

Mpophomeni murders:
Inkatha â\200\230not to blame;

INKATHA has condemned the killing of four Mpo-
phomeni residents â\200\224 two of whom were Mawu
(Metal and Allied Workers Union) office bearers â\200\224
at the weekend and denied claims that the organisa-
tion was responsible for the killings.

Former Sarmcol workers Mr Phineas Sibiya and Mr
Simon Ngubane were allegedly abducted and forced
into a car which was later burnt out. Miss Flora Mni-
kathi was abducted and also burnt to death.

Mpophomeni Youth Congress member Alpheus

Nkabinde died on his way to Edendale Hospital after
he was attacked by about 100 vigilantes on Saturday
morning. Twelve other people are said to have been
|| admitted to hospital for injuries ranging from lacera-
|| tions and fractures to bullet and stab wounds. -
Il Inkathaâ\200\231s deputy secretary-general and Kwa-
Zuluâ\200\231s Minister of Works, Chief Simon Gumede said it
was not Inkathaâ\200\231s policy to kill as the organisation be-
lieved in the peaceful settlement of differences. .

â\200\234Inkatha had nothing to do with the killings. It is
said that the culprits were wearing Inkathaâ\200\231s Amati-
gulu Youth Camp uniforms. These are available in
shops throughout the country so the Amatigulu camp
uniform should not be the criteria in determining
whether a person is an Inkatha member or not.â\200\235

Chief Gumede stressed that while Inkatha be-
lieved in non-violence as a strategy, the movement,
like any other organisation, retained the right to de-
fend itself when attacked..

KwaZulu MP Mr V. Ndlovu of Imbali said he
strongly condemned the killing of people for any
reason. â\200\234I sympathise with the bereaved families and
hope the law will take its turn. I also ask everybody
| who used Inkathaâ\200\231s name after the killing at Mpopho-
meni to stop pointing fingers at our organisation.â\200\235.

Mr Ben Jele, Inkathaâ\200\231s constituency chairman
and centralâ\200\231 committee member, said the matter
should be investigated at Government level and espe-
cially by the Bureau for Information which has linked
the deaths to Inkatha. : A

â\200\234Where did the Bureau for Information get its
information from? Inkatha is not responsible for this

senseless act. We cannot condone a person killing
\ another no matter what the cause may be.â\200\235 - :

â\200\224

Established 1903
Registered at the G.P.O
as a newspaper

GUY VEZI

ETHEKWINI. â\200\224 Ama-
lunga eNkatha â\200\230amabili
asezikhundleni ezipha-
keme, ethulele inkantolo
yemantshi eThekwini
kulelisonto, - ubufakazi
bokuthi avinjezelwa yisi-
xuku sabantu abebeba-
lelwa ngaphezulu; kwe-
khulu behlomile ngezi-
khali ezahlukenene ngo-
April nonyaka, besho
ukuwadla bawafele, aze
aphogeka ukuthi akhi-
phe izibhamu adubule.
Lobufakazi bethulwe

nguMathews Zazi Siba-,

nda ongumxhumanisi

womphakathi nehhovisi
leNkatha, kanye noNtwe
Robert Mafole, emacale-
ni ehlu kahlukenene aba-
thweswe wona namanye
amadoda namabhungu
angu-7 okuthiwa bawe-
nza ngomhla ka-26 ngo-
April nonyaka KwaMa-
shu.

Amacala abethweswe
wona owokususa uthu-
thuva emphakathini, â\200\231
ukushisa, ukucekela
phansi impahla, ukuza-
ma ukubulala, ukuthola-
kala nezibhamu nezi-
nhlamvu ngaphandle
kwemyvume. :

USibanda noMafole,,

beno-Elliot Mbhele,
Abraham Makhathini,

Lungisani Mtshali, Zwe-

lisha M:g::hu kanye
nabanye athu aba-

ngenakudalulwa ngama-
gama ngenxa yeminyaka
yabo yobudala, kuthiwa
ngomhla ka-April 26
ebusuku, bahlasela imizi
emibili esigcemeni sa-
kwa-G KwaMashu, owa-
kwaMohlomi nowakwa-
Mitshali, bayijikijela
ngamabhomu kaphethi-
loli, badubula noPa-
tience Thamsanqa Ma-
phumulo emlenzeni nge-

nhloso yokumbulala, ba-

dlula lapho bashisa nezi-

moto ezintathu zoMnuz.
Snow Alpheus Mtshali
oyiphoyisa, Mnuz. Ken-
neth Mtshali kanye ne-
kaMnuz. Percyval Gu-
mede. Konke lokhu ku-

_thiwa kwenzeka kuBhe-

jane Road, ngezikhathi
zodlame olwalubheduke
KwaMashu.

Wonke lamacala aba-
bekwe wona abamanga-
lelwa bayawaphika. Ba-
sho nokuthi abazange

nangengozi balubhade

kulendawo okuthiwa ba-
wenza khona lamacala.

. Ubufakazi obethule--

Iwe inkantolo buthi nga-

DECEMBER 11-13, 1986

@eN katha abGMQOkglBQJfZ%a.ze k}welokiidubulaâ\200\230><

lempelasonto okukhulu-
nywa ngayo, umbutho
wentsha yeNkatha wa-

â\200\230 w'\;nezingqungquthela

ezingu-18 ezindaweni
ezahlukeni kulo lonke
leli. Ezimbili zaziseLi-
ndelani ngaseNtuzuma,
enye iseMbumbulu.
USibanda noMafole
ngomGgibelo ebusuku,
ngokusho kobufakazi,

baya engqungqutheleni
eyayiseLindelani lapho
w: babikelwa ukuthi
! uke udlame Kwa-

Bgshu. kukhona nezi-
ndlu ezishisiwe, base

benikela khona beha-
mba ngekhumbi eluhla-

â\200\230i-United W

za ewuhlobo lwe-Mitsu-
bishi.

Lekhumbi yayinanya-
thiselwe ngamaphepha
ayememezela umhla-
ngano omkhulu wezise-
benzi owawuzoba se-
Kingâ\200\231s Park ngoMay 1,
okwakuzosungulwa ku-

wona kugcotshwe ne-

ezisebenzi
ersâ\200\231 Union
of South Africa (UWU-
SA).

Bathe nangempela
bafika KwaMashu ku-
shiswe imizi eminingi
phakathi kwayo okwaku-
khona neyamalunga

nyunyana

Natal & KwaZulu:
36c + 4c G.S.T.
All other areas: 50c
45Â¢ + 5Â¢ G.S.T.

eNkatha kanye negalaji
likaMnuz. G.E. Bhengu.
â\200\230Elinye lamaphepha aye-
nanyathiselwe ngapha-
ndle kulekhumbi, oSiba-
nda noMafole bathe lali-
nesithombe sikaChief
M.G. Buthelezi.

Kuze kwafika isikha-
thi sokugaya kusalinde-
leke isinqumo semantshi
kulelicala. Imantshi
nguMnuz. H.W. Weitz,
umshushisi nguNksz. C.
â\200\230Thomas, abameli ngo-
Mnuz. L.A.T.J. Botha
kanye nomunye Wwase-

nkamp . yakwa-
Friedman &

Fried-
man.

: P T ARE 2 T

e it e beho / Yi2/36

MPOPHOMENI â\200\234comradesâ\200\235 have ordered coun-

_cillors and some residents to vacate the strife-torn

Howick township after claims that they have Inka--

tha leanings following the weekend murders of

four residents there.â\200\235 = 7~ Shoc 0

Residents report that â\200\234comradesâ\200\231 have told a Si- |

- bongo L.P. School principal to leave because she:

sent children on a sightseeing tour to Ulundi and"

â\200\230 returned with â\200\234vigilantesâ\200\235. She is said to have left.

alreddy: - 5 g bl B i T el

= Four former councillors were also ordered to-

â\200\234-vyacate their homes-because they had Inkathaâ\200\234

â\200\234Jeanings. Two_have remained, including former,

â\200\230' mayor Benjamin Ndlovu. 54, At 90 hagi 44 ,g

*"The four residents who were murdered on;

- Friddy will be buried on Saturday after a service;

* at 10 am at the Mpophomeni Catholic Church. a

.. The Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu)

- said the statement by Dr Oscar Dhlomo that Inka-*

* tha was not responsible for the killings was â\200\234fun->

â\200\234 damentally incorrectâ\200\235. Â¥ (- - fin o g

â\200\234+=".=..The union said Mawu and the police were in-;

_vestigating the ineident and the â\200\234facts differed;

- fundamentally from those alleged in the Inkatha;

statementâ\200\235. i FobaRathEannts v La T i

Â¥+ *The cold-blooded murder of three people in:

" itself shows the weakness in Inkathaâ\200\231s version that -

- the deaths took place in clashes between two par- -

- ties,â\200\235 said Mawu.No one was injured or killed onâ\200\231"

â\200\234the Inkathaside. -~ .- Âf T R R

-+ Dr-Dhlomo, who is acting Chief Minister as_

Chief Mangosuthu â\200\234 ButheleziÂ® is averseas, an- -

-nounced that Inkatha was planning legal action

gainst those newspapers which had linked the

- organisationtothe murders.â\200\235 . . = ool

Sanctions a step to violent action

Gatsha Buthelezi, Zulu chief and leader of the KwaZulu homeland in South Africa, at a joint meeting of the Canadian Club and the Fraser Institute in Toronto:

Seldom, if ever, do violent revolutionaries aspire to establish a multi-party democracy in which they have to compete with others for the right to rule the country. They have liberated. Liberation movements across the world claim the right to rule as a just reward for the revolution they waged. More than this, revolutionaries across the world have a very marked tendency to use the wisdom that was shaped in revolution to rule after revolution. When the kind of wisdom shaped by revolution is used in government, people have to be coerced into doing what is right. Post-revolutionary governments continue to coerce people into doing what is right. Across the length and breadth of the world, revolution-

aries have shown a propensity to assume that they monopolize wisdom about politics and economics and to rule by prescription in post-revolutionary times. It will be no different in South Africa. . .

This is why the African National Congress says that the only negotiations they are interested in are negotiations to hand

JUST WHAT WAS SAID

over power to the people. They are not fighting a revolution to establish a national convention where the people of South Africa will charter their own course into the future. The ANC mission in exile sees itself as a government in exile and it wants to rule as a government returned from exile: it wants to establish a one-party state and it wants to establish a Socialist-controlled economy. I make no political propaganda

when I make this statement. . .

Canadians will only pay a small price for Canadian sanctions against South Africa. The South African Government will make

the internal adjustments which will result in them only paying a small price. The privileged class of whites will make further adjustments, but what adjustments are there for poor laborers to make once they lose their jobs? Sanctions will radicalize what is already a very volatile South African situation. Sanctions will work to radicalize black politics, and this is precisely why the more revolutionary a black South African the more fervently he calls for sanctions. For revolutionaries, the application of sanctions is not the last step in non-violent action. It is a first step toward violent action. Deepening poverty suits the revolutionaries. It undermines non-violent democratic opposition to apartheid.

L â\200\224 A et v o Bl em P & vime as e

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&t

ILANGA, DECEMBER 11-13, 1986

' Ngomhlaka 29-5-1986

â\200\230bheniâ\200\235â\200\231

MHLELI, â\200\224 Kwelakho
lodumo ngicela ukuba
ungivumele ngiphawule
ngalenkulumo eyenzi-
we nguKhansela C.
C. Mncwabe kaNku-
shubana ohloniphekile-
yo lapho, abebhale kho-
na ngaphansi kwesihlo-
ko esithi â\200\230â\200\230Sebegembu-
kelene phakathi abo-
mphakathi waseMaga-
kwelangombhla-
ka November 24-26,
1986.

Makwazeke zisuka-
nje ukuthi amakha-
nsela asesiGodini sase-
Magabheni abekelwa
nguHulumeni wakithi
KwaZulu amalunga
amabili esiShayamthe-
tho amele indawo yase-
Mbumbulu angawo
Chief Hlengwa wesi-
zwe sakwaThoyana no-
Chief Luthuli wesizwe
saMathuli okuyilapho
isigodi saseMagabheni
sizinze khona.

Lokhu ngikushiso
ukuthi thina zinduna na-
makhansela esizwe se-

e

nkosi yaseMathulini si-
yakwazi okwenzekalayo |

laphaya emkhandlwini

waseMagabheni.

Emhlanganweni
makhansela elokishini
laseMagabheni owabe
uhlezi ngomhlaka 13-11,

[IMIBONO YABAFUNDI.

|

Upha

ngodaba lwaseMagabheni

Iâ\200\230Bhigi Fayifiâ\200\231

â\200\234 Angazi noma wabe eyi

â\200\234â\200\234BHIGI FAYIFIâ\200\231â\200\231 nge-
sikhathi engaphikisani
nalombono noma gha.

â\200\230Umcimbi womhlaka
14.12-1985 wabe uxha-
swe yizimali zethu thina
bazali futhi wabe uha-
njelwe nayinxusa lika-
Hulumeni waKwaZulu
elizinze eThekwini ka-
nye nezikhulu zoMbu-
tho weNkatha.

Ukuba kwake kwaba-
khona isiqubulo esithi
â\200\230â\200\234Vivaâ\200\231â\200\231 lesi asishoyo

wa- Â°

1985 kwavumelana wo- |

nke amakhansela ngo-
mgubho wonyaka we-
ntsha naye ukhansela
Mncwabe kaNkushuba-
na wabekhona wanga-
phikisana nalokhu.

|

' (futhi r -;/abe engekils)'

| ngabe nalezizikhulu za-
' kuzwa lokho. Intsha ye-

sigcefne asengameleyo
yabe igcwele.

|
|

|

ka

lmfekÃ@tho
L RSP TS

Ngakho leliphuzu li-
yimfeketho-nje ukujabu-
lisa labo athi yena
ucheme nabo esingaba-
ziyo ngokuba naye aka-

basho futhi nangombhla-
25-10-1986 lapho
abenikezwe khona ithu-
ba lokuphawula kaza-
nge-nje asho ukuthi
kuphela abantu besa-
belo-nje, bebulawa, ku-
ngenxa yalomgubho.

Wadlula-ke umhlaka
14-12-1985 nezikhipha za-
wo ezabe zibhalwe unya-
ka wabasha ka-1985
okungaba ngobukhulu
ubuphukuphuku na-
mhlanje ngo-1986 usu-
bonakala ufake isikhipa
sonyaka wabasha ka-
198S.

Lezizikhipha azizange

zikhiphe sidumbu kanti-
futhi ngo-1985 kakufa-

nga muntu lapha eMa-

gabheni waseLokishini
noma waseSabelweni.

. olwenziwe

Ngomhlaka 15-1-1986
umkhandludolobha wa-
seMagabheni kanye na-
ye okaMncwabe kaNku-
Åshubana wafundelwa
incwadi eyabe ivela ku-
Simphiwe William
Ngcobo ebonga uxhaso
ngumkha-
ndlu emgubheni wonya-
ka wabasha ka-198S.

|

Akĩ¬\201zange kubekhona

kuphawula akwenzayo
ngalomlisa weChristian
â\200\230Movement ofundela
ubufundisi ozalelwe

khona lapha mhlawu-
mbe ngingasho-nje uku-
thi uzalwe engakafiki
kuleli okaMncwabe ka-
Nkushubana, uyena lo-
Ngcobo ~asesaba uku-
mgagula ephepheni.
Ngomhlaka 12-2-1986
emhlanganweni wO-
mkhandlu welokishi
kwaba nombiko we-
ncwadi yokuzethula ku-

makhansela nakubapha-

â\200\230thi belokishi omenenja,

. owabe uvela egenjini

elazibiza ngokuthi liyi

â\200\224

LOBE.A: UMHLELI, ILANGA, 128 UMNGEN! ROAD, DURBAN, 4001

ula ngenkulum

â\200\230kakhansela uMncwabe

Magabheni Youth Club

lapha

ngokuthi malimenywe

leligembu lalekilabhu.

Imiklamo

L e

- Ngomhlaka 20-2-1986

kwabanomhla-

ngano phakathi komkha-

ndlu nalekilabhu Â° fu-

thi ~ labeselinikeza

umkhandlu imiklamo

(Projects) yalo_ eyabe

ingukulethwa i (weppsi

ezindlini, izingcingo zo-

mphakathi, ihholo yo-

mphakathi, izindlela zo-

kwakha ihhovisi lekila-

bhu, izimali zokufeza

izinjongo zayo ikilabhu

kwavunyelwana |

. | kwaba nomhlangano wo-

- mphakathi owabe ubi-

| zwe = nguMeya

Mncwabe ezokwazisa

umphakathi ukuthi ma-

wuvale lenhlangano eyi-

,Magabheni Youth Orga-

â\200\230nisation. 4

Isiphakamiso

â\200\224g;mane saxakeka

ukuthi njengokuba iphe-

njwe nguyena kungani

acele thina manje uku-

ba simvalele yona nga-

be thina njengompha-

kathi singenaphi. Sa-
besesiphakamisa isipha-
kamiso esamukelwa yi-
ndlu yonke sokuba ama-
khansela aphele n};lya-'
avi ' eMagabheni ngesizathu
:fzâ\200\231{:k}:â\200\231 :z?llaoac}:: yai{Z: ' sokuthi adlala ngathi,
kilabh ik b Y| sabesesxkhetha amado-
i u esike yenziwa g, ap, yisithupha uku:
VI B e ayokubika kumphathi

hlangabezana nazingqi- | 3.
namba zini. . dolobha lokhu.

-~ 'Futhi sasho ukuthi

Ngo_mhlakg 24-5-1986 . yucace-nje ukuthi
kwaqaliswa inhlangotho nioowabe kaNkushu-
elel))l:za.ng;)kutll:l)(')iMa- bana ubengekho e
gabheni Yout rga- â\200\231 ikha-
nisation yonake yabe i e e

i 3 thaleli imihlangano yo-
P u_Mpuz._ mphakathi ukuba avi-

hambele.
J

D. Mncwabe ukuba azo-
yibtisisa.
Kungalomhlaka 24-5- *-~
1986 lapho kwafa khona
futhi kwabuye kwalima-
la kabi omunye wezl-
hambeli engozini ye-
bhasi eyenzeka phambi

pe

Y
ezemfundo, ezokungce-
beleka nemidlalo kanye
nokwakhiwa kwemake-
the. i

Umkhandlu wabaphe-
ndula wabakhombisa
imigudu abangahamba
ngayo. Kuze kube manje

kwakwakhe uMnuz.
D. Mncwabe. ; 3Â¢

Futhi kwayona ibha-
si le yabe ingene ngo-
mgwaqo ongakwakhe
yaphuma ngawo futhi.
Yonake ayikaze izibike
ngisho kubaphathi uku-
thi ingobani ihlose
ukwenzantoni yaghamu-
ka isigcotshwa-nje le-
nhlangano yeMayo.

Â© xlsuka ckhasini 16%

Â¥

s

Akukho lutho olunye
angalusho uMncwabe
kaNkushubane ngokuba
imibuzo imehlulile â\200\230uku-
ba ayiphendule er?hla-. Âf
nganweni obubizwe yi-
nkosi yesizwe samaThu-
li ngomhlaka 18-10-86
kanye no 25-10-1986.

Isigcino kulomhlaka-
no womhlaka 25-10-86
watshelwa ngamadoda

~ ukuba aphindele lapho
avela khona uma â\202~zO-
ghubeka nodlame ne-

ndlakudla lapha.

Nenkosi
ugobo yamtshela lo-
khu angazike manje
ukuthi esezokhuzwa
ngubani ngoba mnama--
khosi - sengathithi aka-
wezwa kanti nabe Chri-
stian Movement uiwa
nabo. ;

Amakhosi

Mphakathi masikhu-
mbule naye uMnuz.
C.C. Mncwabe kaNku-
shubana simkhumbuzise
futhi ukuthi amakhosi
â\200\230lawake wake waloba nga-

~ wo khona kuleliphepha-
ndaba ILANGA ethi aka-
wenzeli lutho umphaka-
~ thi wonkana kumkha-
ndlu oshaya imithetho
â\200\230waKwaZulu alibala uku-
ala ubuthongo okwathi
- esebuzwa yiNkosi ya-
" maThuli ngalokhoku-
bhala kwakhe langali-
thize laphaya ngaseBho-
dlela Sitolo yaseMaga-
bheni, wemba wambu-
lula ebaleka phambi
kwethu njengamakha-
nsela neziNduna eza-
â\200\230zihamba neNkosi ye-

yamaThuli - Sizwe samaThuli.

N . o
J;gâ\200\230;:,lmlzamo

T â\200\224

Nanokuba kuhloliwe
eSidelile High kulonya-
ka kubengenxa yemiza-
mo yeNkosi yamaThuli
yena njengoSihlalo we-

sikole engenzi lutho.

Thina njengabazali
ithumela izingane ze-
hu esikoleni zifike la-
p\p'a?:s zijoyiniswe izi-
â\200\230nte esingazaziyo yini
kungavalwa lokhu ngu-
Sihlalo C.C. Mncwabe.

Ngicela mina abaholi

bahlanganise abantu ba-
kaBhejane phuma eSi-
giwini kadebekuvalele,
ukuze kuthi uma kwe-
1% â\200\230referendumâ\200\231â\200\235

wabobonke abantu ma-
yelana nodaba oluthi-
le kanye nama'â\200\230secret
ballotâ\200\235â\200\235 okungukuvota
ngasese ngodaba olu-
thile â\200\234 ufunyaniswe,
umgondo wabobonke
abantu umunye.

Abaholi bodumo lwa-

. bo laba yibona abasiba-

ngela umshophi thina
beNkatha kuze kuthi

naseNyunyaneni yethu
Uwusa sithole abantu
behlakazeka-nje ngemi-
gondo kanti kungenxa

yabaholi abangabonisi-

si kahle.

Imikhakha
#

Okokugcina ngithi ku-
baba uMncwabe kaNku-
shubana mithathu imi-
khakha yaloludaba.
Emibili isobala kodwa-
lo wokugcina abazana
nawo baseWard 1 lapho
ephethe khona futhi
abazifihlanga ngomhla-
ka 25-10-86 phambi kwe-
zihlwele ngakho ngabe
naye udinga thina uku-
ba sizomvalela lomfula
yini na?)

Nanokuthi iWard 1
Youth Club ngabe imi-

nzwe yilenhlangano
entsha yini esehluphe-
ka-nje na? Isikhathi so-
kudlalisa amahleza si-
phelile yekani ukudunga
abantu imigondo ko-
dwa nixoxisane nawo-
Christian Movement la-
bo ngokuba ayinuki
ingosiwangababa.

Ndoda G. Maphumulo,
UMKHOMAZI DRIFT.

UNICEF A(ic}g Blames S. Africa for Child Deaths

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| B

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Foreign Service

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 10â\200\224South African
â\200\234destabilizationâ\200\235 in Mozambique and Angola is
directly responsible for creating the highest child
death rates in the world, according to a senior
official of the U.N. Childrenâ\200\231s Fund (UNICEF).

Dr. Mary Racelis, regional director for UNI-
CEF in eastern and southern Africa, said here
today that since 1980 South African-sponsored
destruction of health clinics, intimidation of
health workers, dislocation of families and wide-
spread razing of crops has caused â\200\234unprecedented-
edâ\200\235 death rates for children under 5 years in An-
gola and Mozambique.

Racelis cited recent UNICEF surveys in those
two countries, both of which are battling South
African-supported rebel armies, showing that

between 33 and 38 percent of children die before
they reach age 5. In the Tete region of west-cen-
tral Mozambique, Racelis said the child death
rate was 45 percent in 1984-85.

Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, where about 33
percent of children die before age 5, previously
has been cited by UNICEF as the country with
the highest child mortality rate.

Child death figures for southern Africa were
made available here in conjunction with the re-
lease of UNICEFâ\200\231s annual â\200\234State of the World's
Childrenâ\200\235 report, which marks the 40th anniver-
sary of the organization. The 1987 report, as
compared to recent years marked by severe fam-
ine in Africa, draws a relatively hopeful scenario
for the survival of children in poor countries.

"We have, for the first time, the knowledge
and means to defeat infection and undernutrition
among the worldâ\200\231s children on a massive scale

and at an affordable cost,â\200\235 according to the re-
port by James P. Grant, UNICEFâ\200\231s executive
director.

The report said that in the past year low-cost
methods, such as immunization and oral rehydra-
tion therapy for children with diarrhea, have
saved the lives of an estimated 1.5 million chil-
dren under 5. ?

If immunization and oral rehydration were universally available in developing countries, the report said, about half the 14 million annual deaths of children under 5 could be prevented. ;

The real challenge is therefore no longer scientific or technical, the report said. It is political and social. It is the challenge of generating the political will and the social organization to put today's knowledge to use on the necessary scale and at an affordable cost.

See UNICEF, A53, Col. 1

CHILD SURVIVAL
IN SOUTHERN
AFRICA

1985

1960 1985

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN
TR IORIVIATLY 20 Lo e)

Angola 65.4 62-67%*
Mozambique 69.8 62-67*
Tanzania 75.2 81.7

DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

T
Portugal 248 183

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Angola 33 43
Mozambique 40 46
Tanzania 41 52

*1985-86 regional UNICEF estimates.
SOURCE: State of the World's
Children, and recent UNICEF surveys.

BY TOBEY THE WASHINGTON POST

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Tue WASHINGTON Post

Tuursoay, Decevper 11, 1986 A53

S. African â\200\230Destabilizationâ\200\231 Blamed in Angola, Mozambique Child Deaths

UNICEF, From A41

The report, however, was not so sanguine about the capacity of developing countries, especially those in Latin America and Africa, to afford to pay for even low-cost preventive health care for children. It said that in the past five years average income in Latin America has fallen by 9 percent and in Africa by 15 percent. As a result, the report said, â\200\234deteriorating health and nutrition is widespreadâ\200\235 among young children in Latin America and Africa,

The UNICEF report charged that economic â\200\234adjustmentâ\200\235 policies adopted to satisfy International Monetary Fund requirements had reduced per capita spending on health and education in these Latin American and African countries. It questioned â\200\234whether it makes either human sense or economic sense to sacrifice the growing

minds and bodies of the next generation on the altar of adjustment policy.â\200\235

UNICEF called on industrialized countries, which it said now contribute .36 percent of their total gross national product in aid to developing countries, to increase their contributions so poorer countries can afford to implement child health services that have proved cheap and effective.

The report said that, by and large, the past three decades have been a period of â\200\234spectacular progress for children: between 1950 and 1980 child death rates fell by 50 percent; average life expectancy rose by 30 percent; food production trebled and school enrollment rates doubled.â\200\235

The child health crisis in war-crippled Mozambique and Angola, as described by UNICEFâ\200\231s Dr. Racelis, is a bleak exception

â\200\234to that record of progress.

Citing a preliminary southern Africa report that she said will be released in more

complete form by UNICEF early next year, Racelis said it is clear that child mortality

â\200\234The real challenge is. . . generating the political will and the social organization to put todayâ\200\231s knowledge to use on the necessary scale.â\200\235

- â\200\234State of the Worldâ\200\231s Childrenâ\200\235

has increased dramatically in the past five years as a result of South African â\200\234desta-

bilization measures.â\200\235 The rate at which children are dying before their fifth birthday is between 10 to 15 percentage points higher now in Angola and Mozambique than it was in 1980, according to figures she quoted.

South Africa helps fund and has used its soldiers to support UNITA rebel forces in Angola under the command of Jonas Savimbi. It also has been accused of aiding antigovernment insurgents in Mozambique in violation of a 1984 nonaggression pact.

In Mozambique, according to the UNICEF report cited by Racelis, rebels have destroyed 718 health centers since 1981. Health workers, the report says, have been wounded, maimed, murdered and kidnaped in a campaign to keep them from traveling to rural areas. About 300,000 school children have been affected by the destruction of their schools, the report says.

In Angola, according to the southern Af-

rica UNICEF report, 141,000 children under 5 died in 1984-85.

To put the collapse of child-health services in Angola and Mozambique in an African context, Racelis compared the curve of child mortality figures in those two countries over the past five years with that of Tanzania, a similarly poor but peaceful country in southern Africa.

In 1980, Tanzania had a child mortality rate comparable to that of Angola and Mozambiqueâ\200\224about 260 deaths per 1,000 live births. Last year, Tanzaniaâ\200\231s rate was 183 deaths. But the figure in Angola and Mozambique was between 325 and 375, according to UNICEF.

.Special correspondent Michael J. Berlin at

the United Nations contributed to this report.

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South Africa Says It Plans New Press Restrictions

Special 1o â\200\234he New York T

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 10 â\200\224 South Africaâ\200\231s information chief said today that the Government was planning sweeping new steps to restrict news reports about uniect in this country.

The new regulations will be promulgated in a Government gazette on Thursday, said the information chief, Stoffel van der Merwe.

The new measures, critics said, seemed designed to insure blanket censorship. â\200\234An intolerable and dangerous situation must arise,â\200\235 the South African Catholic Bishopâ\200\231s Conference said in a statement.

â\200\234â\200\234The actions of the security forces

should be seen by all to be just and controlled,â\200\235 the bishopsâ\200\231 statement said. â\200\230â\200\234â\200\234They should have nothing to hide. The present censorship already prevents full public knowledge of such actions. One is aghast to imagine what total suppression of this information will bring about.â\200\235

Reporting Already Restricted

South Africaâ\200\231s current press restrictions, in force since the national state of emergency was proclaimed on June 12, forbid unauthorized reporting of the actions of security forces and of statements deemed to be subversive.

The new restrictions, Mr. van der

Merwe told foreign correspondents today, would widen the definition of unrest so as to curb or silence reporting of boycotts of buses, schools or white-owned stores. *All sorts of resistanceâ\200\231 to the Government will be covered, he said.

The Star newspaper, quoting unidentified sources, said (hat political utterances by public figures, including par-

liamentary deputies, would also be subject to restriction and that reporters would be obliged to seek clearance from Government ministries before publishing reports about security force actions, protest or dissent deemed controversial.

The burden for seeking official clearance would rest with newspapers, The Star said, indicating that the authorities' intention, as with its present system, was to encourage self-censorship.

The measures seemed part of a sustained crackdown on the press, both domestic and foreign. Last week, newspaper publishers and editors accepted Government demands for stricter supervision of the South African press. On Tuesday, the Government confirmed that a Los Angeles Times correspondent, Michael Parks, had been told to leave the country by Dec. 31.

Fairly Wide Curbs Seen

Mr. van der Merwe, the new Deputy Minister responsible for information, said today that the new press restrictions would be 'fairly wide' and that their enforcement would be the respon-

sibility of Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha.

Previously, the Bureau for Information, the Government's principal propaganda arm, has been the official arbiter of press behavior.

Mr. van der Merwe said the measures had been prompted by opposition to the Government amounting to a calculated, well-planned revolutionary onslaught. He was apparently referring to protest actions that have prompted thousands of black students to boycott classes and others to boycott buses and white-owned stores.

The restrictions, he said, would impose limits on traditional democratic processes. But he added: "The aim of the Government is not to establish a totalitarian system in South Africa. The aim is to establish free democratic processes."

Press reporting of violence, protest and boycotts, he said, stimulated these actions.)

' H

Black protesters are now boycotting |
bus services in several parts of the *
country, while in Port Elizabeth many
black consumers are again boycotting
white-owned stores. Moreover, on Dec.

16 opposition groups plan to start a .

campaign called â\200\234â\200\234Christmas Agaihs
the Emergencyâ\200\231 which could
further consumer boycotts.

The authorities thus seemed to â\200\230be
trying to pre-empt protest, as they did
by imposing the current emergency,
the second within a year, four days be-

fore the 10th anniversary last June 16 -

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of the Soweto uprisings.

-REMEMBER THE NEEDIESTI' -

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Georgia Regents to Divest

. Africa-Linked Holdin

Associsted Press VZ\\V| 0.

ATLANTA, Dec 10â\200\224The Qeorg_ia
Board of ts voted today to. divest it-
se&bvlulyloi% . 'tll:lSouthAfrl:
panies doi ness wi :
ot u:gat nationâ\200\231s system of racna!
, or apartheid. 7
The board invests \$43.6 million for in-
stitutions of the University Sy.step\'of Ge;;
gia. The money comes from
corporate donors.
iversity S Vice Chancellor Jacob
University ystem. sy o 7 8
ocks and bonds of

the board.

5 Arreste

Special 10 The New York Times
WALTHAM, Mass., Dec. 10 â\200\224 Five
Brandeis University students who op-
pose their schoolâ\200\231s investments in com-
panies that do business in South Africa
were arrested today after they occu-
pied an office in the main campus ad-
ministration building for two hours.
At the time, about 15 students occu-
pying a different office in the same
building were allowed to stay because
of a decision by Rod Crafts, dean of stu-
dent affairs, that they were not disrupt-
ing that officeâ\200\231s normal activities.
University policemen took the five to
the Waltham police station, where they
- were held for arraignment on charges

t Brandeis in Investment Protest

of trespassing.

The demonstrations today followed a
series of incidents this week in which
students voiced their anger at a deci-
sion by the Brandeis Board of Trustees
Thursday to retain the current invest-
ment policy towards South Africa. The
demonstrators want the university to

sell all of its holdings in companies that do business in South Africa in protest of that country's policy of strict racial separation.

A Noontime Fast

Twenty students arrested in a protest Thursday were charged with trespassing and disorderly conduct. Their trial date has been set Jan. 19.

The three university chaplains are sponsoring daily noontime fasts and protest vigils, which began today in front of the Bernstein-Marcus Building, housing all administration offices. The chaplains said the fast would be expanded to a larger hunger strike if the university did not divest its holdings in the companies operating in South Africa by February.

since Sunday.

regulations and the limits of the law,

230

that's fine," said Sallie Riggs, 8-: deis's vice president for communications and public relations. She said the student handbook designates certain campus areas, including the of the administration building, as - mate places to protest.

In May, the board of trustees v ' ~ move toward full divestment holdings. In September and - the school shed \$700,000 worth in corporations with South Afr: s

Currently \$1.5 million of the Â». - \$120 million endowment is held i~

anies that do business in South *Â° Student protesters have staged over- gnd the board plans to reconsicÂ»*

night occupations of Goldfarb Library, ibili 5L

the school's main library, every night &230;230s!"b::'%ee230:â\230s i:ohrxg;fte div

But the student protesters. ~204¢ *230As long as they want to protest and | they see no reason for divestmer:

demonstrate within the university's |delayed, are calling for an eme~r<-

meeting of the board to act on thÂ»

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1986

ITutu, in U.S., Sees Iran Crisis {'

Helping Black African Cause

By ROBERT REINHOLD

Special 10 The New York Times

Desmond M. Tutu of South Africa, on his first visit to the United States since Congress imposed economic sanctions on his country, said today that the Iran arms controversy would probably help the black cause in South Africa.

«] actually think it's good, that it makes clear this is a moral universe, the Archbishop said in an interview here. It may teach people that you have to take a stand, make a choice about good and bad. Your Government seems to have made the choice in Iran

|and made a bad choice.

South Africa, he went on, provides them with an opportunity of making yet another choice. Do they want to make a bad choice again? I think fundamentally your policies are immoral, and the good thing is that the morality of them is being shown up now.

In the interview, Bishop Tutu issued a new, harsh criticism of President Reagan.

I don't think he understands black people, he said. 'I don't think he accepts black people, well, as really human. I think he and people like Mrs. Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl think that blacks are expendable.

The Archbishop also disputed Rea-

gan Administration arguments that the

HOUSTON, Dec. 10 Archbishop sanctions hurt blacks more than whites.

The onus must be on those who don't want sanctions to tell us what they would put in their place to bring about the demise of apartheid, he said.

The Archbishop, winner of the 1984

Nobel Peace Prize, was in Houston to deliver the keynote address at ceremonies conferring the first Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize, a \$100,000 award co-sponsored by former President Jimmy Carter and Dominique de Menil, the Houston art patron. The award is to be shared by the Mutual Support Group, an association of families of â\200\230disappearedâ\200\231â\200\231 persons in Guatemala, and Yuri F. Orlov, the Soviet dissident and physicist, who was recently released from internal exile

Unlike Mr. Tutu, Mr. Carter said he thought the Iran crisis would not help the fight against apartheid. â\200\234t's going to take attention away from it,â\200\235 he said.

Bishop Tutu is to remain in Houston until Friday, meeting with black groups and others, and then journey to New York, where he is scheduled to meet on Tuesday with Secretary General Javier PÃ©rez de CuÃ©llar of the

United Nations.

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Proprietor The Globe and Mail

Division of Canadian Newspapers Company Limited
444 Front St. W., Toronto M5V 2S9

Telephone 416 585-5000

The Globe founded 1844 The Mail founded 1872

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1986

The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will
neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures. JUNIUS

For Chief

The comrades in South
Africa are the black extremists
in the townships who dispense
revolutionary justice by putting
ropes around the necks of sus-
pected collaborators, dousing
them with gasoline and then set-
ting them ablaze. .

The comrades in Canada
are those members of the anti,

apartheid lobby who this week
picketed Zulu Chief Gatsha
Buthelezi

during his Toronto .
visit and insisted that he, too, -

Buthelezi

of its black majority. And he
defines present tactics and fu-
ture outcomes in moderate
terms that are anathema to the
ANC and its cheerleaders
abroad.

The Zulu leader, for example, wants less rather than more economic boycott. More sanctions will not make the West's message to Pretoria any clearer, he said in Toronto. Sanctions are realities and they are realities which will inevitably

should be necklaced. One pro- - have to be paid for by black

tester, in a Buthelezi mask, wore a - attire around his neck to symbolize the chief's supposed collaboration with apartheid. g

What has Chief Buthelezi done

to merit such abuse? He outspo-

kenly condemns apartheid and spurns Pretoria's attempts to cosmeticize it (such as indepen-

dence for the bantustans and the

creation of a tricameral parlia-

ment without black representa-

tion). How does that make him a collaborator?

Chief Buthelezi favors one

man, one vote. He has promoted a merger of Natal province with

his own KwaZulu homeland, the unified entity to have a bicameral legislature. The first chamber would be elected by universal suffrage which would mean a black majority. The second chamber would be dominated by the nation's minorities and have veto power over laws affecting language, religion and culture. This proposal is backed by white and black moderates in the Natal-KwaZulu area. If implemented, it could be a model for democratic power-sharing in the rest of South Africa (though Natal is no microcosm: most of its whites are English rather than Afrikaner). Unfortunately,

Home Affairs Minister Stoffel -

Botha's recent rebuff to the plan all but kills its chances, but how

does that make Chief Buthelezi a -

collaborator?

His real sin in the eyes of the anti-apartheid lobby is that he competes with the African Na-

tional Congress to shape the

future of South Africa on behalf |,

. South Africa. If for no other

' reason at all, Western governments should hold their hand on the â\200\230sanctions front for humanitarian reasons.â\200\235 -

' But Chief â\200\230Buthelezi offers another reason. â\200\234Sanctions will -~ radicalize what is already a very

volatile South African situation.

- Sanctions will work to radicalize black politics, and this is precisely why the more revolutionary a black South African, the

â\200\234more fervently he calls for

sanctions. . . Deepening poverty - suits the revolutionaries. It undermines non-violent, democratic opposition to apartheid.â\200\235 The Zulu leader minces no words about the ANCâ\200\231s intentions. â\200\234The ANC Mission in Exile sees itself as a government in exile and it wants to rule as a government returned from exile; it wants to establish a one-party state and it wants to establish a socialist-controlled economy. .. And in fact vast intimidation will have to take place to get black grass root opinion to reject the ideal of a multi-party democracy.â\200\235

Canadians concerned about the political complexion of the post-apartheid state may ask whether Chief Buthelezi, whose - disciples at times resort to in-

timidation themselves, would

really measure up to his own

self-portrait as an apostle of " 'multi-party democracy. Yet he ' remains the best hope, if not the only hope, for the emergence of 2 moderate black leadership from the ashes of apartheid.

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