

# New <sup>RAND DAILY</sup> insulin <sup>MAIL</sup> to treat diabetes in SA

Mail Reporter

DIABETES was on the increase, Professor Harry Seftel, Johannesburg head of the Diabetic Clinic, warned yesterday.

He said: "This disease of Western civilisation is taking its greatest toll among the rural blacks moving to cities." It was the "modern problem of an affluent society".

Speaking at a Press conference in Johannesburg, Prof Seftel said the worst sufferers of diabetes were teenagers and patients in their 20s.

He announced a new preparation of insulin for the treatment of the disease.

This was previously available in Canada, Australia and New Zealand and was recently approved by professional groups in the United Kingdom.

## Re-education

The preparation, U-100, contains 100 units a millilitre instead of 20, 40 or 80.

According to Prof Seftel, the medical and pharmaceutical professions were enthusiastic about the principle of U-100.

"But the introduction of the new format in South Africa will not be immediate nor easy. It involves a lot of re-education of doctors, nurses, pharmacists and patients," he said.

## Reduce risk

The professor also said international experts agreed the acceptance of a single strength insulin around the world could reduce the risk of dosage-measuring errors.

"Presently, the many different strengths of insulin produce errors in dosage among not only patients but also pharmacists," he said.

"With the new format, better control will be exercised over dosages. It happens, not infrequently, that too high a dose of insulin causes the blood sugar to drop below normal. The condition — known as hypoglycemia — causes cerebral disturbances.

"Diabetes patients can become blind or develop heart and kidney diseases. Untreated diabetes is fatal," the professor said.



PW'S NEW DEAL JOLTS BLACKS

INTO A PUSH FOR UNITY

# The front-runners



**BUTHELEZI**  
How could I refuse?

**BY ANTHONY SWIFT**

THE exclusion of blacks from the Government's constitutional programme has jolted the country's much-divided black giant into a new and determined bid for unity — with two parallel contenders intensively lobbying for support in secret and public meetings throughout the country.

Dr Oscar Dlomo, of Inkatha, said in an interview this week that KwaZulu had decided to participate in a united front initiative by homelands and so-called independent black states — reported in last week's **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** — because it hoped by doing so to smash the white Government's confederation plans.

The fact that Transkei is a prime mover of the initiative is seen as an implicit rejection of the Pretoria-style independence it opted for in 1976 and the beginning of an attempt to regain a South African identity.

President Kaiser Matanzima declined this week to be interviewed on the issue.

The other unity bid emerged at the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee congress with the dissolution of the congress and planned resuscitation of the Transvaal Indian Congress and formation of the United Democratic Front. It will include individuals and organisations such as the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses and the Rea-

lease Mandela Committee who believe in one-man-one-vote and refuse to work within apartheid structures.

In a brief interview before leaving for America via Cape Town this week, KwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi confirmed he had agreed to participate in an initiative for black unity proposed by President Matanzima and Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa at ice-breaking talks in Tongaat last week.

It was the first meeting of the KwaZulu and Transkeian leader since Transkei broke ranks with the other black groupings by opting for independence.

Chief Buthelezi said that, while some critics would seize on the meeting as an opportunity to throw stones at him, "as somebody always committed to the concept of black unity I could not refuse if Chief Matanzima took me into his confidence and returned as a brother saying he feels now that the unity of black South Africans is essential."

He said he did not want to emphasise the quest for a federal alternative spelt out by Dr Phatudi last week. "I think that could switch a lot of people off — it would be jumping the gun in that it would be asking people to join something that has already been cut and dried. The main focus was the fragmentation of black forces for change and the urgency of getting together."

He said he could never accept any option that excluded other race groups but blacks had to do some homework in their own community.

Dr Dlomo said that when a degree of black unity had been achieved different types of government, including federation, could be considered.

By refusing to take independence KwaZulu has blocked the homelands policy. "But now that it includes confederation we cannot block the whole programme if we keep aloof from the independent homelands."

"We think that if the new initiative is handled properly it could help frustrate the next stage of our (black) exclusion. We are trying to keep the independent states in our camp because you must remember they are hiving off with millions of our people."

KwaZulu was not an initiator in the venture but had agreed to contact some groups "because it was felt they would be more responsive to our approach than that of Chief Matanzima or Dr Phatudi." He declined to identify the groups before they were canvassed.

Dr Phatudi said he would be contacting leaders of homelands and "independent" states. Independence had been a barrier to unity and he was delighted at signs that independent states were now having second thoughts and looking for alternatives.

Asked whether he thought the other independent states would join such a front, he said: "They must see that President Matanzima is not (being) foolish — because they are in the same boat. If he sees reason to disentangle the people of Transkei, I don't see why Venda, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei can't see the realities."

Dr Jerry Coovadia of the Natal Indian Congress said, as a first stage in establishing the United Democratic Front, groups and individuals who had more or less been working together would be contacted. "Later, we realise we may need to broaden it. Our first move is to strengthen our own ranks and consult our members. We were not given a mandate to create the Front, so we will all have to go back to our people and consult with them."

Such consultation was now being conducted in the Transvaal, Cape and Natal and involved all race groups.

Asked whether any collaboration was possible in the future between the homeland-initiated unity bid and their own, Dr Coovadia said nothing was being ruled out but there might be difficulties which would have to be considered at the appropriate time.

Principles on which adherence to the Front would be based include the commitment to a unitary, non-racial democratic state and the total rejection of the Government's reform proposals.

*Sunday Tribune*  
Jan. 30, 1982



# Buthelezi fury at official pamphlet

BY IVOR WILKINS  
Political Correspondent

A SERIOUS political row is developing over "distortions" in an official Government pamphlet sent out to explain and sell the proposed new constitutional dispensation.

It has so angered Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, that he has said he will not hold discussions with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, until the Government publicly withdraws certain statements in the document.

And the leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, says the document contains "disgraceful distortions".

He intends raising the issue during the No Confidence debate which starts in Parliament tomorrow.

## Exception

The offending pamphlet was compiled by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information on behalf of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

It has not been established how many pamphlets were distributed, but they were for a nation-wide mailing making it likely that tens of thousands went out.

The pamphlet is entitled "Guidelines for a new constitutional dispensation" and



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

contains a question and answer section that deals with aspects of the new constitution.

In a letter to Dr Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi takes strong exception to the reply to the question: why are blacks not included in the new dispensation?

The reply is: "Blacks already have their own governments and administrations as, for example, in KwaZulu (where Zulu Ministers attend to own affairs) or in Soweto where new councils with extended powers are to be established ..."

## Paise

Chief Buthelezi says in his letter: "... I take very strong exception that KwaZulu, which is not an independent state and has no intention to be, should be used by your departments to create the false impression as if they already have their own governments and administrations as the final solution for South Africa's problems."

He says the statement is meant to set a section of black people against the government of KwaZulu.

"Your Government which calls itself Christian is making a lie of this nature to appear like truth to the South African public.

"You know that our policy is that we want to participate in the final decision-making bodies of our land."

Chief Buthelezi also warns Dr Koornhof that the statement about Soweto would make it very difficult for him to encourage his people to participate in local government elections.

Black local governments are the linchpin of the Government's policy on urban blacks.

## Problematic

Chief Buthelezi says he had regarded the proposed local councils as no more than local governing bodies.

"To now be told through an official government document that they are part of the substitute for excluding Africans from Parliament will now make it problematic for me to encourage my people to support them, unless this statement is withdrawn in Parliament."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, could not be reached for comment yesterday, but Dr Koornhof said:

"I thought this was a matter between Chief Buthelezi and myself, but I am dealing with it. I will reply to him."





*Inkatha Women's Brigade exchanging ideas with Womenpower 2000 at the inaugural meeting of Johannesburg's Women's Bureau.*

# WOMEN'S BUREAU IN SOWETO SOON?

Black women will soon decide whether a local branch of the Women's Bureau of South Africa is advisable for Soweto.

During October last year, Johannesburg's regional Women's Bureau was inaugurated. The Bureau being completely non-political and multi-racial, Black organisations were well represented. But Black women are determined to do their own thing, write their own piece of history and are prepared and equipped to do just that. Moreover, they are fighting to take up their rightful place in this bureau, which promises to become a platform for all South African women, irrespective of race or colour.

The National Women's Bureau is sponsored by Old Mutual and the main purpose of the bureau will be to further the socio-economic interests of South African women of all races in all walks of life, and, without detracting from the generality of its main purpose, the Bureau will strive towards the following objectives:

- TO ACT AS A LINK BODY for all South African women's organisations sharing its main purpose, on a basis of voluntary affiliation.

- TO ACT IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY on all matters relevant to this main purpose through a National Advisory Council and Local Advisory Committees.

- TO COLLECT AND DISSEMINATE information on matters concerning the socio-economic status of South African women and to provide them with a regular newsletter.

- TO ORGANISE CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS on a

national and regional level in the furtherance of its main purpose.

- TO BUILD UP AND MAINTAIN A DATA BANK and library for the use of affiliated organisations and their members.

- TO INITIATE RESEARCH PROJECTS into matters affecting the socio-economic well-being of South African women and to co-ordinate such research material.

- TO PROMOTE EVOLUTIONARY CHANGE where this conforms to its main purpose e.g. the optimum use of womanpower, the removal of discriminatory measures on the basis of sex, etc.

- TO BECOME A RECOGNISED SPOKESMAN on matters affecting the socio-economic interests of the South African women.

- TO ESTABLISH AN ACCREDITED PRESS CORPS to be briefed regularly on newsworthy and public relations activities of the Bureau.

The Bureau will however be a servicing body, independent of Government and of a non-partisan and non-political nature.

The services of the Bureau will be free.

## CO-OPERATION

In furthering its main purposes and objectives the Bureau will work in association with Government and semi-Government bodies as well as will all other bodies or persons who share its ideals — organisations such as the Manpower Commission, Womanpower 2000, the Women's Legal Status Committee, the relevant government departments such as inland revenue, Manpower, Education, social Welfare, Health, Statistics, the Human Sciences Research Council, the Nursing Council, Universities the Urban Foundation, the National Development and Management Foundation, the National Productivity Council.

The organisational structure of the Women's Bureau comprises:

## A NATIONAL COUNCIL

At national level there will be a National Advisory Council on which the presidents of national women's organisations will be invited to serve, as well as men and women invited for their special knowledge of various facets of matters pertaining to the socio-economic well-being of women.

## LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

At this level there will be established advisory committees of representatives of branches of affiliated women's organisations with experts (re above) who will co-operate with the Local Advisory Committees.

## REGIONAL BUREAU REPRESENTATIVES

Regional Bureau representatives appointed by Old Mutual in all major centres, accommodated in old Mutual offices will collect and disseminate relevant information as called for by women who need information, from local as well as national sources, the latter to be supplied by the Bureau's head office.

## THE BUREAU'S HEAD OFFICE

Head Office will be based in Pretoria, headed by a Director and assisted by administrative staff. This Director to be ex officio member of all committees.

The decision of the Director and the Advisory Council, in consultation with Old Mutual, shall be final.

Changes in these Terms of Reference can only be made by the Director and the National Advisory Council, in consultation with Old Mutual.

NEW HORIZON

30 JAN. 1982



Jan 30 + Feb 1, 82

**EGOLI.** — Umbhishobhi ophethe ibandla laseSheshi eGoli, uBishop Desmond Tutu, ukhiphe isexwayiso esingumngamlajuqu sokuthi uma uHulumeni waseSouth Africa engaguquki enqubeni yakhe yobandlululo ngoMarch uzonxusa ukuba kuthathwe izinyathelo eziqinile zokujezisa lelizwe.

UBishop Tutu usho lamazwi aqinile emhlanganweni abe nawo nezintatheli ngesikhathi efika kuleli esikhumlweni sezindiza eGoli, ngomSombuluko, ephuma ohambweni lwakhe lwaseMelika.

Noma engesilona ilunga lenhlangothi kaKholose eseyavalwa kuleli, i-African National Congress (ANC), futhi engahambisani nange ndlela i-ANC ezama ngayo ukuketula uHulumeni waseSouth Africa, uBishop Tutu uthe uyavumelana nezinhloso zayo.

UBishop Tutu uthe akahambisani nodlame noma ngabe luqhamuka ngakuluphi uhlangothi

## UBishop Tutu unqumela uHulumeni ugwayi katiki

ngoba yena ungumuntu othanda ukuthula. Kodwa khona manjalo ufhe into esidale i-ANC inca-mele ukusebenzisa indlu zula, ukuthi uHulumeni uselibuse leli ngendlu zula ecindezela abantu abamnyama isikhathi eside phezu kokuba yona i-ANC ibizama ukuthi kuxazululwe izinkinga ngoxolo.

UBishop Tutu uthe uma kuze kushaya uMarch uHulumeni wakuleli engaguquki, uzonxusa ukuba lelizwe lincishwe umoya, lithathelwe izinyathelo ezizolisengela ekopini.

UBishop Tutu uthe lokhu uzokwenza ngamabomu ngoba ukutshe-

ngisa izwe ukuthi akahambisani nakancane nemithetho engalungile. Udalule nokuthi ohambweni lwakhe lwaphe-sheya ukwazile ukuthola imali ebalelwa ezigidini ezimbili zamarandi (R2 million) ezolekelela ibandla lakhe ekulekeleleni imindeni yalabo ababoshelwe ezezipolitiki, abagquniwe emajele, abacindezelwe wubandlululo kanye nokuqeqesha abefundisi.

Ohambweni lwakhe lapho ezungeze khona amadolobha angu-12, uBishop Tutu ubonane nabaholi abaningi abehlukene bezepolitiki, abezikaqedisizungu kanye nezithunywa eza-

hlukene zezinkampani ezinkulu.

UBishop Tutu ubuze nokuthi kungani elaseMelika lelekelele iqembu le-Unita ekuketuleni uHulumeni waseLuanda kodwa lingahambisani ne-ANC ekuketuleni kwayo uHulumeni waseSouth Africa. Ubuze wathi: "Uma kulungile i-Unita iketule uHulumeni waseLuanda, kuyiphutha ngani pho ukuthi i-ANC iketule uHulumeni waseSouth Africa?"

Ebuzwa ukuthi akasabi yini ngakushoyo, uBishop Tutu uthe akane ndaba noma bangame-nzani, ngoba lokho ngeke kusishintshe isimo saseSouth Africa. "Sekukaningi ngimtshela uHulumeni nabalandeli bakhe ukuthi angibesabi ngoba abasiyena uNkulunkulu," kusho uBishop Tutu.

UBishop Tutu uphe-the ngokuthi: "Kumanje nje silengela eweni elikhulu. Kodwa sisengasinda uma ngase amazwe aphesheya amcindezele uHulumeni wakuleli asheshe aguquke."