

We waste our talents — Tutu

post aug 21, 1978

SOUTH Africa's practice of judging people by the colour of their

skin was wasting human resources, Bishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

He was speaking at a memorial service in Pretoria held in honour of the late Dr W F Nkomo.

Bishop Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, said South Africa would have been a far greater and more affluent country if blacks had been allowed to participate freely and equally in the economic development of the country.

Chance

"It is not the colour but the stuff inside the colour that matters, he said. If given the chance, blacks would make a tremendous contribution to the country."

The many deprivations suffered by blacks had

made blacks sometimes doubt if they were children of God, said the former dean of Johannesburg and bishop of Lesotho.

"In the thick atmosphere of this land, half the opportunities are given to a third of all the people. This is a waste of human resources."

Bishop Tutu said many white South Africans did not see blacks as human beings.

"They know very well that blacks are human beings but they go on and deceive themselves that blacks are not as highly human as whites are," he said.

"This evil of apartheid is blasphemy. It has made a child of God regard himself as inhuman."

Bishop Tutu said Dr Nkomo had been an apostle of justice, peace and reconciliation.

Hundreds throng to pay respects to Dr Nkomo

POST Aug 21, 1975

Hundreds thronged the St Albans Anglican Cathedral in Pretoria yesterday to pay their respects to the late Dr William Frederick Nkomo, who died six years ago in Pretoria.

The Dr Nkomo memorial service was attended by black and white educationists, politicians, businessmen and churchmen from all seg-

ments of the Reef, Pretoria and elsewhere.

He was remembered by speaker after speaker for his non-violent struggle for the liberation of blacks in South Africa.

He was also remembered for his globe-trotting in a bid to bring a peaceful change in the country.

Founder of the Hofmeyr High School in Atteridgeville, Dr Nkomo, speakers said, was committed to the education of black children.

The humble Dr Nkomo, it was also remembered, was noted for his generosity.

The main speaker was Bishop Desmond Tutu, who said South Africa was wasting its human potential by its discriminatory politics.

DEVELOP

The country would be a greater and richer place if everybody was allowed to develop his or her full potential.

Although the atmosphere was awesome, Dr Nkomo was re-

membered with pomp and splendour.

The St Anne's Catholic Church choir cashed in between the tight programme with hymns.

And to top it all, Mrs Stella Ledwaba, a school principal in Atteridgeville, gave piano-accompanied recitals which were followed by thunderous applause.

The memorial service was the second since 1975 when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, was a speaker.

The service was organised by the joint efforts of members of the Dr W F Nkomo Fund committee. The fund was founded while he was alive.

It was responsible for the university education of many needy students. A school in Atteridgeville was named after Dr Nkomo.

APPOINTED

Dr Nkomo was appointed the first black president of the South African Institute of Race Relations in 1972 shortly before he died.

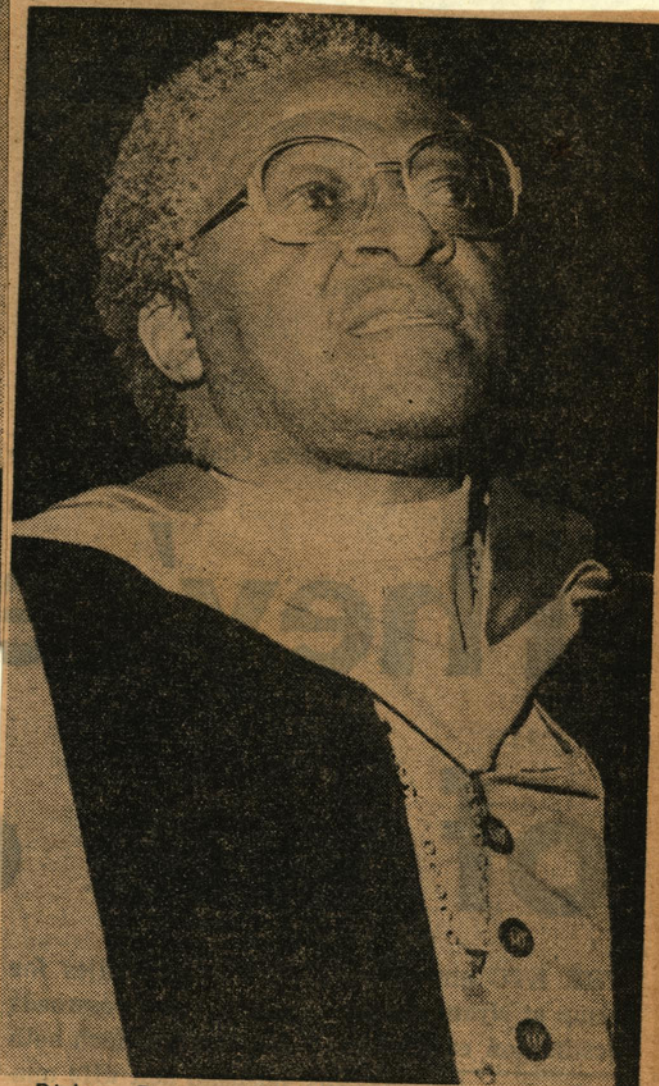
Among the dignitaries who added the occasion, were Mr Harvey Nelson, who represented the US government.

Another man from the USA International Communication Agency was Mr John Hicks, who attended with his wife.

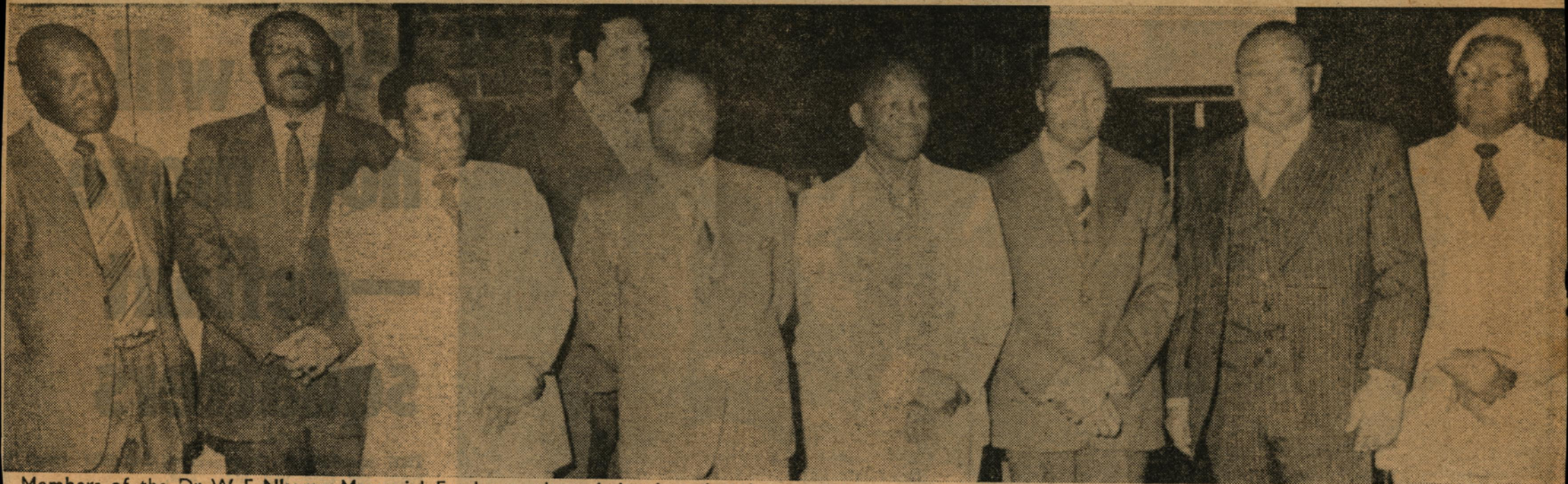
The fifth of eight children, Dr Nkomo is survived by two sons and three daughters. One of his sons is Dr A S Nkomo, a medical practitioner, who took over his father's Atteridgeville practice.



Present at the Dr W F Nkomo memorial service in Pretoria yesterday were Mr S N B Kweyama, Mrs M A Kweyama, and three American officers, Mr Harvey Nelson, Mrs Minnie Hicks and Mr John Hicks.



Bishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu at St Alban's Cathedral yesterday.



Members of the Dr W F Nkomo Memorial Fund committee being introduced at St Alban's Cathedral yesterday. The committee, whose patron is Dr A B

Nkomo, son of the late Dr Nkomo, was responsible for yesterday's memorial service.

How SA can turn bear hug to advantage

The Citizen

aug 21, 1978

DR D A S HERBST
Director: Communications
Southern African Freedom
Foundation

Outflank onslaught via trade and commerce

AFRICA has always been an arena of great power rivalry. The era of the mighty Black empires (such as those of Ghana and Mali) was followed by the era of European colonialism.

As that era entered its twilight, the spoilers of a new imperialism, that of communism, began entering the African arena.

South Africa, where the first Communist party outside the Soviet Union itself was established in 1921, has had over half a century of wrestling with the devious intrigues and machinations of communism both from within and without.

Marauders

For Southern Africa, 1975 saw a major new development: the Russian bear uninhibitedly threw off its cloak of stealth and sent its Cuban-reared pups marauding across the sub-continent.

This year, a critical but little noticed new dimension has been injected into the bear hug with which Moscow is trying to embrace Southern Africa. For South Africa, as the only real physical hope of the sub-continent has of keeping the Red marauders at bay, this new dimension is one that poses a major challenge.

I refer to the meeting over the weekend in Kinshasa between President Neto, of Angola, and President Mobutu, of Zaire, following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

On the face of it, strange bedfellows indeed. Zaire, with many political and ideological ups and downs and an agonising amount of instability, is led by a man who has decided to throw in his lot with the West and has accepted heavy United States and Belgian participation in his economy.

Angola, an avowedly Marxist state of stringent governmental control of the populace, is led by a man who many believe has already sold the soul of



President Neto

Africa to the successors of the Tsars.

Ever since the ignominious Portuguese departure from Angola in 1975, President Mobutu and President Neto have looked at each other with icy eye-balls. Mobutu has consistently backed Neto's arch political enemy, Holden Roberto, whose brother-in-law he is.

The post-independence relationship has been marked by charge and counter charge of unfriendly acts — the latest being Zaire's accusation that the rebels who invaded the Shaba Province three months ago were trained and armed in Angola.

Now has come diplomatic relations between these very estranged African brothers. They came after several weeks of delicate and protracted negotiations. There is no certainty whether, given the wide ideological divergence and long history of antagonism between the two presidents, the pact between them can be carried out in the spirit, or even the letter, of the agreement.

But any normalisation of relations between Angola and Zaire could have far-reaching consequences. South Africa will be watching the unfolding of developments along the Atlantic west coast to its north with great interest.

First the politico-military scenario. President Neto has established a Marxist state in Angola and there is no reason to doubt that if he has his way he will let this progress into a fully-fledged communist state.

The one major obstacle to this right now is that his, and his Cuban friends' hands are rather tied by the continuing armed resistance to his regime from Roberto's FNLA forces and Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA strike units.

Should Mobutu, with help from Zambia's Kaunda, be able to shut down supplies to these two groups, Neto would be able to move faster towards implementation of his Communist structure in Angola.



President Mobutu

The nub

Defeat in the field for, in particular, Savimbi would be a blow to the forces of moderate Black African nationalism on the continent.

But the real gravity of the matter is that it could mean the establishment of a permanent and manned space station in the orbit of influence the Russians are so assiduously seeking to throw across the midriff of Africa. The old cliché of "a Cuba in Africa" could then well have come true in Angola.

Such a development would obviously pose a major challenge not only to South Africa's relationship with Angola but also to its vital role as the guardian of freedom in Southern Africa in the face of the very serious communist inroads being made in the sub-continent right now.

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But this challenge does not necessarily portray a dark and sombre picture. For there is another dimension to this challenge which South Africa must grasp and exploit to its own advantage, and to the benefit of all the peoples of Southern Africa. The clue to this lies in the background to the conclusion of diplomatic relations between Angola and Zaire.

President Mobutu, whose vast country flops like a stranded whale across Africa, is in serious economic difficulties. It already has \$3 billion in foreign loans on its books and is having difficulty in paying back these loans.

Mobutu, as a quid pro quo for withdrawing support from Roberto and Savimbi, has an undertaking from Neto that he will take an active role in preventing a "new Shaba" and will not support any armed revolt in Zaire.

Deal

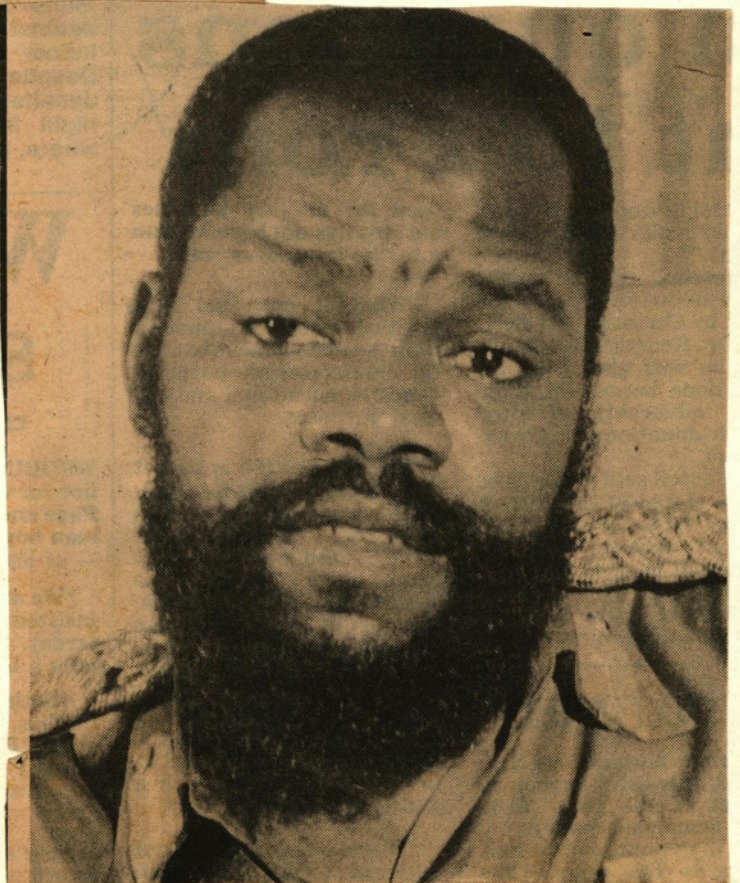
So, what has happened is that the principle of the interest of the State being paramount has come into play in so far as Zaire is concerned. Mobutu's personal commitment to the political direction of Roberto notwithstanding, he has done a deal because of the necessity to improve his country's economic performance and accordingly move away from the very real risk he has of economic instability eventually causing a cataclysmic political upheaval.

It is this lesson of whatever their ideological differences African states need each other, that South Africa should exploit. For African states need each other whether the president is Black or White. The Verwoerdian concept of a Southern Africa of politically independent but economically inter-dependent states has never been more relevant than it is today.

Zaire is a prime example of this. Half of Zaire's copper exports (about 500t every 10 days) and half of its food imports, as well as other commodities such as fuel, come through South Africa.

South Africa might at this stage have little to offer Zaire, and the rest of Africa, in the political sphere because of its policy unpopularity but in the field of commercial intercourse it has a great deal to offer.

Herein lies the challenge to South Africa. The communist onslaught on the sub-continent is a heavy and concerted one. But it can be outflanked by building bridges that have nothing to do with ideology but everything to do with communications, trade, commerce — and the future prosperity of all in Southern Africa. In this way a new dimension could be given to the concept of consensus.



Jonas Savimbi

Government policy is a failure

I HAVE always trusted and believed that the Government would abide by the rules they had set under what is known as separate development.

Our Government obviously did not mean to render the Non-White population worse service, but somewhere along the line the whole idea has gone haywire.

I am sure the Government did not realise what phenomenal amounts of money would be needed to finance this police and what result it would have on the long-term economy.

Many people be they White, Coloured or Black are worried and concerned today.

Although services such as schools, theatres, transport, hotels and sport or recreation facilities are open to the use of Non-Whites on a very small scale, discrimination still rules over daily life.

Apart from the fact that Coloureds have no political rights in this country, the Government is also not prepared to really share privileges or create equal services.

What happened to all the promises and statements made? Surely the Government must realise that this policy is a failure!

Certain changes have been made and discrimination is being phased out in certain areas, but usually only after riots, strikes or pressure from one side to the other.

Warnings that South Africa is in a political cul-de-sac very often comes from prominent South Africans and well-meaning outsiders.

Tourists, poets, theologians, ambassadors, industrialists and even some of our well-known National Party leaders plead for rapid change.

Mr F van Vuuren (Vaderland, January 25, 1978) writes: "Afrikanervolk is nie net Wit nie."

Professor F van der Vyver (Sunday Times, May 21, 1978): "Our laws still disgrace Western civilisation."

Professor Nic Rhodie said at Potchefstroom University on May 31, 1978, he found it sad that the people who plead for the abolition

of discrimination came from the sports and professional world, but not from the source it should come from — the Church. I agree!

Many other well-known National Party leaders encourage better relations, change or the abolition of certain laws.

Although many people agree that something should be done, it seems to me not many are prepared to say what must be done.

Many other members of the Government, Provincial and city councils are not prepared for change and cling to their "brain-child" apartheid belief.

Don't they see the reality of our situation? Surely they must realise that their utopia is stillborn.

The new Constitution for a separate Indian and Coloured Parliament will not satisfy most Non-Whites.

It is basically only a small change of the old concept.

Mr Ben Schoeman puts it very clearly: "Give the Coloureds equal rights."

This is not only realistic, but also the only moral alternative by which the Coloureds can be expected to defend "their" country in time of war.

I would like to recommend that Indians and Chinese also be granted full citizenship.

As full political rights for Non-Whites will meet with strong resistance from many Whites, it has become imperative for the Government to formulate a dynamic and clear policy.

That strong policy must be given full publicity through newspapers, radio and TV.

It must be made very clear that any half measures will only lead to disaster.

Lynn East

T KAEMPFER

Both ways

THE Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr F W de Klerk, criticises the English Press (some-

times justifiably), but he must remember that the Government and other Nationalist-controlled bodies (including some sports bodies) continually discriminate against English-speaking South Africans.

I could write a book about it, particularly as my son went to a parallel medium primary school and an Afrikaans high school.

D B STRACHAN

Johannesburg.

Hosted with own petard

TO ATTEMPT to forecast future events on the African continent is an exercise doomed to failure. However, I am prepared to postulate a distinct possibility.

If Nkomo holds back from participation in the political processes proceeding in Rhodesia and is unable to conquer Rhodesia by force of arms then there is a possibility he may attempt to take over Zambia.

Nkomo is a man of unbridled ambition (rather more rotund than a Cassius) and if he cannot be a dictator in Rhodesia then he will try it in Zambia!

Being, on the face of it, a Russian Imperialist lackey, then he can rely upon the active support of the Cubans which, combined with his terrorist numerical superiority over the Zambian armed forces, suggest to me that if he can't get Rhodesia he will get Zambia.

Despite the West's adulation of Kaunda (the West has consistently backed the wrong people in Africa for over a century), he is overripe for toppling, for he has made a complete mess of what was once a country with ample prospects and he has also been foolish enough to allow the Nkomo build-up.

Black strivings in Africa are

neither human rights nor democracy but for primitive power and for its rich rewards both in money and egotism and "to hell with the masses."

Doubtless, if this does happen and Nkomo, with Marxist backing, become the new "Prester John" the UN will deafen us all with their plaudits, quite drowning out the groans and sighs of the ordinary people as they suffer.

But, then, this is a lunatic world — "Alice through the Looking Glass", in fact — but it is a distinct possibility.

MAJOR I B MATHEWS (Ret'd)
Parkhurst

Brilliant

HOW could The Citizen's comment "Et tu, Tutu" of August 12 go unnoticed? This brilliant account hit the nail on the head.

Most Anglicans, however, dissociate themselves from Bishop Tutu's utterances over the R73 000 which the World Council of Churches has granted Patriotic Front terrorists.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches said he regarded the grant as a "positive identification with the cause for liberation".

When will the Anglican Church awaken?

If their prelates side with those responsible for the brutal "Elim massacre", then they must not complain if their pews are empty.

Rather than hold vigils for disorderly and unruly gangs, we would suggest that the church pray for the conversion of these evil-doers.

Does our denomination not realise that they depend mainly on South Africans for their tithing?

In the circumstances, we do not think it will be out of place for us to request daily prayers for the safety of our men on the border. Such prayers are lacking in our parish at

the moment.

BAFFLED ANGLICANS
Robertsham

No freedom

WHEN I was young — over 50 years ago — we proudly and justly proclaimed all over the world that South Africa was a free country. Alas, no more.

What free country shuts up its Press? What free country forces the people into doing things they themselves feel not to be the best for them?

Take fluoridation, for instance. It has not been proved that it is a good thing. In fact, some countries have forbidden its use. Dr Douw Steyn, formerly of the Department of Health, has fought its use tooth and nail and set out his reasons on many occasions. His opinions have been totally disregarded, although many prominent scientists agree with him. Surely this is a case of a prophet not being honoured in his own land!

It is stated that fluoride is beneficial for the teeth, but they do not also state that in the long run it is detrimental to health. Certain municipalities are all for this "mass medication", but are the people who elected them in agreement?

Fluoride is obtainable in tablet form. Let those who want to use it buy their own tablets and be responsible for their own health, or failure of it.

If I were a young mother, it would chill my marrow to think I might bring a mongol into the world because I had been drinking and cooking with fluoridated water.

The only fair thing would be to set out all the reasons for and against and circulate it to everybody and then let the people choose. It is their right.

Long after we oldies have gone to rest, there may be people suffering from the build-up of fluoride in their bodies just because our generation was too lethargic to stop its use.

VERY CONCERNED
Marshalltown.

Soweto a cul-de-sac and its Council is doomed to fail

SOWETO is a dead-end street. The present Black council is doomed to failure.

Principally because:

- It does not enjoy the support and respect of the population of Soweto and;
- It does not consist of people who are fit for the task of local government.

These two statements provoked strong reactions from the participants. There were several views about a possible solution.

From the White side, an alternative derived from the blueprint put forward by the Committee of Ten, was suggested.

The suggestion included that representatives should be elected in 50 divisions throughout Soweto.

Those areas which at present fall outside the jurisdiction of the Soweto Council should be included and the council itself increased from 30 to 50 members.

Leaders

Another by-election would be necessitated by such a step. At the by-election a strong and capable group of leaders could be elected to the council.

Another suggestion from a Black participant was that 20 capable, acceptable leaders should be selected and added to the Soweto Council.

This power bloc should then "take over" the Council, injecting new life into it.

This group should ensure that:

- The Black Council completely takes over the finances of Soweto;
- The services of superintendents in Soweto be done away with;
- Increases in rents in Soweto be frozen for about four years;
- No resident be evicted from his home;
- Rent in future should be paid to the Soweto Council by employers who will deduct it from their workers' salary.

Reaction

General reaction among the participants was that the additional members to the Soweto Council should be democratically elected.

Another Black speaker suggested that the present Soweto Council should simply be disbanded and a new one elected.

Soweto's inhabitants were not more aware of what the Soweto Council involved. If they were to vote now, the right leaders would be elected.

White speakers warned that the Government could

THE CITIZEN today runs the first of three articles emanating from a discussion earlier this month between prominent Afrikaans leaders and Black decision makers in Soweto.

The meeting was called at the request of the editor of Die Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk.

Die Transvaler's latest "think tank" involved a broad spectrum of Black and White leaders. Matters discussed were the current attitudes of Whites and Blacks towards separate development and the Soweto Urban Council.

It was agreed by participants that statements would not be coupled to individuals and we give a summary of the drift of the discussions.

The participants were: Prof Gerrit Viljoen, rector of the Rand Afrikaans University; Dr Willem de Klerk, chief editor of Die Transvaler; Mr J Jordan, lecturer in political science at the University of the Witwatersrand; Dr S Nyembezi, leader of Inkatha in Soweto; Mr Andries Botha, assistant editor of Die Transvaler; Mr John Mavuso, senior Inkatha member; Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten; Dr P G du Plessis, an assistant editor of Die Transvaler; Mr Steve Kgame, a political writer of the Rand Daily Mail and community leader in Dobsonville; Mr Naas Steenkamp, personnel manager of General Mining, Mr Siegfried Manthata, Makgotla leader; Mr Tom Molete, bank manager in Dube; and Mr Leon Shirley, PRO for SA Breweries.

not disband the Soweto Council out of hand. It would create problems for itself if it did so.

Discussion then moved to the question whether Soweto's more moderate militants would be prepared to be candidates for election to the Soweto Council if they had the opportunity.

Rights

Reaction from this source was that two conditions had first to be complied with. They are:

- That Soweto's inhabitants should get full property rights on houses they purchase, and not leasehold, for 99 years;
- That the Soweto Council should get full autonomy immediately and at the same time become a fully fledged municipality.

The people of Soweto would be satisfied with nothing less than full property rights, said the more militant Black camp. And the 99-year leasehold was nothing more than a further attempt to protect the Afrikaner.

Black and White had an equal claim to land in South Africa. The present system according to which power is handed to the Black Councils in phases; was not acceptable. It meant, for instance, that the second phase of handing over would never be reached if there was an incapable Council which did not handle the first phase properly.

White administration board officials in Soweto need not fear immediate autonomy.

The Soweto Council would, as is the case with other city councils, be no more than a policymaking body.

There was nothing to say that officials carrying out the policy should also be Black.

The Public Service, after all, had not changed when a new Government came into power.

The same would be the case in Soweto if its Black Council became autonomous immediately.

Other Black speakers said the demand for immediate full autonomy was well founded and could be carried forward fruitfully.

But the demands for freehold instead of leasehold were not realistic.

The Government had made the choice between the two systems to protect itself.

It would not easily consent to freehold for Blacks.

Advantages

At any rate, said the more moderate Black speakers, leasehold had practical and economical advantages which were little less advantageous than those of freehold.

This point of view was supported by White speakers, one of whom pointed out that leasehold was replacing freehold throughout the world because it was so much cheaper.

Freehold was expensive. It was impractical for small properties such as those in Soweto. The leader who wanted to enforce it on Soweto would do his people a disservice.

To sum up:

- The present Soweto Council is not a solution for the problems of the Black city;
- Further discussions have to be held to find a way out of this problem.

Zaneliseni baholi ngabanifuna usizo

TANGA

aug 21-23, 1978

MHLELI. Ngisize ungidlulisele lesisixwayiso sami kubaholi besizwe laphaya Kwa Mashu.

Ephepheni lomhla ka-August 8 kunenkulumo ebhalwe umfowethu uG.E. Bhengu kanti kwelilandelayo kwelomhlaka August 5 kunenkulumo ebhalwe ngumfowethu uG.S.T. Radebe bekhuluma ngemizi edilizelwe izindlu laphaya eRichmond Farm naseDalmeny.

OkaNgcolost usezame kakhulu ukusiza lababantu kanti noka-Bhengu uthinta ngokusiza, uze

uthinta nokusungula isikhwama sokusiza lababantu.

Ningilalelisise kahle, angihlabi isenzo sabahlonishwa, kodwa ngithi uma nikwenza konke loku, nicubungulise ukuthi lababantu ukuze badilizelwe lemizi nje bavelaphi kade bekuphi.

Lokhu ngikusho ngalezizathu abanye banemizi elokishini, bakhe laphaya ngenxa yokuphanga imali yokuqashisa. Abanye baphelelwa amakhaya ngokungaziphathi kahle.

Abanye bazishadisa bona abazali babo ababazi. Lababantu

bayizephula-mthetho. Ubani ongaba nesibindi sokwakha umuzi engavumelene nomphathi wendawo?

Namhlanje nampaya babhi-dlangile bashiya izindawo zabo abahlala kuzo ngokomthetho, bayakha laphaya eMjondolo.

Bayancoma, bathi imali iningi, Baqashisile ngamakamelo. Ngokunjalo naseNtuzuma babencoma imali.

Ngako-ke baholi bethu esibathandayo, xwayani izimpisi ezembethe izikhumba zezimvu.

Kusasa nizofana nabazali abazingane zabo kokubi.

Mihla lokhu sikhala ngabazali abasiza izingane eziwuhlupho emphakathini bezikhipha emajele, bezithengela abameli. Nani-ke akungabi njalo. Bhekisisani ngempela ukuthi labo bantu bafanele yini ukusizwa.

Lento engiyibhale lapha ngiyayazi futhi ngiqinisile ngayo.

F.C. Msomi.

KWA MASHU.