

- i. Part of ceremony - to unveil bust.  
 But since the man has not been seen  
 or heard for 27 years, sometimes  
 fail to see the live man - see only  
 dead representations.  
 Why talk to unveil the MAN.

2. NM Sandlung species · unique ·  
 phenomenon. Here is a national  
 leader - hero who has not been seen  
~~for 27 years~~. No one under 40 can  
 have seen or heard him - buried  
 alive for 27 years. Censorship prevents  
 his voice, or his pen. Yet on 70th  
 birthday - celebrations & ceremonies  
 demanding freedom throughout world.  
 Man who should be buried, forgotten  
 mute - is recognized everywhere. Road in  
 London, park at City Hall Leeds, busts,  
 statues everywhere, flags universally,  
 so on. The most famous South  
 African, the most famous political  
 prisoner of our times - perhaps of all time.

Speech of  
Majlis  
2 Mandla Bust  
University of

3. Other great international figures make their mark in various ways -

- by rising to absolute power over the corps of their enemies;
- by leading great armies to historic victories;
- by manipulating great international conferences or political machine.
- by writing - like Lenin & Marx - the works that transform human thinking.
- by awarding themselves great titles - 'The Great Helmsman', 'The beloved leader', Generalissimo, 'Kamogu?' etc. and building an army of propagandists to cover the country side with portraits & busts.

4. But Mandela has none of this - no armies, no battles fought & won, no major wars, no army devoted to the cult - no title except that which we ALL have - comrade? Yet there he stands - at centre of the world's attention.

5. What is secret of the man? I have had privilege to have been thrown by fate or history together with him - over years of joint Congress activity - 3 years of treason trial, ~~a year in Russia~~ months in the underground, a year in Poland trial. I have watched the man closely.

He is a man like so many - taller than some, better educated than some; hawkish like many, serious & sober over politics like many; friendly, open, easy laughing.

6. So what is his secret? Two very simple things:

a) That ~~things~~ he has never sought to rise above his colleagues, or the collective in which he works. Always he has been one of a collective, insisting on collective—not personal decisions—collective, not individual actions!

b) That for him being a leader is not a reason for special privilege, status,

special honours, specially favoured treatment or conditions, special honours. Instead, he sees "leading" as special obligation,

Some draft suggestions - 1989 for  
Narkwileko? to take to International  
Librarians Conference.

1. At present all attention focussed on prospects of change in S.A./negotiations/repeal of apartheid laws/reform etc.  
Very welcome, = long overdue - if it happens.  
But the repeal of those laws which legalise & formalize race discrimination are not the whole matter - certainly so far as library services are concerned.
2. The structure of race discrimination and gross racial inequality preceded the modern era of 'apartheid.' It has existed in substance for over 100 years, under Boer = Britain, colony, dominion and republic. Called at various times the 'white man's civilizing mission', 'trusteeship', segregation, bantustan, apartheid, and now - the latest buzz words - 'group rights!' Repeal of one, or several laws will not - of itself - change that structure, which ensures gross inequality between white and black, everywhere, in every walk of life.
3. So far as library services and literacy are concerned, gross inequality exists from the cradle to the grave. Consider children learning to read. White education is universal, compulsory to 16, free. Black education is not compulsory, many blacks do not and cannot get into schools; the majority of those who do, do not get beyond the most elementary levels of quasi-literacy. White schools are well funded by public purse and private benefactors from the richest - white - community; black schools underfunded, dependent on the parental contributions of the poorest sectors; white schools generally have adequate, good or excellent facilities - including libraries and reading rooms; black schools generally have none, or totally inadequate facilities, no libraries - even school books are often not publicly supplied. For that minority of children who pass beyond elementary levels to high school & higher education, the position gets worse; even teachers in black schools are mainly untrained or half-

trained; troops and police patrol the institutions and banish the children; theories of language - insistence on Afrikaans as the medium of teaching, on 'mother-tongue' education in place of English etc. hold back development; the absence of library facilities grows more crippling as the need for self-study increases.

At University level, the position remains. The white universities have well endowed, publicly and privately funded, libraries with collections built up over many years - often impressive international status reading, lending and reference collections. They are either closed to black students, or admit only a sprinkling, a minority of blacks. The majority of blacks who make it to University or College level, are restricted to "tribal" or ethnic colleges, of recent origin, with comparatively poor library facilities, no long-built-up collections, a bias towards apartheid and ethnic orientation in book selection etc.

Even beyond University, in the world of work and adulthood, gross inequality exists, and extends. Almost all the well-established and well-stocked libraries in the country, whether publicly or privately funded, are situated in the ~~town~~<sup>urban</sup> centres - the predominantly white urban centres, around which are clustered the white residential areas, easy of access to libraries. Blacks on the other hand live everywhere in segregated black areas, remote from ~~the~~ town centres, ~~urban~~<sup>central</sup> libraries are inaccessible to all except the few blacks who work in or close to the town centres - even if the libraries are not racially segregated. Black adults - living outside the cities in ghettos, leave home early, travel long distances to and from work and arrive home late. Their leisure hours are severely restricted. And even then, gross inequalities prevail. Every white residential area has electricity and night lighting; almost no black areas have either. Night library

services, in black areas generally, cannot and do not exist. Public authority funding for all amenities in black areas are vastly less than those for whites; income levels are much lower than those in white areas, and privately provided amenities therefore far poorer, and fewer. Almost all white residential areas have access to accessible libraries; almost no black residential areas have any.

1. Thus gross racial inequality in literacy and library services exists literally from the cradle to the grave. It will continue to exist almost unchanged, even if those laws which give legal protection to race discrimination are repealed.

What is needed then, if library services are even to approach towards "free and equal" levels with gross racial inequality, is not JUST the repeal of some laws, but the breaking down of time-entrenched racial inequalities which have been cemented into the whole structure of S.A. life - and which will only change slowly - perhaps over several or many generations - even after all apartheid laws have been scrapped.

5. What is needed above all in library services, is immediate affirmative action - to equalise access, facilities and provision. There are many avenues now open for affirmative action: as eg:

- The freezing or even reduction of funding for white centred libraries, and the rapid reallocation of funds to provide black centred facilities.
- The redistribution of books and collections, to ensure equitable available stocks at all black libraries

- A rapid programme of development of services in black areas by way of development of mobile libraries, branch residential area libraries and reading rooms with portable electric generators for lighting.
- A comprehensive loan-and-assistance scheme from well-established libraries, to new or under-serviced libraries.
- The development of a crash programme for training of black librarians and library assistants, even at the expense of <sup>temporary</sup> cutting back on training for whites.
- The imaginative extension of library services to the black population by way, for example, of providing "reading room space and periodicals" in long-distance commuter trains; or extensive story-telling/reading sessions in the open, for young children.

And so on. Every librarian who cares to think about the real situation in South Africa — not just the formal, statutory and legal situation — will come up with ideas, perhaps more immediate and effective than these.

6. But the essence of the problem is affirmative action now to tackle the gross racial inequalities which are built into S-African society and library services.

It is appropriate and necessary that every SA librarian, and every SA library, every SA library funding authority looks sharply at its own performance in this field, and attends to its own responsibilities for action. It is appropriate too for IFLA to work to encourage, advocate and sponsor such affirmative action, if it is to fulfil its aspirations to develop and extend proper library facilities on a free and equal

basis to all peoples everywhere.

To attend only to the laws which permit or enforce racial segregation in South Africa is to ignore the monumental structure of customary, traditional or inherited ~~aspects~~ gross racial inequality which exists beyond the statute book. It would be to apply only the daintiest dab of cosmetics to the totally unacceptable and unchanging face of the most racially discriminatory and unjust library service on the face of our planet.

In most of the discussions in our movement on the future of the South African economy there seems to be a general assumption - that ~~the~~<sup>in new SA, the</sup> economic aims of the FC can be entrusted to a tripartite apparatus of the new SA state, the industrial/concern financial business, and "the people." In this view, 'the people' are represented by essentially by the ANC and COSATU.

There is a general consensus - that the economy of the new SA will be directed by a three-way ~~way~~ working together of state, business, and the peoples' representatives. This ~~way~~ <sup>supposedly</sup> ~~which~~ consensus is based on ~~the~~<sup>too</sup> assumptions:

- ① that the new South African state apparatus (at all levels of authority) will include appropriate black participation <sup>transformed by the inclusion of</sup> ~~that the people's reps will be predominantly~~ representative of - and acceptable to the ANC and COSATU and their allies.  
~~that 'business' will reconcile itself to~~

And the top echelons of business, finance and industry.

~~that this reconstituted state-business sectors will accept reconciling themselves - however unwillingly - to the new reality; that economic policy will be directed towards advancing the aims of the FC.~~

I feel it essential to question these

- ② that these institutions will be rapidly transformed by the inclusion of peoples representatives, appointed by - or at least acceptable to the ANC, COSATU & their main allies

~~It is assumed, via a process of changes have been made, that once these~~ ~~representatives~~ ~~are included,~~ overall a national economic policy will be clearly directed towards advancing the social-economic aims of the Freedom Charter & the new (draft) constitution.

~~But that can only be so once the remaining elements of state bureaucracy, business and finance have themselves been converted to the new way of economic thinking - not merely reconciled to unwillingly reconciled to giving lip-service to them. The experience of Zambia - in particular the experience of the copper mining industry where black nominees of the Kaunda government~~

I feel it is necessary to question this confidence. The experience of Zambia independent Zambia and its attempts to 'convert' the social-economic programme of the copper industry <sup>should</sup> give us food for thought. There, the Kaunda government took over a 51% shareholding from the AAC, and appointed ? trusted ? reps to the Board of Directors. That policy failed to transfer real economic control-power from the AAC to the 'new Zambia'. There are substantial reasons. There is little reason to suppose the SA, ~~experts~~ acting in the same way, will find things much different. Our 'peoples reps' appointed to managerial position in state or business will start off disadvantaged; they will have none of the practical experience of management which the bureaucrats from apartheid SA have, however well they may be qualified on an academic or train basis. They will have few if any personal direct relationships with outside institutions - personnel, inside & outside the country, which the old members have established. They will have to 'learn on the job.'

(2)

That they can learn in time, is not ~~now~~ in doubt. But in the meantime, ~~long~~ time, slips flow from their inexperience:

- i) That the process of change to the new policy does not come easily, overnight, but can become a prolonged battle against the ingrained attitudes of the old members.

And while they are learning, developing experience, following the still unfinished details of our economic policy, they will be required also to administer the whole existing structure to prevent its collapse. They will be doing this <sup>against a belligerent atmosphere</sup> in doubt, and resistance or ~~overnight~~ sabotage from the ranks of the old incumbents - somehow because those old incumbents are so steeped in the old ethos that they are incapable of looking at things anew and finding ways to change; sometimes because they ~~do not want to find new ways~~, - would rather sabotage new policies rather than accept them.

Changing the institutional ethos of the whole economic apparatus of state is not a matter of an administration's decision, a law ~~is drafted~~ in a people's Parliament. It will be a prolonged struggle, inside and outside the institutions to change ingrained white-supremacy and 'self-advertisement' attitudes, to create a new bureaucracy infused with a new spirit, new aims - discipline. And expense!

Two consequences flow from this: First, that substantial economic change will not be immediate or quick if we are to rely on the 3. legal top-down approach. And while the slower the process, the longer it delays <sup>long</sup> delivery what we have promised, the more the people will become disillusioned & disengaged with the new leadership. And the second: that during the process of changing ~~leadership~~ there is no certainty that ~~the~~ other of the new incumbents will convert ~~not~~ of the old. On the contrary, much expensive charter suggests that - in the absence of peaceful political mass pressure upon them from outside, - the well-established entrenched ethos of the old bureaucracy will gradually be absorbed, taken over by the new. And the "people's esp" will pass into blind replicas to the whites they have displaced.

There has to be more to economic change than the simple administrative act, of the new laws and the appointment of new people to managerial posts.

There are 3 things wrong with this thesis. First: The overwhelming majority of the state and business officials are either fundamentally white supremacists (<sup>esp</sup> ~~esp~~ ~~white supremacists~~ ~~for De Klerk~~) or so steeped in the perspectives of white supremacy that ~~they are unable to imagine~~ their devotion to the new SA must be suspect. Second: That we do not have enough specialists of our own in any sector of state or business to shake off the white supremacist inheritance; and such specialists as we do have <sup>are mainly academics</sup> lack practical hands-on experience. Third, that even while we train our own specialists with ~~our~~ courses despite we have not ourselves developed a detailed programme for every aspect of social, economic and political reform, and have at present little more than the broad utopias of the FC to guide our own specialists.

(A) They have not themselves been converted to new liberalist thinking, despite their support for or acquiescence to De Klerk's reformism.

There are 3 things wrong with this thesis:

- 2nd: It is unthinkable that we will be able to make a clean sweep of all the old specialists - bureaucrats and administrators, and replace them with our own people. Good [they do not have] nearly enough trained and experienced people of our own who are capable of taking over these posts, without grave damage. Those we do have have mainly theoretical knowledge and little hands-on practical experience. A 'clean sweep' is as likely to lead to total breakdown of any process as to any new South Africa. That we ourselves have very little in the way of a detailed worked-out practical programme for every aspect of social and economic change which could serve as a guide for the ~~new~~ practical activities of the new incumbents. Our own guidelines go little further than the broad vision of the FC, which provide us practical medium 'plans of work' for ~~the~~ ~~new~~ to produce the new SA reality.
- 3rd: The bulk of the existing personnel in senior (and probably even junior) echelons of state and business have been brought up and been steeped in the notions of the white supremacist state and society. Their ethos and attitudes are those of the present-apartheid society, ~~and their loyalty to the depth of their liberatarioist convictions of even those who genuinely support De Klerk are~~ ~~more~~ far below what a new social order will require. [This thinly disguised by ingrained white supremacist attitudes.]

~~These are~~ It follows that, for some time while we train and develop a new cadre of our own specialists to take over the reins, ~~as~~ state and business executive functions will need to remain in the same hands as in the old SA. Any attempt at wholesale replacement of them by political-administrative power brokers to bring about a collapse of the functions themselves. In time/~~of course~~ we will be able to train and develop an entire cadre of our own specialists steeped in the attitudes of non-social and ~~free~~ liberatarioist SA. But so long as the old specialists remain in senior positions, all 'on-the-job' training will take place ~~in~~ within the present ethos of white supremacy and pursuit of personal advantage rather than social improvement.

Meanwhile, 'on the job' training will take place on a ~~conventional~~ business or state institutions general to concepts of white supremacy - not liberatario, and to aim of private or corporate gain - not social reconstruction. Good ~~these~~ ~~new~~ ~~and~~ concepts <sup>needs own attention</sup> ~~comes~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~old~~ ~~order~~ ~~is~~ ~~likely~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~absorbed~~ ~~even~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~new~~, ~~trusted~~ official apparatus ~~who~~ ~~which~~ ~~entangled~~ ~~old~~ ~~order~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~senior~~ ~~personnel~~ ~~who~~ ~~were~~ ~~an~~ ~~also~~ ~~separated~~, ~~but~~ ~~not~~ ~~hostile~~ ~~influence~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~old~~ ~~order~~ ~~and~~ ~~its~~ ~~senior~~ ~~personnel~~ ~~who~~ ~~carried~~ ~~to~~ ~~occupy~~, ~~the~~ ~~seats~~ ~~of~~ ~~power~~, ~~so~~ ~~often~~ ~~struggles~~ ~~to~~ ~~control~~ ~~the~~ ~~new~~ ~~apparatus~~, ~~which~~ ~~is~~ ~~often~~ ~~absorbed~~ ~~by~~ ~~and~~ ~~taken~~ ~~over~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~new~~ ~~apparatus~~. The people's representatives, unwillingly, black replicas of the whites they have displaced. And that the apparent 'people's representatives' ~~claims~~ ~~that~~ ~~merely~~ ~~apparatus~~ ~~people's~~ ~~reps~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~directing~~ ~~Boards~~ ~~and~~ ~~executive~~ ~~posts~~ ~~does~~ ~~not~~ ~~necessarily~~ ~~change~~ ~~the~~ ~~direction~~ ~~of~~ ~~policy~~ ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~old~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~new~~.

No doubt there is the question necessarily dredged if the new people's state really takes a majority shareholding in the command sectors of the economy - as Zambia did recently after taking over 51% of ASEC control of the copper mining industry.

## On the economy.

- i) The economy is too important to be left to the usual triumvirate of res state/bureaucracy, employers/financiers, and trade union officials.  
Ultimately it settles the questions of housing, education, health, wages, job opportunities for all. And ∵ all ordinary citizens have a vital interest.
- ii) The "triumvirate" cannot be entrusted to speak for us. As is well known, it is too heavily weighted against us. The state bureaucracy is essentially of the old order. It is not 'ours', and cannot be one voice, spokesman until it is fully part of the new SA. Until then it will carry the old mass, values, priorities etc. into its tasks. Likewise the employers group. They ~~have~~ already had their chance to mould SA — a look at what they have made of it.
- iii) But we will have taken over power? But will we. We have insufficient <sup>properly trained</sup> people to replace the old order men. ~~If~~ This is precisely one of the key purposes of the new order — to produce our own for the job. But right now, too few, too little train., too little experience as ~~as~~ <sup>members</sup> of the new bar. We can nominate our reps to boards, jobs in the bureaucracy. But for a long long time they will be ~~in practice~~ unable to match expertise for capacities — to effectively 'rule'.
- iv) The essence of <sup>the</sup> ~~new~~ <sup>plan</sup> popular — for the people — is to empower the people. Perhaps in 20 years time with a new generation created by new popular education — training, we will be able to "take over." But not now! Now we must empower the people — the workers, employers etc, and the progressive academics as a counterbalance to the establishment.
- v). The TV leaders alone are not enough. They too lack expertise of the whole of economic planning, policy etc, and can at best only be a minority obstruction to the establishment when not a part of it with its own vested interests in maintaining the existing status quo. ∴ We need to find ways to empower ordinary people.

## A suggestion for discussion.

- vi) I agree with VP — the establishment will have to set the overall national plan — its aims, its targets. But no one can imagine that ~~and~~ any state — least of all the SA state with its white supremacist hegemony — can be trusted to actually get the whole society to work to achieve the plan. Nor — on the major cost items of a new SA — housing, health, education — does the state command the resources — financial or material — to make an immediate and substantial progress. Plan yes. Execute no!
- vii) Alternatively. It should be possible to take the execution of plans outside the establishment — by party implementation and detail — i.e. micro decisions made

Organisation:

into the hands of those directly involved at grass roots. For example; for a single enterprise (or perhaps a number of enterprises) as e.g. Anglo-Vacal, or the Gold Producers etc as a whole: to set up an Enterprise Board composed of the employees, state reps, workers in the enterprise.

Task: To develop for their own enterprise a ~~monthly~~ plan fitting into, matching the parameters of the state plan on all relevant issues: For example: to set production targets, and within those targets to allocate resources between the wage fund, the social fund, ~~and~~ investment and dividends.

Is this possible given the differing aims? I think it can be made.  
possible by:

a) Placing on the enterprise responsibility for a part of the social programme set by the state; in which the enterprise board will decide what part of the surplus will be allocated to wages, to benefit for its own workers & their families; to education for its own employees and families; to health care etc.

For this purpose, the direct participation of elected workers (in addition to TV reps) is essential. So too, the overall state role of ~~the~~ macro planning, and ~~cooperation~~ inspection of the micro-planning procedure to see they coincide.

Why should employers accept this? Because the alternatives for them is continual pressure for nationalisation & thus slow total removal from authority. \* Codd (A)

And finance: because it will guarantee them an agreed rate of return not subject to total denunciation as a result of rampant wage demands.

Can the state? Because in this way the actual organisation = provision of social services will be freed off from a vast central bureaucracy to individual enterprise boards, using the established managerial/admin/ supply functions of the enterprise, in place of the slow development of a new artificial dotted.

The workers? Because ~~is~~ the main concern, which is not always best social service (currently only available with cash) will be within their own control. Any? the priorities of expenditure on wages vs. social facilities too.

The TVs: Because mostly in this sphere limits the daily function of the TV - to protect the living conditions of its members, to determine these social priorities for them, or to bargain directly with the employers over wages & working conditions. This last obviously restricted within the perimeter of the national plans. But then so would they be restricted without any enterprise board.

(A) \* Local ~~benefit~~ arrangements can be addressed, tax advantages or penalties for ~~failure~~ compliance with national e.g. B. proposals.

How to ensure workers use their muscle? ANC to lead with the TVs. Educate!

## On the 10th Anniversary Celebrations.

These celebrations had two sides. One was to record a decade of growth and construction at Mazimbu; the other to give the whole community a festive holiday. Both were successfully managed. We gave ourselves praise for the past; we talked some politics - though not too much. We gave many of our friends and supporters a chance to see what their help has made possible.

All of this was fine. We looked back in pride, with some justification. I missed much sense of looking forward to what remains to be done. But there were some things which should give us food for thought.

FIRST : the celebrations were essentially FOR the community, but not BY the community. We were asked beforehand for suggestions for the occasion; we were never asked to discuss or pass opinion on the suggestions made or on the Organising Committee's plans. We were never asked to make our own contribution to the occasion, by working together to build anything or to develop any new facilities or amenities. And in the end, we were not even given the programme for the event until it was half-way through.

Surely we can do better than this. Surely we should all be involved in planning such an important event, and all be involved also in collective work to bring it about. An ANC event cannot be tackled in the spirit of a commercially organised occasion.

SECOND : the approach of the celebrations gave rise to a

flurry of activity. Buildings and facilities which had become shabby or broken-down were suddenly put in order and smartened up. Roads were repaired, and encroaching bush and jungle cut back, and the whole place given a "cared-for" look. If the materials, labour and cash for all this were on hand, why did we not do it before? The ANC should not allow itself to slop along apathetically, until there is a sudden realisation that VIP's are coming, and must be impressed. We should not need an anniversary before we keep our own town in good shape.

THIRD : we depended heavily on 'outsiders' - people neither of Mazimbu nor the ANC - for the success of the event. The face-lifting and renovation of buildings and the tidying of the landscape was largely done by Tanzanian aides, though the organisation was ours. And the most inspiring and forward-looking speeches were made not by our members but by Trevor Huddleston from Britain, Peter Kaba from South Africa, and Mwalimu Nyerere from Tanzania. We seem to be becoming very dependant on others for our achievements; and not self-reliant enough on our own efforts.

But - after saying all that - I think the event was a great success, and something we all enjoyed and will remember. Congratulations to all those who did take part in the planning and organising.

But let's make the next anniversary ours - the collective success of the collective efforts of the whole community. And let's look forward, as well as back.

L.B.

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