

Bermuda indaba

SOWETAN 30-3-89

By SAM
MABE

THE conflict in South Africa's system of government and how it is viewed by both black and white came under the focus at a conference in Bermuda this week.

The conference, organised by the Washington-based Aspen Institute, is attended by members of the US Congress and about 20 representatives of major South African political groups. It opened on Tuesday and will end tomorrow.

Journalists

The South African representatives include members of the ruling National Party, the Conservative Party and the Progressive Party. Other representatives include academics; civic leaders; journalists; clerics; and lawyers representing a wide range of political opinion.

The most prominent extra-parliamentary organisation at the conference is the ANC represented by Mr Thabo Mbeki, who is the organisation's information director and secretary for presidential affairs.

A spokesman for Aspen Institute, who emphasised that the conference was not open to the Press, said the fact there were representa-



Mr FREDERICK van Zyl Slabbert.

tives of government and of extra-parliamentary groups did not suggest that the conference was trying to bring the two parties together for negotiations or to find solutions to South Africa's problems.

"The purpose of the conference is to educate US Congressmen about developments in Southern Africa with the hope that they will use this new-found knowledge when formulating US policy on South Africa.

"It is for this reason that the speakers are

speaking in separate sessions so as to ensure there will be no debates between groups that are in variance with one another," said the spokesman.

More time

By late yesterday, Mr Thabo Mbeki, who was given more speaking time than any of the other speakers, was due to deliver a paper on the role of the ANC in the South African conflict. He was followed by Mr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa).

Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party, and Mr P W Coetzer, National Party MP and also committee member for Constitutional Affairs, will be among the last speakers tomorrow.

REPORTS, pictures and comments in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

Thursday 30 March 1989

THE CITIZEN

Poll shows rejection of sanctions, violence

PW more popular than Tutu with urban Blacks

LONDON. — A majority of Black South Africans believe economic sanctions and violence are the wrong way to fight apartheid, according to a poll published in Britain yesterday.

The survey also shows that Nelson Mandela is the most popular choice to lead the country. He gained 41 percent of votes. But President P W Botha is second choice, outscoring Archbishop Desmond Tutu by a surprising 18 percent to 8,7 percent.

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gosuthu Buthelezi won 6,8 percent and National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk 4,8 percent.

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It showed that 54,7 percent of those questioned were against using econ-

omic sanctions to try to end apartheid. More than 61 percent said it was wrong to use violence.

Almost 80 percent said foreign firms should stay in South Africa and improve the conditions of their workers.

The poll indicated that South African Blacks were more troubled by economic problems than by political matters, reflecting a 60 percent unemployment rate among those surveyed.

About 58 percent of those surveyed said their biggest concern was either jobs, wages or unemployment while only 13,5 percent mentioned "petty apartheid" regulations segregating public facilities.

Just 1,6 percent listed the Group Areas Act, as the most serious problem they face.

"The survey . . . raises serious difficulties for supporters of economic sanctions," the Independent said in an editorial.

Asked which aspect of apartheid affected them most more than 40 percent cited the wage differentials between Blacks and Whites; 17,3 percent said it was having to live in separate areas; and 12 percent complained about not having the vote.

The poll said that 73 percent of those who support sanctions want them imposed even if it means Black job losses.

It said 35,7 percent of all those questioned think overseas companies which run businesses in South Africa are helping end apartheid and that 24,5 percent think they are not. Another 33,2 percent think such companies are neither helping nor hindering the ending of apartheid, the poll said. The rest expressed no opinion.

The Independent reported: "according to the survey, not only do most Black South Africans dismiss sanctions as a solution to the country's racial problems, they are also opposed to violence as a means of ending apartheid. More than 61 percent say it is wrong to use violence. About one-third of the more radical respondents (those who

support sanctions even if they caused unemployment) believe violence is justified.

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"The survey also revealed that disinvestment by foreign companies had little popular support. The vast majority — 77,9 percent — said foreign firms should stay in South Africa and improve the conditions of their workers." — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Maggie

COULD Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, be an acceptable mediator in South Africa's internal problems just as she was between the foes in Rhodesia? British Press reports speculate that she might be.

On her arrival in Harare on Tuesday night, Mrs Thatcher said Pretoria could learn from the British-chaired all-party negotiation of 1979 that transformed the former British colony of Rhodesia into Black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Citing the December accord between Angola, Cuba and South Africa that promises independence for South West Africa, she said: "There is a sea of change in the region. There is an atmosphere about these problems now that can be solved by patient negotiation."

Anybody in his right senses will welcome the special interest Mrs Thatcher is showing in South Africa.

And if she can help to get negotiations going for a new dispensation, she will deserve everyone's praise.

However, she should be under no misapprehension over the way the great majority of South Africans feel about the Lancaster House agreement which sold out Rhodesia's Whites.

They do not want to suffer the same fate — nor will they allow their future to be determined by negotiations set up by, or involving, any foreign government, even one which is as concerned as Mrs Thatcher's is.

We have to resolve our own problems in our own way and there can be no Lancaster House-type sell out.

Mrs Thatcher is on surer ground when she says there is a sea of change in the region.

This is evidenced by the start that will be made this weekend with the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on independence for South West Africa.

South African troops have withdrawn from Angola and South Africa is giving up its administration of South West Africa, which is a change of historic proportions.

It is also playing a major role in efforts to bring peace to Mozambique — something which interests Mrs Thatcher as well.

South Africa itself is quite a different problem.

Its government is seeking to share power with the Blacks, but moderate Black leaders are not prepared to enter negotiations while ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, is still imprisoned.

However, Mrs Thatcher is hopeful that he will soon be free.

Even if he is, demands for the release of other "political" prisoners and the unbanning of the ANC and other Black organisations will be made a further pre-condition for talks.

This is a South African problem — and only the government can judge when the time to free Mandela has arrived and when, and if, the unbanning of the ANC and other organi-

sations is possible.

One condition on which the government has insisted is the renunciation of violence, but Mandela and the ANC have refused to accept this condition.

It is perhaps in this regard that Mrs Thatcher may be able to play a significant role in persuading the ANC to negotiate rather than engage in violence.

As for the kind of solution that might prove acceptable, the Americans have recognised that it must be one arrived at by South Africans themselves.

Certainly no outside country can tell South Africans what to do.

Mrs Thatcher, who is very well informed about South Africa, intends to hold a series of talks in London with various South African Cabinet Ministers.

We are sure the talks will be of great value both to her and to the South African Government.

But what is essential is that Mrs Thatcher visits South Africa. Such a visit should not depend on Mandela being freed or South Africa introducing sweeping reforms.

The time to visit this country is now when, as she herself says, "the need for tact and persuasion is greater than ever".

She can best influence South Africans, Black and White, of the need for negotiation by coming here and putting that message across personally.

Cancer: Watch your diet

For **YOU**

By Deborah Kelly
SOUTH AFRICAN women may have to watch their diet for reasons other than to prevent an expanding waistline, as research shows what you eat can be linked to certain female cancers, like cancer of the breast and uterus.

Recent statistics show South African women have one of the highest rates of breast cancer in the world, with 2 350 cases diagnosed in 1986.

A further breakdown of these statistics indicates that breast cancer is five times more prevalent among White women than among Black women and almost twice as prevalent among Coloured women.

This high incidence of cancer among White women, says the president of the National Cancer Association, Professor J D Anderson, can be explained by the vast amount of fat consumed in their diets.

"A growing body of research has linked high fat diets in women to certain cancers. And, because the upper-income groups are able to afford the rich, fatty foods, it is obvious they

will be more prone to the cancers than the lower-income groups."

Start young

What should women do then, particularly the more affluent middle-classes, in order to prevent these cancers? The answer is to set a well balanced diet in youth, says Prof Anderson. "It does not mean getting fanatical about what you eat, but simply following a few basic rules."

Perhaps the greatest contributor to fatty diets, he says, is cooking in unsaturated fats, such as polyunsaturated margarines and cooking oils, which can produce a whole chain of chemicals that promote cellular change and cancer. He suggests that instead of frying foods, women prepare foods by baking, grilling or boiling.

But it isn't just the vegetable oils that can cause damage, he adds. Cholesterol, which is high in foods such as egg yolks, cheese, butter, organ meats and fish, can also be changed by high temperature cooking into chemicals that may cause cancer.

Trying to avoid dairy fats, butter and the usual solid margarines is

not the only solution to a low fat diet, however. It is also preferable, he says, to increase the fibre content in your diet by eating plenty of fresh vegetables, fruit and natural cereals.

Bad

It is also advisable, he adds, to cut out all refined sugars and carbohydrates, particularly chips and chocolates. "They are not only saturated in fats, but are bad for digestion, as they offer little fibre. This could lead eventually to cancer of the bowel apart from the possibilities of other cancers too.

Abstaining from red meat is difficult, "as we all love our braais", so Professor Anderson does not recommend that women cut meat out of their diet completely. Instead, try to avoid, in particular, mutton, beef and pork, and replace these with white meats such as fowl and fish.

A plentiful supply of vitamins in a diet also plays a role in the fight against cancer.

"Make sure you get your daily intake by eating fresh fruit and not over-cooking vegetables in too much water — the



PROFESSOR J D ANDERSON... The high incidence of cancer among White women can be explained by the vast amount of fat consumed.

water you drain off is full of magnesium and potassium."

Reducing the risk of breast cancer or cancer of the endometrium (the lining of the uterus) does not end at what you eat, but includes how you look too.

Overweight

If you are overweight, the possibility of you getting these cancers is increased dramatically, "as the fat of overweight people produces

abnormal oestrogens that can cause these female cancers."

For years, says Prof Anderson, this fact has been observed among cancer workers, "and now it has finally been proved through research".

But, unfortunately, following a low fat diet, or losing weight, once you are afflicted by either one or more of these cancers — most women are affected in their late forties — will not cure you. "The secret of this diet lies in prevention rather than cure."

The female cancer link to diet took just over two decades to establish. "The first links between breast cancer and diet were discovered just over 20 years ago," says Prof Anderson, "when epidemiologists worldwide, through the use of statistics, indicated that breast cancer was more prevalent among women in the higher income groups than lower income groups.

"However, even more intriguing was that of all the so-called wealthy Western European countries where the incidence of breast cancer was high, there was one exception — Japan. The incidence of breast can-

cer among women living there was found to be on a par with the incidence in poorer countries."

In common

So researchers began to look at what the Japanese diet had in common with the diet of poor countries. They found one common element, he says.

"Japanese and poorer communities did not eat much animal fat. Of their calorie intake, the Japanese consumed 10 to 15 percent. In Western European and American countries this fat intake was in excess of 40 percent."

Further research showed that a high animal fat intake stimulates the pituitary gland to produce prolactin. "Initially this hormone was thought to be concerned only with breastfeeding. However, it now appears that it has an effect on the women's breasts when not breastfeeding, as well as the endometrium and even the prostate gland in men."

This high prolactin level over a long period of time, usually 20 to 30 years, causes breast, uterine and prostate cancer.

South African research appears to bear this out. Tests conducted by Professor Lauren Ackerman, visiting professor at Wits during the 1980's, on women living in Johannesburg's northern suburbs and Soweto revealed that the Johannesburg northern suburbs women had a far higher prolactin level in their blood than the Soweto women.

Campaign

In response to the new cancer diet link and alarming number of women being afflicted by breast, endometrium and uterine cancers, the National Cancer Association has launched an intensive six-week educational campaign, based on the diet cancer theme, which is set to start at the beginning of April.

But, says Prof Anderson, even if we are successful in promoting a low fat diet among women here, "the results will only become evident in ten years or so, as it always takes a while for a new concept to become firmly entrenched".

Survey commissioned by UK newspaper and TV network produces startling statistics

'Most SA blacks oppose sanctions'

THE STAR - 30 March 1989

A poll by a London newspaper and British television network shows resistance to sanctions by black South Africans. They also oppose violence.

Most black South Africans oppose economic sanctions and violence as a means to end apartheid, according to a poll conducted on behalf of *The Independent* newspaper of London and the independent ITN television station.

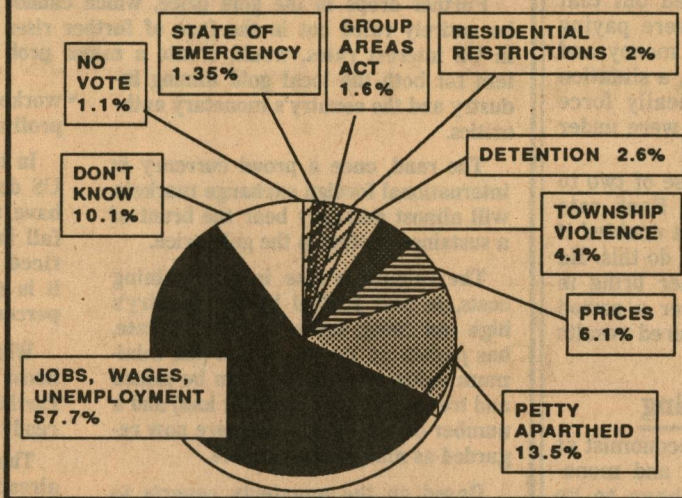
Although a minority of blacks said sanctions should be imposed on South Africa — even at the cost of their jobs — the findings reveal that most are unwilling to jeopardise work opportunities and financial well-being, and see the presence of foreign companies in South Africa as helping to sponsor change rather than support apartheid.

Job sacrifices

The survey by Markinor, an independent South African research company, of 550 black South Africans living in all the main metropolitan areas, showed that 54.7 percent were against economic sanctions to bring about the abolition of apartheid.

The survey said that not only

WHAT IS THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM FACING BLACK PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA TODAY?



do most blacks dismiss sanctions as a solution to the country's racial problems, they are also opposed to violence as a means of ending apartheid.

More than 61 percent said it was wrong to use violence. About a third of the more radical respondents (those who support sanctions even if this caused unemployment) believed violence was justified.

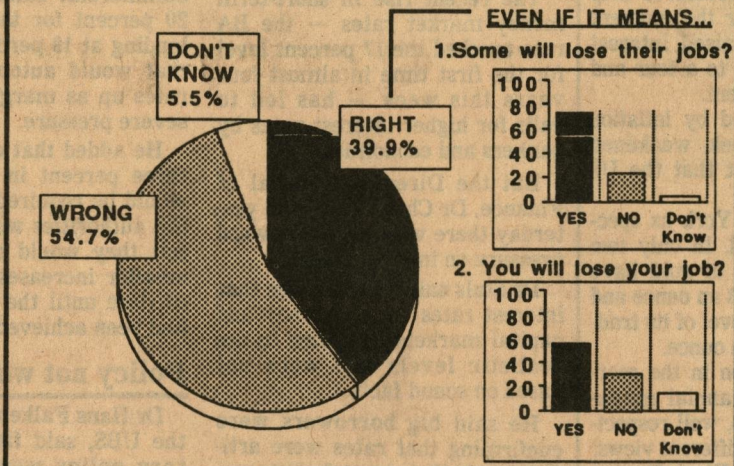
The survey shows that most

blacks believe South Africa's most pressing problems are economic rather than political.

Almost 58 percent said their biggest concern was either jobs, wages or unemployment. Only 13.5 percent mentioned petty apartheid regulations, and a surprisingly small 1.6 percent mentioned the Group Areas Act, which demarcates residential areas on racial lines.

Regardless of attitudes to

ARE OTHER COUNTRIES RIGHT OR WRONG TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS UNLESS SOUTH AFRICA AGREES TO GET RID OF APARTHEID?



sanctions, nearly a third singled out unemployment as their key concern — partly a reflection of the fact that more than 60 percent of those polled were unemployed.

The primacy of economic over political considerations was also reflected in answers to the question: "Which aspect of apartheid affects you most?"

More than 40 percent said it was the wage differentials be-

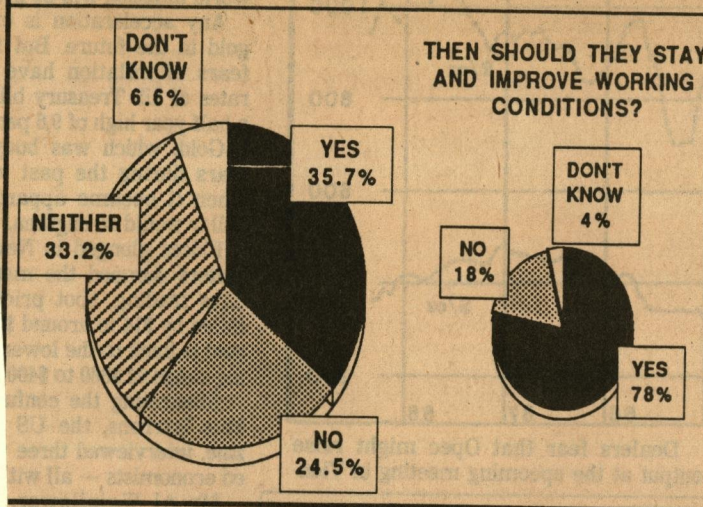
tween black and white.

Only 17.3 percent said it was having to live in separate areas, and 12 percent said that not having the vote was the greatest handicap.

In the context of these concerns, it is not surprising that nearly two-thirds of those polled said that a boycott of South African exports by foreign countries would not be help to end apartheid.

30 MARCH 1989

ARE OVERSEAS COMPANIES WHICH RUN BUSINESSES IN SOUTH AFRICA HELPING TO END APARTHEID?



Interestingly, 37 percent of those who supported sanctions did not see such a boycott being of any use. Among those who wanted sanctions, provided they did not result in job losses, a large majority — 65,3 percent — opposed such a boycott.

There was equally little support for foreign countries refusing to sell goods such as cars or television sets to South Africa. More than 64 percent said it

would not have any impact on apartheid.

The survey also revealed that disinvestment by foreign companies had little popular support. The vast majority — 77,9 percent — said foreign firms should stay in South Africa and improve the conditions of their workers.

Only just over a third of those who supported sanctions said that foreign firms should sell

their businesses and leave South Africa.

There was also considerable support — 37,3 percent — for the notion that foreign companies had a beneficial role to play in helping to end apartheid. Under a quarter saw foreign businesses as supporting apartheid.

It is therefore something of a contradiction that most of those questioned believed that British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is incorrect in her belief that sanctions would not bring down apartheid.

Radical groups

Some 46 percent said sanctions would not help to end apartheid, while 43 percent said they would. But the 46 percent includes a distorting 82,4 percent from the more radical group who support sanctions even if it leads to job losses.

More than a third of those polled said the British government was helping to support apartheid.

The poll indicates that blacks living near Cape Town are more radical than in other parts of the country. Cape Town is the only metropolitan region which shows a majority in support of sanctions and an end to foreign imports.

'British investment needed in SA'

THE STAR'S FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE

LONDON — British Premier Margaret Thatcher should offer British investment in South African enterprises in which workers of all races are promoted on merit, the *Independent* newspaper said in an editorial yesterday.

The newspaper said the survey it commissioned on black South African opinion "raises serious difficulties for supporters of economic sanctions".

But the results also suggested Mrs Thatcher has failed to convince black South

Africans of her good faith.

"Mere opposition to sanctions is a mean-spirited position to adopt. It is amply justified in theory: The more a country is cut off from the outside world, the greater the scope powerful bigots inside it enjoy to impose their narrow-minded prescriptions.

"But in practice, hostility to sanctions can appear indistinguishable from support for racism. Mrs Thatcher is right about sanctions, but so far she has failed to convey repugnance for apartheid, still less to

show imagination in seeking ways to hasten its end."

It suggested vast economic development was needed in South Africa. This would dissolve opposition from poorer whites afraid of losing their jobs to black competition.

"Capitalism is colour-blind. This is the point Mrs Thatcher should be making on her present tour, and to prove her good faith she should offer additional British investment in South African enterprises in which workers of all races are promoted on merit."

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30-03-89

THE CITIZEN

LETTERS

The Citizen P O Box 7712
Johannesburg 2000

Blacks differ on means to dismantle apartheid

FROM all accounts it would appear the Black South Africans share the common view that apartheid must be dismantled, but are not agreed on the methods to be used to gain that end. There are those, represented by the PAC and the ANC who are dedicated to the armed struggle — a synonym for terrorism. A second strong element is made up of a very large segment who seek to support change from within the present political structure. Prominent in the second section are the organised adherents of the African Church of Zion, whose members number over two million.

The third and very powerful segment of African opinion opposed to apartheid, is centred in the Zulu nation of more

than six million. Under the leadership of Chief Buthelezi, the Zulus insist on negotiations that are meaningful, and will not negotiate on smaller issues. Recently he said that the struggle for liberation had always been one of gaining entry into an existing set of social, economic and political institutions — it was a struggle against exclusion. Of the African movements representing these differing courses of action, it is the ANC who are steadily losing support both externally and on the local scene. The ANC are experiencing an erosion of support from its former Soviet backers.

According to reports the Kremlin gave a virtual snub to the ANC's Oliver Tambo during his recent visit to Moscow.

In South Africa itself, the ANC has had to face the fact that it is losing support in the townships. There has been much outspoken criticism, and Winnie Mandela has been the subject of a lot of that criticism. Her patronage

of the so-called Mandela Football Club and its activities has lost for Winnie Mandela much of the grassroots support she once enjoyed in the townships. The truth of the matter is that people have become tired of cruelty, bloodshed, and violence, and all the other aspects of confrontation. The champions of confrontation have become lonely men and are finding themselves out of step with those who seek peaceful solutions to the problems, not only of our region, but on the wider scope of the whole world!

ONLOOKER

Pretoria

WITNESS ECHO 30-03-89

Uphumaphi umlando waKwaZulu?

NGIVUMELE ngiphendule umlobeli we-Echo yomhlaka 26 January owazibiza ngokuthi ungu Edwini T. Mvubu.

Lomlobeli wakho mhleli wabhala phansi kwesihloko esithi Uthini uButhlezi ngomqulu wabantu? Angiphenduleli umntwana wakaPhindangene. Eqinisweni kungaba ukuzehlisa isithunzi nezinga lakhe eliphezulu kwezepolitiki nobuholi bakhe esizweni samaZulu ngaphansi kweNkonyama yaso eke waphendula.

Eqinisweni mhleli engimhloniphayo ngisola wena ngoba wacabanga mhlaimbe ukuthi unika ilungelo umuntu ekufanele naye kuphume ephepheni lakho akushoyo.

Ngowami umbono lomuntu wakaMvubu uyazichwensela nje. Akufanele kuthi wena wazikahle ukuthi ngosiko lwabantu abamnyama noma yibaphi inkosi iyahlonishwa; kanti kafushane nje, inhlonipho yisisekelo somuntu ongumZulu; uhlonipha noma ubani; ukhiphe ephepheni lakho inkulumbo eqonde ukungcofa ngamabomu. Sizothi sisuka besizwa abanye bethi kwawena nephepha lakho neseka leyanhlangano naleya nizonda leya.

Lale-ka Mvubu. Mangabe mhlaimbe uqinisile ngalokhu owakubhala, kuyinto engaphendulwa nayingane encane lento oyibuzayo. Ngizoxox' indaba ngesizwe samaZulu; wenake mawukwazi ukuzihlaziya ngowakho umqondo uyophenduleka.

Isizwe samaZulu sahlanganiswa saphenjwa wuShaka kaSenzangakhona eminyakeni ephakathi kuka-1820 no-1830 mangicabanga. Saba wumbuso ozimele geqe. Kwakungakafiki mlungu kulengxenywe esahlala kuyo thina sizwe samaZulu. Uzoqondake ukuthi sasibuswa ngalendlela esibuswa ngayo nanamhlanje; yamakhosi; noma abanomzane; izindawo zamakhosi amancane nezinduna zawo, nakho-

konke kwesakhiwo (structure) sesiZulu. Ngizokweqa okuningi.

AmaZulu njenge "nation" alwa kakhulu nabelungu. Avikela ukuqhwagwa kwezwe lawo. Mhlaimbe uyazi ngawo "Blood River" (impi yaseNcome) nawo Sandlwane, kuze kufike kwawo Bhambatha Zondi ababengaba ukuxhashazwa ngabelungu ukhanda mpondo.

Isizwe samaZulu sagcina sesize sanqotshwa ngabelungu balithatha lonke izwe. Nokho eminyakeni eyalandela; abalengu bazenza izivumelwano ezithile zokubabuyisela inhlansana yomhlabathi (izwe) abamnyama bakaZulu. Lezonhlansana yizo lezabelo ozibonayo; yize abanye benu maqabane nithi aziphele, kodwa nibe ningazi nokuthi izivumelwano okwangenwa kuzona kubuyiswa lomhlabathi zazimi kanjani. Ukwehlulwa kwethu kwalandelwa wubandlululo, kuze kube manje. Uyabona-ke Mvubu, uhulumeni wamaZulu wawunamandla, futhi uzimele geqe.

Konke lokhu kwezimpi esengizishilo kwenzeka kungakabusi lamabhunu abusa manje. Futhi nezabelo lezi zahlelwa ikakhulukazi wuSomtseu (Theophilus Shepstone) ayi lamabhunu, wona afika axhuma nje kuphela.

Yebo wona afike aletha uhlelo lokuthi kubhalwe phansi konke okwenzekayo ezabelweni. Athi futhi abelungu abaphume ekusebenzeni abamnyama. Abamhlophe baphatha izikhundla laphe bejwayeza befundisa abamnyama ukuziqhubela bona imisebenzi yabo. Lokhu-ke okubona kwenzeka kuhulumeni wakaZulu, ngiyaphinda, esenamandla amancane kakhulu kunaloya owasungulwa yiLembe; wukuqhubanje imisebenzi eqondene namaZulu ezindaweni abelwe zona wuhulumeni owawanqoba ezimpini wathath' izwe.

Usekhona Mvubu!? Ngiyethemba usuyabona

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WITNESS ECHO 30-03-89

manje ukuthi uhulumeni wamaZulu ongenamandla kodwa, wehluke ngani kozimele geqe bawo-Transkei, Ciskei ababatholiswa yilamabhunu abusa njengamanje.

AmaZulu ala ukuthatha loyozimele geqe wamabhunu. Wo nk' amaZulu ayizakhamizi ze South Africa eyodwa ehlangene. Uwabonaphi nje amaphoyisa, noma abanye abemi emingceleni ophakathi kwe-Republic of South Africa nesizwe samaZulu njengalo ubona kwenziwa emingceleni yezabelo esezathatha uzimele geqe?

Ngiyazi Mvubu, lamaZulu anjengani yilawa athi mayehlangene neziny' izinhlanga ezimnyama ahlabelele ngokuthi thina maZulu siyizilima. Okunye okubuhlungu wukuthi ubuhlaza bakho kufanele ukuba uyinzalo yalaba ababelwa ngakubelu kuzozonke izimpi amaZulu ayevikela kuzona izwe lakithi.

Phela amagwala amaningi yiwona ahlubeka kugala kuliwa nabelungu athi wona aseyokholwa. Abizwa ngokuthi wononhlevu. Kuzozonke izimpi kusukela engonyameni uDingane ayekhona amambuka ayeyizimpimpi zabelungu; elwa ngakubona.

Mina ngithi amaZulu alwa kakhulu evikel' izwe; agcina ehluliwe; manje asizimisele nakancane ukubuyezenzele ukudla kwenhlangvu yamabhunu.

Mina-ke enifik' izolo lokhu emzabalazweni nithi ningatshela thina. Ngowami umbono inhlangano eseyavalwa eyazabalaza kakhulu yasiza kokunigini sekuvalwe iANC yi AZAPO. Iphoxa nje ngoba noma sazi izinhlangano ezayizalayo oPAC nawo Black Consciousness Movement; yeseka labadayisi ekuthiwa ama-charterists.

ENOCH KHUMALO, Pietermaritzburg

ENGLISH SUMMARY: Allow me to reply to a letter which appeared in the Echo of January 26, headlined **What does Buthelezi say about the people's charter?** which was written by a person who called himself Edwin T. Mbubu.

I am not writing on behalf of Chief Buthelezi. The writer was rude. You should not have allowed him to despise our leader in your paper. That is why sometimes this paper is accused of being in favour of certain organisations.

Listen here Mvubu. I will narrate a short story about the Zulu nation. The Zulu nation was founded and united by King Shaka between the years 1820 and 1830. It was an independent governing state. It has always been ruled the way it is today with regards to Kings and Izinduna.

The Zulus fought a lot with the whites. You may know about wars like Blood River, Sandlwana up to Bhambhatha Zondi who refused to be exploited by the whites by the use of the poll tax. Can you see how powerful the Zulu nation was? Eventually we were defeated by the whites. They took our land. Our defeat was then followed by apartheid which you still see today.

All that is being done by the KwaZulu government — which is less powerful than the government of King Shaka — is just to further the tasks given to it by the white government who beat the Zulus in various wars and took the land. Are you still with me Mvubu? I hope now, you do see how the powerless Zulu government differ from the independent states like the Transkei and Ciskei.

The Zulus refused to accept that independence. All the Zulus are citizens of a unitary South Africa. Where do you see police and soldiers standing on borders separating KwaZulu and South Africa as in other independent states.

Since the Zulus fought a lot against the whites, we are now not prepared to be the food of the bullet. The only banned organisation I respect which struggled a lot after the banning of the ANC is Azapo. It is nevertheless disappointing that even although we know their organisations are of the PAC and BC, they support these charterist sell-outs.

Criticism of education system misplaced

I REFER to your reader Mr Zemonate's comment published in your Readers' Echo column on December 1 last year.

It is difficult to understand what your correspondent was driving at. The KwaZulu education system is not made up of the few schools referred to. The criticism is therefore misplaced altogether. To compare an urban and a rural setting as has been attempted is misdirected.

KwaZulu has over 3 000 schools of all categories and sizes. To presume to pass judgment on the whole education effort on the basis of a handful of schools observed is patently unjust.

Every black man who loves his people wishes them well in their efforts which they make in spite of great odds stacked against them. These great odds are a fact of history. Notwithstanding, KwaZulu has some of the finest educational institutions one could wish to see anywhere.

Schools in the rural areas are built and maintained by the people themselves. These people who figure amongst "the poorest of the poor" are doing all they can to provide classroom accommodation for their children.

Those struggling communities out there need empathy, encouragement, and support (which we extend through our field personnel) in endeavouring to carry out what is indeed a necessary service for the people in the areas concerned.

That in KwaZulu there are government schools and schools in the urban areas that we build and maintain directly, and community schools in the rural areas that we subsidise, stems from the policy of the RSA government. The critic might have a closer look at that.

J.B. SMITH
FOR Secretary For Education and Culture, KwaZulu, Ulundi

FEATURE

How the West is fighting apartheid with programmes of education

by Piwe Mkhize

ECONOMIC sanctions and constructive engagement remain the two major vehicles foreign countries are using in trying to help Africans out of the horrors of apartheid.

This article takes a look at the performances of five top Western governments in helping the underprivileged population of South Africa.

Top of the list is anti-sanctions Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government. Observers in the education field have pointed out that while Britain is anti-sanctions, their contribution to tangible constructive engagement is exemplary.

Speaking to **Echo** from the cultural section of the British Embassy in Pretoria, Mr Joh Fawerf said that Great Britain's annual budget on African upliftment totalled to R32 million.

Mr Fawerf explained that half of the money went to scholarships. The rest was spent on community tertiary education, teacher upgrading, pre-school facilities and training courses.

Great Britain's statistical record of Africans who were financed to study in that country and locally over the past three years were as follows:

- 1987 — 490 students studied in British universities and on higher education course and 120 studied locally;
- 1988 — 470 students were flown to Britain for varsity and higher education and 180 attended local universities;
- 1989 — over 800 are being given education internally and abroad.

CANADA:

The Canadian government comes second with its multi-dimensional programmes known as the Assistance Programmes for the Disadvantaged in South Africa funded by the Canadian International Development Agency.

More than R10 million in official development assistance was provided by Canada through all channels to South Africans in 1987/88. It is estimated that in 1988/89 the amount will be R15.3 million. None of the monies provided by the Canadian government were given to or received by the South African government, Canada said.

In a lengthy statement sent to **Echo**, Mr Tony Enns of the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria stated that Canada's concerns for the disadvantaged population in South Africa were both developmental and humanitarian.

"Canada has for several years maintained a programme of development assistance aimed at providing educational and training opportunities to black South Africans that might not otherwise be available," said Mr Enns.

Canadian assistance is provided through several channels, directly through the Canadian Embassy and indirectly in partnership with either Canadian non-governmental organisations and institutions or the Commonwealth.

Canada has been involved in educational assistance in South Africa since 1983. Their programme now has five components; internal scholarships, the Canadian Education Fund, labour education, an in-Canada scholarship programme and contributions to international programmes.

Two separate contracts have been concluded for the administration of full-term undergraduate scholarships for black students studying in South Africa.

The first contract, signed in 1983, was with the World University Service of Canada (WUSC), working with the South African Institute of Race Relations, to provide about one hundred scholarships. The second was a direct contract with the Educational Opportunities Council to provide about 65 scholarships. In 1987, 123 students were supported and in 1988, 92 students were sponsored under these two contracts.

The Canadian Education Fund is a special fund administered by the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria. It provides direct support to local community

initiatives in adult education, literacy, early childhood education and alternative schooling. It also supports teacher upgrading, bridging, student support services, leadership training and vocational training undertaken by non-governmental organisations.

In 1988 well over R2,5 million was provided to at least 65 different organisations for projects ranging in size from R10 000 to over R200 000.

A total of R1,1 million over two years is being provided to the Canadian Labour Congress, the Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN) and the Canadian Teachers' Federation. These funds are being used by these organisations to provide support for training programmes run by their South African counterpart organisations.

A consortium of individuals representing universities, community colleges, voluntary organisations and the private sector has formed the South Africa Education Trust Fund (SAETF). Chaired by Archbishop E. Scott, SAETF provides assistance to black South Africans for both long and short-term training in Canada.

A total of \$2 million (about R4½ million) is being provided to the Trust Fund for its work over three years. Its expenditures in 1989/90 are estimated at R750 000. Eight students left South Africa in August 1988 to take up studies in five different Canadian universities.

Support for the education of black South Africans is also provided through three international organisations. In 1988/89, Canada provided \$500 000 (about R1½ million) to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) to be used for Nassau Fellowship. Another \$350 000 (about R875 000) was provided for the grant programme entitled Scholarships for Victims of Apartheid launched by La Francophonie's Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT), and a further \$350 000 is being provided annually for the United Nations Education Training Programme for South Africans (UNETPSA), a programme to support the education of Africans outside South Africa.

In addition to the above specifically educational assistance components, Canada also helps in the funding of some local development projects. Although the emphasis here is mainly on community development and self-help projects organised and implemented by South African community organisations, such initiatives may also include some educational projects.

A sum of R790 000 is available annually through the Canadian Embassy to support such projects under what is known as the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives. About an equal amount is further provided indirectly for such projects through a partnership arrangement with Canadian voluntary or non-governmental organisations and institutions on a "matching grant" basis.

In 1986 a special fund was created to help Canadian voluntary organisations provide legal and humanitarian assistance to black South Africans suffering special hardships because of apartheid. Through this programme legal assistance is provided to detainees and humanitarian assistance is given to the families of dependents of persons in prison or detention for political reasons. In 1988/89, R4,9 million has been made available for such legal and humanitarian assistance.

GERMANY:

A spokesman for the German Embassy in Cape Town, Mr Herbert Quelle said that the government of the Federal Republic of Germany has since 1986 continually increased its financial assistance for improvements in the educational sector. In 1988 funds from the federal ministry for foreign affairs alone totalled DM5,8 million (about R7,5 million).

Mr Quelle stated: "Please note that this figure does not encompass financial assistance that other federal min see page 13

Tap water plan for Table Mountain

by Lakela Kaunda

THE people of Table Mountain (Maqongqo) will soon receive tap water following an agreement between the Umgeni Water Board and KwaZulu.

The KwaZulu government has contributed R600 000 of the R1,3 million for the pipeline to Table Mountain which will supply water to more than 10 000 people in Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo's area.

Work on the 12 kilometre pipeline will begin in April. The water will be metered and distributed by local entrepreneurs through kiosks.

However Umgeni Water Board's Mr Graham Atkinson said only half of the people of Table Mountain will have access to the new supply because of the scattered settlement.

He said the Table Mountain project was undertaken after an approach by the Institute of Natural Resources.

Similar projects are being planned for pipelines from Howick to Durban and Tinley Manor to Amanzimtoti.

Mr Atkinson said only 2.2 million of the six million people in the region have access to drinking water.

"Rapidly increasing pollution of water sources makes it imperative to extend the potable water system wherever possible. We have doubled expenditure this year to R1 million on schemes to outlying areas."

Hurley backs call to stop death penalty

Witness Reporter

ARCHBISHOP Denis Hurley has thrown his weight behind calls for a judicial commission of inquiry into the use of the death penalty in South Africa.

Speaking at the University of Natal last night at the establishment of a Durban branch of the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty in South Africa, the archbishop said that capital punishment was not proving a deterrent.

He said the right to life was "the most basic and sacred of all rights". It could be suppressed only "if a greater good is achieved — in this case deterrence".

However, he argued, there was no deterrent in the death penalty, "because the violence it seeks to curb is all too often a result of social conditions: the apartheid system and the widespread poverty it generates".

"The South African scene is a festering sore suppurating violence. It is a festering sore for two reasons: one being the general situation of apartheid and the other the widespread poverty that is both a result of apartheid and part of the total picture of it."

Recent research seemed to indicate that most prisoners on death row were victims of poverty and apartheid.

There is not much justice in the Horn of Africa

Implications for *Daily News* 30 March 1989 the whole of Africa

Ethiopian government forces appear to have lost control during March of the embattled province of Tigre and a turning-point may have been reached in the politics of the Horn of Africa — with profound implications for the whole of Africa. A report by The Economist.

PUSHED back into Makale, the provincial capital of Tigre province, Ethiopian forces now appear to have abandoned even this tenuous foothold because the Russians withheld the ammunition and supplies needed to hold on to the town.

The loss of Tigre means that the Ethiopian government has no safe connection with its other embattled northern province, Eritrea, except the road to Assab, in one cut-off corner; it has to supply the other pockets of Eritrea it still controls by air (Asmara, Keren) or sea (Massawa). The rumour-mill now says fighting has moved on southwards into Gonder, half-way from Ethiopia's northern border to its capital.

This is more than just another advance and retreat in Ethiopia's tangle of civil wars. The government led by President Mengistu Haile Mariam has virtually no chance of fighting its way back into Tigre and re-opening its lines of communication with Eritrea unless Russia gives it a great deal more military aid — and Russia almost certainly will not.

The Russians are currently explaining to Americans, to West Europeans and, presumably, to President Mengistu that the fighting in Ethiopia is like the struggles in Afghanistan, Angola and Kampuchea: a war which they want to see ended and whose ending is to some extent within their power. They are urging Mr Mengistu to strike a deal with his rebels.

So far there is no sign that he is listening. This is risky for Mr Mengistu; but there are also risks for Russia, as well as for the principle every African government holds dear. A deal with the rebels would mean the central government in Addis Ababa accepting that Ethiopia is to become a loose federation, with Eritrea in particular getting a high degree of autonomy. This would be a blow to the Amharic people who

created the Ethiopian empire and want to preserve their supremacy, but it would at least save the nominal integrity of Ethiopia.

It would probably be accepted with relief by the other governments of Africa, terrified of seeing any African country break up for fear that disintegration will spread to the other multi-tribal constructs left behind by the colonial powers a generation ago. A federal Ethiopia is fine by America and the other interested outsiders, as well as Russia.

The Mengistu regime cannot afford prolonged indecision. The rebels are starting to work together efficiently: the Eritrean People's Liberation Front is said to have helped the Tigrean Peo-



ple's Liberation Front to get the government's men out of Tigre and either or both organisations may now be operating in Gonder.

The Eritreans, having fought for a generation, may be reluctant to settle for anything less than full independence, not just membership of a confederation. If the government cannot beat the guerrillas and will not bargain with them, it may soon find itself confronted by something like the de facto secession of the north. Addis Ababa would have lost its fight for Amharic supremacy. The sanctity of African borders would be cracked, to widespread African consternation.

The Russians are doubtless saying all this to their proteges in Addis Ababa; the nudge in the ribs at Makale was a reminder of the value of their protection. This is the risk to Mr Mengistu. The small group of soldiers who imposed their military Leninism on Ethiopia in 1974 has so far held together well; but if Mr Mengistu defies Russia, some of them may start to count the cost of defiance. The current stories of coup plots against Mr Mengistu are probably still stories. They will not necessarily remain so.

The danger for the Russians is that Mr Mengistu will ignore their advice and his Politburo will stand by him. Defeat can breed desperate reactions. The regime in Addis Ababa may still believe it has enough stockpiled arms for a counter-attack to re-open the road through Makale. It can also, if it wants, worsen the wider mayhem in the Horn of Africa.

Mr Mengistu, looking for a geo-political cause of his troubles, is said to have been complaining that he is the victim of an expansionist push southwards by the Muslim world. The long Christian tradition of the Amharic people may be showing through his Marxist veneer; or it may be convenient for him to pretend it is. If he is in a



mood to defy the world, he can step up his aid for the anti-Muslim guerrillas of southern Sudan to his west, and the rebels against the government of Muslim Somalia to his east; both those borders are still open to him.

If their advice is rejected, the Russians will have lost the last of the African footholds they acquired in the 1970s, in a most embarrassing way. Their retraction from Mozambique was unostentatious, from Angola skilful. They would leave Ethiopia having been defied by their last African client, after having failed to prevent a decade of disorganisation, famine and military defeat. If Ethiopia did break up they would be a target for some of the dismay that event would generate in black Africa.

This would be a little unjust, given their attempt to urge last-minute reasonableness on Mr Mengistu; but there is not much justice in the Horn.

Respond to real reforms, world urged

Time for *THE DAILY NEWS* spirit of *30 MARCH 1989* change: Thatcher

HARARE: Mrs Margaret Thatcher called last night for a new spirit in southern Africa and said great change could now be achieved there.

The British premier told a state banquet hosted by President Mugabe that southern Africa was high on the agenda for her meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in London next week.

The world must be ready to respond to genuine change in South Africa, she said.

Although Mrs Thatcher proposed no specific new initiative, her speech marks an attempt to continue the process of constructive engagement which the US has pursued in southern Africa. She clearly intends to build on the US achievement in securing agreement on SWA/Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

Superpower

Putting southern Africa in the context of superpower negotiating, she said: "I believe there is now greater hope for peace and stability. Although it is for the countries in the region to take the lead themselves in resolving these conflicts, others are making their contribution."

With hardly a mention of sanctions, she said that, while there was much to condemn in South Africa, "we should be no less ready to acknowledge changes for the better when they are made, whether it be within South Africa or in relations with neighbouring countries".

In private talks with Mr Mugabe yesterday, Mrs Thatcher said she was optimistic for change in South Africa. Mr Mugabe, however, is understood to have remained sceptical.

Apartheid

He alone of all the Frontline leaders has said he will not talk to South Africa until it is prepared to negotiate the end of apartheid.

Mrs Thatcher said she did not believe isolation or sanctions would achieve "what we most want to see: the release of Nelson Mandela, the suspension of violence and the opening of negotiations about a political future in which black people have their rightful role in government".

In talks with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique she is said to have offered more military aid to fight Renamo, while raising the possibility of a negotiated settlement.

"We are ready to take part in any political initiative which has the support of Mozambique and the other countries of the region," she said. Mrs Thatcher today flies to Malawi on the last leg of her tour.—Independent news service

Picture: Page 6

30 March 1989

The Daily News



FOUNDED IN 1878

Obsolete strategy

FEW ideas have gone obsolete as fast as the notion that economic sanctions will suddenly and magically end apartheid or that they will ease the lot of black South Africans.

The sanctions applied so far have not ended apartheid, they have only made it more difficult for the South African Government to proceed with reform. They have had the paradoxical effect of depriving thousands of black families of their livelihood, while transferring ownership of overseas companies into white South African hands at give-away prices.

Today there are more realistic efforts to end apartheid, some of them in surprising quarters. Mrs Margaret Thatcher always took a stand against sanctions and at present she is canvassing African

leaders in her search for a negotiated settlement in this country. Very soon she will be discussing the issue with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, of the Soviet Union, who also opposes sanctions. American leaders such as Dr Chester Crocker are outspokenly critical of a sanctions strategy and even Fidel Castro, of Cuba, expresses an appreciation of the complicated nature of South Africa's problems.

But nothing, it seems, can put off a determined liberal American do-gooder. Senator Paul Simon, chairman of the Africa sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, ploughs ahead with a Bill for even stronger sanctions.

How can misery for millions be weighed against a clear American conscience?

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

30 MARCH
1987

Maggie

COULD Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, be an acceptable mediator in South Africa's internal problems just as she was between the foes in Rhodesia? British Press reports speculate that she might be.

On her arrival in Harare on Tuesday night, Mrs Thatcher said Pretoria could learn from the British-chaired all-party negotiation of 1979 that transformed the former British colony of Rhodesia into Black-ruled Zimbabwe. Citing the December accord between Angola, Cuba and South Africa that promises independence for South West Africa, she said: "There is a sea of change in the region. There is an atmosphere about these problems now that can be solved by patient negotiation."

Anybody in his right senses will welcome the special interest Mrs Thatcher is showing in South Africa.

And if she can help to get negotiations going for a new dispensation, she will deserve everyone's praise.

However, she should be under no misapprehension over the way the great majority of South Africans feel about the Lancaster House agreement which sold out Rhodesia's Whites.

They do not want to suffer the same fate — nor will they allow their future to be determined by negotiations set up by, or involving, any foreign government, even one which is as concerned as Mrs Thatcher's is.

We have to resolve our own problems in our own way and there can be no Lancaster House-type sell out.

Mrs Thatcher is on surer ground when she says there is a sea of change in the region.

This is evidenced by the start that will be made this weekend with the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on independence for South West Africa.

South African troops have withdrawn from Angola and South Africa is giving up its administration of South West Africa, which is a change of historic proportions.

It is also playing a major role in efforts to bring peace to Mozambique — something which interests Mrs Thatcher as well.

South Africa itself is quite a different problem. Its government is seeking to share power with the Blacks, but moderate Black leaders are not prepared to enter negotiations while ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, is still imprisoned.

However, Mrs Thatcher is hopeful that he will soon be free.

Even if he is, demands for the release of other "political" prisoners and the unbanning of the ANC and other Black organisations will be made a further pre-condition for talks.

This is a South African problem — and only the government can judge when the time to free Mandela has arrived and when, and if, the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations is possible.

One condition on which the government has insisted is the renunciation of violence, but Mandela and the ANC have refused to accept this condition.

It is perhaps in this regard that Mrs Thatcher may be able to play a significant role in persuading the ANC to negotiate rather than engage in violence.

As for the kind of solution that might prove acceptable, the Americans have recognised that it must be one arrived at by South Africans themselves.

Certainly no outside country can tell South Africans what to do.

Mrs Thatcher, who is very well informed about South Africa, intends to hold a series of talks in London with various South African Cabinet Ministers.

We are sure the talks will be of great value both to her and to the South African Government.

But what is essential is that Mrs Thatcher visits South Africa. Such a visit should not depend on Mandela being freed or South Africa introducing sweeping reforms.

The time to visit this country is now when, as she herself says, "the need for tact and persuasion is greater than ever".

She can best influence South Africans, Black and White, of the need for negotiation by coming here and putting that message across personally.