

By SAM
MABE

THE. conflict in South
Africaâ\200\231s 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 or-

ganisation at~the
~ conference is the ANC
represented by Mr Thabo
Mbeki, who is the
organisationâ\200\231s informa-
tion 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

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
Africaâ\200\231s problems.

â\200\234The purpose of the
conference is to educate
US Congressmen about
developments in South-
ern Africa with the hope
that they will use this

new-found knowledge

when formulating US
policy on South Africa.
â\200\234It is for this reason

â\200\230that the speakers arÃ©

REPORTS, pic-
tures and com-
ments in this edi-
tion may be cen-
sored In terms
of the Govern-
ment's state of
emergency.

speaking inâ\200\234separate
sessions 50 as to ensure
there will be no debates
between groups that are
in variance with one
another,â\200\235â\200\235 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 . vamyÃZyl

__#Slabbert of the Institute |

for a Democratic,
Alternative in South
Africa (Idasa).
Mr Koos

Merwe, Conservative
Party, and Mr P W
Coetzer, National Party
MP and also committee
member for Constitu-
tional Affairs, will be
among the last speakers
{ tomorrow. :

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Thursday 30 March 1989

'HE CITIZEN

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The survey also shows
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24,5 percent think they
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of apartheid, the poll
said. The rest expressed
no opinion. -

The Independent re-
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Black South Africans dis-
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yew (5%

THE CITIZEN

COMMENT

- Maggie

COULD Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British
1 inister, be an acceptable mediator in
South Africaâ\200\231s 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 col-
ony of Rhodesia into Black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Citing the December accord between Angola,
Cuba and South Africaâ\200\234that promises. inde-
pendence for South West Africa, she said:
â\200\234There is a sea of change in the region.
There is an atmosphere about these prob-
lems now that can be solved by patient nego-
tiation.â\200\235

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
everyoneâ\200\231s praise. "

However, she should be under no misappre-
hension over the way the great majority of
South Africans feel about the Lancaster
House agreement which sold out Rhodesiaâ\200\231s
Whites. ;

They do not want to suffer the same fate â\200\224nor
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 Thatcherâ\200\231s 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 ad-
ministration 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 â\200\224 something which

interests Mrs Thatcher as well. ;
_douth Atrica 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 â\200\234politicalâ\200\235 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 â\200\224 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 ac-

| *" cept 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.

â\200\230about 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 Govern-

roducing sweeping reforms.

The time to visit this country is now when, as she herself says, â\200\234the need for tact and persuasion is greater than everâ\200\235.

She can best influence South

â\200\231 and White,

Thursday-30              -1989

,THE: CITIZEN

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I~ CGancer: Watch yo

By Deborah Kelly
SOUTH AFRICAN
women may have to
watch their diet for
reasons other than to
prevent an expanding
waistline, as re-
search shows what
you eat can be linked
to certain female can-
cers, 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 indi-
cates that breast cancer
is five times more preva-
lent among White
women than among
Black women and al-
most twice as prevalent

among Coloured
women.
This high incidence of

cancer among White
women, says the presi-
dent of the National
Cancer Association,
Professor J D Ander-
son, 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-in-
come groups are able to
afford the rich, fatty
foods, it is obvious they

will be more prongf 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, 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

which 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 possibili-
ties of other cancers
too.

Abstaining from red
meat is difficult, â\200\234as we
all love our braaisâ\200\235, so
Professor Anderson
does not recommend
that women cut meat
out of their diet com-
pletely. Instead, try to
avoid, in particular,
mutton, beef and pork,
and replace these with
white meats such as fowl
â\200\234and fish.

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

â\200\234Make sure you get
your daily intake by eat-
ing fresh fruit and not
over-cooking vegetables
in too much water â\200\224the

PROFESSOR J D AN-
DERSON.. .. The
high incidence of
cancer among White
women can be ex-
plained by the vast
-amount of fat con-
sumed.

water you drain off is
full of magnesium and
potassium.â\200\235

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
â\200\230getting these cancers is
increased dramatically,
â\200\234as the fat of over-
weight people produces

ur diet

abnormal oestrogens
that can cause these fe-
male cancers.â\200\235

For years, says Prof
Anderson, this fact has
been observed among
cancer workers, â\200\234and
now it has finally been

proved through re-
searchâ\200\235.
But, unfortunately,

following a low fat diet,

â\200\234or losing weight, once

you are afflicted by eith-
er one or more of these
cancers â\200\224 most women
are affected in their late
forties â\200\224 will not cure
you. â\200\234The secret of this
diet lies in prevention
rather than cure.â\200\235
The female cancer
link to diet took just
over two decades to es-
tablish. â\200\234The first links
between breast cancer
and diet were disco-
vered just over 20 years
ago.â\200\235 says Prof Ander-
son, â\200\234when epidemiolo-
gists worldwide,

through the use of stat-â\200\231

istics, indicated that
breast cancer was more
prevalent among

â\200\230women in the higher in-

come groups than lower
income groups.
â\200\234However, even
more intriguing was that
of all the so-called weal-
thy Western European
countries where the in-
cidence of breast cancer
was high, there was one
exception â\200\224 Japan. The
incidence of breast can-

cer among women living
there was found to be
on a par with the inci-
dence in poorer coun-
tries.â\200\235

In common

So researchers began
to look at what the Ja-

- panese diet had in com-

mon with the diet of poor countries. They found one common element, he says.

.â\200\234Japanese 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.â\200\235

Further -research showed that a high animal fat intake stimulates the pituitary gland to produce prolactin. â\200\234Initially this hormone was thought to be concerned only with breastfeeding. However, it now appears that it has an effect on the womenâ\200\231s breasts when not breast-

feeding, as well as the .

endometrium and even the prostate gland in men.â\200\235

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 Profesor Lauren Ackerman, visiting professor at Wits during the 1980â\200\231s, on women living in Johannesburgâ\200\231s northern suburbs and Soweto re-

- vealed that the Johan-

nesburg 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

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produces start

ling statistics

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â\200\230Most SA
sanctio

A poll by a London news-

paper 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 news-
paper of London and the in-
dependent ITN television
station.

Although a minority of blacks
said sanctions should be im-
posed on South Africa â\200\224 even at
the cost of their jobs â\200\224 the find-
ings reveal that most are un-
willing to jeopardise work op-
portunities and financial well-
being, and see the presence of
foreign companies in South Afri-
ca 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

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

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

JOBS, WAGES,
UNEMPLOYMENT
5\$7.7%

STATE OF GROUP || RESIDENTIAL
o EMERGENCY || AREAS || RESTRICTIONS 2%
vote || 1-36% AcT
1.6%
1.1%
: DETENTION 2.6% |
DON'T
KNOW
10.1% TOWNSHIP
VIOLENCE

4.1%

PRICES
6.1%

PETTY
APARTHEID
13.5%

RIG

2% 39.9%

Iâ\200\224'â\200\224 EVEN IF IT MEANS..
1.Some will lose their jobs?

100
80
60
40
20

NO

YES

HT

Don't
Know

2. You will lose your job?

: 100

80

60

40

20

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

sanctions, nearly a third singled out unemployment as their key concern â\200\224 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: â\200\234Which aspect of apartheid affects you most?â\200\235

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

â\200\224 - - -

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

â\200\234handicap.

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.

.

their business in South -

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

Africa. \$4

There was also considerable ~
support 37,3 percent for

DON'T
KNOW
6.6%

CONDITIONS?

NEITHER
33.2%

_THEN SHOULD THEY STAY
AND IMPROVE WORKING

the notion that foreign com-
panies had a beneficial role to
play in helping to end apartheid.
Under a quarter saw foreign bu-
sinesses as supporting apart-
heid. :

It is therefore something of a
contradiction that most of those .
questioned believed that British -
Prime Minister Mrs Margaretâ231 -
Thatcher is incorrect in her be-
lief that sanctions would not
bring down apartheid. :

Radical groups ; 230

Some 46 percent said sanc-
tions would not help to end .
apartheid, while 43 percent said =
they would. But the 46 percent

includes a distorting 82,4 per- " |

cent from the more radical

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 â\200\224 65,3 percent â\200\224 opposed such a boycott.

There was equally little sup-

port 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 â\200\224 77,9 percent â\200\224 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 forÃ©ign firms should sell

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. G

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.

â\200\230British

THE STARâ\200\231S FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE

LONDON â\200\224 British Premier Margaret Thatcher should offer British investment in South African enterprises in which workers of all races are promoted on merit, the In-

dependent 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

investment needed in S

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

A

show imagination in seeking ways to hasten ;

its end. :

It suggested vast economic development

was needed in South Africa. This would dis-

solve opposition from poorer whites afraid

of losing their jobs to black competition. g

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.

Thursday 30 March 1989

"HE CITIZEN

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Pollâ\200\231'shows rejection of sanctions, v':lence

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LONDON. â\200\224 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. <

Zulu leader Chief Man-

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o0z 59 THE CITIZEN

The Citizen P O Box 7712 _
Johannesburg 2000

My e
Blacks differ on

â\200\230'means to dismantle
apartheid Â¢

FROM all accounts it
would appear. the Black
South Africans share the
common view that apart-
heid must be dismantled,
Yut are not agreed on the
ethods to be used to
. 'gain that end. There a
| those, represented by the
' PAC and the ANC who
| are dedicated to the arm-
| ed struggle â\200\224 a synomy
| for terrorism. A second
, strong element is made up
' . of a very large segment
"who seek to support
| change from within the
i present political struc-
. ture. Prominent in the
second section are the or-
ganised adherents of the
African Church of Zion,
whose members number
over two million.

The third â\200\230and very
powerful segment of Afri-
can 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 nÃ©gotiations that are
meaningful, and will not
negotiate on smaller is-
sues. Recently he said
that the struggle for liber-
ation had always been
one of gaining entry into
an existing set of social,
economic and political
institutions â\200\224 it was a
struggle against exclu-
sion. 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 reportÂ\$!

the Kremlin gave a virtual snub to the ANCâ\200\231s 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 out-spoken criticism, and â\200\230Winnie 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!â\200\235
ONLOOKER

Y Pretoria

\&\? NS EBcocvwo

0-03 â\200\224]]

: 18

Uphumaphi umlando waKwaZulu?

NGIVUMELE ngiphendule umlobeli we-Echo yomh-
i:kabzs January owazibiza ngokuthi ungu Edwini T.
vubu. P :

Lomlobeli wakho mhleli wabhala phansi kwesih-
loko esithi Uthini uButhelezi ngomqulu wabantu?
Angiphenduleli umntwana wakaPhindangene. Eqi-
nisweni kungaba ukuzehlisa isithunzi nezinga lakhe
eliphezulu kwezepolitiki nobuholi bakhe esizweni
samaZulu ngaphansi kweNgonyama yaso eke wa-
phendula. 2 .

Eqinisweni mhleli engimhloniphayo ngisola
wena ngoba wacabanga mhlayimbe ukuthi unika
ilungelo umuntu ekufanele naye kuphume ephe-
pheni lakho akushoyo.

Ngowami umbono lomuntu wakaMvubu uyazich-
wensela nje. Akufanele kuthi wena wazikahle ukuthi
ngosiko lwabantu abamnyama noma yibaphi inkosi

iyahlonishwa; kanti kafushane nje, inhlonipho yisise--

kelo somuntu ongumZulu; uhlonipha noma ubani; uk-
hiphe ephepheni lakho inkulumo eqonde ukungcofa
ngamabomu. Sizothi sisuka besizwa abanye bethi
kwawena nephepha lakho neseka leyanhlangano na-
leya nizonda leya. :

Lale-ka Mvubu. Mangabe mhlayimbe uginisile
ngalokhu owakubhala, kuyinto engaphendulwa
nayingane encane lento oyibuzayo. Ngizoxoxâ\200\231 indaba
ngesizwe samaZulu; wenake mawukwazi ukuzihla-
ziyela ngowakho umgondo uyophenduleka.

Isizwe samaZulu sahlanganiswa saphenjwa wu-
Shaka kaSenzangakhona eminyakeni ephakathi
kuka-1820 no-1830 mangicabanga. Saba wumbuso o0zi-

mele geqe. Kwakungakafiki mlungu kulengxenye esa-

sihlala kuyo thina sizwe samaZulu. Uzoqondake uku-
thi sasibuswa ngalendlela esibuswa ngayo
nanamhlanje; yamakhosi; noma abanomzane; izin-
dawo zamakhosi amancane nezinduna zawo, nakho-

konke kwesakhiwo (structure) sesiZulu. Ngizokweqa
okuningi.

_ AmaZulu njenge â\200\234nationâ\200\235 alwa kakhulu nabe-
lungu. Avikela ukughwagwa kwezwe lawo. Mh-
layimbe uyazi ngawo â\200\234Blood Riverâ\200\235 (impi yaseN-
come) nawo Sandlwane,
Bhambatha Zondi ababengaba ukuxhashazwa ngabe-
lungu ukhanda mpondo.

Isizwe samaZulu sagcina sesize sanqotshwa nga-

belungu balithatha lonke izwe. Nokho eminyakeni
eyalandela; abalengu bazenza izivumelwano ezithile
zokubabuyisela inhlanganisela yomhlaba (izwe)

â\200\230abamnyama bakaZulu. Lezonhlanganisela yizo lezabelo

ozibonayo; yize abanye benu magabane nithi azi-
phele, kodwa nibe ningazi nokuthi izivumelwano ok-
wangenwa kuzona kubuyiswa lomhlaba zazimi
kanjani. Ukwehlulwa kwethu kwalandelwa wuband-
lululo, kuze kube manje. Uyabona-ke Mvubu, uhulu-
meni wamaZulu wawunamandla, futhi uzimele geqe.

Konke lokhu kwezimpi esengizishilo kwenzeka
kungakabusi lamabhunu abusa manje. Futhi neza-
belo lezi zahlelwa ikakhulukazi wuSomtseu (The-
ophelus Shepstone) ayi lamabhunu, wona afika ax-
huma nje kuphela. ;

Yebo wona afike aletha uhlelo lokuthi kubhalwe
phansi konke okwenzekayo ezabelweni. Athi futhi
abelungu abaphume ekusebenzeni abamnyama.
Abamhlophe baphatha izikhundla lapho bejwayeza
befundisa abamnyama ukuzighubela bona imise-
benzi yabo. Lokhu-ke okubona kwenzeka kuhulumeni
wakaZulu, ngiyaphinda, esenamandla amancane kak-
hulu kunaloya owasungulwa yiLembe; wukughu-
banje imisebenzi eqondene namaZulu ezindaweni
abelwe zona wuhulumeni owawangoba ezimpini wa-
thathâ\200\231izwe. :)

Usekhona Mvubu!? Ngiyethemba usuyabona

kuze kufike kwawo

\NWNÂŞÂŞ>

.rhanjÃ©' uk'u'thifuhulumeni wamaZulu ongenamandlÃ©

kodwa, wehluke ngani kozimele gegge bawo-Transkei,
Ciskei ababatholiswa yilamabhunu abusa njenga-
manje. . \s

AmaZulu ala ukuthatha loyozimele geqe wamab-
hunu. Wo nkâ\200\231 amaZulu ayizakhamizi ze South Africa
eyodwa ehlangene. Uwabonaphi nje amaphoyisa,
noma abanye abemi emingceleni ophakathi kwe-
Republic of South Africa nesizwe samaZulu njengalo
ubpna_-'kyzenziwa~emingceleni yezabelo esezathatha
uzimele geqe? i : ;

Ngiyazi Mvubu, lamaZulu anjengani yilawa athi
mayehlangene nezinyâ\200\231 izinhlanga ezimnyama ahlabe-
lele qukuthQ' thina maZulu siyizilima. Okunye oku-
buplungix.wdkuthi-ubuhlaza bakho kufanele ukuba
pymâ\200\230zglocyalaba ababelwa ngakubelungu kuzozonke
izimpi amaZulu ayevikela kuzona izwe lakithi.

Phela amagwala amaningi yiwona ahlubeka ku-
qala â\200\234kuliwa 1 belungu athi wona aseyokholwa.
Abizwa ngolgutî\202fiwononhlevu. Kuzozonke izimpi ku-
sukela engonyameni uDingane ayeekhona amambuka

ayeyizimpimpizabelungu; elwa ngakubona.
Mina ngithi amaZulu alwa kakhulu evikelâ\200\231 izwe;

agcina ehluliwe; manje asizimisele nakancane uku-
buye sizenze ukudla kwenhlamvu yamabhunu.

. Mina-ke enifikâ\200\231 izolo lokhu emzabalazweni nithi
ningatshela thina. â\200\230Ngowami umbono inhlango

-eseygva,li\201ym_bal_aza kakhulu yasiza kokunigni se-

kuvalwe iANC yi AZAPO. Iphoxa nje ngoba noma sazi

â\200\230iziphlÃ©n"gand ezayii-hlayo oPAC nawo Black Con-
â\200\234sciousness Movement;
_ ama-charterists.

yeseka labadayisi ekuthiwa

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misdirected.

effort on the

Every black man
people
odds are a fact of

wish to see anywhere.

â\200\230 hgid which you still see to

Criticism of gd
1 REFER to yo râ\200\230gâ\200\230(â\200\231ier Mr Zemonateâ\200\231s

comment published in your Readersâ\200\231

Echo column on December 11 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 alto-
gether. To compare an urban and a
rural setting as has been attempted is

~ KwaZulu has over 3 000 schools of all
categories and sizes. To presume to
pass judgment on the whole education
basis of a handful of
schools observed is patently unjust.
who loves his
wishes them well in their ef-
forts which they make in spite of great
odds stacked against them. These great
: history. Notwith-
standing, KwaZulu has some of the fin-
est educational institutions one could

â\204ço 2o0-53-%%

ENOCH KHUMALO, Pietermaritzburg
ENGLISH SUMMARY: Allow me to reply to a let-
ter which appeared in the Echo of January 26,
headlined at does Buthelezi say about the
peopleâ\200\231s charter? which was written by a person
who called himself Edwin T. Mbubu. i

I am not writing on behalf of Chief Buthelezi. Â°

Â© 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
â\200\224favour of certain organisations.

" Listen here Mvubu. I will narrate a short story
i The Zulu nation was

may know about wars like Blood River, Sandlwana
up to Bhambhatha Zondi who refused to be ex-
ploited by the whites by the use of the poll tax. Can

tually we were defeated by the whites. They took
our land. Our defeat was then followed by apart-

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, Xpu do see how
the powerless Zulu %overnment suffer from the
independent states like the Transkei and Ciskei.
Â» The Zulus refused to accept that indepen-
dence. All the Zulus are citizens of a unitary South
Africa. Where do you see police and soldiers
standing on borders separatim 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.

g@magi-201gpmwmm&\$

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. g

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

figh\iing apartheid

30 -003 -}S]

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 hor-
rors of apartheid.
This article takes a look at the per-
.formances of five top Western govern-
ments in helping the underprivileged
, population of South Africa.

Top of the list is anti-sanctions Prime

Minister Margaret Thatcherâ\200\231s govern-
ment. 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 Pre-
toria, Mr Joh Fawerf said that Great
Britainâ\200\231s 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 edu-
cation, teacher upgrading, pre-school
facilities and training courses.

Great Britainâ\200\231s statistical record of
Africans who were financed to study in
that country and locally over the past
three years were as follows:
Â® 1987 â\200\224490 students studied in British
universities and on higher education
course and 120 studied locally;

Britain for varsity and higher educa-
tion and 180 attended local' univer-
sities;
Â® 1989 â\200\224 over 800 are being given edu-
cation internally and abroad. x

CANADA:

The Canadian government comes
second with its multi-dimensional pro-
grammes known as the Assistance Pro-
grammes 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

| mated 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.

South Africans in 1987/88. It is esti-

Â® 1988 â\200\224 470 students were flown to

In a lengthy statement sent to Echo, Mr Tony Enns of the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria stated that Canadaâ\200\231s concerns for the disadvantaged population

in South Africa were both developmen-
tal and humanitarian. :

â\200\234Canada 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,â\200\235 said Mr Enns.

Canadian assistnace 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. 3

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 pro-

| gramme and contributions to international programmes,

Two separate contracts have been

â\200\231 concluded for the administration of
full-term undergraduate scholarships

for black â\200\230students 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 Rela- -

tions, 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 Cana-

lan Embassy in Pretoria. It provides

direct support to local community &

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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 Teachersâ\200\231 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 R4} 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 R1} 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 Francophonieâ\200\231s Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT), and a further \$350 000 is being pro-

vided annually for the United Nations -

Education Training Programme for South Africans (UNETPSA), a pro-

gramme to support the education of Africans outside South Africa.

In addition to the above specifically

~ educational assistance components,

Canada also helps i 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 R790000 is available an-

nually 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 â\200\234matching grantâ\200\235

~ 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 â\200\230been made available for such legal and â\200\230humanitarian 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: â\200\234Please note that this figure does not encompass financial assistance that other federal min see page 13

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/ by Lakela Kaunda |

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THE people of Table
\Mountain (Magongqo)
Will soon receive tap
water following an
agreement between the

Umgeni Water Board i

and KwaZulu. Sl
The KwaZulu govern-
ment has contributed

"R600 000 "of the R13 |

million for the pipelir;e
to Table Mountain
which will supply

water to more than

10 000 people in Chief

Mhlabunzima Maphu-

muloâ\200\231s area.

/Work on the 12 kilo-
o

/metre pipelin;â\200\230eÃ@': v
begin in April. - Tk
â\200\230water will be metered
and distributed by
local entrepreneurs
through kiosks. :
However Umgeni
Water Boardâ\200\231s Mr Gra-
â\200\234ham Atkinson said only
â\200\230half of the people of
Table Mountain will
have access to the new
supply because of the

scattered settlement.

He said the Table

Mountg?jiâ\200\231Â»?lsfoj.ecxgâ\200\230;iwÂ\$Â\$
undertaken after an ap-

~proach by the Institute

of Natural Resources,

— Similar projects are

~ being planned for pipe-

- lines from Howick to

- Durban and Tinley

Manor to Amanzimtoti.

'~ Mr Atkinson said

~only 2.2 million of the

- six million people in-

the the region have ac-

cessto drinking water.

â\200\234Rapidly increasing

pollution of = water ,

Sources makes jt |

~imperative to extend

the potable water Sys- |

tem wherever possible.

We have doubled ex-

iture this year to

illion on schemes

tooutlying areas.â\200\235 .

H rley b

U WNITWESg

& LI!.l to stop

nalt

- death pena ty

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 Uni-

versity 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 arch-
bishop said that capital
punishment was _ not
proving a deterrent,

He said the right to life
was â\200\234the most basic and
sacred of all rightsâ\200\235. It
could be suppressed
only â\200\234if a greater good is
achieved â\200\224 in this case
deterrenceâ\200\235, Â§i7

However, he argued,
there was no deterrent in

~ the death penalty, â\200\234be-

cause the violence it
seeks to curb is a] too
often a result of social
conditions: the apart-
heid system and the
widespread poverty it
generatesâ\200\235,

â\200\234The South â\200\230African
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.â\200\235

Recent research
seemed to indicate tha

" most prisoners on deat

ty were victims of) pov-

erty and apartheid. j

There is not much justice in the Horn of Africa

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th%

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 â\200\224 with profound implications for the whole of Africa. A report by The Economist.

USHED back into Makale, the provin-
cial capital of Tigre province, Ethiopi-
an forces now appear to have aban-

doned even this tenuous foothold be-
cause the Russians withheld the ammunition
and supplies needed to hold on to the town.

The loss of Tigre means that the Ethiopian gov-
ernment 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 con-
trols by air (Asmara, Keren) or sea (Massawa).
The rumour-mill now says fighting has moved on
southwards into Gonder, half-way from Ethio-
piaâ\200\231s northern border to its capital.

This is more than just another advance and .

retreat in Ethiopiaâ\200\231s 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 â\200\224 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 Ethio-
pia is like the struggles in Afghanistan, Angolaâ\200\231
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 People's

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implications for |

30 Masca | and

the whole of Africa

the Eritrean People's Liberation Front to get the government's

SAUDI ARABIA and

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 as 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

: 1 at he is the victim of an expansionist push

yuthwards by the Muslim world. The long Chris-

â\200\234tian 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

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THE DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1989
INSIGHT

<+ AND OF COURSE, YOU
KNOW MY HUSRANÂ®, DENIS..

| 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 unosten- F tious, 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.

ĩ¬\201Ã@spond to real reforms, world urged

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spirit of .

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cĩ¬\201ange:
Thatcher

R e

HARARE: Mrs Margaret

â\200\230Thatcher called last night for

@ 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; |
ca, she said. v &

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 con-

{

text of superpower negotiating, she |

said: â\200\234T 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,â\200\235 I

With hardly a mention JOf sanctions, she said that, while there â\200\230was much to condemn in South Afrida, â\200\234we should be no less ready t acknowledge changes for the bettef when they are made, whether it be within South Afri- ca or in relations wvith neighbouring countriesâ\200\235.

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In private talks with Mr Mugabe yesterday, Mrs Thatcher said she was optimistic for change in South Africa.

if* Mr Mugabe, however, is understood to â\200\230have remained sceptical.

Apartheid

He alone of all the Frontline leaders has said he will not talk to South Afri- â\200\230ca until it is prepared to negotiate the end of apartheid.

Mrs Thatcher said she did not. be- lieve isolation or sanctions would â\200\234achieve â\200\234what 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 right- ful role in governmentâ\200\235.

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

â\200\234We are ready to take part in any political initiative which has the sup- portâ\200\231of Mozambique and the other

- countries of the region,â\200\235 she said. Mrs - Thatcher today flies to Malawi on the last leg of her tour.â\200\224Independent news service

< Picture: Page 6

20 Mawa, 1989

The Daily News

Obsolete strategyoÃ©

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?

One condition on which the government has insisted is the renunciation of violence, but Mandela and the ANC have refused to accept, â\200\230cept'; this condition. ST Â¢ ; 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 encourage him violence. : s 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 Africa 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. Â¢ are sure the talks will be of great value, both to her and to the South African Government?

' COMMENT

COULD Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, be an acceptable mediator in â\200\230South Africaâ\200\231s 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 inde-

pendence 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 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 ad-

- ministration 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 in pri-

soned. :

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.

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 negotiation b

'~ coming here and putting across

i personally. .