



THE NATAL MERCURY.

ster,  
Seretse Khama, Dr,

I HAVE stated here and outside the borders of  
South Africa that efforts made to bring about the  
the Prime Minister, Mr. Vor-  
! ) \* with those made by the African  
Heads of State, such as Dr. |  
Julius Nyerere, and Mr. Som

ente:

Kenneth Kaunda, Sir

ora Ma\_clycl. should never be scoffed at. ;

The Prime N  
efforts at coming to  
terms with Black Africa,  
even at the cost of  
a nocturnal traveller,  
should also be welcomed  
by all South Africans.

' The recent utterances  
- of the Prime Minister in

Liberia, when he - spoke

- ' to President Tolbert, and

an interview in â\200\230Africaâ\200\231  
magazine, for February  
1975 by President  
Kaunda, need to be read  
together to judge exactly  
where we' are with  
regard to detente. -  
~\_In this interview Dr.  
unda states clearly  
that: In the present de-  
'velopments, whatever  
contacts have taken place  
â\200\230between Tanzania,  
Mozambiqueâ\200\231s Frelimo,  
Botswana and Zambia on  
one hand, and the  
minority regimes led- by,  
Mr. Vorster on the other,  
havetlâ\200\230)â\200\230een based . /  
on . the ' Manifesto on

i

appear to ange,  
should bc glv Å©n

opportunity to say what  
: atre ty to say v â\200\230

that Africa must not

close

Objective is. And for us,  
. can â\200\230 only be one  
Objective. o o  
â\200\234 This - is  
I egpnt i- \202 eg should be free.

pas. we used fo  
Guinea-Bissau,

include  
Mozambique

And so we are now left  
specifically with Rhode-  
sla, which is a British  
colony in rebellion. We  
are left with Namibia

its doors until it

that these .

But i- \202 nu\* n: m â\200\230 vni:; .: â\200\230 3

and, of course, with the .  
Republic of South Africa,

although it is an inde.

bendent country.

P

- quoted th  
\* Minister

- if they

- po cal  
Black Africa â\200\231s expecta- -  
~ here

which are

- by  
with

- which

control regulati

oppress the majority of  
eir fellow men.

What the Mogadishu Declaration did was to make this clear and to say that if they don't negotiate on terms outlined by the Lusaka Manifesto, an intensification of the war must take place as the only alternative, - - :

In other words, the Mogadishu Declaration

. has had the element and.

function of a final warning impressing upon the minority regime need to negotiate in time to negotiate.

The rest of the interview is equally interesting in putting President

- provide

es the choose to negotiate :

the

two

M. GATSHA

By  
BUTHELEZI

of Negroid descent, it is  
discriminatory and

" oppressive. Clearly, this

is the kind of thing President Kaunda refers to in the interview I have referred to above, when

he states that minority -

regimes cannot really expect that independent Africa will sit idly-by while they oppress the majority of their fellow men, basing this entirely

on colour. The pass laws  
are a case in point. <  
The Prime Minister is  
further quoted as saying  
thatâ\200\231 his

ing for all the workers  
and their families.

A Black worker, un'derA  
traditional custom, could .

have several wives and  
many children, and it  
would be very costly to  
accommodation  
for him and his families.

Migrant workers there-  
fore lived in hostels.

I hope the Prime Min-  
ister is misquoted here  
All of us know that these  
days not many Africans  
are polygamously  
married. The migratory  
labour system is a corol-  
lary of influx control  
regulations.

"Why did . the Prime

place.

â\200\230What is at stake here is  
human dignity and human  
rights for all . . . That will  
â\200\230be the final measuring rod  
in the detente now taking

Ku\mdlâ\200\2311 views into

clearer perspective  
HoWever.pI consider the

\_experts I have quÃ©ted  
\_ sufficiently = comprehen-  
~ sive in

: Whhelrto know the views

making it crystal-  
anyone who

of the President on the  
present detente.

'EXPECTATIONS

\$ bl o

It isle -enough that  
it is not just negotiation  
on any terms. So no one

- should dare accuse the

leaders of any

l \_prostitution on

tions' are clearly set out

by President  
Kaunda. I think it is  
equally interesting to  
examine

r's views,  
quoted as  
been expressed  
det T  
W of

Liberia,  
The thing that makes  
us Africans feel singled  
out for some kind of  
semi-slavery, is the law  
places us as a  
racial group under influx

ons.

The Prime Minister is

h  
by i

quoted as having stated .

that at our meeting with  
, We were all con-  
cerned about what could  
be done to improve . the  
conditions of Blacks in  
the so-called White areas.  
He is quoted as having  
said that in South Africa,  
there was influx control  
for - which his Govern-  
ment had been accused  
of tion. It is

said that it was

not â\200\234d!scrimination,â\200\235 but  
policy to pre-

a practical

some of the Prime  
' rather fond of

at the Prime .

Minister not remember  
that some time ago a  
deputy-Minister in his  
Government, one Mr.  
Froneman, described  
African wives and child-  
ren as â\200\234superfluous  
appendages,â\200\235 who had to  
be removed from urban  
areas. - Until  
Afrikaner families have

been very large, and I

. wonder what the Prime  
Minister would have â\200\230said  
during the days  
Afrikaners were under  
the . subjugation of g  
minority British power  
elite, if these large fami-  
lies were removed by law  
L dumped in the mid.  
dle atâ\200\234.nowwhere, merely  
use their forebears

.. from the  
de to the cities,  
Minister is  
his quota-  
tgons on the extermina-  
tion of Red Indians in  
the United States. I have  
heard now more  
than twice quot; it, to  
the effect that today  
there are more Blacks in  
Afri than Red

â\200\230the

Government.  
â\200\230' could not provide hous- â\200\230

- euphoria.

literacy. And in any case

these arguments = are  
merely specious. Our  
literacy, or standard of  
living, should. not be

. compared or contrasted

with those of the rest of  
Africa, but with that of

our fellow-White South

Africans;, who, owing to  
White = oligarchy,  
enjoy probably the high-  
est standard of living in  
the whole world per  
capita. This renders

arguments like these

4irrelevant and absolutely

beside the point.

STANDARDS

We should not be  
looked at as if we are  
not fellow - citizens of  
one country, and more as  
if we are domestic ani-  
mals. One can boast of  
looking after his domes-

- tic animals better than:

his neighbour do their

\_own.

However, a fellow

human being . must be.

judged by oneâ\200\231's own  
standards on the basis of  
what is available for all,  
if there was equal oppor-

â\200\230unity and fair distribu-  
tion.

What is at stake here  
is human dignity and  
human rights for all eiti-  
zens, and . abolition of

, racial discrimination in  
,any form. That will be

the final measuring rod  
in the detente now  
taking place, whatever  
arguments the Prime  
Minister advances in

these confabulations out-

side the  
Africa. : ;  
I hope that these few

facts, placed against the |

background of Black  
Africaâ\200\231s expectations, as  
set out in President

- Kaundaâ\200\231s interview, will

bring more sobriety on  
detente, and less

The sooner that hap-



pens, the better are the  
chances of it being mean-  
ingful 'ih terms of our  
own bparticular situation  
within the borders of

i South Africa.

|

recently, '

