

Scpjembbeh 30 /984 B E7RA MANTINI

Mr PAULOS Masemola is asking the Government for a homeland north of Bronkorspruit for all those Transvaal blacks who have. no homeland affiliation.

So far he has had no success, but he says: "There are millions of urban blacks who, for no reason of their own, cannot remember any homeland affiliation: they end up with serious difficulties once they are evicted or thrown out of municipal areas

Mr Masemola, of Diepkloof, Soweto, has decided to name his nation "The Nobians" a name he hit on after about the

le who were officially Nobodies.

He sometimes changes it to the "Xube nation" a mixed nation.

d: "I thought about

this idea as early as 1959

when I asked my father

to read my reference book

which told me a Pedi when his said he was Ndebele.

"His answer was that there are many people who lose identity

answer, I

that as long as we would live in a homeland or people like me because nobody wants us.

"Regret ...

"Whenever we seek asylum in any homeland, we are usually called names, and my mission is to solve it once or all," said Mr

0
His idea was the same as that behind the formation

dubbed by man like as
2 "dumping ground" said.

"Other states don't want us, one of our own"

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA 1

LSy

Verw. Ne[Ref.No. N2/7/3
NAVRAE/INQUIRIES: Iir, Schreuder

Tel. No. 525

Eâ\200\231Â\$b REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

{'â\200\224 â\200\2241 KANTOOR VAN DIE-OFFICE OF THE
The Commencer of the Nobians

Commissioner

Department of Co-operztion
and Develovment

Private B .\% %638

GRC3LL

C470

_] 23rd August 1984.

matter, I regx'ot to in!ux-n you that
recognise the "lobiens" as a seouï~\202u 3
It is suggested that members of the "R

Kobians" associate them:

selves with one or other of the recognised iliationz1 Stztes.

Yours faithfully,

This was the reply Mr Masemola received
from the Commissioner at Groblersadal

Mr Masemola said he
w;mted to avoid another

Dimbaza.

â\200\234It is better that we ask
the Government for a no-
identity homeland, which
we can devel ?tg and help
any other Vi
movals or stranded urban
blacks.â\200\235

But so far he has been

ettlntgeno co-operation
from Government.
The authories doubt his

following, and cultural
background.

â\200\234I explained to them that
I have at least about 500 000
families whom I know to be
Nobians, and as such have
no cultural background as

children of intermarriage,â\200\235

he said.

A letter he received from -

the commissioner of Grob-

lersdal, a Mr Schreuder, at

the end of August, said:

â\200\234With reference to your

recent letters to this ofï-\201ce, and the
Honourable Prime Minister, in con-
nectiot: with the abotv:e nâ\200\230liatter, I re;

inform you epartmen
gg not reeogmyse the Nobians as a
se;nrate national unit.

â\200\230It is suggested that members of
the Nobians associate themselves
with one or other of the recognlised
national statesâ\200\235. -

80 the Nobians have had to start
campaign afresh.

ehrhav recently appointed a |
John Mdubeki, of Kwa-

. Thema, Sprin s,

to attend to all :

cultural em

i e peio

man,

did not caâ\200\231;e about

his idea until they

had trouble, but

flocked to register

as soon as they

had problems con-

cerning resettlement.

ment.

Witchhunt

â\200\234Many home-

lands do not like

theidmfacooll;-

moda e

of mixed peomgal

' â\200\234A case in point

was the harrass-

â\200\230ment and witch-

hunt of non-

Tswanas in

BophuthaTswana.

Any attempt to minimise
the growth of the number of youth an-

lack, coloured and Indian communities, or to ascribe it (as is so)eat;ily wkin somc; qâ\200\234i¬\202rters) uo Â» o otherwise peaceful a:?. stable communities, can likewise only lead to further ten-

sion an
conflict.

wish to present
community, es|
Afrikaner, it

ascertain the real feelings of

nothing overnments
may do will chaâ\200\230nle this.

. the
vast majority of blacks in ur-

soci:
0gistS gnd in the so-called indepen-

help whites towards a ration-

al re-evaluation of the political motives of the

evolve a reunifying peaceful political process of change.

Polarisation

If we fail, then we are embarking on a process of increasing polarisation, conflict and endless strife, the

gl%t;m il b
o Lowein

The white community, and upedallythedomlnagm kaner gï-\202p, must come to accept that the black people of South Africa, both urban and rural, are a permanent

| part of South Africa and that

dent ltatut.olf &gei:len the op-m m?f{nlon, would vog to be remain South Africans.

Afrikaner efforts to separate blacks from whites have

been to no avail.

Self-defeating

Iï-\201flux oï-\201ntrol,

oot
ess raids, destruction of huts and shacks, enforced removals, the establishment of resettlement the

bound-

shifting of
aries to bluff the white electorate into believing that urban black nationalists' separate attempts have failed. The process of industrialisation, the urgent need for labour skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, the impoverishment of rural areas and the lack of sufficient opportunities not only to earn a living but even to survive - all these factors

have brought, and will con-

-lacious is an,

tinue to force, thousands of
people to the urban areas.

No magic wand is avail-
able to remove them
the vision of the whites.
The enforced separation of
urban and rural blacks in an
attempt to relieve or dimin-
ish the pressures on whites is
a dangerous and self-defeat-
ing exercise. The black com-
munity will never voluntar-
ily accept such a division and

er their co-operation to
achieve this goal.

er, any attempt to

enforce the system of influx

control with the accompany-

hateful practices â\200\224 pass

ds, disruption of homes,

Big people of el citioen.

people of n-

ship â\200\224 can only lead to in-

creasing anger, bitterness
and â\200\230hatred.

Shudder

Equally dangerous and fal-
policy based on
the assumption that the poli-
tical grouping ,togetâ\200\230ljler of

whites, coloureds and Indi-

ans, but excluding the black

majority, could offer an ac-

ceptable and peaceful solu-

on.

Not only has the outcome
of the recent coloured and

Indian elections clearly

shown that, but anybody sin-
cerely attempting to discov-

er the feel of blacks
themselves realise how
strongly their feelings of re-
sentment run. °° ;
What would the Afrikaner
have done if the British, fac-
ing the rising tide of Afri-
kaners striving to attain their
htful heritage, had
p) them of their citi-
p, their right to vote, to

own land and to offer labour |
~of what is clwlLuMMt if we
freely in South Africa?

Realistic

I shudder to think what the
outcome would have been.

Similarly, any attempt to
govern South Africa with a
political system which ex-
t&des mk ma olrity

m m cipa-
tion (as the present coti~\201:-
incremang snger A Syratt

anger and opposi-
tion, especially on the part of
the black youth.

Why attempt to enforce a
political system which in any
i:ase cannot succ%gd in tht:
ong run because 75 persen
of ti~\201e population of the coun-
try does not voluntarily ac-
cept it?

: y not face the fact many
governments in other coun-

tries have had to accept: we
are dealing with a world-
wide phenomenon fo rubani-
sation which cannot be re-
versed in the way we are
attempting. =

Having accepted that, we
must begin to seek a solution
for urbanisation, lack of
housing, lack of sufficient ru-

the black, coloured and
Indian student
groups of our country;

discover and understand the
hidden message which the

and th

current unrest, school boy-
cotts, and stayaways p t y.
And where ect the

-just and valid demands for

change; be pre| to make

changes before a situa-

tion .of confrontation and

il polarisation makes

reconciliation a very difficult
if not impossible task.

Force

| rel of

- wWe can

Further, the current belief .
of many whites that a major
uprising in the black com-
munity can be successfully
suppressed by force should
be actively ed.

The behln}i e bar- .

gun may force peo-
ple into temporary submis-

| sion â\200\224 it can never convince
. them of the justice of a policy

and it can never convert.
them into volun accep-
tance and sup policies
and practices know to be
oppressive and ive.
y continue with so much

as whites, deep in our hearts
know, what is just?

Why continue with a poliÂçy
which is senseless, futile, eco-
nomiï¬\202 unattainable, and
event| self-destructive, if
ver and devise
another â\200\224 a better â\200\224 way?

%U\NBHâ\200\234& oS RAD Sefr | G8Y-

Gumede's g

| was extremely welcome to

wife |E

| 1 He explained that his invi-
LTEYAT TR G

| position xRS

all 65 elected Assembly
members, had â\200\234won their

'THE wife of the vehe- |
'mently anti-Inkatha
â\200\230leader of the United -
Democratic Front has re-

ceived permission from |

ET gl | mwiot"â\200\234mï¬\201pt&â\200\230xt

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ate Vi s Â\$

| Sulcldalm iâ\200\230 :an!'thA e

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,s-uW,' Sigoment n KwaZulu Mrs

the invitation on grount | Gumede said: â\200\234My husband

â\200\234association | the Kwa- mnâ\200\231gthlngwx_ne.ldo

Zulu Legislative Assembly know. 4

& n.'-. M Z â\200\230 ; 7 5

7 1 Jopardy "fp";"m"

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NEW SCANDAL IN MATANZIMA'S KINGDOM

TRANSKEI could find itself without fuel if a takeover bid for the

country's only two fuel depots succeeds.

This would bring commerce and industry in the t(eirlll'xtory virtually to a stand-s

This blunt warning has been given by South African oil com-

es 0 a Transkei Minister in

fe follows an attempt b Transkeian company â\200\224 of w| ch President Kaizer Matanzima and his brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima, were originally intended to be shareholders â\200\224 to grab the two fuel de ts with an annual turnover of a R40 million.

Letter

In a letter couched in peremptory terms, the present owners of the fuel depots, the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), were told by the Minister of Commerce, ndust!i-\201a and Tourlsm, Mr Ramse,

â\200\234This is to instruct you that the

TAKEOVER: from the left: Mr Ntshongwana, Prime Minister Matanzima and his brother, President Matanzima

Transkei fuel depots situated in Umtata and Butterworth be turned over toâ\200\230the company now being formed for the purpose by the undermentioned ns, as directed by the

Prime on 26.7.84

1. Honourable Paramount Chief B Mtirara

2. Honourable Chief G Matanzima

3. Honourable Paramount

Chief K D Matanzima

4. Mr L M Ntshongwana.

onourable

Petrol grab
could sink Transkei

The takeover must take place
with immediate effect.â\200\235
The South African oil com-
es, who deliver fuel to the
epots, were alarmed and took a
"stand.

ted

After word of the takeover bid
leaked out, a new company,
Trans-Versal Industries, was
formed in the Transkei.

The Matanzima brothers de-

nied involvement and onl two
directors were listed: Mr
Ntshongwana. reportedly a

nephew of the Matanzimas, and
an American, Mr Clarence Lind-

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week the oil companies
bluntly told Minister Ma la
that they would not do business
with Trans-Versal. This would
mean a total ban on oil supplies
to the country.

The implications for the

g Transkei economy â\200\224 al-

only viewed with suspicion by
would-be investors after recent
government actions â\200\224 could be

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SUNDIAY TIMES, September 30 1984

disastrous.

An oil company representa-
tive said: â\200\234We view Trans-Versal
as being merely a front for cer-
tain government officials who
want the fuel depots for their

personal gain.
V})eare not interested in do-
â\200\234ing business with it. We have a
lo-gear contract with the TDC
in Transkei can
touch a dp of our fuel. If they
glo, the industry will take ac-
on â\200\235
Special report by
1 LURILR (W

That would mean that no more
fuel would be supplied. -

In Umtata observers believe
that last weekâ\200\231s sacking by the
government of the top manage-
ment of the TDC, who stood in
the way of Trans-Versal's take-
over bid, was a direct result of
the fuel wrangle

The dispute between TDC and
Trans-Versal is due to go to the
Umtata Supreme Court again
next month. The TDC has al-
ready obtained a court order
stopping the takeover.

Concern

Other recent events in the
Transkei have caused concern
among officials and industrial-
ists. They include:

@ The appointment of a com-
mission of inquiry into the TDC,
a move which one commissioner
described as â\200\234nothing but a ploy
by certain individuals to gain
control of the TDCâ\200\235.

@ An attempt by â\200\231lâ\200\230rans-Versal
to take over Ohlssonâ\200\231s Cape .
Breweries in Butterworth which
belox_xlg to SA Breweries.)

e sacking of TDC manag-
ing director Mr Sonny Tarr and
12 members of his management ;

EYERS NAUDE has always remained â\200\234domineeâ\200\235 for me. When he was deprived of his status as a minister of the

Dutch Reformed Church, many pre-

| vious colleagues seemed to find sadistic pleasure in following the trend that was set in political newspapers by dubbing him â\200\234Meneer Naudeâ\200\235.

" This was the most final and decisive

| way of denying any recognition of

his genuine concern with the way in which the Christian gospel was interpreted (and distorted!) by the dominating powers within the church of which he was a minister.

'He had left the ministry of his church, it was claimed, because his aim was to propagate a gospel alien to the tradition in which he was brought up and which he had previously served.

This alien gospel was the â\200\234social gospelâ\200\235, the one embraced by the â\200\234liberalsâ\200\235 whogere the â\200\234dupes of communismâ\200\235.

*i-\202 everybodyâ\200\231s heretic at whom all and stindry could cast the stones of rejection in order to obliterate even the recollection of his image as an erstwhile dominee of the â\200\234Kerk van die Afrikanerâ\200\235.

Yet, in spite of numerous pleas on his part to subject himself to any trial the church might deem necessary, he was never given a hearing and never found â\200\234guiltyâ\200\235 by any off: ' -crlesiastical court.

N

'In fact, the real issue was consistently

evaded. The last thing Beyers Naude ever

wanted was to be alienated from the church within which he was born and bred. â\200\230This church remained for him the

Church of Christ, and his passionate desire

was that it should examine itself in the

light of the question of whether it still belonged to its Lord alone, or whether it had been lured away by the attractions of

â\200\234pseudo gospelsâ\200\235, of self-interest and self-

justification.

lised that what â\200\234kerk en volkâ\200\235

n most was that the Word of God

should be listened to anew.

In this respect, he showed the concern of a significant group of ministers, mostly of the young generation, and members of the Dutch Reformed Church (including the Hervormde Kerk and the Gereformeerde Kerk). 5 >

The â\200\234pad van Suid-Africaâ\200\235, if it were to lead out of an imminent and indeed already existing chaos, could only be that of

-obedience to the Christian gospel of reconciliation. :

+Beyers Naude was called anew to be a minister of this gospel.

. I shall always remain
â\200\230 convinced that he â\200\230re-
ceivedâ\200\235 this calling in his

fellowship with brothers
and sisters in the Reformed
faith, who believed and
knew that basic truths con-
fessed in this faith con-
tained a possibility and a
promise for steering away
from the disasters of an
idolatrously entrenched
protection and glorification
of Afrikaner self-interest.

That is why he always
remained â\200\230â\200\234domineeâ\200\235 for
me.

SUNDAY TIMES, September 30 1984 -

The outcast
dominee

Let the church welcome
him back, and listen to
what he has got to say

By Professor' :
BEN ENGELBRECHT

Professor of Religious Studies,
University of the Witwatersrand

The piety of Zinzendorf
of Herrnhut (1700-1760) ex-
pressed in the words â\200\234ich
habe nur eine passion, die
ist Er, nur Erâ\200\235 (I have only
one passion. This is Jesus,
He alone) characterised
Naude in everything he
pursued.

If only the word of Godâ\200\231s
reconciliation of sinners,
with Himself and with one
another, could be the basis
of the ordering of South
African society, our future
would be one of light, not
darkness. :

After his farewell ser-
mon, delivered in the Aas-

- votlkop Dutch Reformed

Church, based on Acts 5:29

. â\200\224 â\200\234We must obey God rath-

er than menâ\200\235 â\200\224 he assumed
duty as the director of the
Christian Institute of South-

â\200\230ern Africa.

With much confidence
and enthusiasm he was sur-
rounded by a great â\200\234cloud
of witnessesâ\200\235, men and
women, among them many
Dutch Reformed ministers,
who had pledged their sup-
port and co-operation.

Rumours of the possible

establishment of an â\200\234oppo-
sitionâ\200\235 church were ,com-
pletely unfounded. The
â\200\230cloud of witnessesâ\200\235 was
committed exclusively to

the existing churches, particularly the Afrikaans churches of the Reformed family.

Beyers Naude is, above all, a man of prayer. Through the study of the Word of God and prayer and through a witness to the churches about the will of the God of Love and Reconciliation for all people in South Africa, the Christian Institute â\200\224 not the individual Beyers Naude â\200\224 was meant to make a contribution to a radical reappraisal of the â\200\234non-negotiableâ\200\235 factors

which the Afrikaner

churches, in particular, considered essential for their own survival and the survival of Christian values.

This contribution, it was hoped, would be made within the churches, in such an indubitably evangelical manner and so completely in accordance with the

principles of Reformed faith t, far from being

_rejected, it would irresistibly,

in a natural and organic way, be reassimilated by the churches as its own inalienable witness to the South African community and its leaders. . .

Beyers Naude made one big mistake â\200\224 though it is the most forgivable mistake that can be made by any Christian. â\200\234Put not your trust in princes,â\200\235 says

'the psalmist, â\200\234in a son of

man in whom there is no help (Psalm 146:3).â\200\235

His initial supporters disappeared like the disciples of Jesus when He was led to be crucified. But, for Beyers Naude there was no return. & :

One wonders what the present situation in South

Africa, both in the church,
particularly the Dutch Re-
formed Church and on the

litical scene, would have

n if the Christian Insti-
tute was not deserted by its
Reformed supporters.

â\200\234ow different might
things have been had it
been allowed to develop
and grow without being
smeared as a crypto-com-
munist nest of mischief.

I would venture to guess
that the political â\200\234conver-
sionâ\200\235 of which we now see
Promising signs, would

ave happened much soon-
er and that by now it would
lthave progressed much fur-
er.

I am convinced, however,

~that Beyers Naude ~was

e

SMNDF\\) pn,n/.@g_ 2o Sepy S

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rH;â\200\231:â\200\230 QAT @82 Nopites -

ONE thing is for sure:
It is too late for the Labour Party to change its mind now.

- Its new leader, Neil Kinnock, is in for the duration not just of this Parliament but indefinitely, and the my had better get used to

llâ\200\230f;:r siizcedthedwar has
a ur leader departed involuntarily.
Only old age or exhaustion prises them from the
Kinnock is ambi-
and energetic to a
t

.. He w badly wants to
be Prinie:y t{r one day
and, at 43, time is in his
favour.

lation to his gloomy party
as it gathers this weekend
for its annual conference in
Blackpqol. ;

Good parts

The best that can be said
foerKinnockâ\200\231sî-\201xstmris
that it was good in ted
matî-\201iî-\201searlydaysyet

Mr Kimcî-\202â\200\231s major
achievement has been to see

-This will be scant conso-

(THE VIEW)
FROM LONDON

has an undoubted presence
in front of the television
camera. .
In the flesh, he is uncharismatic: Still the overgrown
student politician ranting,

beer mug in hand, at some

bove all, he is incurably
verbose. His staff watch in
dismay as his ions in

Mr Kinnockâ\200\230 is a nightmarer
â\200\224 for some listeners quite
literally. He cannot stop.

Television edits all this
trailing away. The cameraâ\200\231s Mr Kin-

nock is a few sen-
tences, the â\200\230 cliché@s lending
colour to\an aura of inten-
sity. He has an attractive
% which conveys anger
compassion.
His ties, he

would d?gal.!jather than admit

it,m::ot unlikely that gse which
brought success to Ronald
Ri¬\201xpî¬\202e may be t-
weight but he is regarded as
sincere.

Small seeds

More significantly, Mr
Kinnock has commenced at
T e .

He hî¬\201î¬\201ft demandedw:a;%&
corpora party a
freater stress on individual

reedom and im.iividual

too did the people. They
should look at other ways of
di capitalism, such
as co-owner-
ship, worker and
co-operatives.

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indefensible it knows the
minersâ\200\231 case against pit clo-
sures to be.

It certainly cannot come
out against the NUM in 1

I 5 Lo BT o R ey s 1L .
The good news and the bad

Failure

sooner or later blow away
and Mr Kinnock will be able
to assert his rightful place as
leagm- of an anti-Tory cru-
sa

year, and possibly
many more after that.

SUNDAY TIMES, September 30 1984

â\200\224NEW SCANDAL IN MATANZIMA'S KINGDOM

Special report by

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Letter

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TAKEOVER: from the left: Mr N

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STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

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5(//â\200\23559"\} W0ESs =20 SEPT . TR
Elite are mH-ul] cOntrol Takeover bids hit R27m plan

RECENT events in Transkei invol . The giant South African Breweries is -
AN elite group of hi rank _ownsa i-â\2021linmg srt::l&n, M);ezt: ate as owner of immovable t
nally controls the S *takeover bids of prlvate eompnnluâ\200\234m still hâ\200\230;:l de;el
opmenmtlmfter m:ek
overnment offl and a urant a : mngemt prev ver
in Transkei control theentranoetotheUnlm Amlmbi-â\202roâ\200\234i-â\202dew mwidth Transkei a
dms t Corporation may â\200\231?h&mrwortibrewerybyalow
many of the profitable busi- 3 of Transkei (Unitra), of Sources as well as employees garage
had a contract to sup- gopmln -million Invemnt by company headed by a Transkeian and a
n
nesses in the territory. he is chancellor. of Transkei Toyota, a service ;},{,""â\200\230â
\200\234m@â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230 ppi Novobord, a member company of American.

Inrecenttakeoverbidsof - station in central Umtata, ce vehicles. the giant Sappi group. A s
enior official connected to the TDC
a South African Official Unitra vehicles named President Matanzima Two Cabinet Members, the
said this week that the Sappi partical
two fuel depots are frequently seen to be fill- uadhâ\200\230ctwofthemg Minister of , Mr A
Ofnehhnllbuheumhvmtau board plant had been â\200\234put on ice for six
keian com b{n.u.vi-â\202-. in%up at Myezo Motors. Documents which Jonas, and the of | also f
ear that another multi-million rand months because of all that is happening
sal Indus the involve- e also owns Myezo Prop- Dmlor Finance, Mr Sydney Quaba, by a huge Ta
iwanese household hereâ\200\235.
ment by overnment erties which, according to re- Corm'! are'lmongnth::i;ectonofl company co
uld be wrecked by The plant was to have been a joint

officials, including the Presi- cords, has a licence to oper- Nl sorghum brewery. the takeo
ver controversy. . venture by Sappi and the TDC.

dent, Paramount Chiefâ\200\231
Kaizer Matanzima, and the
Prime Mlnlster,iâ\200\231 Chief -
Matanzima, is appar-
g'om an official letter
which was handed to the Sun-
day Times.

â\200\224â\200\224

| IF THERE is qĩ-\201e overwhelming
impression brought home to me
4 during my seven years fo ban-
ning it is this: South Africa is one
of the most deeply divided soci-
eties in the world today.
People of different languages,
widely differinĩ-\201 cultures, different
faiths and religions (and within
these religions, numerous different
confessions), different social cus-
toms and traditions, different
classes and levels of education â\200\224 all
these form our society and live in
closer or lesser proximity to one
another. â\200\230
'(Ilâ\200\231he co?avlilctimn mosih;vthit&s,
and es y ers, peo-
ple ofpgfxch wide diversity could
never live together in peace became
the motivation behind apartheid.

Driving forces

ly

t to emphasise that
y unknown,
ed, underlay

It is im
other ves too,
hidden or unacknow]
this.]

For instance, strong fears of being
swamped by an overwhelming num-
ber of blacks, growg economic
self-interest, and inferiority com-
plexes of the past formed the uncon-
scious driving forces of the Afri-
kaner in his striving for political

It is only recently that a
small number of concerned
Afrikaners has begun to dis-

By BEYERS

NAUDE

Polarisation

cover how strongly these hid-

den motivations moulded the /

attitudes of the Afrikaner people

' . | Creating polarisation
Political scientists, sociologists and psychologists

owe it to South Africa to spell
| out these hidden factors and

help whites towards a rational - the losers.

al re-evaluation of the political
cal motives of the past.

I realise (on the strength of
my own, experience of an |
agonising theological and
political pilgrimage towards
a new insight) that this will |
be a painful process. But it is
absolutely essential to face

this if we as whites wish to ' [Something that governments
evolve a reasonably peaceful | management will change this.
political process of change. . I am convinced that the
| vast majority of blacks in urban
' areas, in the homelands
and in the so-called independent

~ The white community, and
especially the dominant Afri-
kaner group, must come
accept that the black people
of South Africa, both urban
and rural, are a part
part of South Africa and that

permanent

- dent states, if given the opportunity
&artunlt to freely express

their opinion, would vote to
~be and remain South Africans,

If we fail, then we are engaging
barking on a course of in-
: g on, conflict,
trife, the
end result of which will inevitably
tably be that whites will be

< Afrikaner efforts to separate
. ate blacks from whites have
! been to no avail,

y Self-defeating

. Influx control, pass laws,
' endless raids, destruction of
homes and shacks, enforced
removals, the establishment
of resettlement ettos, the
shifting of homeland bound-
aries to bluff the white elec-
torate into believing that ur-
.ban black numbers were
diminishing â\200\224 all these des-
perate attempts have failed.

The process of industriali-

Picture |
of Dr â\200\230
Naude . e
by JAMES |
SOULLIER |

\sation, the urgent need for

labour (both- skilled, semi-
skilled and unskilled), the im-

. poverishment of rural areas
; and homelands, the lack of
- sufficient opportunities not

only to earn 4 living but even
to survive â\200\224 all these factors

. haveâ\200\231 hroughfÃ©f}iâ\200\230and will con-

tinue to forÃ©Ã©, thousands of

people to the urban areas.
~.No magic wand is avail-
able to remove them from
the vision of the whites,
The enforced separation of
urban and raral blacks in an
attempt to relieve or dimin-
ish the pressures on whites is

| a dangerous and self-defeat-

ing exercise. The black com- ' tio

munity will never voluntar-
illv accept such a division and
offer their co-operation to
achieve this goal.

Moreover, any attempt to

control with the
ing hateful prac
raids, disruption of
enforced removals, a;
bing people of their citizen- sentment run.

| ship â\200\224 can only lead to in-
edi-â\202i-â\202se!'. bitterness have done if the British, fac-

enforce the system of influx shown that, but anybodyr;in-

accompany- cerely attempting to discov-

â\200\224 Ppass er the feelings of blacks
homes, 'themselves will realise how
nd rob- strongly their feelings of re-
What would the Afrikaner

ing the rising tide of Afri-

Shudder

kaners striving to attain their
rightful heritage, had
stripped them of their citi-

ually dangerous and fal-
policy based on |
on that the poli-
ing together of
| oureds and Indi-
ans, but excluding the black
- majority, could offer an ac-
table and peaceful solu-

zenship, their right to vote, to
own land and to offer labour
freely in South Africa?

Realistic

I shudder to think what the
| outcome would have been.

Not only has the outcome ~_ Similarly, any attempt to
of the recent coloured and
Indian elections clearly

govern South Africa with a
political system which ex-
cludes the black majority

| from meaningful participa-
. tion (as the present constitu-
tion has done) can only spell
- Increasing anger and opposi-
tion, especially on the part of
. the black youth.
. Why attempt to enforce a
| political system which in any

case cannot succeed in the long run because 75 percent of the population of the country does not voluntarily accept it?

Why not face the fact many governments in other coun-

. tries have had to-accept: we are dealing with a world-wide phenomenon of urbanisation which cannot be reversed in the way we are attempting. :

Having accepted that, we must begin to seek a solution for urbanisation, lack of housing, lack of sufficient rural infrastructures and opportunities, and unemployment along more urban,

. humane and realistic approach.

nues. i
Any attempt to minimise

. the growing tide of youth anger and militancy within the black, coloured and Indian

communities, or to ascribe it

(as is so easily done in some

quarters) to apartheid of

otherwise peaceful and stable communities, can likewise only lead to further tension and conflict, {

Plea

If there is one plea which I wish to present to the white community, especially to the Afrikaner, it is this: try to ascertain the real feelings of the black, coloured and Indian student and youth groups of our country; try to discover and understand the hidden message which the

current unrest, school boy-

| _cotts, and stayaways portray.

And where they reflect the

. Just and valid demands for

change, be prepared to make

such changes before a situation of confrontation and growing polarisation makes reconciliation a very difficult if not impossible task. -

\}\) Wtee o8 gg
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Qe\ â\200\230XQ 5 b, (