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Wednesday July 9 2003 **SOWETAN**

Bush's motives not clear

IN Africa, American presidents are generally measured against their predecessors. Across the region today, thousands of men born in the early 1960s carry the name of former president John Kennedy, still remembered as an advocate of independence and decolonisation.

Former presidents Bill Clinton and Jimmy Carter remain deeply admired and respected in Africa. They not only took the time to visit the continent but also demonstrated a genuine concern for the needs of its people, and for the underdog in general. President George Bush, by contrast, is ranked with figures such as his father, and former presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, who could not find Africa on the map except as a sideshow to the Cold War or as a place of strategic value because of its oil, gold, diamonds, uranium, and other precious minerals.

The democratic revolutions in Africa have been due in no small measure to US pressure – a contribution that Africa's people, if not their leaders, have generally appreciated. In many countries in Africa, such as Kenya, the United States has effectively used its clout

in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to foster reforms.

But Africans increasingly wonder whether this pressure for change has been for the benefit of the African people or for the benefit of US political and commercial interests.

Trade liberalisation has opened the door to a flood of imports from the United States, Europe, and Asia – many of which undermine local industry.

At the same time, industrialised countries maintain protectionist policies that keep many African products off the global market.

The present administration has pledged to push the US Congress to extend the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Agoo) beyond its 2008 expiration date.

But some trade unions complain that the Agoo, which offers tangible incentives for African countries to liberalise their economies in exchange for greater access to the US market, includes little or no protections for labour rights and has largely benefited foreign-owned businesses based in Africa.

And then there is the war

against Iraq. Africa generally supported the US attack on Afghanistan as a legitimate action in the global campaign against terrorism. But Bush has been unable to sell the attack on Iraq in the same light.

One of the few African countries to join the "coalition of the willing" is Ethiopia. But that support seems part of a calculated effort to win US backing in Ethiopia's disputes with the collapsed Somali state, which is believed to provide a bridgehead for Middle Eastern terrorist incursions into East Africa and the Horn.

Even in a country such as Kenya, which has felt the brunt of terrorist attacks against US and Israeli interests (the 1998 US embassy bombing and the 2002 Paradise Hotel bombing), there is deep suspicion that the war in Iraq was an attempt to seize Iraqi oil or to finish the job that the senior George Bush chose not to conclude in the 1991 Gulf War.

More broadly, the war reinforced the impression that this president holds multilateralism in utter contempt, useful only where it could be used to advance narrow US interests.

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Weak African states pose danger to U.S. interests

Sept 11, Bush and Africa

JEFFREY HERBST and GREG MILLS

PRESIDENT George W. Bush's trip to five African states — Senegal, South Africa, Botswana, Uganda and Nigeria — the first by a Republican incumbent, would probably not be taking place if September 11, 2001, had not happened. The attacks on the World Trade Centre and Pentagon "taught the U.S." according to the National Security Strategy of September last year, "that weak states... can pose as great a danger to our national interests as strong states".

This may explain why Bush, more than any other U.S. president, has elevated Africa as a foreign policy issue, not only in terms of rhetoric and photo opportunities but also of aid and trade access. It is sometimes forgotten that the most extreme terrorist acts committed by Al-Qaeda before the outrages of September 11 were the Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi bombings of U.S. embassies in August 1998.

These attacks cost the lives of 224 people (including 12 Americans) and injured 4 574. Since then, Africa's centrality in the war against terror has been dramatically emphasised by this year's May 16 attack on five targets in Casablanca involving 14 suicide bombers, killing 44 and injuring more than 100. And the African link with the war against terror was again confirmed by the snatching of five Al-Qaeda suspects by the U.S. from Malawi last month with the co-operation of local authorities.

But terrorism in Africa has been a tactic adopted by guerrilla armies and warlords in operations predating and unconnected with September 11.

If terrorism is defined in terms of "violent acts against a civilian population by nonstate actors", then the modus operandi of many African groups would fall into this category, including those of the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone, warring parties in Liberia, paramilitaries in Democratic Republic of Congo, militias in Congo, warlords in Somalia and others who participate in the many civil wars in Africa.

In these wars, armies use terror tactics — including the abduction of children, amputation, rape and indiscriminate killings — to coerce populations into supporting their causes or to garner resources to continue the fighting. The magnitude of casualties of domestic terrorists in Africa's civil wars is much greater than that of those motivated by international causes. For Africans, the real terrorist problems are internal, while the U.S. is motivated by a set of terrorist outrages that claim, by the standards of violence in Africa, relatively few lives.

There is, however, overlap between the conditions that give rise to both "in-house" terror and the international, post-September 11 dimension. First, Africa's weak states offer sanctuary and succour to terror movements. The



Photo: AP

George W. Bush — has elevated Africa as a foreign policy issue.

absence of local authority not only allows use of African territories by external actors but permits the activities of paramilitaries in terrorising the local populations. Many African states are so weak that terrorising civilians, rather than developing armies, is a viable military strategy. Rebels would not recruit child soldiers if they were not facing such states so weak that they did not worry about their combat capabilities.

Some international terrorists may see ungoverned parts of Africa as safe havens, or as providing them with opportunities to attack western targets on the continent.

Second, widespread conditions of conflict and poverty create a breeding ground for alienation and radicalisation, offering recruits to the cause of terror groups.

Third, 40% of Africa's 700 million people are Muslim, highlighting the danger posed by the pathology of violent, fundamentalist Islam to western interests.

Africa would thus seem to possess the kind of environment where frustration and radicalism should thrive: a large number of weak and failing states, porous borders, widespread poverty, political frustration and repression, and a recent liberation political history where the distinction between legitimate and illegitimate violence is cloudy.

The Clinton administration's assistant secretary of state for Africa, Susan Rice, asserted in testimony to Congress in November 2001: "Africa is, unfortunately, the world's soft underbelly for global terrorism."

Samuel Huntington has argued: "Governments that fail to meet the basic welfare and economic needs of their peoples and suppress their liberties generate violent opposition to themselves and the western governments that support them."

Poverty alone does not foster terrorists, however. Africans have long managed to cope with extraordinary poverty. But a growing sense of frustration about the lack of opportunity is inevitable, given that Africa, among other areas of the developing world, has failed to keep up with global economic growth.

Importantly, the real income of its citizens has fallen on average over the past 30 years. Globalisation and its proponents, notably the U.S., become a target in this environment not only because Africa has failed to profit from them but also because the spread of openness poses challenges to the cliental and autocratic nature of many African economies.

But African wars, and the tactics adopted, including terrorism, do not reflect only greed. If this was the sole motivation, Dr Jonas Savimbi would have given up his struggle in Angola's Unita long before his seemingly inevitable death in combat in February last year.

Nor would Liberia's Charles Taylor have tried to hang on to power so long when all indicators point towards a more grisly personal alternative. If Robert Mugabe was interested only in money, he should have long since retired comfortably, probably arresting Zimbabwe's rapid decline into the anarchy he has encouraged.

Grievance, pathology and ideology are equally, if not more, important in determining motives. It

should not be surprising if fundamentalist Islam offers one such alternative in an environment of state decay.

Such fears are heightened, for example, by the establishment of Sharia in 12 of Nigeria's northern states, the citing of Sudan's self-proclaimed Islamic government by the U.S. as a state sponsor of terrorism (having provided a home to Osama bin Laden between 1991-96), and the alleged existence of Al-Qaeda cells in Cape Town.

There is no doubt that, alienated and radicalised, Africa's 250 million Muslims could make the continent ungovernable. The increasing inroads that radical Muslim fundamentalists have made in Nigeria (where about half of its 120 million population is Muslim) have demonstrated that African Islam can be radicalised in contrast to the old assumption that the north of Africa's most populous country was inherently conservative.

Conversely, Africa, with such a large Muslim population, could play a "pivotal role" in solidifying support for the war against terror.

U.S. national security adviser Condoleezza Rice in October 2001 urged "African nations, particularly those with large Muslim populations, to speak out at every opportunity to make clear that this is not a war of civilisations, that this is a war of civilisation against those who would be uncivilised in their approach to us."

There is a need to appreciate not only the full spectrum of Islam but also to identify the conditions under which political Islam might be radicalised, including corruption, state violence, lack of social services and absence of political alternatives. And there is an imperative for Muslims to ensure the actions of Bin Laden and those around him do not define Islam.

The good news is that terrorism is largely self-defeating. The more it promotes disorder, the more citizens generally desire government. However, achieving good governance and social prosperity, and thereby draining the swamp in which terrorism breeds, may prove a challenging task.

The answer rests in making Africa receptive to global integration, the more so as globalisation is a contested force for progress. In so doing, western nations led by Washington will have to respond to perceptions of inequality and injustice.

Along with his administration's increase in aid and improved trade access under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, Bush's African visit is further acknowledgement of the administration's thinking in this regard.

Domestic and international terrorist threats also highlight the need for African countries to improve their police and domestic intelligence agencies — services woefully underdeveloped in most places — and the need for western countries to help promote domestic security. The police, in particular, are the government agencies across much of Africa that need to be developed, given their critical role in combating and detecting terrorists.

Yet donors have been reluctant to work with police, which contrasts with their enthusiasm to aid statistical agencies, central banks and other service ministries. At the same time, the U.S. and other western nations must be careful not to align themselves with every government that finds its domestic opponents are now "terrorists".

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Wednesday July 9 2003 **SOWETAN**

AT LAST, Mr George W Bush, America's controversial and fiery president, has arrived. Armed and dangerous. Don't stand in his way. He will snuff you out! But there is very little for Africans to look forward to.

Despite his protestations to the contrary, Mr Bush's aides have spent countless hours in the past few weeks trying to prepare him to come across as a caring president. They have failed spectacularly. In the end, he just comes across as himself: a verified heartless rightwinger. Period! No amount of spin can help repackage him.

Ordinarily, things would be different. For a Republican president, he looks surprisingly generous to a continent that hardly featured in his vocabulary a few months ago. Weeks before his African safari this week, he announced a series of measures designed to provide evidence that he cares about hunger and ill-health in Africa. He announced that his administration would spend some \$15 billion in fighting Aids "overseas" (read in developing nations). He also named Randall Tobias, the former chairman of ATT International, as his Aids tsar. Randy, as he affectionately calls him, has yet to be confirmed. Right!

"We will work quickly to get help to the people who need it most by purchasing low-cost anti-retroviral medications and other drugs that are needed to save lives. We will set up a broad and efficient network to deliver drugs to the farthest reaches of Africa, even by motorcycle or bicycle", he said. Good going!

In theory, at least, this is a great initiative. However, closer scrutiny of the details will show up the problems. Chief among these are the conditions of these drugs which delay - but don't cure - the onset of Aids, allowing sufferers (who follow the complex procedures of consumption) to live longer and productive lives. The drugs have to be sourced from American makers. Bush's administration will not allow poor nations to make cheaper copies of these expensive patented medicines or buy them from other developing nations which have gone ahead to produce cheaper copies regardless of international agreements. In effect, he gives with one hand and then takes with the other.

Other more explicit, yet unrealistic, conditions for this Aids plan include the abstinence requirement. More time is likely to be spent squabbling about compliance with these conditions than fighting the disease. A classical case of "fiddling while Rome is burning".

Probably, the best favour he can do for Africans is to allow them this right and stop delaying moves in the World Trade Organisation that will make this possible. The second problem is that Africa has wasted too much time already in fashioning out an effective and a credible response to the disease.

Over 10-million people have died and more stand to. The future of Aids lies elsewhere: in Asia, China to be exact. So, in the final analysis, it is more tempting to spend more billions in saving a potentially lucrative market like China which, like Africa, has ignored Aids, but, unlike Africa, has a vast population.

Also, \$15 billion looks like a bigger if you are poor. If you are not, like Mr Bush, it is not. There is more left where Mr Bush has taken. America is one of the stingiest donors in the world. What it gives to the world's poor pales into insignificance when compared with aid other less wealthy, but generous, donors such as the Scandinavian nations.

But it is not so much for money that Africans will not celebrate Mr Bush's visit. It is because he truly does not really care that much about this continent. Africans have long memories. The continent hardly featured during his election campaign. It was only after the vicious attack by terrorists on New York and Washington on September 11 2001 that Africa's strategic significance began to matter.

On the eve of his visit here, he announced that he would be spending \$100 million in upgrading airport and port security against terrorists in East Africa - a region which has suffered repeated terror attacks.

He is almost literally buying Africa's support for his campaign against terror. Africa did not mind him flattening Afghanistan in search of

Usama bin Laden - the mastermind of the September 11 attacks. But they have been rattled by his attack of Iraq without the United Nations authority. Even though the war has turned out to be swift, it is a sore point that Mr Bush launched it without the UN. Worse, it is now more apparent that he did so without credible evidence that Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, did indeed possess these alleged dangerous weapons. Pity that Mr Tony Blair, the UK prime minister, and not Mr Bush, may be the one who finally pays the price of this wrong war.

More disturbing is the growing feeling on this continent that Mr Bush would not have ignored the UN if its secretary-general had been white.

This was not helped by the feeling among Africans that he had marginalised Mr Colin Powell, his black secretary of state, in his Iraqi war plans.

Also, his duplicitous foreign policy has been a great concern. In pursuing terrorists, he has gone to bed with dictators, like Gen Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan, who shot his way to power.

His disdain for Africa is shown in his timing of the visit: to coincide with the African Union. His visit is likely to obscure the AU's summit in Maputo.

Mr Bush is wrong in suggesting that the cause of anti-American feeling is the result of propaganda fed onto Africans. This has everything to do with his behaviour in and out of office: while world leaders converged in Johannesburg to discuss how to reduce poverty, he stayed home to prepare for an attack on Iraq. He withdrew the signature of his predecessor and Africa's friend, Mr Bill Clinton in support of the establishment of the International Criminal Court. Instead, Mr Bush has gone to extremes to ensure that American troops are not prosecuted by this court. He is now punishing countries like South Africa by cutting military help if they refuse to grant amnesty to US troops.

Finally, in trade too, Mr Bush has failed to impress. He has done very little to give WTO talks a chance to succeed in cutting financial aid to farmers from rich countries. Africans look up to these talks with hope of helping their exports. Instead, Mr Bush, through his farm bill, is propping up US farmers even some more. This makes it harder for African exports to be competitive in US markets. This is on top of the \$1 billion that America and Europe give each day to their spoil farmers. His apparent rush to agree a free trade deal with the Southern African Customs Union (including SA) also has less to do with the desire to help this African trading bloc, but more to do with the transatlantic grudge America bears against Europeans. Several years ago, Europeans clinched a comprehensive deal with SA, securing a foothold in this market.

Still, Mr Bush may yet disappoint Africa. That is if he wants. Or, is it, if he sees something he likes here!

**Grading the President:
George W.**

Wednesday July 9 2003 **SOWETAN**

IEC moots Braille ballots

THE Independent Electoral Commission had not yet decided whether a special Braille ballot template for blind voters will be used in next year's general elections, the IEC said yesterday.

Acting chief electoral officer Mosotho Moepya was commenting on reports last week that the "We-Shop" community organisation in Cape Town had been instrumental in preparing a special ballot paper for the visually impaired.

We-Shop director Willy Mathys said the project had designed a Braille-based template in 1994, which was only recognised by the IEC in 1999.

However, it was not used during the poll of that year, possibly because electoral staff had not been trained.

Moepya said visually impaired voters in 1999 were helped in voting by a person of their choice, which could include the presiding officer or electoral staff at the voting station.

He said a ballot template had also been provided at every voting station.

"A voter had to know the sequence of the parties on the ballot paper in order to select the corresponding window on the template to mark the ballot paper," Moepya said.

He said Braille inscriptions were not used as few blind people were able to read Braille.

Moepya said the ballot template for the 1999 elections had been prepared by the IEC. — *Sapa*

UBush ulindelwe ngemibhikisho

ENGAKATHLEKI nakutheleka kuleli uMongameli George Bush, kusuka ngempelasonto sekube nochithisaka wemibhikisho emadolobheni amakhulu akuleli, egqaguzelewa ngabaphikisana nobambo lwakhe oluqala ngokusemthweni kuleli namhlanje.

UBush usohambweni lwamazwe amahlanu akuleli zwekazi lase-Afrika, nolugale izolo ngenkathi ehambela eSenegal, lapho ehlalane khona noMongameli wakuleliya zwe uMruz Abdoulaye Wade, nabanye abaholi baseNtshonalanga Afrika.

Izolo iqeqebana lababhikishi abangamalungu enhlangano ephikisana nempi emhlabeni jikelele, i-Anti-War Coalition (AWC), bamashele ezindlini zeNkusa laseMelika, eKapa.

Leli qeqebana lababhikishi abebelinganiselwa ku-30 beliphethe izinqwembe ezigxeka uBush ngokuhlakala l-Iraq, zafanekisa le mpi

neyaseVietnam, eyadlula nenqwaba yemiphetumulo. USihlalo we-AWC eNtshonalanga Kapa, uMruz Shaheed Mahomed, uthe ukuhambela lukaBush kuleli zwekazi kuyimizamo yokuvala ihlazo ngamaphutha enziwe yiMelika, kwelase-Iraq.

UMahomed uthe ukuguguguka kwengqubo kaHulumeni wakuleli ngokuthi umi kuphi esenzweni zeMelika kuyacasula.

"Ngaphambi kuka-1994 sasingalwi nobandululo kuphela, kodwa sasitwa nanokugxambukela kwamazwe ekuphathweni kwamanye amazwe, kodwa manje sithola uHulumeni wakuleli enza izivumelwano nabantu abanamacala ezempi emhlabeni jikelele ngisho nase-Afrika imbala," kusho uMahomed.

Kusasa kusazokuba nenye futhi imashi ehlelwe yi-AWA egonde ephalamende eKapa, onhloso yayo wukuphikisana nobambo lukaBush kuleli.

Ezindlini zombuso e-Union

Buildings, ePitoli, nakhona kuzoba neminye imibhikisho ehlelwe yile nhlalango, ekubeni kusuka ngeledlule nangempelasonto, bekumengwaba yeminye imibhikisho.

□ Khonamanjala, ohambweni lwakhe lwaseSenegal izolo, uBush wethule izinhlelo zakhe zokulwa nesifo sengculazi nokuthuthukiswa komotho wezwekazi lase-Afrika, athe kuyingxenye yezinhlelo zalolu hambo lwakhe.

Ezinye izihloko uBush axoxe ngazo noWade nabaholi baseNtshonalanga Afrika, yimpi yomkhaya yaseLiberia, indlala ehlaselwe izwekazi lase-Afrika, usizo lweMelika emazweni ase-Afrika okumele luhambisane nokuzithophezela kohulumeni bakuleli lizwekazi, ezingqukwini zezomnotho nezopolitiki, nokunye.

Ngemuva kokuhambela kuleli, uBush uzobe eseqhubekela eBotswana, e-Uganda naseNigeria.



UMONGAMELI waseMelika uGeorge W. Bush, nowaseSenegal, uAbdoulaye Wade, bami egqibanele kwelidango Fiko Slave Kamea, lapho okwasekuleli khona abanyama ababeyekwenzela izigqiza emazweni aseNtshonalanga naseNgamalinga. Lo ndawo isecingqi eKorea, eSenegal isithombe: REUTERS

Bush lays moral foundation for trip at slavery site

Goree Island, Senegal - On a spot where hundreds of thousands of shackled Africans were shipped into slavery, George W Bush denounced racial servitude as one of the greatest sins of history.

At an infamous slave house on the western tip of Africa, the United States president yesterday said the torment of those whose liberty was "stolen and sold" had, by an ironic twist of history, set America on its own ongoing journey to freedom.

In a speech addressed both to the people of Africa and to a domestic audience back home, Bush attempted to link the horrors of the past with modern-day scourges of civil war, poverty and terrorism.

"At this place, liberty and life were stolen and sold. Human beings were delivered and sorted, and weighed and branded with the marks of commercial enterprises," Bush said, stopping short of the apology for slavery that some US activists have demanded.

"One of the largest migrations of history was also one of the greatest crimes of history," Bush said on Goree Island, off the coast of the Senegalese capital, Dakar, on the first leg of his five-nation African tour.

The camp features a door facing the Atlantic Ocean, known as the "Door of no return", where young men, women and children were

herded onto ships for a perilous journey to the plantations of the new world.

Joining Bush on his tour were Secretary of State Colin Powell and National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice, the two African-American pioneers who frame his foreign policy.

"A republic founded on equality for all became a prison for millions," Bush said.

"By a plan known only to providence, the stolen sons and daughters of Africa helped to awaken the conscience of America," Bush said, speaking on an island visited in 1998 by his predecessor, Bill Clinton.

"The very people traded into slavery helped to set America free. My nation's journey towards justice has not been easy, and it is not over."

The speech will be seen in the US as a dialogue with politically powerful African-Americans, who are seen as reluctant to support the modern Republican party ahead of Bush's re-election fight next year.

It was also intended to lay the moral foundation for the president's Africa visit, on which he will tout his \$15-billion (about R114-billion) anti-Aids plan and ambitious development initiatives.

And, in a note of irony, Bush was yesterday still dealing with an indirect remnant of the moral stain of slavery - deliberating whether to send peace-



Mindful ... US President George W Bush listens to opening remarks before speaking during a visit to Goree Island, a former slave depot off the coast of Senegal.

keeping troops to Liberia, a West African state founded by freed American slaves.

"Against the waste and violence of civil war, we will stand together for peace," Bush said.

"Against the merciless terrorists who threaten every

nation, we will wage an unrelenting campaign of justice... in the face of spreading disease, we will join with you in turning the tide against Aids in Africa."

The ochre-coloured House of Slaves which Bush visited was

one of many slave depots dotted across the island, occupied successively by the Portuguese, Dutch, British and French.

In the guest book, the US president wrote: "With warm regards from America. May God bless those who learn the

lessons of history at this important site."

Slavery had existed in Africa since ancient times, with slaves captured in battle often sold to Arab traders. But it was only with the arrival of the Europeans that it became a fully

fledged industry - Sapa-AFP

■ In an article in *The Star* yesterday the age of President Thabo Mbeki's legal advisor, Mojanku Gumbi, was given erroneously as 54. Gumbi is in fact 44.

The Star regrets the error.

JEAN-PAUL PELUSSIER / REUTERS

Wednesday July 9 2003 **SOWETAN**

South African political big guns snub lunch with Bush

By Noxolo Kweza

A select group of South African politicians has been invited to lunch today with United States President George W Bush and his wife Laura, but some of them have snubbed invites from the

hosts President Thabo Mbeki and his wife Zanele.

Some politicians have decided not to attend the lunch in Pretoria because they have alternate engagements, while others have made it clear they were not interested in spending time with the US

leader.

ANC member of parliament Pallo Jordan said he was invited, "but I won't be going. I will be in Cape Town."

South African Communist Party general secretary Blade Nzimande said: "I was invited, but I apologised for

my absence. Whilst we believe its correct for both presidents to meet since the two countries have bilateral relations, the SACP as a party has no relationship with the Republican Party or the Bush administration. And we strongly disagree with his policies."

ISOLEZWE, ULWESITHATHU, JULAYI 9, 2003

Savalelwani isigwebo sentambo?

MHLELI: UHulumeni we-African National Congress, wenza iphutha ngokuvala isigwebo sentambo, futhi angazi nje ukuthi isizathu esenza athathe lesi sinqumo yisiphi.

Akhona amacala afanelwe yisigwebo sentambo. Ngenze isibonelo: Indoda ixabane nomkayo noma nentombi ebihlala nayo, isuke lapho ithumbe abazukulu bale ntombi abayizingane ezincane yayobaklinya endle bobane.

Indoda eneminyaka engu-30 idlwengule isalukazi esineminyaka engu-99, esingaboni emehlweni. Yabanjwa ngamaphoyisa leyo ndoda.

Amadoda amabili adlwengule ingane

eneminyaka eyishumi, aqeda lapho ayisonta intamo yafa. Izigebengu zangena esejari

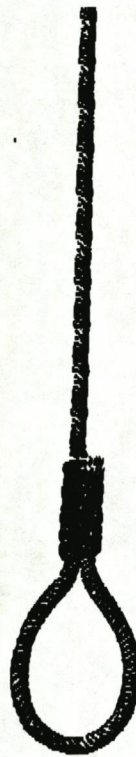
kadokotela njengeziguli maqede zamdubula zambulala, zathatha imoto yakhe nemali.

Noma uHulumeni ezibona izinto zinje, kufa abantu, kepha yena lo Hulumeni we-ANC akanandaba ngoba nakhu akafuni ukubuyisa isigwebo sentambo.

Mina owami umbono uthi umuntu obulale omunye umuntu akabulawe naye nohlukumeze impilo yezingane noma yabantu besifazane ngempela nabo kufanele babulawe.

Bayekelweni bona na?

**Qiniso Khumalo
KWAMASHU**



ISOLEZWE, ULWESITHATHU, JULAYI 9, 2003

Zingcono ngani izikole zabelungu?

Ngesikhathi sikahulumeni waKwaZulu ongasekho ingane yomunye woNgqongqoshe owayephethe umNyango weMfundo yabe ifunda kwesinye sezikole ezizimele samantombazane esibiza kunazo zonke kuleli zwe.

Lo Ngqongqoshe wabe engagedwa kulokhu ngoba nezinye izikhulu ezimnyama ezaziphethe imfundo, hhayi nje lapha KwaZulu-Natal kuphela, kodwa nakwezinye izabelo zabamnyama, zazithumela izingane zazo ezikoleni ezikhethekile. Nakule Ningizimu Afrika yentando yeningi ngeke uyithole ingane yesikhulu ifunda esikoleni okwakungesabamnyama bodwa phambilini.

Empeleni ngisho kungaba yisikole ebesikade singesabelungu bodwa kuqala, kodwa manje sesigcwele abamnyama, labo abamnyama abanamandla bayazikhipha izingane zabo kuso, bazithumele lapho kusenabelungu abaningi khona.

Izolo sishicilele udaba ngothisha abamnyama nabo abakhala ngezinga "eliphansi" lemfundo ezikoleni okwakungezabamnyama bodwa. Bathi lesi simo sabenza bayisa izingane zabo ezikoleni ezazifunda abelungu bodwa phambilini. Ngabe lokhu kusho ukuthini ngendlela esizibuka ngayo thina ndlu emnyama?

Uma uNgqongqoshe wezeMfundo engasethembi isikole esiphethwe ngumNyango wakhe - angakwazi

ukwenza uguquko kuso - ukuthi singanika ingane yakhe imfundo esezingeni, nothisha engafuni ingane yakhe ifunde esikoleni afundisa kuso, ngabe mlayezo muni awunika izwe? Usebenzelani kulo mNyango uma engeke akwazi ukwenza umehluko?

Uma izingane zezikhulu zezinyunyana zothisha zigibela amabhasi namatekisi ziyofunda ezikoleni okwakungezezinye izinhlanga phambilini, mlayezo muni eziwunika abazali abanezingane ezifunda ezikoleni zasemalokishini nasemakhaya?

Siyaqonda uma umzali esehlala edolobheni, ingane yakhe ifunda esikoleni esiseduze nalapho ehlala khona, kodwa uma unguthisha uhlala elokishini, bese uthatha ingane yakho uyithumele edolobheni ukuze iyothola imfundo "engcono", yimuphi umlayezo owunika abazali bezingane ozifundisayo? Uke uzibuze ukuthi yini oyenzayo ukwenza ngcono izinga lemfundo esikoleni osebenza kuso, noma-ke umehluko ezinganeni ozifundisayo?

Kulabo abakhala ngesilungu, kuyihlazo ukuthi sithumela izingane zethu ezikoleni zakobelungu ukuba ziyofunda ukukhuluma isiNgisi ezweni labantu abamNyama.

Asisho ukuthi isiNgisi asibalulekile, kodwa sithini ngezilimi zakithi zomdabu?

Ngokubona kwethu umuntu omnyama ngeke akhululeke ngokuphelele engakakhululeki ngokwengqondo, afunde ukuzilungisela izinto lapho ehlala khona kunokulangazelela "eziphucuzekile" zabezizwe.

Ilungelo lokuvota alithi shu uma singakwazi ukuziqhayisa, sizazise ngemvelaphi yethu.

THE MERCURY
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Warm welcome for Bush on a chilly night

JEREMY MICHAELS

PRETORIA: Waterkloof Air Base was decidedly chilly last night, but US President George W Bush received a warm welcome.

The US presidential aircraft, Air Force One, touched down at 10.56pm. Three vehicles with South African and US special forces troops raced down the tarmac behind Bush's aircraft, and a helicopter hovered to the east of the landing strip.

A State President's honour guard marched on to the apron and took up position in front of Air Force One as the red carpet was rolled out.

US Ambassador Cameron Hume stepped on to the aircraft first to welcome Bush, his wife Laura, US Secretary of State Colin Powell and National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice, in keeping with protocol.

Two stretch limousines pulled up at the red carpet, where Foreign Minister Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma - who had flown in from the African Union summit in Maputo only a few hours earlier - stood by in the freezing cold to meet Bush.

The president stepped out of his aircraft at 11.06pm, with his wife holding his right hand. He waved for cameras before walking down the steps onto the red carpet, where he had a brief conversation with welcoming party. He then stepped into a limousine and was whisked away in a 21-vehicle convoy to the Sheraton Hotel in Pretoria.



UNITED States President George W Bush and his wife, Laura, are met by a battery of flashlights as they walk down the steps from Air Force One on their arrival at Waterkloof Airforce Base last night

The road all the way to the hotel was lined with police vehicles, their lights flashing.

Security in and around Waterkloof had been ultra-tight, with the entire surrounding area around blocked off by a heavy South African security force presence.

Dozens of reporters, photographers and TVcamera people had gathered to record the US president's arrival - and in the end had only the briefest glimpse of the man.

Bush has cancelled a visit to a military base near Pretoria to avoid further embarrassment over "military sanctions" slapped on SA by Washington.

Reliable government sources said the Americans were "too embarrassed by a bureaucratic bungle" in Washington which saw the cancellation of military aid to South Africa one week before Bush was due to arrive.

The US announced last week that it was imposing what local analysts referred to as "military

sanctions" by terminating defence aid to 26 countries, including South Africa, because they had not met a July 1 deadline to indemnify American citizens from prosecution by the International Criminal Court.

The defence ministry said the aid was worth \$7.6 million, about R50 million.

The Bush administration said it feared that the international court - which presides over cases of war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity - would be used against its soldiers and officials in "politically motivated" prosecutions.

The move was widely seen as a bid to pile pressure on countries who had not signed a deal with the US in terms of which they would not hand American citizens over to the new court.

But Pretoria's most senior foreign affairs official, Abdul Minty, vowed that South Africa would not bow to pressure from the world's most powerful nation because it had already signed and ratified the protocols setting up the court, adding that such a move would be tantamount to "introducing a new principle in international law".

The Mbeki administration was puzzled by the cancellation of aid because Botswana and Nigeria - both on Bush's itinerary after he leaves South Africa - had also not signed the indemnity deal.

Bush's day-long visit is due to start with talks between Mbeki at the Union Buildings, followed by an official lunch.

PICTURE: AP

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PAGES 2, 7 & 8

ISOLEZWE, ULWESITHATHU, JULAYI 9, 2003



ZINDALA zombili. U-Zachie Achmat, wenhlangano efuna kusatshalelwe imishanguzo yengculazi, uthathana mihla kwasa noNgqongqoshe weZempilo uDkt Manto Shabalala-Mahmang kubangwa lona udaba lwemishanguzo

Akunikwe abantu imishanguzo

MHLELI: Ngicela ukuseka uS. Shange encwadini yakhe eyaphuma ephephandabeni lakho langomhlaka 6 kwephezulu. Le ncwadi yayimayelana nekhambi lesifo sengculazi, ithi imifino ngeke yelaphe lesi sifo.

Izimali zeminkelo ezitholakalayo zisebenza ukuqwashisa, hhayi ukwelapha futhi zidliwa wumuntu oyedwa osuke enikeziwe.

Lo ngqongqoshe okhona wezempilo ulibele ukuphikisana kunokuthengwa kwamakhambi. Ulibele ukulokhu ethi unguMama, unguGogo.

Uma kunjalo kumele ngabe usebathengele abantabakhe nabazukulu ikhambi.

Okubuhlungu kakhulu wukuthi lesi sifo siphethe kakhulu abantu abamnyama abangakwazi nokuthenga le mifino okuthiwa izobelapha lesi sifo, futhi laba bantu kubhekeke amavoti abo ngonyaka ozayo.

Ngithi mina kubantu bakithi abavuke bavotele izinhlangano ezizothenga ikhambi lengculazi. Ungqongqoshe wezempilo kanye nosekele Mongameli babuye bathi kungaqhathaniswa leli zwe namanye amazwe athenga

umshanguzo wezifo, kodwa kokunye kuthiwe akuqhathaniswa leli zwe namanye amazwe.

Isibonelo: ukwazile uHulumeni ukuqeda izikhwama zamaplastiki amahhala ezitolo ngoba efuna ukufana namanye amazwe akade athuthuka.

Kodwa uma kukhulunywa ngezempilo zabantu abaphilayo, akanandaba. Kumele futhi kuqale phansi uphenyo luka-R14 million owanikezwa uNgema nguNkosazana Zuma Dlamini.

Bantu bakithi, vukani.

SS Mvulane