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Orderly Government in South Africa

In the face of a rampant corruption and economic implosion, many voices have arisen calling for good and trustworthy governance. Such calls are beginning to reflect the understanding that cultural diversity cannot be divorced from cultural responsibility and integrity, whether in politics, government, national, provincial and municipal service delivery as well as in the economy, education, health and security.

The **CDP** has taken up the challenge and has investigated different systems of governance. Because the present preferred system embraced by so many countries in the world, when it comes to a multicultural society, is not working and is obviously causing more problems than solving them. Our attention has focused on those countries that have a system in place that answers to this question.

Our attention immediately turned to Switzerland. That country, like South Africa, is made of various ethnics groups diverse in language and culture i.e. Germans, French, Italians, and Rhaeto-Romansch. It is also regarded as one of the most democratic countries in the world and rates amongst one of the world's most successful nations in economic terms. Further the concept of devolution of power, local autonomy and participatory democracy has resulted in bringing about the world's most peaceful and prosperous country. This has come about as a result of Switzerland's political institutions, which guarantee that political decision-making is devolved to ordinary citizens ensuring that no one interest group is advantaged at the expense of another. The country is divided into 26 areas called cantons, each with its own Parliament and Constitution and varies in size from a few hundred to more than a million people. The citizens of each canton elect their own government, which is responsible for taxation, law enforcement, education, healthcare and welfare.

It may surprise you to hear that in the South African Constitution of 1996 there is an Article 235 which reads as follows:

"The right of the South African people as a whole to self-determination, as manifested in this Constitution, does not preclude, within the framework of this right, recognition of the notion of the right of self-determination of any community sharing a common cultural and language heritage, within a territorial entity in the Republic or in any other way, determined by national legislation."

The CDP believes that this places an obligation on Parliament to produce a law that gives expression to self-determination. Parliament has to date neglected to do anything about this. It is for this reason that the CDP has written a letter of demand to the Speaker of Parliament asking that attention be given to this important issue.

The leaders of the various nations based on culture and language, ie. Zulu, Tswana, Xhosa, Venda, Koi-San, Afrikaner etc, have to date been reluctant to enter into cross cultural discussions or to initiate some form of interim self-governance.

The **CDP's Manifesto of Hope** lays out the standard of governance and outcomes considered of paramount importance for South Africa. Each people group seeking self-determination are invited to consider the Manifesto of Hope and to join a new narrative for self-determination in SA in *a confederal system*.

History since 1994 clearly shows that a multi-cultural approach in a unitary South Africa has lead to absolute centralised power structures that have corrupted absolutely. This has detrimentally affected all South Africans and has negatively impacted on the whole of Southern-Africa.

In view of the above discussion, the CDP is encouraging the multiple people groups of South Africa to design models for self-determination and to share innovation around the administration of their own affairs.

Stand up and be counted – be brave and join us in this quest to make South Africa a better place for all its diverse cultures by respecting the right to self-determination for South Africans as a whole!

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Afrikaans

Ordelike Regering in Suid Afrika

Ten aanskoue van welige korrupsie en ekonomiese inploffing, het talle stemme begin opklink vir goeie en kredietwaardige regering. Hierdie oproepe begin om begrip te toon dat kultuurverskeidenheid nie geskei kan word van kulturele verantwoordelikheid en integriteit, hetsy in die politiek, regering, nasionale, provinsiale en munisipale dienslewering of in die ekonomie, skoolopvoeding, gesondheid en veiligheid nie.

Die **CDP** het hierdie uitdaging aanvaar en het verskillende regeringsstelsels nagevors. Die rede is dat die teenwoordige regeringsstrukture van voorkeur wat deur soveel lande probeer word met betrekking tot multi kulturele samelewings nie werk nie, en duidelik meer probleme skep as wat dit oplos. Ons aandag het gefokus op lande wat 'n stelsel in plek het wat hierdie uitdaging aanspreek.

Ons aandag het dadelik na Switserland gedraai. Daardie land, soos Suid Afrika, bestaan uit verskillende etniese groepe soos Duitsers, Franse, Italianers en Retoromaanse mense. Dit word ook beskou as een van die mees demokratiese lande in die wêreld en is ekonomies hoog aangeskrewe tussen lande van die wêreld. Verder nog het die konsep van afwenteling van mag, plaaslike outonomie en deelnemende demokrasie bygedra tot die wêreld se mees vredevolle en welgestelde land. Dit is moontlik gemaak

deur Switzerland se politieke instellings wat waarborg dat politieke besluitneming afgewentel word na gewone burgers, om te verseker dat geen belangegroep tot nadeel van 'n ander bevoordeel word nie. Die land is verdeel in 26 kantons, elk met eie Parlement en Grondwet met territorium wat wissel van enkele honderde tot miljoene mense. Die burgers van elke kanton verkies hulle eie regering, wat verantwoordelik is vir belastingheffings, wetstoepassing, onderwys, gesondheid en welsyn.

Dit mag 'n verrassing wees om te hoor dat die Grondwet van Suid Afrika van 1996 'n Artikel 235 vervat wat as volg lees:

“Die Suid-Afrikaanse bevolking as geheel se reg op selfbeskikking, soos in hierdie Grondwet vergestalt, belet nie, binne die raamwerk van dié reg, die erkenning nie van die konsep van die reg van enige gemeenskap wat 'n gemeenskaplike kultuur- en taalerfenis deel, op selfbeskikking binne 'n territoriale entiteit in die Republiek of op enige ander wyse, soos deur nasionale wetgewing bepaal.”

Die CDP glo dit plaas 'n verpligting op die Parlement om 'n wet daar te stel wat uitvoering gee aan selfbeskikking. Tot datum het die Parlement versuim om enigeiets hieromtrent te doen. Om hierdie rede het die CDP 'n brief van aanmaning aan die Speaker van die Parlement gerig om aandag te gee aan hierdie belangrike saak.

Die leiers van die onderskeie etniese minderhede gebaseer op taal, kultuur en godsdiensten soos die Zulus, Tswanas, Xhosa, Venda, Koi-San, Afrikaner ens. was tot datum huiwerig om met gesprekke tussen kulture te begin of om een of ander vorm van interim selfbeskikking daar te stel.

Die [CDP se Manifes van Hoop](#) hou die standaarde vir regering en resultate voor wat as krities vir Suid Afrika beskou kan word. Elke mensegroep wat selfbeskikking wil oorweeg word genooi om die Manifes van Hoop te oorweeg en om mee te doen aan die gesprekke vir selfbeskikking in 'n konfederale stelsel vir SA.

Die geskiedenis sedert 1994 wys baie duidelik dat 'n multi-kulturele benadering in 'n eenheidstaat Suid Afrika gelei het tot gesentraliseerde magstrukture wat totaal korrup geraak het. Dit benadeel alle Suidafrikaners met negatiewe effek op Suidelike-Afrika in geheel.

Met inagneming van hierdie bespreking wil die CDP die verskillende mensegroepe van Suid Afrika uitnoui om modelle vir kulturele selfbeskikking te ontwikkel en om te begin om vindingrykheid met betrekking tot die administrasie van eie sake tussen kulture te deel.

Staan op om gehoor te word – wees braaf en neem saam met ons deel aan hierdie styd om van Suid Afrika 'n beter plek te maak vir al hierdie land se kulture deur respek vir die reg tot selfbeskikking vir Suidafrikaners as 'n geheel!

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