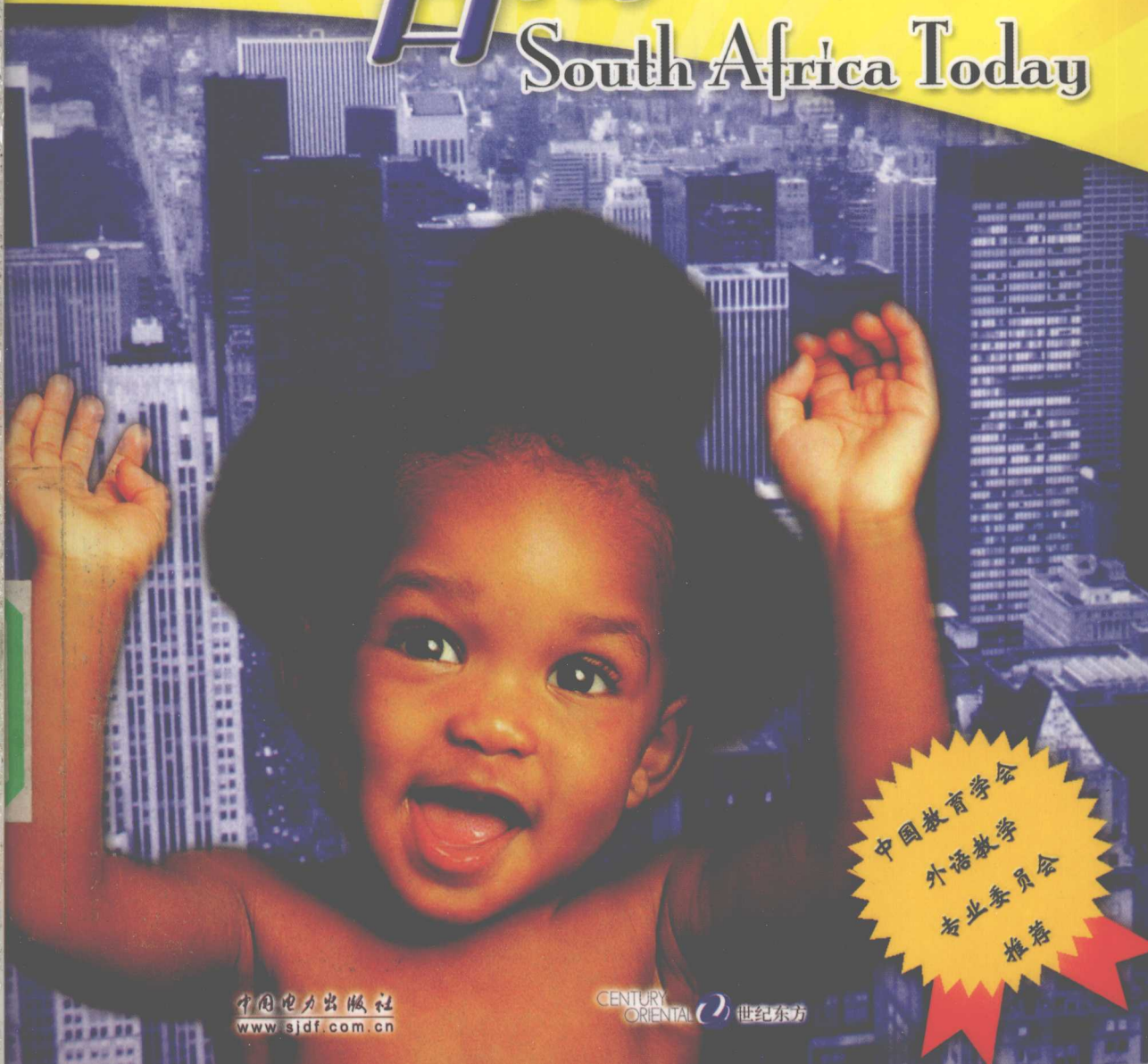


阅读空间 · 英汉双语主题阅读

今日南非

South Africa Today

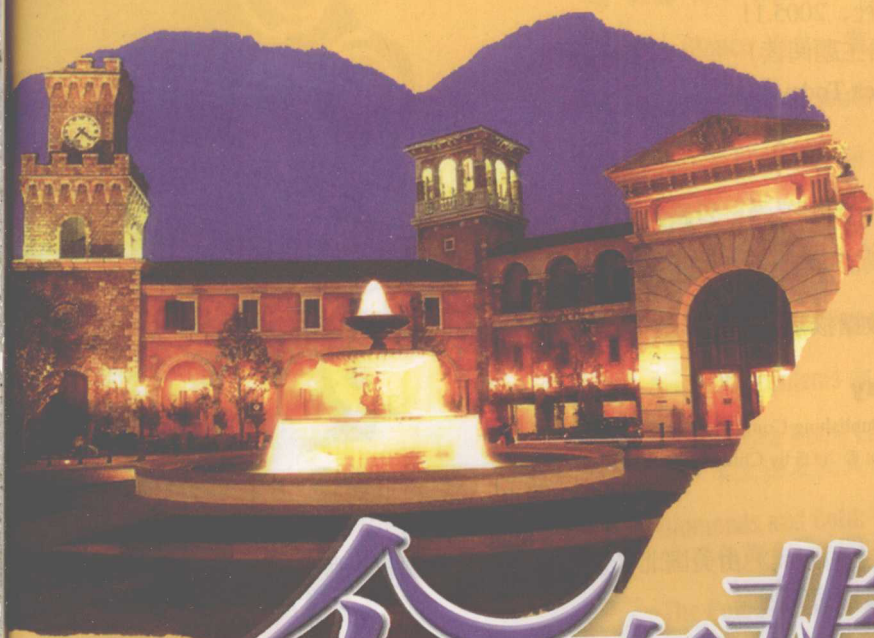


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阅读空间 · 英汉双语主题阅读



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王新译

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南非这些年来发生了很大的变化，种族隔离制度已经消失，所有的人民获许参加两项民主选举。尽管这个国家仍然面临着许多挑战，但人民已经能够获得一些新的机会。本书主要关注这些变化是如何产生的，同时还将考察这个国家中人们的日常生活。

在本书中，你可以了解到南非黑人三十多年斗争的历史。他们的这场斗争导致了种族隔离制度的解体和新南非的诞生。你将会读到有关南非的宪法，并且可以了解种族隔离制度是如何影响宪法的措词和演变的。你也会参观南非最古老的城市——开普敦。你还可以去罗宾岛，这里以前是关押政治犯的地方，现在是传统博物馆。你还可以去认识米瑞姆·玛克巴和南非其他一些音乐家，他们用音乐来传达平等和博爱的信息。你还将学一些“南非语”，即南非的俚语。这些俚语向我们展示了南非人是如何把南非各种口头语言结合起来，从而形成一种独特的说话方式的。

和我们一同到非洲大陆的最南端去旅行吧。在那里你会发现一个奇特的国家。为了建设一个民主国家，这个国家正在修补种族隔离所带来的伤害。在这样的国家里，所有的公民都享有自由和平等的权利。





Map 南非地图



BOTSWANA

NAMIBIA

Orange River

Vaal River

● Kimberley

★ Bloemfontein

Orange River

SOUTH AFRICA

★ Cape Town

▲ Table Mountain

● Port Elizabeth

↑ Cape of Good Hope

↑ Cape Agulhas



SOUTH AFRICA

At a Glance 南非一瞥

国名：南非共和国

地理位置：非洲最南端的国家

面积：470 689 平方英里 (1 219 080 平方公里)，比埃塞俄比亚的面积略小

首都：比勒陀利亚 (行政)，布隆方丹 (司法)，开普敦 (立法)

人口：4342 万人 (根据 2000 年的估算)

官方语言：11 种——布尔语、英语、恩德比利语、佩迪语、梭托语、斯威士语、聪加语、茨瓦纳语、文达语、科萨语和祖鲁语

人口构成：黑人：75%；白人：13%；有色人种 (黑人、白人和亚裔人的混血人种)：9%；亚裔人：3%

宗教：基督徒：68%；穆斯林：2%；印度教徒：1%；其他宗教和传统信仰的信徒：29%

地形：由山区和狭窄的海岸环绕而形成的广阔的内陆平原

政体：共和国

自然资源：金、钻石、煤、铁矿和锰

货币：1 兰特 = 100 南非分 (1 美元约等于 9.26 兰特)

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LEGEND

- ★ capital city
- city or town
- country boundary
- ▲ mountain

scale of miles

0 115

Only In...



National Park in South Africa

独特的南非国家公园

by Donna O'Meara

The world-renowned Kruger National Park, located in the upper northeast corner of South Africa near the Mozambique border, is one of the ten largest wildlife parks in the world. It covers more than 10,000 square miles, most of which is savannah — flat, dry land with grasses and trees.

The park was established in 1889 to protect the highly diverse South African lowveld, an area of open plains and indigenous forests. Sixteen of the planet's climate zones are located within the park. Dry and wet seasons and a large drop in temperature between night and day allow thousands of species to find a niche in Kruger, making it one of the earth's highest areas of diversity. Kruger prides itself on its environmental protection policies and the impressive number of species that live there.

Each year, thousands of people visit Kruger to go on safari. Game safaris specialize in looking for several species called “the Big Five.” These are five of the most impressive creatures: buffalo,

举世闻名的克鲁格尔国家公园位于靠近莫桑比克边境的南非的东北角,是世界十大野生动物园之一。它占地面积超过一万平方英里。这里大部分的地区是热带草原——长满了树和草的平坦而干燥的土地。

为了保护这片生物多样性的南非低地,即这片拥有宽阔的平原和原始森林的地区,人们在1889年建立了这座公园。在这座公园里,人们可以体验到地球上的16种气候带。这里干燥和潮湿的气候以及白天和夜晚巨大的温差使得成千上万种生物都能在克鲁格尔找到一个称心的家园。因此,这里成了地球上生物种类最多多样化的地区之一。这座公园引以为豪的是它的环境保护政策和生活在那里的种类繁多的生物。

每年有成千上万的人来克鲁格尔进行游猎旅行。这些狩猎的人专门找几种被称为“五大样”的猎物。这五种最吸引人的猎物是水牛、狮子、大象、犀牛和豹子。

让我们一起加入游猎旅行吧!贝利是我们的游猎向导、丛林向导和主人。他让我们上了他的敞篷四驱陆地越野车。我们的照相机也被



lions, elephants, rhinoceroses, and leopards.

Let's join the safari. Bery, our game ranger, bush guide, and host, loads us and our cameras into an open-topped, four-wheel-drive Land Rover with tiered seats. We are instructed to stay seated at all times. The animals in Kruger have grown up with Land Rovers, so the vehicles do not startle them.

Our Land Rover lurches along, bouncing over rocks and grasses. Our "spotter" is named Neki, and she is amazing. She is a South African who specializes in tracking and spotting game. Suddenly, she points. "There!" It takes us a while to see the iridescent chameleon she has spotted on a tree limb above us. Then she points to some snapped twigs and dried dung. Bery hits the gas and we hurtle forward as the sun sets and stars begin to appear.

Neki tells Bery to stop, and we hear snorting and thrashing sounds. In the dusk, we see the tall grass of the flat savannah moving. Suddenly, Neki flashes her flashlight beam just 15 feet to the left, and a proud male lion is walking eye level with us. We can smell his gamy odor. Ahead we see the glimmer of eyes as Bery approaches the pride of female lions that has just made a kill. The lions are eating the soft insides of an impala, a kind of antelope. They eat hungrily, seemingly unaware of us. We are so close, we can hear them licking and chewing.

装在了这架有多层座椅的汽车上。他教导我们要时刻坐稳。克鲁格尔的动物就是在越野车来往的环境中长大的，因此，汽车一般不会惊吓到它们。

我们的越野车在摇摇晃晃地行进着，不时地压过岩石和杂草。我们的“侦探”是耐吉，她有着惊人的本领。她是南非人，擅长搜寻和发现猎物。突然，她用手一指：“在那儿！”我们过了一会儿才看到她手指的那条变色龙。它正在我们头顶的树枝上闪闪发光。然后，她又指向一些被折断的树枝和干粪便。贝利踩了一下油门，我们飞驰而过。这时，太阳开始落山了，星星也渐渐地出现了。

耐吉叫贝利把车停下来。紧接着，我们就听到了喘息声和撞击声。在黄昏中，我们看到了草原上高高的野草在晃动。突然，耐吉把手电光向左偏了15英尺，一只趾高气扬的雄狮就进入了我们的视线。我们甚至都可以闻到它身上散发出的气味。当耐吉接近那群刚刚因捕获猎物而自豪的母狮子时，我们看到了它们眼中发出的光。这些狮子在吃黑斑羚的内脏。这是非洲特有的一种羚羊。它们如饥似渴地吃着猎物，好像根本没有觉察到我们的存在。我们之间的距离非常近，甚至能够听到它们咀嚼和舔吃的声音。

我们继续驾车经过了一些岩石裸露的地区。这时，气温已经开始下降，草原也恢复了生机。在炎热的白昼中大睡一场之后，那些善于夜间活动的动物们一醒来就开始出动了。草



We drive on past some “koppies,” or rocky outcrops. The temperature has dropped and the grasslands come to life with buzzing, chirping, crunching, rattling, and rustling, as the nocturnal creatures awaken after sleeping in the heat of day.

Once, all of the diverse animals in Kruger National Park were threatened. During the 1869 gold rush, hunters killed many animals for their meat, skins, and horns. But in 1894, President Paul Kruger made the park off limits to hunters and set the boundaries so that the animals would be protected as they are today. Kruger is open year-round and offers a wildlife experience that ranks with the best in Africa.

原上这时到处是嗡嗡声、喳喳声、嘎吱声、格格声和沙沙声。

曾有一度，克鲁格尔国家公园中众多的动物都受到了威胁。在1869年的淘金热中，许多淘金者为了获得它们的肉、毛皮和角猎杀了大批的动物。然而，到了1894年，保罗·克鲁格尔总统在公园中划出了一部分禁猎区，并且还设立了一些边界。于是，这些动物被保护了下来，直到今天。克鲁格尔国家公园全年开放。在这里，人们可以最充分地体会到非洲野生动物的生活。

Afrikaner: South African of European (usually at least partially Dutch) ancestry.

南非白人: 指南非的欧洲移民后裔（这些人中至少有一部分荷兰人血统）。

Apartheid: Official policy of the South African government from 1948–1990. The system of racial segregation discriminated against nonwhites politically, legally, and economically. It is easy to remember how to pronounce the word because it combines “apart” with “hate” to make apart-hate. So, the word sounds like what it means.

南非政府于1948—1990年间制定的官方政策。这种种族隔离政策从政治上、法律上和经济上歧视有色人种。人们很容易记住这个词怎么发音。因为这个词结合了“apart（分离）”和“hate（仇恨）”两个单词的发音，形成了apart-hate（分离仇恨）。因此，这个词的发音同它的意思十分相符。

Shaka: King of Zulus (lived 1787–1828). A brilliant military strategist, and a cruel leader. He controlled the region that is now KwaZuluNatal. He was the founder of the Zulu nation.

沙卡: 祖鲁族的国王（1787—1828）。一名出色的军事家和暴君。他所控制的地区现在被称为卡瓦祖鲁纳托。他是祖鲁国的奠基人。

Table Mountain: Flat-topped mountain that overlooks Cape Town.

桌山: 俯视开普敦的一座平顶山。

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA



新南非

by R. Anthony Kugler

The nation of South Africa has made some remarkable progress in recent years. For most of the 20th century, South Africa was an international outcast, banned from events such as the Olympics because it refused to treat all of its citizens — black, white, Asian, and multiracial — as equals. Instead, under a racist system called apartheid, the white minority denied all other groups many of the most basic human rights, including the right to vote, to work where they wanted, to receive equal education, and often to live together as a family.

Apartheid ended in 1990 because thousands and thousands of South Africans bravely organized

在最近几年，南非取得了惊人的进步。在20世纪大部分的阶段，南非是被国际社会排斥的国家。因为这个国家拒绝平等地对待黑人、白人、亚裔人和混血人，它被禁止参加诸如奥运会等一些国际事务。然而，在种族隔离这种包含种族主义的制度下，白人少数民族拒绝让其他民族享有最基本的人权，包括选举权、自由选择工作地点的权利、接受平等的教育权以及一家人团圆的权利。

由于成千上万的南非人民为了争取自由而勇敢地组织起来，种族隔离制度于1990年解体。这些人通过努力获得的成果离不开他们的决心和许多年的斗争。他们时常受到骚

Through Time 大事年表

c. 8000 B.C. Southern regions of Africa are home to hunter-gatherers.

约公元前8000年 非洲南部这片大陆上聚居着以狩猎和采集果实为生的人。

A.D. 200 People begin farming land in present-day South Africa.

公元200年 人们开始在今天的南非这一地区耕种。

1100 Many more African peoples begin moving from the north into the southern region.

1100年 越来越多的非洲人开始从非洲北部搬迁到南部。

1488 A Portuguese sailor navigates the Cape of Good Hope.

1488年 一名葡萄牙水手航行到了好望角。

1652 The Dutch East India Company sets up a supply base at the Cape, the southern tip of the

country. The first European settlers establish Cape Town.

1652年 荷兰的东印度公司在好望角即南非的最南端建立了一个供货基地。第一批欧洲移民建立了开普敦。

1779 The first in a series of wars between settlers and African peoples breaks out, as Europeans move inland and up the coast to control all the land.

1779年 随着欧洲人进入内陆地区和沿海地区并开始控制这片土地，在南非定居的移民同非洲人开始了一系列的战争。

1806 The British take control of the Cape. Eventually, the Dutch government cedes the Cape to Britain.

1806年 英国人控制了好望角。荷兰政府最终把好望角割让给了英国。

1815 Shaka becomes the king of the Zulus.

1815年 沙卡当上了祖鲁族的国王。

for freedom. Their efforts took determination — and many years of struggle. They were harassed and often jailed and sometimes tortured to break their spirits. Many, perhaps thousands, were killed. But new people continued to join the struggle. They organized demonstrations and strikes, and they encouraged people and governments around the world to oppose the apartheid government in South Africa. In the United States, students and Congress itself responded with help for the struggle.

For many of these years, Nelson Mandela, a leader of this freedom movement, was kept in jail — a political prisoner. People all over the world demanded his release. Finally, after 27 years, the government yielded in 1990.

扰,经常被捕入狱,有时受到严刑拷打,这一切为的是要摧毁他们的斗志。有成千上万的人被杀害。然而,新一代的人又继续加入到斗争中。他们组织游行和罢工,倡导世界各地的人民和政府反对实行种族隔离制度的南非政府。在美国,学生和国会对此作出反应,帮助南非人民进行斗争。

多年以来,纳尔逊·曼德拉这位非洲解放运动的领袖被当成一名政治犯关押在监狱里。全世界的人民都要求释放曼德拉。最后,经过27年,南非政府终于在1990年作出了妥协。四年后,纳尔逊·曼德拉在他76岁的时候投出了一生中的第一张

1867 Speculators head to Kimberley, where diamonds have been discovered.

1867年 一些投机者向金伯利进发,因为在那里发现了钻石。

1880–81 and 1899–1901 The British and the Dutch go to war for control of South Africa.

1880-1881年以及1899-1901年 英国人和荷兰人为了获得南非的控制权而进行战争。

1886 Gold is discovered near the Witwatersrand. Large quantities of gold have been mined ever since.

1886年 在威特沃特斯兰德附近发现了黄金。从那以后,大批的黄金从那里被开采出来。

1906 Mahatma Gandhi, living in South Africa, launches his first campaign of nonviolent resistance to undemocratic rule.

1906年 居住在南非的“圣雄甘地”开始了针对独裁统治的第一场非暴力抵抗运动。

1910 The Union of South Africa is born.

1910年 南非联盟诞生。

1912 The African National Congress is formed to fight for the rights of Africans. Finally, 82 years later, it wins the first free election in South Africa.

1912年 非洲国民大会成立,目的是要为非洲人争取权利。最后,即82年后,它在南非的第一次自由选举中取得了胜利。

1950s New laws are passed to strengthen apartheid's effect. All South Africans are required to register their race with the government. The government restricts travel by blacks, bans pro-democracy activity and newspapers. Between 1951 and 1953, thousands take part in the “Defiance Campaign” against apartheid. They deliberately break laws that segregate people.

20世纪50年代 新法律得到通过,加强了种族隔离制度的影响。所有的南非人都被要求向政府登记自己的种族情况。政府限制黑人的旅行,禁止民主运动和宣传民主的报纸的发行。1951年到1953年间,成千上万的南非

Four years later, in 1994, Nelson Mandela cast his first vote ever at the age of 76. In that election, he became the first president of a free South Africa. With apartheid ended, the citizens of South Africa began to repair the damage done to their lives.

There is much work to do. Many of the problems faced by South Africans today have their roots in the earlier system. Because apartheid denied them access to education and job training, for example, many black South Africans today face poverty and unemployment. As many as one in three black South Africans is without a job. Crime thrives under such conditions; indeed, the country has one of the highest crime rates in the world. Apartheid contrib-

选票。在那次选举中，他当上了自由南非的第一任总统。当种族隔离制度结束后，南非人民开始修复这一制度给他们的生活所带来的创伤。

他们有很多的事情要做。南非人民今天面临的许多问题都起源于旧的社会制度。例如，因为种族隔离制度使他们没有接受教育和工作培训的机会，许多南非黑人面临着贫困和失业。三分之一的南非黑人没有工作。在这种情况下，犯罪率就会急剧上升。事实上，这里的犯罪率在世界上也是数一数二的。种族隔离制度从另外一个方面也加快了犯罪率的

Through Time 大事年表

人参加了反对种族隔离的“对抗运动”。他们故意破坏那些支持种族隔离的法律。

1960 During a protest against passport laws, 69 people, most of whom are shot in the back, are killed by police.

1960年 在一次反对护照法的抗议活动中，69人被杀害，其中大部分人是后背中弹的。

1961 Nelson Mandela leads the general strike during which almost all black residents stay home. 1961年 纳尔逊·曼德拉领导了一次大罢工。在那段时间里，几乎所有的黑人居民都呆在家中。

1964 Mandela is found guilty of treason and sentenced to five years in prison, which is eventually increased to a life sentence.

1964年 曼德拉被判处叛国罪，并被判处五年监禁。这一刑罚最终增加至终身监禁。

1976-1994 In 1976, students hold a peaceful

protest opposing the use of the Afrikaans language in school, as it is the language of the oppressor government. As protests spread and workers join the freedom struggle and go on strike, thousands are jailed and many killed.

1976-1994年 1976年，学生举行了一次和平示威游行，反对在学校中使用南非荷兰语。因为这是对人民进行压迫的政府所使用的语言。随着游行规模的扩大，工人也参与到斗争当中，并且开始罢工。结果，几千人被囚禁，许多人被杀害。

1984 Archbishop Desmond Tutu is the second South African to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for opposing apartheid. (The first was Albert Luthuli, who was also an outspoken leader against apartheid.)

1984年 大主教图图成为了南非第二位因为反对种族歧视而获得诺贝尔和平奖的人。（第一位是阿尔伯特·卢图利，也是一位公开反对种族歧视的人士。）

uted to this crime wave in another way as well: By turning neighbor against neighbor, it destroyed the ties that usually bind people together and restrain them in their behavior toward one another. Many South Africans, moreover, have little faith in the police or legal system, since both were used to enforce the injustices of apartheid.

Nelson Mandela saw that this lack of trust would hinder progress with the country's other problems. One of his first priorities as president was the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Committee. Led by internationally respected Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the committee was charged with the investigation of apartheid-era political violence. Most, though not all, of this vio-

上升。种族隔离制度使得邻里成为了敌人，破坏了联系人与人之间的共同纽带，使得人与人之间彼此相处也受到了很大的限制。另外，许多南非人对警察和司法制度缺乏信任，因为警察和司法制度都曾被政府利用实施种族隔离这种不公平的制度。

纳尔逊·曼德拉看出这种信任的缺乏会影响整个国家其他问题的解决。他当上总统后的首要任务之一就是要建立真理及和解委员会。这个委员会的主席由在国际上知名度很高的德斯蒙德·图图大主教担任。它负责调查种族隔离时

1986 A nationwide state of emergency is declared as the government tries to crush all protests again apartheid. Ladysmith Black Mambazo collaborates on Paul Simon's Grammy award-winning album, *Graceland*.

1986年 随着政府极力镇压反对种族歧视的各种示威运动，全国宣布进入紧急状态。拉迪史密斯·布莱克·曼巴索同保罗·西蒙一同制作了获格莱美奖的专辑——《恩赐之地》。

1990 South African president F.W. de Klerk announces plans to end apartheid. After 27 hard years in prison, Mandela is released.

1990年 南非总统德克勒克宣布了结束种族隔离制度的计划。经过27年的牢狱生活后，曼德拉被释放。

1991 South African writer Nadine Gordimer receives the Nobel Prize for Literature.

1991年 南非作家那丁·高蒂梅尔获得了诺贝尔文学奖。

1994 The first universal free elections are held and Nelson Mandela is elected president.

1994年 第一次全国范围的自由选举在南非举行。曼德拉当选为总统。

1996 South Africa's new constitution goes into effect.

1996年 南非的新宪法开始生效。

1999 Mandela retires. A new election is held, and Thabo Mbeki is elected president.

1999年 曼德拉退休。经过新的选举，塔博·姆贝基当选南非的新总统。

2000 Scientists reveal the discovery of 1.5- to 2-million-year-old hominid fossils that they hope will help answer questions about early humans.

2000年 科学家们宣布，他们发现了150万到200万年前的原始人化石。他们希望这些化石能够帮助他们揭开早期人类之谜。



lence was carried out by the government itself. Uncovering the truth is often a painful process, but it is one that Mandela believes is absolutely necessary if South Africans are to regain trust in their government and in each other. The committee has been criticized for its willingness to drop criminal charges against those who publicly admit their participation in politically motivated crimes (such as many assassinations); some South Africans feel these individuals should not escape prison sentences. But the commission's position is that truth and the healing it brings are more important than punishment. Mandela also feared that if many of the old military and police were punished for their cruel work, they would lead a revolt against the new government, and the country would not have the peace it so desperately needed.

Healing is often a long process. Unfortunately, South Africa has little time to spare, for the problems facing it are severe, and some are growing worse. Next to crime, the disease AIDS is probably the country's biggest threat. The situation is horrifying. AIDS is already the country's leading cause of death, with new infections occurring every day, particularly among young people. In a recent survey of 850 South African teenagers, nearly one-third knew someone infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

There is no cure yet for this fatal disease; pre-

期的政治暴力事件。尽管不是全部,但大多数的暴力事件都是由政府自己制造的。揭露真相常常是一个痛苦的过程。但曼德拉相信如果要使南非人民重新对政府产生信任,增加人与人之间的信任,这一过程就是十分必要的。这一委员会也受到了一些指责,因为它赦免了那些公开承认参与政治犯罪之人的罪行(比如许多起暗杀事件)。一些南非人认为这些人不应当逃脱惩罚。然而,委员会的立场是:真理和真理所带来的愈合比惩罚更为重要。另外,曼德拉还担心如果大批当年的军警因为自己的暴行而受到惩罚,他们将会发动一场反对新政府的暴动。这样的话,政府就不会得到它所迫切需要得到的和平。

愈合通常是一个漫长的过程。不幸的是,南非要珍惜每一刻时间。因为它所面临的问题十分严峻,而且其中一些问题变得越来越严重。除了犯罪之外,艾滋病可能就是整个国家的最大威胁了。艾滋病的情况令人感到恐怖。艾滋病已经成为了这个国家的第一大杀手,并且每天都有新的感染病例发生,特别是在年轻人中间。在最近对850名南非青少年进行的调查中,几乎有三分之一的人知道他们周围有人感染上了HIV病毒。这种病毒就是引起艾滋病的病毒。

目前,对这种致命的疾病还没有有效的