

ay, September 4, 1984

ORMANDE POLLOK"  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWNâ\200\224Mr Radclyffe Cadman, new Administrator of Natal, was born in Durban on January 13, 1924, and grew up on the family farm in Heatonville. ?

He was educated at Durban High School and matriculated in 1941.

He joined the South African Navy in 1942 as an ordinary seaman and finished in 1945 as a sub-lieutenant, having served in the Far East, the Mediterranean and European theatres of World War II.

At the end of the war he

entered the University of Cape Town where he ac-

quired the degree Legal

in Durban from 1952-1969.

' Mr Cadman became a  
â\200\2317 United Party MP for Zulu-

B A and as Ballot Scholar |  
acquired an MA LIB at Â\$  
Cambridge University  
and practised at the Bar '

Cadman â\200\224 from  
farmerâ\200\231s son /X  
to Administrator

land in 1961 and served in  
the House of Assembly  
and the Senate until 1977.

He was UP leader of  
Natal from 1972-1977 and  
he played a leading role  
with Sir de Villiers  
Graaff in the formation of

APITEY R e

He is a member of the

Natal Parks Board, of the central committee of the S A Cane Growersâ\200\231 Association and is also chairman of the Heatonville

Irrigation Board.

His wife Ann (former Randles) was educated at St Anneâ\200\231s College and took a B A degree at Natal University.

They have three children â\200\224 Victoria, who acquired a BA degree at the University of Cape

Town, Charles, who is

serving on the border, and Andrew, who is in matric-at Hilton College.

the New Republic Party - in 1977.

He was Leader of the Opposition for a short while, succeeding Sir De Villiers Graaff, until he was defeated in the 1977 election when he retired from active politics and went into farming.

Mr Radclyffe  
Cadman :

Today he is a sugar farmer near Eshowe and has a cattle ranch at Heatonville.

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THE STARY

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orld socialist leadew pull out of Tenzania conference

ARUSHA â\200\224 An internationally publicised conference of Socialist International, due to open today with the objective of charting a strategy to hasten the downfall of the South African Government and the independence of Namibia, has been downgraded to the status of a Southern Africa committee meeting.

Only two European heads of state or government, Mr Olaf â\200\230Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, and Portuguese Premier Dr Mario Soares, are now expected to attend, and delegations from 12 other European socialist parties are understood to be at a - lower level than originally anticipated.

The reason, say Tamzanian sources, is that Tanzania has refused to allow an Israeli delegation to attend the conference and - it will be holding simultaneously, at the same venue, (the governmentâ\200\231s sprawling Arusha conference centre) a meeting of African journalists invited to study the â\200\234Palestine problemâ\200\235.

Significantly, an enormous green and gold banner strung along:

the front of the conference centre today reads: â\200\234The members of the international socialist organisation argue for the complete isolation of apartheid South Africaâ\200\235.

Conference sources say this is likely to be the main thrust of whatever strategy is evolved during the two-day conference, and that its odd English underlines the relative weakness of the

Consumers advised to /  
stogï¬\202b, soft drinks  
/â\200\231.1\ "â\200\231 1 Consumerâ\200\230aeso.\rï¬\201f

The increase of almost 10 percent in the wholesale price of soft drinks yesterday has been strongly criticised by the director of the Consumer Council, Mr Jan Cronje.

He called on consumers to stop drinking soft drinks, and change to other products such as milk.

Soft drink prices went up by 7,5 percent in October last year making the latest increase the second in less than a year.

The president of the South African Federation of Soft Drink Manufacturers, Mr Hennie Viljoen appealed to the trade not to increase the retail prices of soft drinks to consumers by more than the actual wholesale price increase of 9,9 percent.

Mr Viljoen said the average increase of 9,9 percent was realistic under the present conditions.

He said the federation had been aware of the cost increases that manufacturers had been subjected to during the past year.

The sugar price increase on March 2 this year had been absorbed by bottlers, he said.

â\200\234During the past year the industrial price of sugar has risen by R48 a ton, which alone resulted in an additional cost to the soft drink industry of some R5 million a year.â\200\235 .

The decline in the value of the rand. higher contain-

Arusha assembly. - '

.. Tanzania expects it also to be attended by ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo, Swapoâ\200\231s Mr Sam Nujoma and the heads of all African Frontline states. \_

- Presidents Nyerere, Kaunda, Machel, Dos Santos and Mugabe, or their deputies, will be seeking extra financial and other support from Europe for their own countries, on the grounds that they are playing significant roles in the anti-apartheid campaign.

Most of the Western Press has been excluded from the conference, its small Press corps having been handpicked and invited by Tanzaniaâ\200\231s overseas ambassadors. - o :

All but the meanest hotel rooms jin Arusha, the capital of â\200\234Tanzaniaâ\200\231s richest region, 120 km from the Kenyan border, have been block-booked by the government. Security is tight, scores of security men having been drafted in from other regions, and telephone services to Nairobi have ceased functioning.

None of the ruling parties of Africaâ\200\231s Frontline states are members of the Socialist International.

Mr Leopold Senghor, the former leader of Senegal and the chairman of the African Socialist Parties Organisation, was expected to attend but has not yet arrived. Neither have Italian Premier Bettino Craxi, French President Francois Mitterrand, British Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock and former West German Chancellor, Mr Willy Brandt. â\200\230

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CAPE TOWN â\200\224 The Official  
Opposition has demanded an  
immediate top-level inquiry  
into yesterdayâ\200\231s riots in the  
Vaal Triangle, which left 14  
dead and devastated several  
satellite towns.

A spokesman at the office  
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- Staff Reporters

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Students at Tembisaâ\200\231s four  
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Classes were disrupted in the  
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order, said: â\200\234The~last thing  
we need now is widespread  
riots and unrest in the black  
townships, and the greatest  
care should be taken before  
any further provocation in  
the form of higher charges  
is imposed on people al-  
ready sorely taxed by infla-  
tion and rising unemploy-  
ment.â\200\235 â\200\224 Political Staff.

\* K Xk

The Mayoress of Vereeniging, Mrs Louisa Meyer, a teacher at a secondary school in Sebokeng, narrow-

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Shay Sepewber 1984

And in Mamelodi East; more

than 20 pupils from Rethabile

Secondary School were treated for injuries after they claimed they were beaten by the police in their classrooms.

The Tembisa youths were believed to be from the Jiyane Secondary School where classes were suspended a month ago. They are reported to have gone to Mfuyaneni Primary School where they disrupted classes and later went to other schools in the area ordering pupils out of classes. ;

Schools affected were Kgatlantso, Kgatlamping, St Gemmas, Bojelong, Umthambe-ka and Zniko.

In Mamelodi, students told The Star that the\* were in their

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ly escaped injury when her car was stoned by a large crowd of youths in the area yesterday morning.

Several residents in Bedworth Park, about 2km from Sharpeville, said they feared for their lives after incidents of violence at a nearby supermarket. 224 Vereeniging Bureau.

\* \* %

A striking feature of yesterday's unrest in the Vaal Triangle's black townships was the varied ages of peo-

esigns

ple taking part 224 in most other black areas youths have been the main driving force in riots.

In one section of Evaton,

The Star saw at least nine people overcome by tear-smoke outside a looted and burned Indian trader's shop, including at least three middle-aged women.

And outside the destroyed shopping centre belonging to Mr Esau Mahlatsi, Mayor of Sebokeng, there were groups of boys under eight years

PFP demands 'digging' inquiry into Vaal unrest -  
old, giving 'Black Power' salutes.

A middle-aged Sharpeville woman said that the increased rents affected everyone 'young and old.

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Bishops and priests at the Johannesburg Regional-Synod of the Anglican Church, held in Parkmore, yesterday adjourned proceedings to visit the trouble-torn townships of the Vaal Triangle and offer prayers for the community.

'24 Religion Reporter. :

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classes at about 11 am yesterday when a group of youths stoned the roof of the school and demanded that they leave their

- classrooms. :  
A Form 2 pupil at the school

said an inspector told them to return to classes. But a group of policemen came 10 minutes later and chase those pupils outside the classes, he said. The po-

\_ lice then came back and baton-

charged the ones in the classrooms. '

Colonel J Venter of the police public relations division in Pretoria denied that children were beaten up inside the classrooms and said: 'Police dispersed a mob of stone-throwing youths. They did not baton-charge them but they used sjamboks.'

L )  
political  
By Susan Fleming  
Students at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) are becoming more politically aware, said the newly-elected president of the Student Representative Council (SRC), Mr Grant Rex, last night.

Speaking after he was elected as president at the SRC's first meeting, Mr Rex pointed out that the majority of the new SRC members were supporters of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

No SRC can ignore the political situation in

Students becoming more  
SRC is, last night, the

The Shee Seble

G 84  
South Africa and we plan to educate students on political matters, he said.

In the most contested election in recent years, 22-year-old Mr Rex said that nine of the 24 candidates for the SRC elections had opted for a political SRC this year.

Mr Rex said that most Wits students had adopted an anti-apartheid stand.

There has been an increasing tendency for students to see the importance of opposition to the present ruling party.



The Star Tuesday September 4 1984

COMMENT AND OPINION

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| The Star  
The Triangle  
inferno

THE â\200\234detonatorsâ\200\235 in.the Vaal Triangle riots were the rents increase and a schools grievance, but the explosive charge has been built-up over a long period. And the timing was almost certainly no accident. Rent increases, it may be established, were probably the flashpoint at the end of a long fuse compounded by inflation and a frustrating sense of injustice. Higher rents would certainly be a convenient cause for anyone orchestrating

an eruption, including another-

explosion in a government building, to coincide with the birth of the new Constitution. A predictable element in public disturbances is the opportunism of hooligans whose rampaging tends to overcome the restraint of the majority. Wanton destruction, looting and even murder unlock the pent-up emotions of people who would normally hesitate to cross the road against a red

light. Sadly, blacks themselves are the chief victims of these

violent excesses. It was inevi-

table that there would be ca-

sualties as the police sought to contain the situation. In return the townships inhabitants would expect sympathetic attention in South Africa and abroad for their many grievances. They cannot and must not be taken for granted. As we wrote yesterday, without knowing at the time of the flames in Sharpeville, Evaton, Sebokeng and Boipatong, the

Constitution must be the foundation on which a new dispensation is built. A place has been found in the political sun for the Indian and coloured people, some of whom have dedicated themselves to a future that accommodates black aspirations. When all of the white electorate can appreciate that too, the message of this week's disturbances will have become apparent.

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Recent elections raise doubts  
over validity of HSRC survey

Human Sciences Research By Gary van Staden,

Council data released at the  
weekend have again put the  
spotlight on the validity of such  
surveys, especially when the  
data base, as used in this sur-  
vey, reflects a narrow slice of  
the communities involved.

The survey dealt with trends  
and opinions prevailing in the  
coloured and Indian communi-  
ties shortly before the elections  
for the House of Representa-  
tives and House of Delegates  
on August 22 and August 28.

The validity of survey data is  
dependent on several critical  
factors, not least of which is  
the so-called "random sample".

For survey findings to be a  
valid reflection of the true  
opinions of the communities  
concerned, the sample must in-  
clude respondents from all sec-  
tions of the community and in  
proportion to their overall  
numbers. :

In other words, if verified  
data from previous surveys in-  
dicate that 99 out of every 100  
members of a certain commu-

Political Reporter

nity are living below the pover-  
ty line then 9 out of every 10  
respondents in any new re-  
search must be of the same ec-  
onomic standing or the findings '  
of such research will not be  
valid.

The "random sample" select-  
ed by the HSRC for its latest  
survey appears to be suspect.

HOUSING

It is an accepted empirical  
fact that a massive housing  
shortage exists among the col-  
oured and Indian communities  
with official waiting lists for

the Johannesburg area alone  
running into thousands.

It is also an accepted empirical fact that the present unemployment rate, particularly among coloured people, is unacceptably high.

Yet an average of only 12,5 percent of coloured and Indian respondents in the latest

e G T e e s, }â\200\230,1({.(3./' / )

HSRC survey saw the housing shortage as a problem while an

average of 26 percent â\200\224 more |

than double â\200\224 cited the economic troubles of the country as its major problem.

These findings would seem to peg the average survey respondent as a homeowner with an above-average stake in the economy, perhaps a small business. By no stretch of the imagination can such a respondent be regarded as â\200\234averageâ\200\235 in the respective communities.

Without exception the coloured and Indian political parties said during the election campaign that poverty and the low standard of living of their respective communities were in need of urgent attention.

The overall picture the coloured political parties have of the state of their communities is thus not reflected in the survey data.

#### DISPUTED

Another hotly disputed claim is that the majority of coloured

people and Indians would prefer a white man â\200\224 Mr PW Botha â\200\224 to be their leader.

In fact, according to the survey, 93 percent of Indians and 87 percent of coloured people would prefer either a white man (not necessarily Mr Botha) to lead them or were unsure how to answer the question. Only the remaining seven percent and 13 percent of the respective communities said they wanted a man of colour (including black) to lead them.

Other favoured white leaders were Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP, and Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. -

Of the coloured respondentsâ\200\231

37,3 percent named Mr PW Botha as their number one choice while 41,5 percent of Indians selected him.

It would be logical to assume that, as those respondents preferred Mr P W Botha to any other leader, the majority of them would have voted for his new constitution. But, as both

percentage polls were well below the support pledged for him, they apparently did not.

Another survey finding contradicted by election results is the support the survey found for the leaders of the two main Indian political parties â\200\224 the National Peopleâ\200\231s Party of Mr Amichand Rajbansi and Mr J N Reddyâ\200\231s Solidarity Party.

According to the survey, Mr Rajbansi was more popular than Mr Reddy. Yet the two won nearly equal support from the 20 percent of Indians who voted in the election.

The survey found almost no support for Mr George Sewpersadh, of the Natal Indian Congress. But newspaper reports indicated that thousands of people were attending meetings called by the NIC while the participating parties were attracting a few hundred at best. A,

Again the â\200\234random 'sample may account for this disparity. Most of the support for the NIC came from young people who

were apparently neglected in the sample.

#### CONFIRMED

On the other hand, the coloured community's support for the Rev Allan Hendrickse as documented by the survey, was confirmed by the election results. The research findings were that 25 percent of the coloured respondents supported Mr Hendrickse and that is roughly the support his Labour Party won from the electorate on polling day.

Of the 30 percent of coloured people who voted, all but two percent voted Labour.

The survey sections which deal with support for the new constitution are almost impossible to evaluate.

#### NO INDICATION

The reasons for this are the high percentages of those who don't know and those who support only sections of the new constitution with no indication as to what those sections are.

There are no data available to point out which direction the above two categories took on polling day. But the percentage polls indicate that they did not vote.

This, in turn, contradicts another section of the survey which found increasing support for the new constitution as polling days drew closer.

The final percentage polls recorded, in fact, are far lower than previous HSRC survey data indicated... 3

Dr Nic Rhoodie, project leader and the person directly involved with the sample selection, was not available for comment yesterday.

Mr Rajbansi . . .

more popular.



We CANT RAY  
CONSTITUTIONAL ERIDGE  
WITHOUT A FOURTH



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Vereeniging Bureau.

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quiry in Vaal unrest

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\* x %  
Bishops and priests at the  
Johannesburg Regional  
Synod of the Anglican  
Church, held in Parkmore,  
yesterday adjourned pro-  
ceedings to visit the trou-  
ble-torn townships of the  
Vaal Triangle and offer  
prayers for the community.  
Religion Reporter.

Students becoming more

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## Exclusion of blacks

The exclusion of blacks â\200\224 not intimidation or apathy â\200\224 was probably the biggest single factor contributing to the low percentage polls

in the recent elections, according to Human Sciences Research Council data released at the weekend, writes Gary van Staden.

According to the survey results the rejection of the new deal by both the coloured and Indian communities was centred on the neglect of black political aspirations.

An average of 53 percent of the coloured and Indian respondents interviewed during the HSRC survey said that blacks should have been allowed to participate in the new

. dispensation.

e STAN

The breakdown for the two communities of those who wanted blacks included in the new deal was 49.9 percent of coloured people and 56.5 percent of Indians.

These findings are supported by another section of the survey in which the combined figures for total rejection of the new constitution and those who â\200\234supported only sections of the new dealâ\200\235 tally at 45 percent for the coloured people and 55 percent for the Indians.

## BLACK ASPIRATIONS

An overview of these findings would seem to indicate that the neglect of black political aspirations,

" and not intimidation or apathy, was

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responsible for the rejection of the new deal by the coloured and Indian communities.

Only 16.4 percent of the coloured respondents and 16.7 percent of Indians interviewed unconditionally accepted the new constitution. On the other hand the figures for total rejection in the respective communities are also low â\200\224 15.9 percent and 14.8 percent.

The majority of respondents said

they accepted â\200\234sectionsâ\200\235 of the constitution and, read with the commu-

nity feelings on black participation, \*

it is clear that this was the biggest single factor in the failure of the new deal at the polls last month.

An average of 33 percent of re-

low polls â\200\224 HSRC

spondents from both communities told interviewers they were not sure whether they supported the new deal. From, the percentage polls recorded by the elections it is clear that when it came to a decision the majority of this group opted not to vote.

Full survey findings under the heading â\200\234Black participationâ\200\235 were (in percentages): .

Coloured people:  
Blacks must be included: 49,9;  
Blacks must not be included: 24,1;  
Unsure or donâ\200\231t know: 26,0.

; Indians:

Blacks must be included: 56,5;  
Blacks must not be included: 30,1;  
Unsure or donâ\200\231t know: 13,5.