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THE WITNESS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2003

Ugandan head slams Africa over Aids

KAMPALA — President Yoweri Museveni took a swipe at African governments' efforts to tackle Aids, saying yesterday that a lack of political commitment has contributed to the spread of the disease, which is ravaging the world's poorest continent.

Museveni, whose government is credited with running one of Africa's most successful campaigns to stem the spread of HIV/Aids, also said it is wrong to stigmatise people infected with the disease.

"A lack of political commitment in Africa and some other parts of the world has made the spread of Aids intensify," Museveni said at the opening of an international Aids conference. "You cannot get it by shaking hands, sitting in the same room with the infected person ... Aids is spread by ignorance, therefore there's no

need to shun people with Aids, that stigma is misplaced."

Africa is ground zero in the fight against HIV/Aids. Some 29 million Africans are infected with HIV, the virus that causes Aids, but in many African countries people are scared to admit they have the disease because of the stigma attached to Aids.

In Uganda, two million people have been infected with HIV since 1983, one million of whom have died, Museveni said. But from a high of 30%, the prevalence rate has fallen to six percent of Uganda's 24 million people.

Museveni said the East African nation stemmed the spread of Aids by "making an alarm ... rebuking or warning the youth to avoid being

careless ... to give encouragement to those who have been infected".

He spoke at the 11th International Conference for People Living With HIV and Aids, which is being held at a resort on the shores of Lake Victoria, 10 kilometres south-east of Kampala.

Some 800 people, including social workers, people infected with HIV and doctors are attending the conference, which is organised by UN agencies and the Amsterdam-based International Organisation for People Living With Aids.

The delegates will be discussing how African communities have responded to the threat of Aids and how people infected with HIV can help stop the spread of the disease.

—Sapa-AP

**'Africa is
ground
zero in
the fight'**

THE WITNESS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2003

Delegates in PMB for Aids meeting

NINE major cities have sent municipal delegates to a three-day conference in Pietermaritzburg to find solutions to the HIV/Aids pandemic that plagues South African cities.

The conference, under the auspices of the South African Cities Network, started yesterday at the Protea Imperial hotel.

Delegates from Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni (East Rand), Buffalo City (East London), Mangaung (Bloemfontein), Tshwane (Pretoria), Nelson Mandela (Port Elizabeth), Ethekwini (Durban) and Msunduzi (Pietermaritzburg) will look at research findings and guidelines for a city response to HIV/Aids.

According to Msunduzi Municipality spokesman Peter Tlouane the city has been chosen as the venue for the conference because it has already developed a successful Msunduzi Aids Strategy. A report on the resolutions will be released tomorrow.

— Witness Reporter.

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Aids lifeline must be seized

SUPPORTERS of the use of anti-retroviral drugs to fight HIV/Aids probably don't know whether to laugh or cry.

The good news – and it is conditional – is that an initiative by former US president Bill Clinton and Indian and South African pharmaceutical firms to supply generic medicines to Aids victims at about half the current price, is ready to be implemented.

The bad news is why it has taken so long for the South African government, and Health Minister Manto Tshabalala-Msimang, in particular, to accept that salvation in the fight against Aids has been at hand for a long time. The thousands of graves of Aids victims across the country bear mute testimony to their refusal to accept this reality.

What will be even more difficult for the pro-anti-retroviral lobby to accept is an anecdote by Minister in the Presidency Essop Pahad, during President Thabo Mbeki's recent trip to India.

According to reports, he said Tshabalala-Msimang had fallen ill on the trip and had gone to see a doctor in India, where she was "astounded" to discover how cheap drugs are on the subcontinent.

The story may be somewhat apocryphal, but if it is true, it reasserts the horrors which have haunted the fight against Aids in this country. Is it really possible that the minister was not aware of such a relatively cheap source of drugs? It hardly seems possible. But if it is true, then there are grounds to question Tshabalala-Msimang's competency.

Amid the good news there is one more stumbling block: Pahad has warned that no drugs can be imported into South Africa until the Medicines Control Council has certified them as safe. If this bureaucratic exigency now prevents urgent relief to the tens of thousands of Aids sufferers in this country it will be tantamount to an act of criminal negligence. If Tshabalala-Msimang can trust Indian drugs, why can't South African Aids sufferers?

Beeld, Maandag 27 Oktober 2003

ANC en NNP pak eleksie afsonderlik

Willem Jordaan

Kaapstad. – Die ANC en die NNP het gister in 'n gesamentlike verklaring bevestig dat die twee partye aanstaande jaar se verkiesing elkeen onder sy eie vaandel sal aanpak, maar dat hulle sal saamwerk rondom gedeelde doelwitte.

Dié verklaring is uitgereik nadat pres. Thabo Mbeki en mnr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk, leier van die NNP, onlangs in Pretoria vergader het oor hoe hul samewerkingsooreenkoms versterk kan word.

Die verklaring volg op intense debatvoering in die NNP oor hoe hy inhoud moet gee aan sy samewerkingsooreenkoms met die ANC in die aanloop tot aanstaande jaar se verkiesing.

Die twee partye het hulle daartoe verbind om:

- Versoening en goeie ver-

houdings tussen verskillende gemeenskappe te bevorder ter wille van 'n werklik nie-rassige Suid-Afrika, en;

- Gedeelde doelstellings te ontwikkel oor die vernaamste uitdagings wat Suid-Afrika in die gesig staar, insluitend armoede, werkloosheid, behuising, misdaad en MIV/vigs.

Mbeki en Van Schalkwyk het ook aandag geskenk aan die vraag hoe hulle kan sorg dat hul gesamentlike kiesersbasis sy gewig agter dié verbintenisse ingooi. Luidens die verklaring sal Suid-Afrika die grootste sukses behaal as swartes, wittes, bruines en Indiërs saamwerk om uitdagings te oorkom.

“Ons sal voortgaan om teen politieke benaderings te werk wat ten doel het om sekere dele van die gemeenskap uit te sluit uit die hoofstroom van politieke besluitneming,” lui die verklaring.

[illegible]

ISOLEZWE, UMSOMBULUKO, OKTHOBA 27, 2003

Nawa amathuba kweyezokuvakasha

UPHENYO obelujutshwe yiTourism KwaZulu Natal kuveze ukuthi umphakathi kawunalo ulwazi olwanele ngezokuvakasha nangokuthi bangahlomula ngani kulomsebenzi, abazi futhi ukuthi lemboni ingadala amathuba emisebenzi khanye nokuzisebenza. Loluphenyo lukhomba ukuthi uma lolulwazi belusabalaliselwa umphakathi ngabe manje kunoshintsho endleleni ababuka ngayo lemboni, ngabe baningi asebeqome ukuyijoyina baziqalele imisebenzi.

Ngalezizathu ezingenhla iTKZN ibe seyiqala umshikashika wokuba isukume isabalalise ulwazi ngemboni kulonyaka ka2002/3. Inhlalo enkulu yalomshikashika kwaba ukugwashisa imiphakathi ngemiphumela emibi ubugebengu obungaba nakho ekuthuthukiseni nasekuyiphumeleliseni lemboni yezokuvakasha.

Ngalonyaka wezimali ophelile lezindawo ezilandelayo zayakashelwa: Harding, Giants Castle, (Estcourt) naseGreytown. Cishe abantu abahambela

lemicimbi baba ngu-17 000. Ngokohlalo lokuzokwenziwa luka-2003/4, iTKZN isaqhubeka nalemicimbi yokokwashisa imiphakathi ngalomboni. Nokho, okumele lombhidlango ubhekane nakho kulonyaka ukuba ushintsho ubhekane nokuthuthukiswa kwalomboni, uzibuze ukuthi wona uTKZN ungawusiza kanjani umphakathi ukuba nawo ubambe iqhaza kulemboni.

Lokhu kuyahambisa namacebo kaTKZN okuthuthukisa ezokuvakasha, aye abatula imikhakha emibili edinga ukubhekwa ukuze kuginisekise ukuthi imiphakathi eminingi iyaluthola ulwazi ngalomboni nokuthuthukiswa kwayo, nanokuthi bahlomula ngokuyikho yini na.

Umkhakha wokugala ngowokuba kuthuthukiswe izindawo ezisogwini, okwesibili ukuthuthukisa izindawo zamagugu zikaZulu okuyinto engadonsela izivakashi eziningi ezindaweni ezisemakhaya.

Lokhu kungasiza ukuphumelelisa lokhu:

Ukusatshalaliswa kobunikazi embonini. Ubambiswano nokwenza rigcono labo asebevele bekhona embonini.

Ukwenza amathuba okuthola usizo lwezimali lube lula ezindaweni ezithanda ukuba hlwempu. Ukwenza ingqala sizinda entsha yemboni.

Impumelelo yalomasu isekuthini abantu baKwaZulu Natal bakwazi ukuzenzela inzuzo ekuthuthukisweni kwalomsebenzi. Lokhu angeke kwenzeka uma ukuthuthukiswa kolwazi ngemboni kungenziwa ngendlela eyiyo emiphakathini.

Ukusabalaliswa kolwazi ngezokuvakasha

Inhlalo yalombhidlango kurwukwenza kube lula ukusatshalaliswa komyalezo wokuthuthukiswa kwemboni, ukuze ukwazi ukufunyelela kubantu abaningi, bazi nezinto ezingahlonjwa, bazi futhi nokuthi iminyango yezokuvakasha engaphansi

komasipala nayo ingabasiza kanjani ukuba babambe iqhaza kulemboni.

Izinhloso nggani lombhidlango yilezi:

- Ukwenyusa izinga lolwazi ngemboni yezokuvakasha emiphakathini ikakhulukazi emiphakathini obukade uncishwe amathuba kulemboni phambilini.

- Ukwandisa ukugonda kangcono lemboni, ngamathuba enawo angaba nomthelela omuhle emnothweni wesifunda nabantu baso.

- Ukuxwayisa imiphakathi ngesankahlu sobugebengu esingalimasa ukuthuthukiswa kwalomboni.

- Ukwazisa imiphakathi ngamasu okuthuthukisa lemboni nanokuthi angasetshenziswa kanjani.

- Ukubalula ngokubahleka kokuthi umphakathi ubambe iqhaza nawo kulemboni, uzisungulele ezokusuvakasha ezizokuba phakathi kwayo imiphakathi ngenhloso yokuba ibe ngabanini misebenzi.

Lomqondo wokwenza lemicimbi

usunguleke ngenhloso yokuba sifinyelele emiphakathini omningi.

Lombhidlango kamahamba nendwana uba ngumcimbi omkhulu impela wosuku olufodwa oqala ngo-9 ekuseni uphele ngo-4 ntambama, uhanjelwa ngabantu abangu-5 000 kuya ku-15 000. Uhlelo lwangosuku luba ngolufundisayo khona manjalo lube ngeluthokozi sayo. Izikhulumi zosuku ziye zichazele imiphakathi ngosizo ezingaba nalo uma befuna nabo ukubamba iqhaza.

Laphake kuye kudlale amagagu anjengoPhuzekhemisi kanye nabalingisi banike umphakathi ubumnandi, amagagu endawo kawashiywa ngaphandle, anikwa ithuba lokuba nawo aziveze.

Lemicimbi yokusabalalisa ngolwazi ngezokuvakasha izoghubeka nakulezindawo ezilandelayo. UMGababa kwenziwa mhla ka November 22.

Enkabeni yeTheku kuhlelwe ukuba ibe ngo-December.

Olundi khona ngo-January 2004, KwaNgwanase eManguzi ngo-February 2004.

Monday October 27 2003 **SOWETAN**



Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthe (left) at the funeral service for Margaret Keneilwe Motsepe who was buried at Mmakat Cemetery in Grahamstown on Saturday. Relatives and members of the Motsepe family (above) pay their last respects to the deceased.

PHOTO: WATSON/COOTELL

BUSINESS DAY, Monday, October 27 2003

BUSINESS DAY

Monday, October 27 2003

Spy vs spy

AFTER the establishment of the Hefer commission of inquiry was announced, Deputy President Jacob Zuma indicated he would be willing to testify if called on to do so. The African National Congress said last week that there was no basis for Zuma to appear before the commission.

The ANC's intervention is uncalled for and not germane to the central question that the commission is required to answer. The commission has been tasked with answering the question of whether the director of the National Prosecuting Authority, Bulelani Ngcuka, was an apartheid spy. The commission is therefore free, and indeed required, to seek information from all the potential parties that might allow it to reach a definitive conclusion. Thus the only real question before the commission is whether Zuma might have information that could assist it in finding out the truth to the question as posed.

Zuma was the head of ANC intelligence in the latter part of the 1980s and the early part of the 1990s. This is exactly the period that the spy is alleged to have been operating. It is also the period in which Operation Bible, the ANC's attempt to discover spies within its organisation, was launched.

It seems impossible that Zuma would not have knowledge of why Operation Bible was established and what it discovered. Therefore, it seems reasonable to suspect that he may be able shed light on the allegations. At the very least, he would be able to explain the circumstances that surrounded the establishment of the operation. Hence, given his likely knowledge, it seems perfectly reasonable that the commission should call on him to testify.

The ANC argues that all its records with respect to matters of intelligence were handed over to the relevant state institutions during the period of transition. It says it has no records relevant to the brief of the Hefer commission.

It then concludes that as a result,

there is no basis for Zuma to testify. But this does not follow at all.

The issue is not about the documents that the ANC may or may not have, but whether the person in charge of intelligence-gathering at the time had any knowledge of the allegations against Ngcuka. The reasoning is so suspect, it is hard not to come to the conclusion that the ANC has other reasons for suggesting that Zuma should not appear. Not least of these is likely to be an attempt to contain the public relations nightmare that the ANC is increasingly facing, so soon ahead of a general election.

At the time that Zuma first expressed a willingness to appear before the commission, it seemed the allegations against Ngcuka could be substantiated. But subsequently, the admission by former human rights lawyer Vanessa Brereton that she was the spy identified as RS452 has left the allegations against Ngcuka looking insubstantial.

City Press, the newspaper that published the allegation that Ngcuka was investigated as possibly being a spy, claimed the report was based on a set of communications between a spy handler and his superiors. These documents do indeed indicate that a spy existed within the anti-apartheid structures of the ANC in Eastern Cape, and that the spy's code number was RS452. The article also claimed that ANC officials investigated whether Ngcuka was indeed this operative.

Since Brereton has now come forward, and her confession has been corroborated by the operative's handler, Karl Edwards, this particular line does not appear to substantiate the original claim.

The ANC in general and Zuma in particular now appear to be backing away from the commission. But it is not for the ANC to make a decision about who should or should not appear before it. Once started, the commission is obliged to finish its job and call witnesses at its discretion. It should be allowed to go about its business unhindered.

ISOLEZWE, UMSOMBULUKO, OKTHOBA 27, 2003

Bahlomule ngamapulazi

S'KHUMBUZO MIYA

LHLOMULE ngamapulazi ayisishiyagalolunye imiphakathi eyakhe emapulazini aseMuden ngaseMgungundlovana kulandela ukunikwa amatayitela ale mihlaba yiPhini likaMongameli wakuleli uMnuz Jacob Zuma.

Bekusindwe ngobethole ngoMgqibelo njengoba le miphakathi eqhamuka endaweni yaseMaChunwini ngaphansi kwenkosi uSimakade Mchunu, ibinomcimbi woku-mukeliswa la matayitela nobusenkundleni iMhlopheni Grounds kule ndawo.

La matayitela abanika ilungelo lobunikazi bamapulazi abese beqede iminyaka

bengabasebenzi kuwo.

Imiphakathi ethole la mapulazi yilena: yiNtabenzima esifundeni saseMvoti, i-Corriesrus eMvoti, i-Strangershoek eMpofana, i-Balmoral e-Mooi River, i-Vorentoe eMpofana, i-Mt Saint Bernard eMvoti, i-

ibutho ebellhlome lizingovolo - ngisho nangezibhamu - lifike lazama ukungena ngenkani kulo mcimbi, kwasiza amaphoyisa ukulivimba.

Goudina eMgungundlovana, i-Shenfield Bester eMpofana neBrandvlei/Goudina eMpofana.

Phakathi kwabahlomule kulezi zinhlelo; kukhona abasuswa kulezi zindawo ngaphansi kwemithetho yobandlululo nabasebenzi basemapulazini abazithola beba ngumtshingo ubethwa ngubani ngemuva kokuba abaninimapulazi bewashiyile noma benquma ukuwadayisa.

Kuwo lo mcimbi, uNgqongqoshe wezoLimo kulesi sifundazwe uMnuz Dumisani Makhaye, wethule izinhlelo zokusiza le miphakathi ukuze ikwazi ukwenza la mapulazi aqhubeke nokukhiqiza izitshalo noma imfuyo njengoba bekwenzeka esaphethwe ngabalimi abamhlophe.

La mabutho kuthiwa abegqoke izikibha ezinezithombe zomholi we-IFP, uDkt Mangosuthu Buthelezi, nemibhalo yaleli qembu.

Lo mcimbi ucishe wadungeka ngenkathi iqembu lamabutho abehlome ngezikhali ezehlukahlukene zendabuko nemijoantaba, zicishe ziphazamisa lo mcimbi zifuna ukungena ngenkani.

Umthwebuli ozimele obekulo mcimbi uthi ngenkathi umcimbi uqhubeka, kuqhamuke

ISOLEZWE, UMSOMBULUKO, OKTHOBA 27, 2003

Amagembu awakhankase noma kuphi

MHLELI: Ukungena kwe-IFP
KwaMakhutha, okuyisizinda
sikaKhongolose iyokhankasa, kuyinto
enhle ngoba kukhombisa ukuthi
izinhlangano sezinenkululeko yokungena
noma yikuphi.

Isikhathi sokulwa nokuvinjwa
kwabantu uma beyovula amaziko
ezinhlangano zabo sesiphelile. Kwelika-
Okthoba 20 kucashunwe uMnuz Bonga
Nzuza we-IFP ethi sebengenisile
eThekwini. Mnuz Nzuza kuhle phela uma
ningenisile lapho nithanda khona. Lokho
kukhombisa intando yeningi kuleli,
kodwa sizani-ke nivumele uKhongolose
angene ezindaweni zenu njengasoNdini,
naye ayokhankasa angavinjwa. Vumelani
amagembu akhankase lapho ethanda
khona ngoba umbuso waseNingizimu
Afrika ungowabantu bonke abayakhele.

B.P. Nzimande
ETHEKWINI

ISOLEZWE, UMSOMBULUKO, OKTHOBA 27, 2003

URamaphosa uphika eyokubuyela kwipolitiki

INTATHALI YESOLEZWE

EKAPA: USomabizininisi ovelele uMnuz Cyril Ramaphosa (osesithombeni), uwahlabe wawahlkiza amahlebezi okuthi uhlela ukuphindela kwezepolitiki.

Bekunezinkulume zokuthi igama likaRamaphosa lifakwe ohlwini lwesifundazwe saseNtshonalanga Kapa emagameni abantu abazokelwa izikhundla ePhalamende likazwelonke. Eminye imibiko ibisidalule, ukuthi uRamaphosa ubehlela ukusebenzisa iqhinga lokungena ohlwini lwamagama abantu baseNtshonalanga Kapa abafuna ukuthola izihlalo ePhalamende njengendlela yokubuyela kwipolitiki. Bekucatshangwa ukuthi uRamaphosa ufuna ukuncintisana noMongameli Thabo Mbeki esikhundleni sobuholi.

Umlekeleli kaRamaphosa, uDonne Cooney uthi: "Akekho umuntu osafake isicelo kuRamaphosa kumbe oseke wamqonda ngalolu daba. URamaphosa akazange acelwe ukuthi agcwalise ifomu yokuthi igama lakhe lifakwe ohlwini lwabantu abafuna ukuqokelwa

izikhundla ephalamende."

URamaphosa akatholakalanga ukuthi aphefumule ngale mibiko njengoba ebehambele umngcwabo kamkhwekazi wakhe, uNkk Margaret Kay Motsepe.

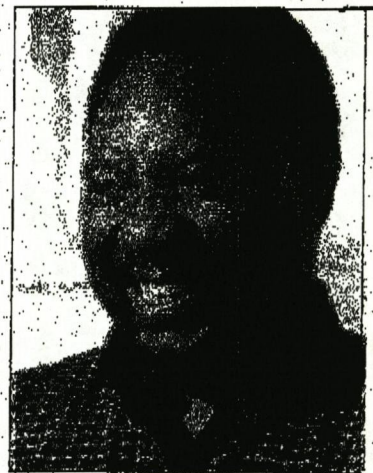
UCooney uthi uRamaphosa ubengenalo ulwazi lokuthi igama lakhe lifakwe ohlwini lwabantu abangahle babe ngamalungu ePhalamende ngonyaka ozayo.

"URamaphosa useshayele ihhovisi le-ANC eNtshonalanga Kapa ucingo ukuze igama lakhe likhishwe ohlwini," kusho uCooney.

Engqungqutheleni kazwelonke ye-ANC nyakenye, uRamaphosa wathola amavoti ambeka endaweni yesibili ekomidini eliphazulu lale nhlangano. Kubhekeke ukuthi abe yingxenye yengqungquthela ezolandela ngenhloso yokuthatha izintambo kuMbeki njengoba kulindeleke ukuthi ashiye isikhundla sobuMongameli ngo-2009.

Ngo-2001, uMnuz Steve Tshwete ongasekho, wakhipha izinsolo zokuthi uRamaphosa, uMnuz Tokyo Sexwale noMnuz Matthew Phosa babeyingxenye yetulo lokuketula uMbeki. UTshwete wacina esexolisile kubona.

Igama likaPhosa nalo



liqhamukile kancane ohlwini okuthiwa negama likaRamaphosa lvele kulo.

URamaphosa waba sematheni ngemuva kwezinsolo zokuthi wayeceliwe ukuthi axazulule ingxabano phakathi kukaMnuz Bulelani Ngcuka, ongumqondisi ehhovisi lezokushushiswa komphakathi, kanye nesekela likamongameli, uMnuz Jacob Zuma, owayebhekene nezinsolo zenkohlakalo.

URamaphosa wakuphika ukuthi wasiza ekwakheni ubudlelwano obuhle phakathi kukaZuma noNgcuka.

UZuma ube ngowesibili elandela uMbeki ohlwini lwaseNtshonalanga Kapa lwamagama abantu abangenele ukuthola izihlalo ePhalamende likazwelonke.

Monday October 27 2003 **SOWETAN**

Nominated leaders not yet named

By Sowetan reporter.

DELEGATES attending the Gauteng province African National Congress election list conference yesterday left not knowing which of the party's leaders have been nominated to represent them in the provincial and national governments.

ANC Gauteng spokesperson Hope Papo said yesterday that the delegates had finished voting by 5pm and the counting - done by the Election Institute of Southern Africa - was expected to go on until midnight.

Papo said after being counted, the results would be handed over to the provincial lists committee and publication of the results could be expected by tomorrow.

Papo pointed out that conference delegates had agreed to nominate only the candidates for the provincial legislature and the candidates from Gauteng they wanted to be in the National Assembly.

He said the nomination of candidates from other provinces whom the people of Gauteng feel should be in the national assembly would be done at a later stage.

Papo said the national nomination list would be compiled in consultation with the other provinces.

This will be done in preparation for the national ANC conference list to be held around November 23.

He said that for the purposes of yesterday, the provincial to national list was compiled in alphabetical order.

Papo also pointed out that there were 110 nominees on the province and provincial list while the province to national list had 90 candidates.

The province released its tentative

list last month that included candidates such as the South African Communist Party secretary-general Blade Nzimande, as well as the Congress of South African Trade Union leaders, Willie Madisha and Zwelinzima Vavi.

However, the trio, often branded the ultra-leftists in the tripartite alliance, declined their nominations indicating that they held full-time positions in their organisations.

Also nominated was former Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale and ANC cadre-turned-business mogul, Cyril Ramaphosa. Both declined the nominations.

Meanwhile, the ANC in the Western Cape released its election lists with the party's provincial leader Ebrahim Rasool heading the provincial candidates nomination list. Rasool received 310 votes, 17 more than second-placed Safety and Security MEC, Leonard Ramatlakane.

Also voted onto the provincial list were provincial health standing committee chairman Cameron Dugmore with 281 votes; provincial secretary Mcebisi Skwatsha with 280 votes; and welfare MEC Marius Fransman with 279 votes.

There are a total of 42 names on the provincial legislature list.

On the national list submitted by the province, President and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Jacob Zuma took the top two spots, with 405 and 403 votes respectively.

Third and fourth places were tied by Education Minister Kader Asmal and Finance Minister Trevor Manuel, who both got 383 votes.

Fifth on the list was Foreign Minister Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma with 361 votes.

There are 92 names on the national list.

Monday October 27 2003 **SOWETAN**

'Illegal to bar HIV child from school'

By Shadi Rapiiso

THE Aids Law Project (ALP) is to appeal against a decision by the Johannesburg High Court allowing the Buccleuch Montessori Nursery School to refuse admission to a child because of its HIV-positive status.

The court ruled in favour of the school on Thursday, saying it was justifiable for the school to defer Tholakele's admission as they feel they are not ready to deal with learners with HIV. They also feel their teachers are not trained enough to handle such children.

The school raised concerns about the possibility that HIV may be transmitted through biting.

Tholakele's adoptive mother, Ms Karen Ferreira, approached the ALP in 2001 when the school said it wished to defer the then two-and-a-half-year old Tholakele's admission until she was three and "past the biting stage".

Ferreira told *Sowetan* on Friday that she was still angry at the level of discrimination against HIV-positive people.

She said Tholakele was refused registration at three schools.

"One of the schools has since been

closed and the teachers blamed this on Tholakele as parents apparently took their children out of the school because of her status.

Ferreira said Tholakele, who is now five-years-old, is presently at another school where the teachers are caring and co-operative.

Gernholtz of the ALP said they had 20 court days to forward their appeal.

She said the court had failed to deal with the "reasonableness" of the fear expressed by the school of transmitting HIV through children biting one another.

This was despite the expert evidence provided by the ALP that indicated it was extremely unlikely a child could contract HIV as a result of a bite from another child, Gernholtz said.

"We've had cases like this, but this is the first one that we had to take to court because we were able to resolve the others before they necessarily had to go to court.

"We want to move fast on this one because we view it in a serious light," Gernholtz said.

The ALP said it had hoped the court would send a strong message to nursery schools that not admitting children with HIV was unconstitutional and unlawful.

Monday October 27 2003 **SOWETAN**

Meaning of more delays

ON THE opposite page to the one you are reading now, we are running two pieces on the major crisis facing our continent: the Aids epidemic. The two are not unrelated.

From the forests of newsprint that have been spent reporting, researching and analysing the Aids epidemic, several factors emerge. Chief among these is that Aids is a developing world's disease. Also in the developing world, it is becoming a disease of the poor and most vulnerable. In this country, for example, it is, to all intents and purposes, a black man's disease.

Second, and related to the first point, is that it is hard to dispute arguments, suggesting that owing to the fact that Aids is a poor man's disease, the pharmaceutical companies – mostly based in rich countries – have hitherto not rushed to find a cheaper method (such as a vaccine) of preventing the disease. The same would explain the time it has taken to develop anti-Aids drugs that delay.

And third, in spite of the many constraints it faces, the developing world has been scandalously slow in its response to the crisis. Consequently, 20 years down the line, the future of Aids is still in the developing world (Africa and India mainly, and China, of late).

That said, it is crystal clear that 20 years down the line, the answer to Aids lies more in the public policy arena than in science. Still, this is not to suggest that public policy makers (and/or politicians) ought to replace scientists. It does mean that they should lead the way.

Back to science. Scientists have come up with a number of drugs. Unfortunately, none of them can free the carrier of the HI, the virus that causes Aids, but these drugs can, if taken properly, delay the onset of Aids. This allows HIV-positive people to live longer and productive lives before finally succumbing to this killer. This alone should make both a strong social and an economic case for the availability of these drugs.

In many countries, these expensive patented drugs are available to the rich. The poor, the worst affected by Aids, have found them unaffordable. Faced with a deadly combination of poverty and bad policies, the poor often turn to other things for help: religion and superstition, for example. These tend to provide hope to the sufferers, but do less to strengthen their bodies to fight back.

Over time, governments have been running out of excuses to not make these drugs available to the public health system. Thanks to public pressure and imaginative funding strategies, the cost of these drugs has been drastically slashed. Cost alone can never be an excuse. Also, it is becoming crystal clear that production of these medicines does not have to be a charity exercise. There is money to be made.

With all these advantages, these drugs continue to remain out of reach of the world's poor. The delays are man-made. They are caused by a myriad of factors, particularly lack of political will and poor public policy choices. The delays are costly. Not only do they make victims' lives miserable, they also mean that by the time these drugs become available it will be too late. The disease would have mutated to deadly strains.

If governments continue to block access to these medicines, ways will have to be found to bypass them to help the poor.

[illegible]

BUSINESS DAY, Monday, October 27 2003

How convenient that they forgot that investors lost billions in Enron due to accountants giving false information. Or that the R250m lost by investors in PSG Growth Fund was due to auditors' dishonesty.

That Anderson and Galahad, their respective auditors, were closed down was not due to the alertness of the Public Accountants and Auditors' Board. I urged them to investigate Galahad two years before their demise. Had they not pussyfooted, millions could well have been saved. It seems the board is there to protect its members. This situation cannot continue.

Taco Kuiper
Parktown

IFP open to all

SIR — Your article, Van Schalkwyk aims first blow at DA, IFP (October 21), is a vitriolic and gratuitous

attack by the New National Party (NNP) leader on the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

It is preposterous for Marthinus van Schalkwyk to label the IFP as an "ethnic organisation" when our membership was always open to all, a good 20 years before his party took the same decision.

It is not for Van Schalkwyk to determine whether the coalition for change can be an alternative government of SA; this matter is purely in the hands of the electorate.

He and his party had been with us in the trenches, together with the DA, to promote federalism and pluralism in SA during the negotiation process to dismantle apartheid, so he clearly knows what our shared values are. The IFP has never criticised the NNP's decision to live under the ANC's armpit.

Lionel Mtshali MPP
National chairman,
Inkatha Freedom Party

THE WITNESS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2003

Bitterness left over from Bambata uprising near Muden is finally healed

Land taken during rebellion returned

CHRISTI NAUDE
land Affairs

HISTORY was revisited on Saturday when the descendants of nine Mchunu communities consisting of 1 000 members were officially given back their land lost in the Bambata rebellion in the Muden area.

During the 1906 rebellion between the Zondi tribe and the British troops many lost their land, while the 1913

Land Act formalised the punishment meted out after the Bambata rebellions.

Research has shown that the 1936 Land Act deprived people of their last remaining land. Evictions continued throughout the eighties, leading to grave poverty. Those who stayed in the area were forced to work for white farmers in order to survive and many recall with bitterness the harsh life they suffered.

Saturday, however, was a day for celebration. Twenty farms of about 4 500 hectares have been bought up since 1995 from Muden farmers and returned to the descendants of the Mchunu clan. The people, who have been living and working on several farms in the Muden district, will also be assisted by the Department of Agriculture to ensure that they make a success of their farming, while the Health Department has promised a

clinic for the area. Land reform director Mdu Shabane said that with further help from the National Development Agency the total value of these farms will be about R20 million.

To researcher Jotham Myaka, whose family lost their land as a result of their assistance to Bambata Zondi during the rebellion, "reconciliation in KwaZulu-Natal is all about land".

"There is a deep satisfaction with

blacks receiving back their land after being landless for almost a century," Myaka said.

The celebration at the Mhlopheni grounds, which was also attended by Deputy President Jacob Zuma, was almost sabotaged when a group of men wearing Inkatha Freedom Party T-shirts entered the marquee. Shabane said they were ordered by the Unzinyati District Council and uThukela mayors to "keep quiet".