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Edendale Hospital warned

Natal Witness

by HEIDI GIBSON

IF the massive pile of surgical waste that has accumulated at the back of Edendale Hospital is not cleared within a week the city's cleansing department will move in and do it, the city's Medical Officer of Health Dr Iain Walters has warned.

Describing the situation as "deplorable", Walters said the refuse had accumulated over the past six weeks and there was now a danger of a plague, particularly as rats were likely to be living in the debris.

Walters, who visited the hospital last week, estimated it would take four days to clear the "utterly filthy" pile, covered in flies and containing used swabs, syringes and needles.

29 March 1991

"Edendale Hospital is not under our jurisdiction, but the people who live there also work and buy in our city and they are liable to carry the disease if there should be an outbreak," he said.

Walters said that although the authorities at the hospital were "at their wits end", the problem lay with the KwaZulu government, which had to date failed to respond to a report on the matter.

Democratic Party MP Rob Haswell said Edendale Hospital was located in South Africa and not in KwaZulu. He said this was why he had challenged MEC Peter Miller at the Extended Public Committee to find out what was going on less than 10 kilometres from the city. "If we are going to build a new South Africa, we are going to have to get

rid of these artificial boundaries," said Haswell.

One source has blamed the administration's "lack of concern" and methods as a reason for staff dissatisfaction and apathy.

"I wonder if it is the fact that Edendale is such a large hospital or the people don't care because the patients are black," the source said.

• In an earlier development this week the city's health, parks and amenities committee recommended to the management and finance committee that a landfill hole be dug in which to bury refuse at Edendale Hospital.

According to health committee chairman Alderman Robin Dales, council would attempt to recoup the funds from KwaZulu, but "they (council) might have to bear the costs themselves".

Let the people have freedom of choice - Archbishop Desmond Tutu

SOMETHING had gone 'desperately wrong' in the black community, Archbishop Desmond Tutu told a congregation in St George's Cathedral in Cape Town on Wednesday.

Delivering a homily at a service for justice and peace, he said there was much to admire in black political organisations, 'but there is much also which is not right.'

'Some of those who belong to these organisations are totally undisciplined and you can't wage a struggle unless you are dedicated and disciplined.'

'Our organisations need to go back to the grassroots and instil discipline from the lowest ranks up,' he said.

Archbishop Tutu said black South Africans 'must of course point to all the causes of violence, but ultimately we must turn the spotlight on ourselves. We can't go on forever blaming apartheid.'

He identified as causes of violence in South Africa the process of transition; the government's lack of tolerance of opposition; economic deprivation; the migratory labour system; and 'disgraceful' police behaviour.

'A lot of the violence is due to political rivalry. Political groups in the black community are fighting for turf and they do not seem to know, or certainly some of their followers don't seem to know, that a cardinal tenet of democracy is that people must be free to choose freely whom they want to support.'

'To coerce, to intimidate, is to admit that your policy can't persuade on its own merits. People must be free to choose freely whether they want to participate or not in boycotts, in mass action. That is an irreducible, an incontrovertible aspect of democracy.'

'It seems as if the culture of violence is taking root in our

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society. We are becoming brutalised and almost anaesthetised to accept what is totally unacceptable.'

If this kind of violence that keeps erupting at regular intervals continues, then the new South Africa may dawn — and that is doubtful — but it may dawn and there will be very few around to enjoy it and those who survive will do so only because they are tough, on the basis of the laws of the jungle: survival of the fittest, eat or be eaten, devil take the hindmost.

'South Africa has never really had a culture of tolerance. The Government and its supporters have used dastardly and nefarious methods to deal with their opponents, ranging from the vilification and pillorying of these, as still happens on SABC-TV and radio and government-supporting media, up to the physical elimination of people such as has now been confirmed

through the death squads of such as the CCB.'

'Consequently people have learned that those who differ with you are enemies and the only to deal with enemy is to liquidate them.'

'There are some things that I want to suggest we can do.'

'The first is that all of us must help to develop the culture of tolerance: live and let live. Let us practise the motto: I disagree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it. Let us learn to agree to disagree. Those who disagree with us are not necessarily enemies.'

'Two, our political organisations need to put their houses in order; to instil discipline in their members; to adopt at least a minimum code of conduct that says these are the parameters beyond which we will not stray in conducting our political activity.'

'Third, the authorities must disarm all groups. It is a nonsense, utterly unacceptable to speak about traditional weapons. Traditional weapons kill. And it is quite wrong to allow certain groups blatantly to move around armed.'

'Fourth, let the police become a truly professional peace-keeping force that upholds the rule of law and order without fear or favour. And one hopes that they can begin to be flexible. For what happened in Daveyton was due to their insisting on the observance of a law that many of our people refuse to obey, that relates to meetings, and relates to demonstrations.'

'Fifth, I urge that all political leaders stop their killing talk; stop their belligerent, bellicose utterances that incite others to violence whatever the intention of the speaker might have been. Why does the Government al-

low people like Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht to get away with the kind of language that they are using so openly?'

Can you imagine what would have happened to blacks if they said the kind of things that he has been allowed to say? There is legislation to stop organisations such as the AWB making vilifying, denigratory, insulting utterances, racist remarks, that hurt people. The Government ought to stamp on such action and do so firmly and quickly.

'Sixthly, I want to suggest that the municipalities, city councils, local councils, the churches, community organisations, political groupings, participate in a campaign with the people in the townships to clean up those townships. Perhaps our people may then begin to regain a self-esteem, self-respect and pride that they are losing.'

16/1/20

'Prudent' Carey leads Anglicans

NATAL Witness 29/3/91

LONDON — George Carey became the 103rd archbishop of Canterbury, the spiritual head of the Church of England, on Wednesday after being adjudged "both prudent and discreet" by his brother bishops.

To ensure that everything was legal, five bewigged attorneys joined the nine bishops around a table before the altar in the church of St Mary-le-Bow.

A purple drape concealed the altar cross in the Lenten tradition of covering up ornaments to encourage penitence.

Carey, who calls himself an evangelist dedicated to spreading the Gospel among the people, looked on as documents were read to confirm his election three weeks ago by the dean and chapter of Canterbury Cathedral. He was appointed last July by a commission of the state Church of England and a representative of the prime minister.

The bishops declared that they agreed with the Canterbury clergy that Carey was "a man both prudent and discreet, deservedly laudable for his life and conversation, of due age and an ordained and consecrated bishop."

From the pulpit, one of the attorneys read to the congregation the letters patent for the confirmation from Queen Elizabeth, temporal head of the church. The sealed parchment crackled like gunshot as it was unfolded.

Once endowed with spiritual jurisdiction as archbishop, Carey knelt to swear an oath of allegiance to be true to the monarch, her heirs and successors — following a form for

the half-hour ceremony laid down in 1534.

The new primate of all England came out into the sunshine on the street called Cheapside, amid the uncaring traffic of the City financial district.

He brought up the rear of a little procession singing Cardinal John Newman's hymn, "Praise to the Holiest in the height, And in the depth be praise."

Carey (55) told reporters on the church steps he was impressed by the exhaustive process that selected him to succeed the now retired Robert Runcie.

Asked how it felt to be spiritual leader of 70 million Anglicans, Carey said: "I have just begun. I am just a few minutes old."

"My first thoughts are of being overwhelmed by the sense of history," he said.

"I look forward with great optimism because I believe in the power of God."

To welcome Carey, 12 ringers in the church steeple rang a 20-minute Whittingtons, a peal combination commemorating Richard Whittington who was lord mayor of London three times in the Middle Ages.

True Cockneys are said to be born within the sound of those Bow Bells.

Meanwhile, questions about Carey's prudence and discretion rumbled on after he said that opponents of women priests were guilty of heresy. Responding to public clamour over the remark, he withdrew it saying "error" would have been a better word.

He will be enthroned in Canterbury Cathedral April 19. — Sapa-AP.

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Six African countries face mass starvation

United Nations report

e 6 The Natal Witness, Friday, March 29, 1991

NEW YORK — The United Nations warned yesterday that six African countries were threatened with mass starvation.

Angola, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Somalia and Sudan faced the risk of famine because of civil war and drought, the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said.

"Only a massive effort in the coming months can avert further widespread suffering and loss of life," it said, adding that international food aid this year had fallen far short of need.

"Food aid should be increased and rushed to the affected countries," FAO director-general Edouard Saouma said.

The report forecast that poor harvests in southern Africa — including traditional surplus producers Zimbabwe and South Africa — would worsen the continent-wide food shortages.

In all, 17 countries south of the Sahara are suffering exceptional food emergencies.

The FAO estimated total food aid needs for Africa would soar to 5.1 million tons this year, compared with receipts of 2.9 million

tons in 1989-90.

But many aid agencies fear supplies will be scarcer this year amid competing demands from Eastern Europe and Middle East states affected by the Gulf War, the report claimed.

The FAO said donor cereal deliveries to Sudan, where about eight million people are at risk of starvation, had so far totalled just 65 000 tons against the 400 000 tons pledged. Sudan's food aid needs are estimated at one million tons.

Severe malnutrition is already wide-

spread in western Sudan and mass migrations have begun in search of food.

Political friction between donors and Khartoum, combined with logistical problems in delivering food to remote areas of Africa's largest country, have raised fears that Sudan may this year be the site of the worst famine disaster on record.

In Ethiopia, where an estimated one million people starved to death in 1984-85, drought in northern and eastern regions has spread to the southern Ogaden, while food aid deliveries are well below requirements.

Less than 100 000 tons of the 520 000 tons of promised food aid to Ethiopia have been received, while pledges amount to little more than half this year's estimated needs.

FAO said food supplies for refugees in Ethiopia who fled fighting in neighbouring Somalia and Sudan will be exhausted in a few weeks unless fresh allocations are made soon.

All three countries were hit badly by the drought that withered last year's harvests across the arid Sahel region, which stretches thousands of kilometres from

Mauritania to Ethiopia.

Food production has been virtually halted in Liberia and Somalia due to devastating civil wars. In Angola and Mozambique about four million people are suffering critical food shortages after civil conflict disrupted farming and relief operations.

Bad weather is hitting crops in Lesotho, Madagascar, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, and FAO said South Africa was likely to have to import substantial amounts of maize for the first time in years. — Sapa-Reuter.

16/1/11
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Mandela co-accused acquitted of charges

JOHANNESBURG—A co-accused of Mrs Winnie Mandela was yesterday acquitted of kidnap and assault charges.

Rand Supreme Court Judge Mr Justice M S Stegmann ruled in favour of an application to drop charges against Miss Nompumelelo Falati, 18.

He agreed there was no evidence to support the claim that Miss Falati had been part of the group which sjambokked three men and a youth in rooms behind Mrs Mandela's Diepkloof house on December 29, 1988.

Miss Falati left the dock weeping after the Court's interpreter translated the Judge's verdict of not guilty. She was surrounded in the court gallery by family and friends who hugged and kissed her.

A similar application to acquit another of Mrs Mandela's co-accused, Mr John Morgan, was refused.

Mrs Mandela's advocate, Mr George Bizos, gave notice at the closure of the State's case yesterday that he was not applying for a discharge for her.

The defence will begin to lead its evidence on April 8 following the Court's week-long Easter adjournment.

All four accused — Mrs Mandela, Mr Morgan, Miss Falati and her mother, Mrs Xoliswa Falati — pleaded not guilty to charges that they shared common purpose with a group of people responsible for the kidnap and assault of child activist Stompie Seipei and three men.

Shortly before State advocate Jan Swanepoel announced the closure of the State's case yesterday morning, he submitted as evidence transcripts of interviews Mrs Mandela gave to the media about one month after Stompie was abducted, assaulted and then murdered.

In one of the interviews she appeared to suggest 'youths' had admitted 'clapping' Stompie in a room behind her house.

Although Stompie's body had been found at the time Mrs Mandela gave the interview, police only later identified it as the 14-year-old youth's. Mrs Mandela told the interviewer: 'No death took place in Mandela's house. And to my knowledge, I do not believe that that boy is not alive.'

She also said she had seen Stompie in the back yard of her home about four days before his disappearance. 'There was absolutely nothing wrong with him. He was washing his hands in a tap that is attached to the back room in which he was sleeping; and I greeted him and he greeted back.'

Uncontested evidence submitted during Mrs Mandela's present trial and the trial of Richardson was that Stompie and the three men abducted with him were beaten bloody with sjamboks on the day they were kidnapped from the Orlando East Methodist Church.

Stompie's body was found with the jugular severed on January 7, 1989 but was only identified about one month later.

In yet another interview Mrs Mandela said: 'The youths in my premises did not abduct any children. This is the room where they claimed to have found these blood splattered walls. This is the lie that has been going on and on and on.'

Uncontested forensic evidence submitted by the State was that blood was found on the ceiling, all four inside walls and the curtains of one room in Mrs Mandela's back yard. — (Sapa)

KIN BENTLEY, in London, reports on the State President's coming trip to Europe

Stealing a march on Mandela

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk's visits to Ireland and Denmark next month will mark another milestone in his campaign to restore South Africa to international acceptability through the systematic removal of apartheid.

Ironically, Mr de Klerk will steal the march on ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, who has yet to visit Denmark.

Within the 12-member European Community, Ireland and Denmark have consistently been the last to budge on sanctions in response to the changes of the past 14 months.

They were the only EC countries Mr de Klerk did not visit during his two trips to Europe last year. Even Holland, which had also maintained very cool relations with the National Party Government, welcomed him.

Although trade sanctions are likely to be discussed,

there is a possibility that they could largely be a thing of the past by the time Mr de Klerk gets to Europe, because EC foreign ministers again review the situation on April 15.

But Mr de Klerk's visit, which again includes Britain, will enable him to outline the next phase of his plan to negotiate a new nonracial, democratic constitution with the African National Congress and other black political parties.

A spokesman for the Irish Foreign Office said yesterday: 'We certainly believe that what we see as progressive developments in terms of dismantling the legislative framework of apartheid should be encouraged.'

'We will continue to keep our sanctions policy under review.'

He said over the past year there had been a number of positive developments which,

it was hoped, would lead to the eventual total abolition of apartheid.

Asked if the restoration of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries might flow from the talks, he said it was 'too early to anticipate the scope of the bilateral exchanges'.

However, public opinion against apartheid in Ireland is so strong it is considered unlikely that the setting up of missions will precede the final and total abolition of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic nonracial government.

The Irish Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that Mr de Klerk, accompanied by his wife, Marieke, and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, would pay a 'working visit' to Ireland on April 25.

Mr de Klerk would be 'guest of honour' at a working lunch with the Prime Minister, Mr Charles Haughey, and the

Foreign Minister, Mr Gerard Collins, who visited South Africa last year with an EC 'troika'.

He said it had not been confirmed whether or not Mr de Klerk would also meet Ireland's new President, Mary Robinson.

Ireland has powerful ties with the ANC. When its deputy president, Nelson Mandela, visited Dublin following his release last year, he was awarded the freedom of the city. He also addressed the Irish Parliament.

Denmark, which is part of the five-member Nordic group as well as being a member of the EC, like Sweden has been a long-time supporter of the ANC and has applied strictly its anti-apartheid sanctions policy. Last weekend, however, the Nordic states decided to revoke sanctions on the removal of legislative apartheid.

Asked who initiated the visit, a Danish Foreign office spokesman said yesterday that the working visit by Mr de Klerk was arrived at through joint discussion. He said they reached 'a mutual understanding that it would be a very good thing that he come to Denmark'.

He confirmed that there were currently no plans for Mr Mandela to visit Denmark, which he did not fit into his travels last year. However, he said ANC president Oliver Tambo and Archbishop Desmond Tutu, as well as other anti-apartheid leaders, were regular visitors to Copenhagen.

During next month's visit, he said, Mr de Klerk would meet Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter and Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen.

While further details would only be released later, he con-

firmed it was probable Mr de Klerk would address the influential Foreign Policy Association.

Downing Street could not confirm the exact date when Mr de Klerk would meet Prime Minister John Major, although Mr Botha has confirmed that the European trip will start on April 22 and end on April 26.

Mr de Klerk is scheduled to address Britain's Institute of Directors on April 23. During his stay in London he is also expected to meet Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Other groups in London he is to address include the Confederation of British Industry, the United Kingdom-South Africa Trade Association, the Royal Institute for International Affairs, the Royal Africa Society and the South African Club. He will also meet leading bankers and businessmen.

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ANC makes

Easter

appeal ^{29/3/91} *MERCURY* for peace

Mercury Reporter

A SENIOR Natal ANC member, Mr Jacob Zuma, yesterday made a strong call for peace in an Easter message.

Speaking at the ANC office in Durban, Mr Zuma, executive member and chairman of the southern Natal region, said: 'We thought that as we approach the Easter holiday it is important to convey the message that everyone should work for peace ... especially in Natal where so many lives have been lost, and so much property destroyed.'

He said in spite of the deep-rooted anger and frustration so prevalent in Natal, the ANC and Inkatha had met and reached agreement about initiating peace, 'which is vital for everyone to be supportive of.'

He said during the Easter holiday Christians should pray and people should remember the devastation and killing that had taken place. 'Everyone should rededicate themselves to work for peace.'

In spite of attempts to 'meet violence with violence', the ANC would maintain its efforts to work for long-term stability, Mr Zuma said.

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Not a witness

by HEIDI GIBSON

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