reminded him of the schism in the black community in the United States. The "house nigger" who wore the master's hand-me-downs and ate leftovers from his table felt superior to the "field nigger" who harvested cotton in the plantations.

In the coloured community the word kaffir is used regularly and unashamedly. Largely, sections of the coloured people share the surnames of their previous political masters from Europe and speak Afrikaans, although the community is by no means homogeneous.

Apart from the rural and urban divide, with its attendant economic and social disparities, religious and ethnic background has also been a huge barrier within the coloured community.

The bizarre situation existed where sports and cultural organisations for Muslim Malay and "other" coloureds of mixed European, Khoi and San ancestry existed side-by-side.

The ANC's non-racial approach, led by



provincial leader Ebrahim Rasool, has clearly paid dividends, despite critics who argue that he had failed because he had not led the party to an overall victory in the last two elections. Statistics don't lie: in 1994, the New National Party (NNP) won a majority in the Western Cape. But by 1999, their support was reduced to 34%. In contrast, the ANC took 42% of the vote in 1999, up from 33% in 1994.

The simple fact is that a political party needs a coloured leader who speaks Afrikaans and understands these dynamics, if it is to continue to make any inroads into this community.

Divisive, race-based politics have worked in the past, but is bound to fail over the long term because it does not engender a sense of belonging, instead it highlights differences.

Whatever the criticism and concerns expressed, the ANC's thinking has paid off so far, albeit slowly, and will continue to do so if it is stuck to.

The philosophy was adopted in 1998 at the provincial executive congress. It emerged in a crude form — of an "African coloured solidarity against white privilege". It helped to focus the party on a single goal.

This approach makes eminent political sense because it provides coloured people with some certainty that they are not being overlooked in receiving equal status as Africans in the new dispensation.

What has not helped the ANC's cause in the region recently is the tussle for the leadership of the party, most likely to bring large numbers of coloured people under a non-racial banner.

ANC provincial secretary, Mcebisi Skwatsha, has all the credentials to lead the party in the region, but his timing is not good, and unfortunately, considering the realities, he is not coloured.

MEC Marius Fransman has the support of rural coloured people in areas such as the Boland, but his appeal is limited. In any case, if he were to be considered for leadership of the party and the premiership, the only message that would send to voters is that the ANC is not happy with its current leader.

To prevent the tussle from stalling election preparations, it comes as no surprise that Luthuli House intervened to stem the mutiny by postponing the regional list conference that was scheduled for October 4 to the end of the month.

Tactically, the ANC has been correct in continuing its alliance with the NNP after the elections, although top ANC sources have said that if the ANC wins the region, the entire agreement will be dumped.

But with no clear advantage, the agreement will continue, so that the ANC can continue to make changes that will benefit all the communities.

The ANC's own studies have shown that conservatively it will win between 36 and 45% of the vote, the NNP between 14 and 25% and the rest fighting for the leftovers.

The cooperative agreement reached at national level has not been received with much happiness in ANC circles in Western Cape, considering that the Nats have half the Cabinet posts and the premiership.

The decision has also been heavily criticised by Tony Ehrenreich, the Western Cape leader of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

There were moves this week by Rasool to get Ehrenreich on board — to cement a "social contract" between the government and civil society. Ehrenreich has said he supports the ANC's election push, but will not share a platform with the NNP.

The Cosatu leader speaks for the progressive coloured union constituency in Western Cape, which wants to see changes in the make-up of the provincial set-up.

The non-racial approach could be an effective one for all parties, if prepared to forgo short-term gains. The ANC certainly seems to be doing so, and gaining the benefits. Perhaps this coming election will show the benefits of this move.

It is only on the basis of understanding and accepting that they are no better than others that the coloured community can move towards feeling part of the new South Africa.

ILANGA, OCTOBER 16-19, 2003

UDkt Mangosuthu Buthelezi uphawula ngodaba lwezikhali

UMONGAMELI weqembu leNkatha, uDkt Mangosuthu Buthelezi, uphumele obala waphawula okokuqala ngodaba lokutholakala kwezikhali, okuthiwa zazithukuswe ngowayengusigele weqembu le-IFP uMnuz Phillip Powell osesekuzidingiseni.

Efunda isitatimende sakhe engqugutheleni yombutho wabesifazane be-IFP ebisoLundi ngempelasonto uDkt Buthelezi, uthe uzotshela umhlaba wonke ukuthi yena siqu sakhe, kumbe iqembu leNkatha alazani, futhi alihlangani noma ngayiphi indlela ngodaba lokuthukuswa nokutholakala kwezikhali ezakhenjwa nguMnuz Powell.

Lezi zikhali zavundululwa ngo-1999, kwelinye lamapulazi ngaseNquthu eNyakatho neKwaZulu Natal, yithimba lehovisi lezokushushiswa komphakathi kuzwelonke ngemuva kwesivumelwano sokungammangaleli uMnuz Powell uma ekhomba lapho zazithukuswe khona.

Ukwethula umbiko nokucacisa ngalolu daba kukaDkt Buthelezi, kulandela umbiko ophume ephephandabeni leSiniNgesi eliphuma njalo ngoLwesihlanu ngaphansi kwesihloko esithi 'IThimba loFezela lithungatha isidleke sezikhali ezazithukuswe yiqembu leNkatha'.

Ephawula ngalolu daba, uDkt Buthelezi obebukeka ecasukile ngesikhathi efunda lo mbiko, uthe sekuyinjwayelo engamethusi ukuthi njalo uma sekusondele ukhetho, iqembu le-ANC livusa wonke amabibi elisu-

ke liqonde ngawo ukudicilela phansi igama nesithunzi seqembu le-IFP.

Egxeke leli phephandaba elikhuphe lo mbiko, uDkt Buthelezi, uthe kuyamangalisa ukuthi kuzozonke izindaba ezisematheni kulezi zinsuku ngokuphenywa kwezikhulu ze-ANC ngezindaba nezinsolo ezinye zazo ezihlanganisa inkohlakalo nokunye, kodwa leli phephandaba likhethe ukusebenzisa lolu daba ngoba lifuna ukubhixa i-IFP ngodaka ngaphambi kokhetho.

Uthe banolwazi lokuthi umnyombo wale ntatheli ngalolu daba ngesinye sezikhulu ze-ANC KwaZulu-Natal asigagule ngegama.

Uthe ngokomthetho iThimba loFezela libika ngqo kuMongameli weZwe, wathi kuyamangalisa ukuthi manje selisetsenziswa ngabathile

ukufeza izinhloso zabo, kubhecwe abanye ukuze bazizuzele okhethweni oluzayo.

"Kwasetsenziswa iqhinga elifanayo ngalolu daba, besinyundela ngokhetho lwango-1999, angingabazi futhi ukuthi kusengenye yemizamo yeqembu le-ANC ukusebenzisa ilumbo elifanayo okuyimizamo engathi shu yokuzuza ukhetho oluzayo luka-2004.

"Ngalesi sizathu ngibona ngiphokeka ukuthi ngiphawule ngalolu daba esengithule isikhathi eside ngingasho lutho ngalo, ngoba ngibona indlela i-ANC elusebenzisa budlabha ngayo," kusho uDkt Buthelezi.

Uthe uma kungadingeka kulotshwe umlando ngalokhu, bekungadingeka kubhalwe ngokungethembeki kukaHulumeni ngokwehluleka

ukusebenza nokubambelela ezinsinikeni zokugcinwa komthetho zinjengoba zinjalo.

Ecacisa ngemvelaphi yalezi zikhali uDkt Buthelezi udalule ukuthi uHulumeni wobandiululo ubenobudlelwano obuyimfihlo isikhathi eside nomholi wase-Angola, uMnuz Jonas Savimbi, owayelwa ne-Angolan Liberation Movement eyayingamadlela ndawonye ne-ANC.

Sithi isitatimende, kwezinye zezi nhlelo zikaHulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika kwakungukweseka umzabalazo kaSavimbi ngokumnika izikhali.

UDkt Buthelezi uqhuba athi ngo-1993 uMnyango wezokuVikela kuleli ngaphansi kukahulumeni omdala, wakhipha indathane yezikhali ezinhlobonhlobo ngenhloso yokuzishu-



ISILO samaZulu uGoodwilli Zwelithini kwesokudla samukela umklomelo weMasters Degree in Marshall Arts Karate kuHirokazu Kanazawa onguMongameli walo mdlalo emhlabeni emcimbini obungeledule eMtshezi. Kwesobunxele nguKyoshi Sonny Pillay obhekene nalo mdlalo eKZN.

ISILO nomklomelo esezingeni lomhlaba

ZAKHELE MCHUNU

ISILO samaZulu uGoodwilli Zwelithini sikhonishwe ngomklomelo ophezulu emhlabeni emdlalweni wekarati emcimbini obungeledule embonini yakwaNestlé eMtshezi.

Lo mklomelo obizwa ngemasters Degree in Marshall Arts Karate udluliselwe eSilweni nguHirokazu Kanazawa waseJapan onguMongameli walo mdlalo uMhlaba wonke Jikelele.

Ngaphandle kokuhlomishwa ngalo mklomelo ISILO siphinde sakhuthazwa ngokubamba iqhaza ekuqeqesheni intsha yaku-

lesti sifundazwe ukuba izihlanganise ngokuthe xaxa nalo mdlalo.

UKyoshi Sonny Pillay obhekene nalo mdlalo kulesi sifundazwe saKwaZulu-Natal uthi: "Ukuzihlanganisa kwentsha eningizalo mdlalo kungaletha impilo enhle kubantu abaningi. Abesifazane bangakwazi ukuzivikela kubadlwenguli ababashiya nezisu negciwane lombulalazwe ingculazi."

"Baningi futhi abantu abangakwazi ukuziphilisa ngalo mdlalo. Sethemba ukuthi ukufaka isandla kweSilo ekuhuthazeni intsha yalapha ukuthi ibambe iqhaza kulo mdlalo

kungaletha impilo engcono kwabaningi."

Ngemuva kokwamukela lo mklomelo ISILO sibe se-sinxusa uHirokazu ukuba asebenzise udumo lwakhe emhlabeni ukuxenxa osomabizini baseJapan ngokuba bazotshala izimali zabo kulesi sifundazwe ukuxosha ikati eziko emindenini eminingi.

UHirokazu uphinde wabekwa ukuba yiMarshall Arts Ambassador yalesi sifundazwe emhlabeni.

Bekungekona okokuqala ukuthi abekarati emhlabeni bakhuphe umklomelo ophezulu lapha eNingizimu Afrika njengoba uPillay eveze ukuthi sebeke

banika umklomelo othile uNdunankulu wakulesi sifundazwe uLionel Mtshali.

Ngaphandle kukaMtshali noSbu Ndebele onguNgqongqoshe wezokuThutha kulesi sifundazwe kuxhona umklomelo awuthola ngaphambi kokuqala kwemidlalo yeNdebele yomhlaba yekarati eyabe ibanjwe ngenyanga edule e-International Convention Centre (ICC) yodumo eThekwini.

Lo mqhudelwano iNingizimu Afrika eyalala kuwo isine wagina unqotshwe yiqembu laseJapan okuyilona vale elabe lizovikela isicoco kwathi isibili sathathwa yi-Italy.



YISO isithalo sonwelo esiphethwe nguNkk. Mary Annorr abekhombisa uDr Mangosuthu Buthelezi nezinkulungwane zabesifazane ebezisengqungqutheleni yeNkatha oLundi. ISITHOMBE NGU: SIPHO DLOMO

Wasizwa wunwele

“IZINWELE zami zaziwa lokho kwangiphatha kabi kakhulu ngaze ngaya kudokotela wangihlola igazi, imiphumela yathi nginesandulela ngculazi.”

Yinkulumbo le evezwe nguNkk. Mary Annorr phambi kwezinkulungwane zabantu abebesengqungqutheleni yabesifazane be-IFP oLundi ngempelasonto.

UNkk. Annorr ohlala KwaMbonambi kanti usebenza ngezinhlelo ezhlukene zomphakathi, ubeyisimenywa esigavile kule ngqungquthela ngokuzophumela

obala ngokuba nesandulela ngculazi.

Eyilanda indaba uthi kwameleza ukuba ngumngani nenhlabathi ngoba lokho kwamenza ukuba abe nezithelo ezinhle nemifino, wakubona ukubaluleka kwezithalo.

UNkk. Annorr uthi wayekwazi ukutshela abantu ukuthi bangazilapha kanjani kodwa ehluleka wukuzilapha yena.

Uthi emuva kokuba esetholile ukuthi unesandulela ngculazi, wazaca kakhulu ngenxa yokuphatheka kabi, okwenza ukuba avakashele eKapa.

“Ngilapho eKapa ngadatshukelwa

ngomunye umuntu ngisedolobheni lakhona wathi ngibukeka ngigula, thatha nalu unwele uluphuze kakhathu ngosukisi.”

Kusukela ngiluphuza ngaziswa ngiba ngcono kakhulu kuzo kube yimanye, ngaqikelela ukuthi ngidla ukudla okunempilo,” kusho uNkk. Annorr.

Uthe, isithalo sonwelo sigcwale eKapa, washayelwa nguNkk. Abe Mchunu efuna imbewu yonwele ngoba abantu bayaphela.

Uqhuba wathi baxhumana noNkk. Mchunu yatholakala imbewu yonwele.

Kumanje le mbewu iyatholakala kuNkk. Annorr, uthi isithelo sakhona sibandla kakhulu ekunqandeni ingculazi kunamaphilisi akhona ngoba usuke uthole wonke umsoco wakhona odingekayo.

Utshela abantu ukuthi abaqikelele ukuthi badla ukudla okunempilo futhi bakhuthale izithalo ngoba lokho konga kakhulu imali.

UNkk. Annorr uthi sekuphela iminyaka eyisihlanu wathola ukuthi unaleli gelwane.

Ngokubona kwami**ngu Cyril Madlala**

Bazobavotela emajele abaholi babo laba



NGIBONE imibiko nezithombe emaphephandabeni kuleli sonto ngodaba lwabalandeli be-IFP nabe-ANC obekuthiwa kwale kancane ukuba babambane ngezihluthu lapho abaholi babo sebekhombana, sekusele ukuthi kugadla bani kuqala.

Ngimangaliswe wukuthi kusekhona abantu abangasile ngendlela yokuba basengadela impilo yabo; kusele kuyizintandane izingane zabo beluthwa ngabantu bamaqembu epolitiki abasebenzela ezabo izingane neyabo imizi ngale midlalo abayidlala uma benxaxa ukuyesekwa ukuze bathole izikhundla eziphezulu.

Abalandeli bezinhlangano zabo bagoduka besafudumele igazi, besho ukudla umuntu luhlaza ngesikhathi abaholi labo bamaqembu ehlukene sebhleli bezipholele zindawana thile ezishaywa ngumoya obandayo.

Kungenjalo, basuke sebengene ezimotweni zabo zikanokusho, beqashwe bona nemlizi yabo ngamaphoyisa amaningi ngaphezu kwawo wonke asake abonakala emijondolo yakwaVezunyawo selokhu uMadi-ba asikhulula ebugqilini bamaBhunu ansondo.

Alukamenyezeliwa nosuku lokhetho; kodwa KwaZulu-Natal imihla ngemihla okabi asebebuye ngezinkani befuna ukuza khela ugazi ngokhetho basebenzisa wonke amaqhinga ukuheha abantu ukuba bazolalela ukuthi baphathelelweni olukhala kahle njengoba sekuseMome ukuba bahlabe isiphambano okhethweni.

Ngiyayithanda lena yonyawo olusha lwabezepolitiki yokuqoqa abantu beNkosi ngokuthi kuzokhulekwa lokhu nalokhu ya okuyizinsizi ezigabheleli lizwe. Ngicabanga ukuthi abaholi beliZwi, ababona izimvu zabo zincipha masonto onke ezindlini zenkonzo, bayabona ukuthi ukuze bangasali nomama bebhantshi kuphela, mabafunde lapha kwabezepolitiki ukuthi emkhulekweni kufanele kube yikhonsathi labakhanda imali ngaleli gama leNkosi

edunyiswayo ukuze inkundla igcwale phama.

Yeka umama kasonto-sikole owaye-tshele izithutha eziyithi ukuthi oPhezulu uyo-kwehlisele ulaka lwakhe kwabaphatha ngeze igama laKhe.

Ngithi ngiyayithanda lena yonyawo olusha lokuqoqa abantu ngokuthi kuzokhulekwa ngoba ikhombisa ukuthi abezepolitiki balala bephenduka, becabanga amaqhinga abazodonsa ngawo abantu ukuba bazolalelele izethembiso ngempilo engcono kusasa.

Ngubani ongathi kusetshenziswa bani phakathi kwabezepolitiki nomphakathi?

Banengi engibaziyo emphakathini abasuke beya kule micimbi ukuyozitholela izikhipha nokudla kwamahhala. Abanye baziyele ukuyolalela umculo wamahhala, bangabi nasikhathi nanesintshumayelo.

Angiphathi khona uma kusathandaza labo bezinye izinkolo esingazejwayele thina boMdabu - abanye baze bansinsitheke imbala.

Kodwa-ke, noma kungasezona isono esibhubhisayo ukuphatha ngeze igama leNkosi ngokuthi abantu bathi bazokhuleka kanti bazepolitika, angiboni ukuthi kungani abantu isabaphundula indaba yokuthi kudala sadijula isikhathi sokulwa ngoba bephambene ngemibono yepolitiki.

Laphaya emajele afana nakoWestville kuduve inqwaba eyabulala abantu, yacekela phansi nemizi abaNyama bebulalana bodwa kodwa abeLungu bezidlelela umnotho wezwe.

Nokho ngiyabona nje ukuthi noma sekuphethe bona abaNyama, zise ziningi izithutha ezizokhiphanga imiphefumulo ngendaba yabantu bezepolitiki abazifumelela ukuziphilisa bona nemindeni yabo.

Ngifisa sengathi abepolitiki bangabahlola babahlolile umoya wokulwa laba abashiselwa ngamagazi, bese bona abaphathi bezwe beqinisa nemithetho yokuba baboshwe kakhulu abahlukumeza abanye ngoba bephambene nabo ngokwamaqe-

mbu.

Kodwa ngiyazisholo nje. Ingani neziboshwa kule mihla zifuna ngodli ukuvunye-lwa ukuba ziyote. Futhi ngendlela eziningi ngayo, uma zingahlangana ngiyacabanga ukuthi zingawakhipha amalunga ambalwa ePhalamende likazwelonke. Futhi njengoba zibuka amathelevishini, zilalele imisakazo zifunde namaphephandaba, ngicabanga ukuthi ziwubamba wonke umshini ngokwenzeka kwezokubuswa kwezwe lapha ngaphandle.

Mhlawumbe-ke nalaba balandeli be-ANC nabe-IFP engifunde ngabo ukuthi bebefuna ukungqimuzelana ipolitiki, bafuna ukuyobavotela khona endlini emnyama laba abathi bayabalandela. Engikwaziyo nje ngokuthi abaholi bepolitiki bona bayobe bengekho lapho kuphakwa iphalishi.

Ophakimpi make basishayise umoya kancane, bayeke abantu bayozivotelela noma ngubani abamfunayo. Mhlawumbe bacabanga ukuthi njengoba umQondisi kaZwelonke wezokuShushisa, uMnuz Bulelani Ngcuka, exakwe ngawakhe amatwayi-twayi nezikhulu zezwe, uzoyeka ukuthi mela oFezela bazobatinyela ophakimpi baKwaZulu-Natali. Kanti cha.

Ngokubona kwami, ngokuzayo mhlawumbe ezikaNgcuka sezizoluma zifeqezakubolaba abakhulu ekuphathweni kwezwe.

Kodwa lokhu okungebona nonembe bani engizwa ukuthi bekufuna ukulwa ngakwaMashu ngempelasonto, kuzogugela ejele.

Kuzothi khona kudla iphalishi ejele, ezakho izingane zibe zibhuqwa yingculaza nendlela zingalitholi nalo lelo phalishi.

Makuqhubeka-ke.

UCYRIL Madlala unguMhleli noMshicileli wemaphephandaba lesiZulu eliphuma kanye ngesonto, UMAFRICA, le ngosi yakhe ishicilelwa njalo kuleli lamahla.

Asikho isikhathi esibi esiyodlula lesi

MHLELI. - Mina njengomuntu okholwayo nophilayo kulesi sikhathi ngithi angibuke isimo salezi zinsuku bese ngisihlola ngemibhalo engcwele.

Emasontweni amabili edlule ngizwe u-Archbishop Tutu ethi kuyinto engasho lutho ukuthi umuntu ungungqingili noma akayena, okungangokuthi noma eyindoda eqomene ne nye indoda angahola iBandia kungabi nankinga.

Imibhalo ithi umuntu onjalo uyisengiso. Kunomuntu okhangisa emsakazweni othi yena ubeka phambili ikhondomu noma kuphi lapho

ehamba khona. Empeleni umuntu wayedalelwe ukuhamba edumisa uNkulunkulu nomaphi lapho ekhona.

Angeke ngaqeda ukubala izinto ezimbi kulo mhlaba, kodwa elami lithi asikho isikhathi esizoba khona manje esibi esehlula lesi.

Izimpi, indlala, izifo, nokubulalana, konke kwenzeka ngezanga eliphezulu. EBandleni lobuKristu kunokuncipha okukhulu kothando okushiwo emibhalweni ukuthi kuzoba khona.

Angazi ngakini, kodwa thina siyakubona ukuthi uthando loku-

khonza uThixo luphelile kumakholwa.

Manje mina ngimbona uJesu esengabuya ngisho nanjengamanje.

Ngakho ngithi kwabasenenhlanhla yokulonda uthando lukaKristu abangabe besabheka emuva kodwa bashe kakhulu kuye uJesu.

Izinkulumo ezifana nalezi zoMbhisobhi uTutu kufanele sazi ukuthi lesi yisikhathi sazo, kodwa nabo bayochaza kuThixo ukuthi le nhlamba enje babeyisusaphi.

Wonder noThabile Mlitwa
DANNHAUSSER

Ayisabalale izwe lonke i-IFP ukuze ilibuse

MHLELI. - Bengicela ukubeka umbono wami mayelana neqembu lami engilithandayo i-IFP. Kunento engihluphayo enhliziyweni ukuthi kanti leli qembu lami libekelwe imingcele yini. Ngisho ngoba zimbili kuphela izifundazwe lapho limelwe khona, iKwaZulu Natal naseGauteng.

Bengicela ebuholini bonke beNkatha ukuthi ake basabalale nezwe lonke. Phela asisoze saliphatha izwe uma sizogxila kuzifundazwe ezimbili kuphela. Futhi sekuyabonakala manje ukuthi lo Hulumeni osiphethe amaqhinga namasu okuphatha asephelele.

Mina ngokwami sekuyisona isikhathi sokuthi akhishwe kungene oholwa yiNkatha. Kakadeni kwakuvele kufanele kungene yona ngoba yayivele inesipiliyoni - ulwazi lokuphatha uhulumeni.

Kakadeni sasingekho isidingo so-

kuthi kungene uhulumeni osazoqala phansi afundiswe ukuhlala, ukukhasiswa, ukumiswa kuyima ecathuliswa kade afunde ukuzihambela.

Ngikhuluma nje manje usakhasa uyothi eqambe efunda ukuzihambela liyobe selinjani izwe? Kuvele sekonakele kumanje.

Uma iNkatha yehlulekile ukuthatha lolu khethe oluzayo kuyobe kuphelile ngeSouth Africa. Ngisho nemithetho eshaywayo ilahlisa ngethemba ngoba isajobelela kuleyo yobandlululo.

Usaqhubeka nokubhidliza izakhiwo zokuphathwa kwezwe lawobabamkhulu. Ugozuza inzondo koMnyama noMnyama. Futhi into eyenza ukuba angaphumeleli wukuthi ubusa ngenzondo kanye namanga.

Bengifisa sengathi uhulumeni oyolandela angeyisebenzise inzondo namagqubu, kepha kube yilowo oyo-

senza sikhohlwe yikho konke osekwadiula futhi uvuselele amasiko nenkolo yezizwe zonke.

Futhi kube nguhulumeni olalelayo uma elulekwa ngamanye amaqembu, angaphiki-nje ngokuthi yena uyiningi aze aphasise ngisho imithetho engamanyala namahlazo.

Bantu base South Afrika, kumele ngabe sesiyabona manje ukuthi lo mkhumbi esihamba ngawo manje yize wehlukile kowobandlululo kodwa kunokuthi uphume esizibeni uya ngokuya ucwila kakhulu kunakugala. Kuyokwazi ukuphuma labo abakwazi ukuhlamba noma ukusuka kusemanje ungaze ucwile nabo. Sengathi singezwakala isikhalo sami.

Sizani niphephise nali izwe lakithi libhubha liba ngumlotha.

RM
VERULAM

IMeya itakule umndeni osizini

DAISY MNCWANGO

IMEYA yesiFunda saseZululand uNksz Zanele Magwaza isiphumele obala yatakula umndeni ohluleka wukungcwaba owesifazane izinsalela zakhe sezidube emakhazeni isikhathi esingaphezu kwenyanga.

Kusolakala ukuthi uNkk Gloria Ndlovu (46), waseGobandlovu ngaseSikhawini, wabulawa ngumlixa osolwa ngokuba yizimuzimu bhekene namacala amabili okubulala. Lo mlisa nguMnuz Elvis Mashaba Mathenjwa ongowokudabuka eMozambique.

Ukuhlolwa kwezinsalela zikaNkk Ndlovu sekusemaphethelweni, kanti lezi zinsalela zathathwa ngamapho-

yisa emuva kokuzithola zigxabha kugalaza webhodwe ehlathini, ezinye zosiwa emlilweni.

Ukutholaka kwalesi sidumbu okusolakala ukuthi ngesikaNkk Ndlovu, kwalandela umzokuzuku wokumfuna ngemuva kokuthi enyamalele ekhaya ehambe eya emsebenzini, okwathi uma amalungu omndeni nawomphakathi eyomfuna ngasehlathini, apha mbana nowesilisa ebaleka ngalapho okwabonakala khona ezinye zezimpahla abe ezigqokile.

UNksz Magwaza uthe uzozithwala zonke izindleko zomngcwabo.

"Lona ngumuntu wesifazane, angeke ngimyekelele adube emakhazeni noma ngingamazi ngoba inqubo esafundiswa yona eqenjini lethu (i-IFP) wukuthi ubomsiza omunye umuntu noma ungamazi."

Uphinde wathi usazoxhumana neMeya nenkosi yakule ndawo ukuze abazise ukuthi uzimisele ngokusiza umndeni ngokuthwala izindleko zomngcwabo.

Umphenyi wecala u-Insp Nhlanhla Mncwango uthe usekhulumile nabahlola isidumbu abambikele ukuthi ukuhlolwa kwaso sekuyela ngasemaphethelweni.

"Akusizi ukuthi sishe she sidedele isidumbu, okuzothi ngemuva kwe-sikhathi bese kutholaka ukuthi ngesomunye umuntu, bese kudingeka ukuthi sibuye simbiwe futhi. Sisalinde imiphumela ezosho ukuthi ngempela nguye yini uNkk Ndlovu," kusho u-Insp Mncwango.

Ithemba lokunqoba ukhetho kwabe-IFP

VUSI NGCOBO

OLUNDI. Ingqungquthela yombutho wabesifazane beqembu le-IFP (IFPWB) nobekungeyokugcina kulo nyaka ngaphambi kokhetho oluzayo, ihlaluke njengebalulekile kunazozone ezinye, yabonakala ivuselela ithemba elisha nomhlahlendiela wokufuqwa komkhankaso waleli qembu wokunqoba lolu khetho.

Kanti kwezinye zezinqumo ezithathwe kule ngqungqutheleni obekungeyisi-26 kusukela kwabunjwa leli qembu, kuvele okokuqala ukuthi imigomo nezinhlelo zeqembu leNkatha Yenkululeko yizona ezingumgogodla nethemba lezigidi zabantu bakuleli abakhungethwe yingculazi, izigidi ezikhungethwe yindlala, izigidi ezintula amathuba emisebenzi, iyithemba lokunqandwa kobubugebengu obukhungethe izwe laseNingizimu Afrika, nokuhlukumezeka kwabahola impesheni ikakhulukazi abesifazane abaNnyama.

Ukubhekana nalesi simo umbutho wabesifazane beqembu le-IFP uphakamise ukuzinikela kabusha kwabonke besifazane kuleli, ekuthuthukiseni izinga lempilo yabantu baseNingizimu Afrika, nokuqiniseka ukuthi izinqumo zithathwa ngohlelo lwenlando yeningi, ukubusa okugotho nokwenza bonke abantu bakuleli bakwazi ukuzisiza nokuba basizane ukuze baphile impilo enesithunzi.

Babonge uNdunankulu waKwaZulu Natal ngeqhaza lakhe elibonakalayo ngokuma angaguquki ekulweleli ukuthi abesifazane bakuleli abahlathwe yisifo negciwane lengculazi bahlizekwe ngemishanguzo.

Baphakamisa ukuthi uMengameli weZwe uMnuz Thabo Mbeki noHulumeni bathathe iphethini ukuba bakubeke ezinhlelweni zabo ukusabalalisa ikhambi lokulwa nesifo sengcu-

lazi ukuze basindise izigidi zakuleli ezibulawa yilolu bhubhane.

Bakuchithile ukuthi inkululeko yango 1994 yafika nenkululeko yenhlalo nomnotho, bathi abampofu kanabonke kuleli kusalokhu kungabesifazane abaNnyama.

Bacela wonke amalungu nabalandeli baleli qembu ukuba baqhubeke nokulalela inhlabamkhosi yaleli qembu yokuzisiza, ukuzethemba nokusebenza ngokuzikhandla nangokuthembeka njengendlela okuyikuphelela kwayo engadala ukuzigqaja nokuphepha komuntu ngamunye kanye nokomphakathi.

Phakathi kwabebethamele le ngqungquthela ebibanjelwe eMandleni Matleng ngempelasonto, bekungamalungu ezinhlangano ezehlukene okungabophiko lwabesifazane be-UDM, DA, ANC, ADP, abaholi abaphezulu beqembu le-IFP nezinkulungwane zabalandeli beqembu le-IFP abeyela ezifundazweni ezehlukene zakuleli laseMzansi.

Kule ngqungquthela kuqokwe kabusha ubuholi bophiko lwabesifazane baleli qembu. Esikhundleni sika-sihlalo omusha we-IFPWB kuzwelonke kuqokwe uNkk Lungelo L. Zwane waKwaZulu Natal oke waqokelwa isikhundla sokuba yiMeya kuMastipala woGu, iPhint lakhe kwaba nguNkk Sanelisiwe Mncwango, uNobhala kwaba nguNksz Zanele Magwaza oyiMeya yoMkhandlu waseZululand, ehlovisini lezokusakaza izindaba nokwazisa kuqokwe uNksz Nonhlanhla Makhubu waseGauteng, kwesoMgcinimafa kwaqokwa uNkk Julia Gxalaba waseMpumalanga Kapa.

Amalungu okwengeza kuqokwe uNkk Evelyn Mbatha waseMpumalanga Province, Nkk Letticia Maphumulo waseNtshonalanga Kapa kanye noNksz Philepine Piletsi waseQwaqwa.

ISOLEZWE, ULWESINE, OKTHOBA 16, 2003

Bala ukhasha ukudalula ukuthi bayithathaphi imali

S'KHUMBIZO MIYA

SINOASE sisuse omkhulu umsindo isiphakamiso esenziwa yisikhungo esizimele esiguqutsele intando yeningi kuleli, i-Institute of Democracy in South Africa (Idasa), ukuthi kumele wonke amaqembu asePhalamende kuleli adahule amagama ezinkampani nabantu abanikela ngesimali kuwo.

Lesi sikhungo sitha alzoza enkantolo ukuze amaqembu angu-13 asePhalamende likazwelonke aphoqeleke ukuthi akhiphe yonke imininingwane ngabawunikela ngesimali kusukela okhethweni lokuqala lwango-1994.

Yize amaqembu akuleli enokuphikisana, izingci lawo akhuluma ngazwiliye ekuphikisani naleli siphakamiso se-Idasa, ethi ngaso yenzela ukuthi kuqinisekise ukuthi izinkampani ezinkulu akungcni kuyizo ezishayela inkambo yokubuswa kwezwe ngenxa yokuthi yizo ezifutha umxhaka emaqenjini ezepolitiki.

Ngokwesitatimende esikhishwe nguNkomo Judith February oyimnenja yophiko lolwazi lwezepolitiki nochwangano kwi-Idasa, okhethweni lwango-1994, izinhlangano zakuleli zanikwa isamba semali engu-R64 million ngaphansi kohlolo lukaRulumani lokuxhasa amaqembu ukuze akhankasele ukhetho nolulekuluwa yiXhomiashini ezimale yokhetho, i-Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).

Isamba esitholwa yilale nalelo qembu siya ngokuthi limeleleke kanjani ePhalamende likazwelonke nakwawesifundazwe.

Kodwa uma kuphenywa kwatholakala ukuthi amaqembu asebenzisa isamba semali esibalwa ku-R800 million emikhanka-



LESETJA Ngonyama we-ANC: "Sikholwa waduthi izimali ze-ANC ngaze-ANC."

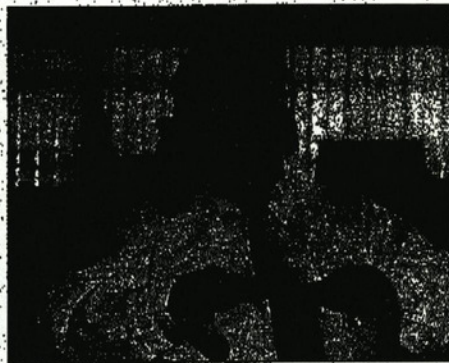


URMUSA Zondi we-IFP: "Angakazi ngiyizwe le nto emazwenti amakhulu asenentando yeningi esivuthiwe."

swetli yokhetho, okusho ukuthi isizungulu esingaphesvu kuka-R350 million esikholelwa ngabantu nezinkampani ezizimele. Okhulumela i-ANC kurwe lonke, uMnu. Smuts Ngonyama, uthi kuyilungelo le-Idasa eliqinisekiswa yintando yeningi ukuthi ifake isicelo enkantolo; wathi bazolinda isinqumbi sayo. Ngasohlangothini lwami thombo yezimali ezingena kule nhlangano, uthi eningci yayo ngoqhamuka

emalungwini ale nhlangano. "Njalo uma sekuba ukhetho kuhlele kuba nomisindo ngesimali ezinikelelwa amaqembu. Sikholwa ngokuthi izimali ze-ANC ngeze-ANC, futhi ngamalungu ayo kuphela anokulawula ngokumele kwenziwe ngazo. Asiyona nhlangano ezimele, kodwa siyinhlangano yeze-politiki," kusho uNgonyama.

Ongumholi we-DA KwaZulu-Natal, uMnu. Roger Burrows, uphawule kanje ngalolu daba: "I-DA



UROGIN Burrows we-DA: "Lolu wudaba lwangasese."



URMOTSEKO Phoko we-PAC: "Kuyinkinga ukuthi kuzodlalwa izinkampani ngoba esikhathini esizayo ugeke amaqembu abuya athole iminikelo yemali."

likholwa ngokuthi lolu wudaba lwangasese futhi avukho umthetho kuleli olawula ukuthi kumele amaqembu ezepolitiki adalule abawunikela izimali. Asikholwa ngokuthi umthetho ophoqa ukuthi kudalulwe izinto uyasebenza kulolu daba olungolwangesa. "Kuze kube kushaywa umthetho olawula iminikelo enikwa amaqembu ezepolitiki, i-DA iyolokhu iyigcina iyimfihlo

imininingwane ngabawunikela izimali" kusho uBurrows.

UMnu. Musa Zondi, ongumkhulumeli we-IFP, uthi bona abaphikisani nalokhu ngokomgomo, kodwa banenkinga yokuthi kungakwazi yini ukwenzeka.

"Inkinga idalwa ngokuthi uma amaqembu ezombusazwe ecela iminikelo, ngokuvamile labo abakhapha iminikelo kuye

kube yibo abacela ukuthi bangadalulwa ngezizathu ezithize ezehlukene.

Lokho kusho ukuthi ukudalulwa kwabo ngendlela efuwa yi-Idasa, bazoyeka ukweseka amaqembu ezombusazwe.

"Amaqembu azolimala kulokhu yilawo amahcamo, anesimo esintengayo esizimali. Sibona ukuthi namxa i-Idasa isha amashushu ngalolu daba, inkinga kuzoba yikho ukuthi ekugcineni kuzolimala yona intando yeningi le abathi bayayivikela. Angakazi ngiyizwe le nto emazwenti amakhulu asenentando yeningi esivuthiwe," kusho uZondi.

UZondi uqhubeke wakhala ngokuthi lokhu okwesetshwa yi-Idasa ukuthi izinkampani zigcine sezilawula ohulumeni ngenxa yeminikelo, eziyikhiphile akukaze kwenzeka emlandweni.

"Kunezinkampani ezaseseka amaqembu angaphesvu kwelidwa, njenge-Anglo-American ayesoka i-ANC ne-DA, yize ephikisana. "Yiphi ingozi ebonwa yi-Idasa?" usho kanje.

UDkt. Motaoko Phoko, ongumongameli we-PAC, uthi i-Idasa kumele iqondane nemali ekhishwa yi-IEC njengoba iqembu alibusayo i-ANC lithola imali enkulu.

"Uma uke wawina ngomkokotelo okhethweni olulodwa, kusho ukuthi usuyohlale uwina ngoba uzothola izimali eziliphezulu. Uma amaqembu angatholi imali ngokulinganayo, kumele ayoyifuna engxapye. Kuyinkinga ukuthi kuzodlalwa izinkampani ngoba esikhathini esizayo ugeke amaqembu abuya athole izimali. Kusokwenzakalani kwintando yeningi abahlele bekhuluma ngayo?" kubuzo uPhoko.

Ayisabalale izwe lonke i-IFP ukuze ilibuse

MHLELI, - Bengicela ukubeka umbono wami mayelana neqembu lami engilithandayo i-IFP. Kunento engiluphayo enhliziyweni ukuthi kanti leli qembu lami libekelwe imingcele yini. Ngisho ngoba zimbili kuphela izifundazwe lapho limelwe khona, iKwaZulu Natal naseGauteng.

Bengicela ebuholini bonke beNkatha ukuthi ake basabalale nezwe lonke. Phela asisoze saliphatha izwe uma sizogxila kuzifundazwe ezimbili kuphela. Futhi sekuyabonakala manje ukuthi lo Hulumeni osiphethe amaqhinga namasu okuphatha asemphelile.

Mina ngokwami sekuyisona isikhathi sokuthi akhishwe kungene oholwa yiNkatha. Kakadeni kwakulevele kufanele kungene yona ngoba yayivele inesipiliyoni - ulwazi lokuphatha uhulumeni.

Kakadeni sasingekho isidingo so-

kuthi kungene uhulumeni osazoqala phansi afundiswe ukuhlala, ukukhasiswa, ukumiswa kuyima ecathuliswa kade afunde ukuzihambela.

Ngikhuluma nje manje usakhasa - uyothi eqambe efunda ukuzihambela liyobe selinjani izwe? Kuvele sekonakele kumanje.

Uma iNkatha yehlulekile ukuthatha lolu khetho oluzayo kuyobe kuphelile ngeSouth Africa. Ngisho nemithetho eshaywayo ilahlisa ngethemba ngoba isajobelela kuleyo yobandlululo.

Usaqhubeka nokubhidliza izakhiwo zokuphathwa kwezwe lawobabamkhulu. Ugovuza inzondo koMnyama noMnyama. Futhi into eyenza ukuba angaphumeleli wukuthi ubusa ngenzondo kanye namanga.

Bengifisa sengathi uhulumeni oyolandela angeyisebenzise inzondo namagqubu, kepha kube yilowo oyo-

senza sikhohlwe yikho konke osekwadlula futhi uvuselele amasiko nenkolo yezizwe zonke.

Futhi kube nguhulumeni olalelayo uma elulekwa ngamanye amaqembu, angaphiki-nje ngokuthi yena uyiningi aze aphasise ngisho imithetho engamanyala namahlazo.

Bantu base South Afrika, kumele ngabe sesiyabona manje ukuthi lo mkhumbi esihamba ngawo manje yize wehlukile kowobandlululo kodwa kunokuthi uphume esizibeni uya ngokuya ucwila kakhulu kunakuleqala. Kuyokwazi ukuphuma labo abakwazi ukuhlamba noma ukusuka kusemanje ungaze ucwile nabo. Sengathi singezwakala isikhalo sami.

Sizani niphephise nali izwe lakithi libhubha liba ngumlotha.

RM
VERULAM



THE MERCURY

Thursday October 16 2003

How long can these bickering political spouses live in the same house?

Even after three on the dramatic decision to leave by the 16, the political spouses of Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leaders have been seen in the same house. The IFP's political spouses have been seen in the same house. The IFP's political spouses have been seen in the same house.

It is not that the IFP's political spouses have been seen in the same house. The IFP's political spouses have been seen in the same house. The IFP's political spouses have been seen in the same house.

more than 200 deaths, has resulted in a major loss of life and the lower income point of the IFP. But this was not the only loss. In 1998, the IFP's political spouses have been seen in the same house. The IFP's political spouses have been seen in the same house.

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Off the cuff
by John Mphahlele

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ANC 'amazed' at arms information

SIPHO KHUMALO
POLITICAL STAFF

THE ANC in KwaZulu-Natal has expressed amazement that IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was privy to the finer details of the clandestine shipping of arms by apartheid South Africa to Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Angolan Unita rebel movement.

KwaZulu-Natal ANC leader S'bu Ndebele said he found Buthelezi's information on the issue "intriguing".

Buthelezi mentioned the Savimbi deal when he spoke for the first time at the weekend on the alleged gun-running by IFP strongman Philip Powell.

Addressing the IFP Women's Brigade conference in Ulundi, Buthelezi said the weapons in question had been offered to Powell by apartheid secret agent Eugene de Kock.

He said these arms were meant for Unita but the shipment hit a snag when the country's Transitional Executive Council took over the running of the country.

"Certain people got cold feet, actually giving up the transfer of weapons to Savimbi.

"Within that situation, without the knowledge of the South African government or any IFP leader, apartheid secret agent (de Kock) offered these weapons

to Powell who accepted them," said Buthelezi.

Ndebele said he was puzzled to find that people in the KwaZulu homeland government knew so much about this incident.

"We did not know anything about this. This is no longer an issue for the province. The national (government) will attend to that because it threatens the elections. People responsible for this should be arrested because we want free and fair elections," said Ndebele.

Weapons

This arms cache was eventually found when Powell told the authorities that it was on a farm in Inguthu, north of the province. They were subsequently set on fire in 1999.

However it has been suggested that Powell had not pointed out all the weapons. The Scorpions have confirmed that a warrant of arrest had been issued for Powell in connection with this issue.

KwaZulu-Natal violence monitor, Mary de Haas, yesterday suggested that not all the weapons had been blown up.

"The weapons destroyed accounted for, at most, two of the six truckloads with an estimated 64 tons still reportedly unaccounted for," she said.

THE MERCURY
Thursday October 16 2003

The Richtersveld triumph

*A Northern Cape community has eventually won a decisive battle over its land claims.
ESTELLE ELLIS highlights the issues and questions that were pored over in court*

AFTER fighting for 75 years to get their land back the Richtersveld people this week won three important battles:

□ They won their land back, with the courts recognising their ownership of one of the richest diamond mines in the country;

□ They won recognition for their indigenous legal system;

□ The Constitutional Court showed its displeasure with the way in which the government dealt with the case.

"It was a decisive victory," their attorney Henk Smith said. The Constitutional Court also cleared up the ruling by the Supreme Court of Appeal that the Richtersveld people held something "akin to common law ownership" in their land.

What they had, the judges of the Constitutional Court said in a unanimous judgment, was ownership – of land and of diamonds.

In its judgment, the court dealt with several questions. To win their case the Richtersveld people had to prove:

□ That they were a community in the legal sense of the word;

□ That they had a right to the land they were claiming back;

□ That this right continued to exist after June 19 1913 (the politically decided cut-off date for land restitution);

□ That they were "dispossessed" of this right after June 1913;

□ That this happened as a result of racist laws or practices.

Why was the government in trouble with the court?

The government applied at a late stage to join the appeal to the Constitutional Court, saying that it would, among other things, not be able to afford the restitution of land to the Richtersveld.

But the late application was "unacceptable", the Constitutional Court said in its judgment.

"There can be no question that the costs incurred by the Richtersveld community with regard to the application must be paid by the government. To mark its displeasure at the delay, this court will order those costs be paid on the attorney-client scale (a punitive measure implemented by courts to show displeasure).

"What law should the court use in coming to its decision?

"Courts in other jurisdictions have in recent times been faced with the complex and difficult problems of dealing ... with the injustices



PICTURE: LEON MULLER

RICHTERSVELD community leader Oom Paul de Wet was among those who initiated the land battle. Sadly, he didn't live to share his people's elation over the Constitutional Court ruling this week

caused by dispossessions of land, or rights in land. These later occupiers claimed political and legal sovereignty over the land, and such dispossessions invariably took place in a racially discriminatory manner. They often occurred centuries ago, when the legal norms and principles of the later occupiers differed substantially from those of today," the judgment stated.

"In this regard, our situation in this country differs substantially ... in that both our interim constitution and the constitution have dealt expressly with this problem."

THE judges said it had been made clear that the dispossession of land after June 19 1913 should be addressed.

"The question that arises, however, is whether these provisions (also apply to incidents before) June 19 1913. There are strong indications that they do not.

"When it comes to the legal effect of other events prior to June 19 1913, these must be judged according to the law then prevailing. So, for example, when considering the effect of the British annexation of the Cape in 1806, the then prevailing law must be applied."

What rights did the Richtersveld people have before the 1847 annexation of the Cape Colony by the British?

To answer this question, the indigenous law should be examined, the judges said.

"In applying indigenous law, it is important to bear in mind that, unlike common law, indigenous law is not written. It is a system of law that was known to the community, practised and passed on from generation to generation.

"The primary rule was that the land belonged to the Richtersveld community as a whole and that all its people were entitled to the reasonable occupation and use of all land held in common by them and its resources.

"All members of the community had a sense of legitimate access to the land to the exclusion of all other people. Non-members (of the community) had no such rights and had to obtain permission to use the land, for which they sometimes had to pay."

The judges concluded that the Richtersveld people had a right of communal ownership under indigenous law in the land – and that this included the rights to the precious stones and minerals found on the land.

What were the legal consequences of annexation of the subject land by the British in 1847?

The Constitutional Court said that it agreed with the Supreme Court of Appeal that indigenous rights to private property in "conquered territory" were recognised and protected by the British, and concluded that as a result the rights of the Richtersveld community survived annexation.

What rights did the Richtersveld people have after June 19 1913 (the cut-off date for land restitution, according to law)?

The court found that there was no act of state or legislation that extinguished the land rights of the Richtersveld Community subsequent to annexation but before June 19 1913.

WHAT did the state do with the land after June 1913?

"The position of the Richtersveld Community began to change from 1926 onwards with the discovery of diamonds on the subject land. It was common cause that, if the Richtersveld community's rights survived beyond 1913, it was ultimately dispossessed of the land by the end of 1993," the judgment states.

Did the Richtersveld people lose their land because of racially discriminatory laws or practices?

The judges concluded that the Precious Stones Act and its proclamations failed to recognise indigenous law ownership and treated the ancestral land of the Richtersveld people summarily as state land.

"(The Act's) failure to recognise indigenous law ownership was racially discriminatory against black people who were indigenous law owners. The laws and practices by which the Richtersveld community was dispossessed of the subject land accordingly discriminated against the Richtersveld community and its members on the ground of race."

They emphasised that this case was proof of why the country needed a Land Restitution Act.

"In our view, although it is clear that a primary purpose of the Act was to undo some of the damage wreaked by decades of spatial apartheid ... (it) has a broader scope. In particular, its purpose is to provide redress to those individuals and communities who were dispossessed of their land rights by the government because of the government's racially discriminatory policies in respect of those very land rights."

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Grim HIV/Aids forecast for KZN

PATRICK LEEMAN
& LYNNE ALTENROXEL

A LEADING South African statistician says he cannot see how KwaZulu-Natal can ever recover from the current HIV/Aids epidemic.

South Africa has the highest incidence of Aids in the world, and KZN is the province with the largest number of those affected.

"We have reached a medical emergency in this country," Robert Shell, Associate Professor in the Department of Statistics at the University of the Western Cape, told delegates to the annual conference of the Demographic Association at Potchefstroom, organised in conjunction with the pharmaceutical company GlaxoSmithKline.

Shell said that the estimates provided by demographers in the 1990s on the level of damage which would be experienced through the ravages of HIV/Aids were "too low".

"We are looking at the destruction of our population at unparalleled levels," he said. "We are at a very profound moment in our history."

The conference was told that Aids was reducing South Africans' chances of getting jobs.

The grim reality was that companies were reducing the size of their labour forces in an attempt to avert the financial impact of sick and dying staff.

Companies were adapting to the HIV epidemic by replacing employees with machines to avoid the costs of absenteeism and paying out pensions to the families of employees who died young.

"A machine works 24 hours a day and it doesn't get sick," explained economist Ian Marsberg.

"When it breaks down you replace it - no hassles."

The conference, which ends tomorrow, has seen discussion on a number of population statistics, including fertility, the government's latest population census and HIV.

Discussions on the financial impact of the epidemic shed some light on the reasons why unemployment is increasing despite South Africa's economic growth.

Job losses are widespread.

Firms not threatened by Aids

FROM PAGE 1

Van Aardt revealed astounding figures extrapolated from these household studies to show how Aids would reduce spending on basic items such as food, clothing and household appliances.

One study showed how the breadwinners of almost one third of households in Cape Town's townships had lost a job in the previous year.

Based on current prices, consumers would spend R6.2 billion less on grain products such as maize meal and R24.7 billion less on beverages and tobacco in 2012.

Prof Carel van Aardt, of Unisa's Bureau for Market Research, said a survey revealed that the majority of companies did not see Aids as a big threat - they simply adjusted their strategies to cope with its impact. This included a shift towards contract labour and spending more on technology.

In addition there had already been a drop in the consumption of soft drinks, also a favourite commodity of the poor.

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TO PAGE 2

How long can these bickering political spouses live in the same house?

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Thursday October 16 2003

COMMENTING on the dramatic accession to power by the US actor-turned-politician Arnold Schwarzenegger, the *Los Angeles Times* last week noted that the popular vote that earned the actor the post of governor of California indicated the voters' legitimate anger against the usual political games.

It noted that the Republicans and Democrats in Sacramento "have lived like two bickering spouses trapped in a loveless marriage". "It is not working for the people of California," said the paper.

This editorial comment has a striking relevance for KwaZulu-Natal, where, since 1999 the ANC and the IFP have been engaged in bickering on almost everything under the sun.

Granted, the coalition agreement between these parties whose supporters had been hitherto engaged in a blood-letting conflict responsible for

more than 20 000 deaths, has resulted in an end to this carnage and the lowering of political tensions.

But this was not supposed to be an end in itself. The voters in this province also wished for political stability, progress, continuity and certainty.

Alas, that never happened. The relationship was and continues to be characterised by the dishonouring of agreements, deceit and political brinkmanship that threatens to reverse the very gains made after the 1994 elections.

Recent developments point to the likelihood of an increase in the political tension between the two parties as Premier Lionel Mtshali moves to assert his authority over ANC cabinet ministers in the final months of his premiership.

In this crucial period leading to elections, Mtshali comes across as a bitter man. He says he cannot exercise his power and has made veiled



Off the cuff
by siphosiso khumalo

threats that he may have to do something to whip the ANC ministers into line.

On the other hand, ANC ministers say this is a smokecreen by an embattled Mtshali who was rapped over the knuckles by his party boss, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, for his failure to find a

suitable position for party veteran Celani Mtetwa.

The latest wave of bickerings does not make for a good build-up to next year's elections.

Questions are being asked as to whether the coalition arrangement is a source of stability or instability. And, if it has not delivered results, is it not time for each party to go its own way?

Voters find themselves in a state of uncertainty. Just this year alone millions of rands were voted for upgrading Pietermaritzburg as the seat of the legislature, including the purchase and renovation of a building to provide offices for legislative staff. But this could be a wasteful expenditure if the IFP garners enough voters in 2004 elections to overturn that decision.

There is also a question of Ulundi being an administrative capital. Unfortunately, this just remains symbolic with only one minister, Social

Welfare's Prince Gideon Zulu, being based there. Others, including the premier, have offices scattered all over the province.

This means that when the cabinet meets, mostly in Ulundi, nine people have to commute on the provincial Learjet. And the cost of flying leaves taxpayers bleeding. Those in the know say it costs taxpayers R18 million annually for KZN to run its Learjet, R6 million to just have it parked, and R12 500 to get just one "vroom" from its engines.

Questions have been asked whether it will not be better for the electorate to give a clear signal as to who should govern between the two parties in the 2004 elections. In that way it will be easy to hold one party accountable for this state of chaos and the indecision which is costly to the taxpayers.

The current arrangement is just not working for the people of KwaZulu-Natal.