

AP ISR 3 R

_STAR -)MARCh,/ 588

STRA

IHE

-1 maReH /G988

"Iâ\200\231 Mr Oliver Tambo: Polled three percent.
VR e ;

u

â\200\230to

By Toni Younghusband
Mrs Winnie Mandela
and the State Presi-
dent, Mr P W Botha,
are equally trusted by
a small percentage of

black people, a recent

survey conducted
among men and
women in Soweto has
shown.

Of the 100 men and
women interviewed,
six percent- agreed that
Mrs Mandela and Mr P W
Botha were the most
trusted people in South
Africa.

The survey, conducted
by Soweto Research,
asked the question: â\200\234Of
all the well-known people

| in South Africa, who are

the ones that are most

trusted by the people?

| Civic leader

Who do you have the
most trust -and confi-
dence in?â\200\235.

Archbishop Desmond
Tutu captured the highest
number of votes (37 per-
cent), followed by jailed
African National Con-
gress leader, Nelson
Mandela, with 22 percent.

Soweto civic leader, Dr
Nthatho Motlana had
13 percent of the votes
and Inkatha head, Chief
Mangosuthu Buthelezi,

nine percent.

Archbishop Tutu: Cap!un;ed the highest vote as the most trusted person.

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the second most popular white person, got four percent of the votes.

Unionist Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo and United Democratic Front president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, each polled three percent followed by Mrs Helen Suzman, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha,

policemen and boxer

Gerrie Coetzee with two percent.

According to an article in Black Market Report, this survey shows that while Archbishop Tutu has not shown up as a frontline contender in the political stakes he is very much an opinion leader

whose personal integrity

and accomplishments are much admired.

The article said the ANC was evidently the market leader in the po-

Mr P W Botha: Thumbsri vp from six percent of pooplc

Mrs Winnie Mcdela Equally trusted as PW.

litical arena, but in terms of person trust Nelson Mandela did not score as well as his organisation.

â\200\234This is perhaps not surprising since Mandela is a banned person,â\200\235 the article said.

Eleven percent of the sample surveyed claimed to have confidence in no-one at all.

Mention was also made of sports heroes and entertainers.

PRECISELY what we feared would happen, happened at the weekend. We had feared that the spread of rumour of an

| ambulance used to abduct children could lead to
~ tragedy. . *

- The rumour was strong, and indeed

g ambulances had already been attacked. There
- were rumours that a hearse and two Cressidas

were involved. kit

It seems quite clear that a tragedy was
inevitable unless the rumour was put down once

and for all. That was the reason we published

the story of the rumour, and pointed out that
~ police have not had a single report of a missing
child, neither had any report been made to any "
police station in Soweto.

~ We had hoped that this would finally bury
the rumour. It did not, and the result is the

; damage that Soweto experienced.. A

Some people believe that we should not
~ have reported on the rumour. We could have
~ ignored it, and the consequences may have been |

: worse That we pointed out that the rumour was

with. In fact, we believe, as responsible :

_ as we could have been in a situation which was |

DS _*in the sense of the value of life; and the
damage, in the hands of those who take, .

Indeed The tragedy is that innocent people
~ have lost their lives. Innocent people suffered,
as justice was meted out without any right
"to defend themselves. Their families are
- suffering and right now. :

: To those families, we extend our sincere'

'SOWETAN, Thursday

Why fight?

SIR 200\224 The barbaric conflict between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front which has been going on in Maritzburg for some time is now of great concern to all South

agency regulations we may have been prohib-

ited from publishing certain letters that ex-

press your views on the political situation and the unrest in the coun-

For your own pro-

Africans of all races. What are the two factions fighting for? What are their differences? Can't they grow up and settle their disputes in a more sensible and diplomatic manner?

- What worries me most is the number of lives which have been lost. Instead of negotiating

their differences they

seem to be fighting to the bitter end. Both the factions claim that they want to liberate South Africa. Instead of conciliation and opposing apartheid and its evils, they continue to attack each other. If they

. want to eliminate each other in this manner, they ~ give a clear indication of |

what the future of South Africa might be.

NATALIAN.
Pretoria.

SQ\\â\200\230) SRS\

Reaction to
L LEVATT [Â£
Lill of five

SOWETO resiï¬\201ents yesterday reacted

A DR e SRR L

with shock and anger at the Friday night

Leaders yesterday
appealed for calm
when it appeared that
another wave of anger
â\200\224 this time from
Soweto undertakers â\200\224
was imminent after
accusations and
counter - accusations
on rumours circulat-
ing in Soweto.

Since early last week
there have been rumours
circulating in Soweto of
children being abducted.
As the week progress-
ed they became stronger
with - schools forced to
close early because of
â\200\230them. Ay :

Vigilantes
" Youths formed them-
selves into vigilante
groups to protect each
- other against feared
attacks. -

situation became desper-
ate when parents dragged
children from schools or
refused to allow them to -
attend them because of
fears that the children
would be attacked by the
rumoured Kkillers, who
were said to be travelling-
in an ~assortment of
vehicles, some with â\200\234Hâ\200\235
painted on them.

On Friday night the

identity of African Funeral Under-

. SOWETAN
REPORTER

five were killed. They
were:

Mr Aubrey Mageza of _

the well-known Mageza
Funeral Undertakers, Mr

- Alson Twala, Mr
Mbuzeni Gumede, Mr
Malan Ramabolelo and a
man known only as
Johnny.

Mr Mageza and Mr
Twala - were attacked
near the Mshenguville
squatter camp in Mofolo.
Mr Twala was driving the '

- hearse. 3

Mr Ramabolelo, Mr |
Gumede and Johnny, all
of Kupane Funerals,

- were attacked by a mob
in Zola while they were
delivering two bodies for
burial. = :
~ All the men were set
alight after being killed.

The chairman of the

takers Association, Mr
Kenny Sihlali, has
condemned the Friday
killings. He did not know
what sparked off the
rumour. ;

His association viewed
the matter in a very
serious light and would
probe the circumstances
leading to the violence.

killings of five men employed by two
funeral undertakers. '

Â¥

" Funeral director, Mr

Daniel Kupane said the

i attacks were.attacks"

against â\200\230all "black

undertakers. Â© .

â\200\234Somebody. is trying:

to destroy our businesses |

at the expense of peopleâ\200\231s

lives. This is a plot by

elements whose intent-

icvs are evil,â\200\235â\200\235 Mr

K â\200\230pane said.

1 He said many und'cr-

takers were still running

Â® To page 2

their businesses,
though they feared there
might be further attacks.

Sowetoâ\200\231s estimated 20
undertakers will meet
tomorrow to discuss the

crisis in their bui¬\201&n&sâ\200\231gk %

Church leader, the Rev.
Thom Mbabane, agpg@1â\200\224 A

ed to residents, to -

â\200\230investigate rumours:

before taking the law into .

their hands. ", i
â\200\234Whoever is responsi-
ble for spreading rumour
without evidence 18

creating a dangerous

state of insecurity. As

fear spreads ir}mâ\200\230:)cen,t'

people become Yxctxms,

Mr Mbabane said.
- He said if people had
lost confidence in the law

<Khosi

W

al- - then

they should [
approach their commun- |
itx;plcadcrs, who would
advise them on what
action to take. 7

Social worker Miss |
Lisa said the |
killings showe@ t_hat 1
people were turning into |
animals and failing to
think like decent human
beings. -

â\200\234If people do not want
to go to the police about |
such claims they shoulq
get together to investi-
gÃ@te such rumours. â\200\230

â\200\234This incident belongs |
in the dark ages. 1 am
deeply shocked,â\200\235 Miss
Lisa said.

Community leader
Mrs Sebolelo Mohajane

deplored the killings and
said they took the
liberation struggle a step |
backwards.

â\200\234People should lc_arn
how to cope with crises
and stop behaving like
barbarians,â\200\231â\200\231 Mrs!
Mohajane said.

. the idea of :white leadershi
â\200\234idea of justice,

OLIN EGLINâ\200\231s response to-
the Transvaal by-elections .
contained, I thought, a hint.
of jubilation, an old war-

riorâ\200\231s joy at the sight of a famil-

iar battiefield. Suddenly, there is.

a scent of the Sixties on the politi-
cal wind. = . - - .

" The PFP, he said, was the true

alternative to the fast-rising Conser--
vatives; the Nats, bereft now of any -
â\200\230credible vision of the future or policy.
for the. present, are-caught in the . |
ï\201i.kâ\200\230eâ\200\230,the .old United Party.

-were never' happier:
than when they were savafing_;the.
e coali-

middle..

poor old Sappe, that amiab

tion of conservatives, Afri

English, who tried vainly to marry
to the
and who abhorred

" pothing so much as the naked pas-

.sions of nationalism â\200\224 white or
â\200\230black. In those days the Progs said
â\200\230they were the true â\200\230alternative to the

.â\200\234istoryv does not repeat itself ex-

actly, nor even n ily, as farce,

â\200\230but the long tides do reassert them- :

selves. In the early Si

black political organisations; then,

as now, those. organisations were

murderously divided, and the police
lid.

Then, as now, the countryâ\200\231s reputa- :

tion was so shattered that ca
leaked from every pore and the
of foreign ca
economic outlook. Then, as now, the

limousine liberals were emigrating
if they were poor, or, if they were
rich, sending out the kids. :
Those were &ay days. We stood, as
we do now, on the threshold of a long,
dark period of neo-fascist repression;
the name of P W Botha was but a
minor metaphor for narrowness and
intolerance â\200\224 his furious accusation
that Helen Suzman was responsible
for the assassination of Dr
Verwoerd summed up the meanness
of spirit and the smouldering resent-
ment that he seemed to us to embody
â\200\224 but John Vorster was the truly
frightening figure of that time.

ital

limmy Kruger always seemed to .

me a comical little man, who wield-
ed power eapriciously, and President .

Botha even now seems more bully
than tyrant; it was John Vorster who

" haunted our nightmares in the dread-
ful years when Verwoerd had the '

country by the throat.â\200\235

In those times, it seemed, the only
â\200\234extra-parliamentaryâ\200\235 opponent of
the Nationalists to enjoy real immu-
nity from banning, ishment or
detention was Alan Paton, too fam-
ous even then to be touched, or too
clear-sighted to give government a

| pretext. Even the white communists

â\200\224 Goldreich, Bunting, Wolpe, many
others â\200\224 fled before the heat, leav-
ing Bram Fischer behind to live out
his life in prison with Nelson Man-

_ dela and Govan Mbeki.

es, as now, a
_ misplaced revolutionary fervour had
resulted in the banning of the major

were methodically nailing down the -

endrik .

*â\200\230Ogs S L e 11

NPATQN...moflmousfonM'd;

scent

ital cast a pall on the "

lxties

KEN OWEN =

â\200\230rear by re :
| ists.~ Nobody'-spoke then of the
â\200\230| - . overthrow of a

*. Suzman aâ\200\230'racist. : "

Parliament alone, operating under
traditions that stretched back to:
Runnymede, offered some protec-
tion as John Vorster, the lawyer, set
about demolishing laws that reached
back through time, past Grotius and
Voet to Cicero. He had respect for
nothing, not even the legal heritage
of his own people.

Under the protection of Parlia-
ment, Helen Suzman alone had the

~ were gay days. The

guts and the quickness of wit, the
certainty of principle and the quality

ucation to stand up to Vorster,
to-face. Sir de rs Graaff, a
d t man and a of the Nazi

prison camps, subsided like a balloon
under Vorsterâ\200\231s merciless beatings;
Helen Suzman, quick and angry as a
terrier, flared and snapped

As I say, for the exiljy gs those
nited Partyâ\200\231s

policy, like the National Partyâ\200\231s to-
day, was so wonderfully muddled
and fudged, so riven with contradic-
tions of racism and justice, rural
Afrikaner conservatism and- urban
English pomposity, so illogical that
the Progs knew â\200\224 they knew with
the certainty of converts â\200\224 that they
would win.

They were united then. Those to
their left â\200\224 the ANC, the Congress of

Dear Sir, -

IN MANY of your editorials, â\200\234slating
Slabbertâ\200\235 appears to be an underly-
ing theme to the main one, which in
â\200\234Parting of waysâ\200\235 (Business Day,
February 24) seems to be drumming
up support for those in the PFP who
believe that an undemocratic organi-
sation, elected by about 20% of the
population, based on racism and
known as the tricameral Parliament
has the monopoly for peaceful
change in SA. ; i
Personally, I do not believe there
is anybody, including you and the
tricameral Parliament, more sin-
cere in seeking peaceful change or
more capable of achieving it than Dr
Van Zyl Slabbert â\200\224 probably in the
role of an honest broker, who will put
an end to the violence on both sides
and â\200\234deliver us all to. freedomâ\200\235 as

LETTERS

RO Box 1138 '
Jo'burg 2000 .

you sarcastically suppose. â\200\230

In the meantime, I am sure Slab-
bert will share your satisfaction that
the PFP will now be able to get on
with the business of â\200\234trying to influ-
ence and modify the bizarre behav-
jour of the Bothas and their friendsâ\200\235.
This is exactly what they saw_as
their role in Parliament, giving He-
len Suzman credit for being the best
one to do so. Unfortunately, he saw
no chance of them succeeding â\200\224 and,
to date, he has once again been
proved right.

I doubt, though, that he ever fore-
saw that the PFP would request that

the army be sent into black town-
ships to restore order, because they

â\200\230bad failed in their objective to-
achieve peaceful change.

E L KEMPE
Bedfordview

mEmEEEE

Dear Sir,

SATS employees unhappy with
President Bothaâ\200\231s public sector wage
freeze should put their considerable
political weight behind the move-

ment to have Sats privatised as soon as possible. Then critics could no longer accuse them of sponging, and politicians couldn't interfere in their wage negotiations.

1B EDWARDS

Johannesburg

1 - of urbanisation, the many 0!

" Democrats; the SA Communist Party had been shattered, their members driven into exile: or broken in

the cells. The remnants of the left had not yet sidled into the ranks of the Progs to undermine their liberal-

8 DRARE | 1 TR ST1 e SRR R
| . The Progs could-get on with the
- business of fighting .apartheid with-

out const. and being stabbed in the
ious cohorts of social-

rtheid as being synonymous with the overthrow of capitalism, nor did anybody call Helen

the old Progs must have longed, in the past few years, for those days when the party could depend on its leaders not to dash off

" suddenly for a bit of fun on the cam-

, when Parliament was an insti-

and when the destruction of the UP seemed but a necessary: ude to the real fight against the Nats. Now the destruction of the Nats is a prelude to the real fight against the Conservative Party. :

The Progs, of course, are not alone in smelling change on the wind. In

'gution both understood and res;

the past year I have seen Marxists

become neo-Marxists, then socialists, then social democrats, and now they are trying, in the use of reborn liberals, to scrabble their way back into the PFP which, in the heady pre-revolutionary days of 1985, they condemned as the bourgeois handmaiden of monopoly capital. ..

' Helen ' Suzman, i not yet Piet
~ Koornhof, is to be allowed to speak

At Wits, 70 eI g

A few left-wingers still stand
where they always stood and a few
have been slow to understand that
the raids of May 1986, marked a turn-
ing of the long tides. But the gloss has
gone off the revolution and the hot

light is dying from their eyes.

Ahead? Ahead lies the kind of
politics that liberals handle well: the
defence, through courts and -Parlia-
ments and patient public debate, of
such advances as the abolition of the
s laws and job reservation, the
recognition of unions, the acce tance
er re-
treats from Verwoerdian apartheids
that occurred during President
Bothaâ\200\231s reformist Fhas& Ahead, too,
lies the lon%task of trying to disman-
tle, bit by bit, the neo- t state
which President Botha constructed
as the price of his reforms. -
The thing I like about the old

liberal-minded Progs is their.cour-

aie. They keep their heads even
when they are taking a beating. They
fight well on the retreat. They stay
the course.

But it must be a relief to get the
trendy-lefties off their backs so that
they can play their familiar role of
â\200\234true alternative to the rightâ\200\235 â\200\224
with the Nats now caught in the with-
%rli:ng crossfire that finished off the

â\200\230Monday 7 March 1988

THE CITIZEN

" â\200\230Angola settlement not out of _questionâ\200\231

Optimism over Malan

offer to

THE weekend state-
- ment by Minister of
Defence, General
Magnus Malan, that
South Africa would ac-
cept a non-aligned gov-
ernment of national
unity in Angola, is
likely to be well receiv-
ed by Soviet leader,
Mr Mikhail Gorba-
chev.

e â\200\224)

| University

chev was
, Gen Malan said.

Dr Nel, of the Institute
of Soviet Studies at the

bosch, said the Soviet
Union had recently
shown interest in dis-
willâ\200\230 - |
tion.

The internal war with
Unita had been on the
agendlo(discusials'be-

of Stellen-

the recovery . of their

economyâ\200\235â\200\231.
The USSR was unlikely
SRS

I -
mate, Dr Nel said.

A major stumbling

block towards a settle-

Soviets.

as part of an
Angolan peace settle-
ment.

The Sovier: Liuiad o

THE CITIZEN

COMMENT

interesting idea was put forward this weekend by General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, who said that if the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, was prepared to co-operate, South Africa would be satisfied with a government in Luanda formed on the basis of a settlement between the MPLA and Unita.

He quoted Mr Gorbachev as saying in January that the Soviet Union would not insist on a pro-Soviet government in Afghanistan, but

he would be in favour of a free, non-aligned

. and neutral government in Kabul, established on the basis of reconciliation between the warring parties.

If Mr Gorbachev was willing to take the same line on Angola, South Africa would not push for the establishment of a pro-South African Government in Luanda, said General Malan.

But the Soviet Union would also have to make it clear that it was not interested in a pro- - Moscow government in Angola and that the | MPLA and Unita would have to reach a -

settlement on the basis of reconciliation.

At first glance the idea seems somewhat far-fetched.

The Soviet Union has been pouring arms into Angola on a massive scale. It and its satellites

" have been training the Angolans in the use of these sophisticated weapons and aircraft.

A Soviet general has commanded Cuban-MPLA forces in their recent offensive.

The Soviet Union trains and arms the African

National Congress for its terrorist attacks on South Africa, and backs its attempts to over-

throw the existing order by revolution.

It also arms some of South Africa's neighbours and encourages them to allow the ANC to use their territories as springboards for attacks on South Africa.

Why should the Soviet Union, which also has an interest in bringing South Africa's strategic minerals under its control, want to have anything to do with Pretoria? '

The answer is that South Africa is the regional

power in Southern Africaâ\200\224 and there can be

no peace in the region unless South Africa is

directly involved. :

Secondly, despite the huge amount of Soviet arms it has received, the MPLA is no nearer winning the civil war.

On the contrary, with South African help, Unita has inflicted several serious defeats-on the MPLA in recent weeks. â\200\230

\

Soviet accord?

The Luanda government needs peace, and is now receptive to the idea of negotiations, provided Unita is not involved, a condition unacceptable to South Africa. y

Thirdly, Mr Gorbachev is not only seeking an accommodation with the West that depends on the Soviet Union not instigating or involving itself in regional conflicts, but his economic reforms also require that the Soviet Union does not expend its resources in areas that are of no great importance to it.]

For South Africa, a settlement recognising Unita would be equally acceptable, since Unita cannot win the war, the battle becomes increasingly difficult by the year with the Soviet Union pouring in more and more sophisticated weapons, and South Africaâ\200\231s objective has never been to help Unita to overthrow the Luanda government, but to ensure that Unita is a part of any settlement.

* A Moscow-Pretoria accord would freeze out the US, but the US, by its policy of disinvestment and sanctions, has weakened its influence in Pretoria and hence in the region.

The peace plan propounded by General Malan is naturally fraught with serious difficulties. The Russians will not want to force Angola into a settlement it does not want, and any discussions with Pretoria would inevitably make the Russians lose face with its Southern.

There are also dangers for the South African

Government, which is under growing attack

from the Right; any suggestion of talks with. !

the hated Russians would seem like a further capitulation by the government.

However, the benefits of peace in Angola would far outweigh the criticisms of the Right. In any case, most South Africans would rather we no longer had to fight any

" further battles outside our borders. -

e~ S - r'

Zulu
buried

ks g

- Emand)enj

was burigd in
KwaZuly, on Saturday,

According to the bi.
sĩ¬\201mpâ\200\231s _wishes, Chijar
Mangosutiig - Buthelezi

- dsllvered the finsl ad- .
-~ dress of tite burial cere.

mony, Both Blshop Zuly

and. Chjsf Buthelezi

/ o nder membarsg
a,

Chief Buthelszi
B!shbp Zuly gk

- throg
the

Â¥

poorest of the pagp

â\200\234The greatest tribute
We Can pay him s naver
ac; {org&it(i wg?!tl he taught

S T : uthe-
1821.â\200\2241WR. v BJ;he

" | sthop â\200\234 â\200\230

Zulu
â\200\230a hero

to blacksâ\200\231

Mercury Reporter
BISHOP Alphaeus Hamiiton

- Zulu hes taken his place

~.suthu Buthelezi; Chief

among the long line of distin-
guished heroes and martyrs =

the black south Atriean strug-
gle had produced, Dr Marngo-

Minister of KwaZulu, said at
the bishopâ\200\231s funeral,
The funeral, attended by

high-ranking members of the

clergy and representatives of
the KwaZulu Government,
wRg held st Ulundj on
Saturday.

â\200\234Dr Buthelezi said Bighop

Zulu's memory would be
timeless for the black people
of South Africa,

'Like 50 men of our heroes
- he showed his great qual-
ities and his humanity to the
service of his people â\200\224 the
poorest of poor,

â\200\230This service was respected
across all political camps . .
he was loved and respected
by his political enemies. This
is a tribute indeed,

â\200\230I cry out in angry defiance
that the South African situa-
tion could not be resolved in
time for our beloved highop
to propose a toast to the fu-
ture around the table of
victory,'

Matleng,

. alof Wabin

ULUNDE. â\200\224 The death

of Bishop Alphaeus Zulu

is a milestone in the his-
tory of Black South Africa.
e, KwaZulu Chief Minis-
ter Dr Mangosuthu Bu-
thelezi said yesterday.

â\200\234For 1, the 1

away of Rev Zulu is .
- milestone, since I have

been 30050 to it -
nearly 40 years, His passing -
log sways it indeed a mile-
stones in the history of
Black South Africa, in
Christianity and also in
the history of South Africa

Âça,â\200\235 Chisf Buthslez ssid .

8Âç the bishopâ\200\231s funeral ar

Ulundi,

| He mid Bishop Zatu
-waos ongof the heroes andâ\200\231

of the Black
Smxz African struggle

and that Mis sarvice to the i
people had besn respect-
ed by all political comyps,
_Bishop Zulu was the '

1 flrst slected African di-

ocesan bishop and went
au 10 beccmae president of
the World Council of
Churches, 8. position he
beld for @ number of
years until he refusad to
presids over the council's
Neirobi eonference,

*He m;:: that there
wete many bivh up in the
ecclesingtien]â\200\235 wbrl% serv.
ing the scmnenical canse -
who rejected what he

-stood for, but- wanted EI

Black fmint!xei:confzr-_ ;
ence chfir. He would
have no part in this hy-
pocrisy,â\200\235 Chief Buthelaxi
said, refemaring to the
bishop's anti-sanctiong
stand, Â«â\200\224 Sapa,

â\200\230IHL. STAR - 7MQRÂçH /%85

pâ\200\224â\200\224

SA declares war on
children, says Tutu V

HARARE â\200\224 Archbishop Desmond Tutu says South j
Africa has â\200\234declared warâ\200\235 on its, children and is
teaching them to hate one another:.]
He told music fans at a concert markxng the end of
* a conference on children in Harare: â\200\234I. tcome from a
country that has declared war on its children.â\200\235â\200\235 /"
The Anglican churchman, who was mtroduced to
the crowd by American singer Harry Belafonte,
il added: â\200\234We shall be free. Whatever governments may
i - try to do, we are going to be free.â\200\235 -
; dlThe concert was at Harares national sports sta- â\200\230
um :
It closed an international symposnum on the plight
of children lxving under the impact of apartleid.
Belafonte said proceeds from the show would go
| towards the welfare of some 15 million children "
threatened by preventaplÃ© diseases and apartheid in -
Esouthern Africailiy s :
" The' conference was organised ig'ethe Zimbabwe
_ Committee on Child Survival'and Development and
' the United Nations Cl,}llgren s] Fâ\200\230und - Sapa-Reuter

&
Â\$

:â\200\230ngiousâ\200\231

ATAL MERCURY

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURGâ\200\224Billions of rands have leff South Africa in a â\200\230capital haemorrhageâ\200\231 over the past 10 years, aided by dubious accounting practices, according to a Pretoria academic. â\200\230

Richard Haines, a senior lecturer with Unisaâ\200\231s Department of Development Administration and Politics, said homeland economics in particular was an increasingly grey area.

He said accounting practices could legitimise what seemed to be an increasing climate in South Africa of illicit deals leading to a developing â\200\230moral and fiscal crisisâ\200\231, e

The South African economy appeared to be lending itself increasingly to grey areas in which â\200\230fiscal buccaneersâ\200\231 operated with taxpayers having less and less moral and social control over how their money was used.

He questioned the way in which loans for homeland projects, many of which were â\200\230shadyâ\200\231, were raised.

He said: â\200\230A lot of dubious loans have been raised which %hoâ\200\230;{ld have been vetted by Foreign Affairs or the Reserve

ank.â\200\231 : Â¢

| Commercial loans

A recent report said the 10 homelands were currently costing the taxpayer R5 billion a year and the Government has budgeted R1,874 billion this year for the TBVC states alone.

The TBVC states â\200\224 Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei â\200\224 have a conservatively estimated debt of R4 billion at present, Mr Haines said.] y

The â\200\230independentâ\200\231 homelands fall back on the South African Government to guarantee commercial loans made to them. A Finance Department spokesman said to his knowledge the Government had not to make good on any of its guarantees as yet, - But, said PFP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz, the Government seemed to be concerned at the extent that the homeland debt problem had escalated.

Mr Haines said the estimates were that Ciskei and Transkei each faced a debt of more than R1 billion, Bophuthatswana i| about R1,35 billion and Venda about R750 million,

A spokesman for the Development Bank of Southern Africa said it had approved 244 projects for the TBVC states in the four years until last September, issuing loans worth R1,334 billion and to date it had not had any default on the loans.

Iâ\200\224]

/

loc

es@Ã@ï-\\202:&l d

/] M AReH

=race

a3

al

government

THE Durban City Coun-
cil must give priority to
establishing a new, non-

racial form of local gov-

ernment after Octoberâ\200\231s
municipal elections.

This is the view of the cityâ\200\231s
sub-committee on representa-
tive local government which
may be disbanded soon be-
cause members feel that the

_ central Government will not
consider amendments to the
existing system prior to the
elections. :

In a brief which is to be
considered by the Manage-
ment Committee this week,
the sub-committee has recom-
mended that the question of
representative local govern-
ment be considered by the
council after October as a

Municipal Reporter
matter of utmost priority.

-a new system in view of the
fact that the existing struc-
ture is both discriminatory
and non-viable for the 1990s
as whites only are in a deci-
sion-making position, Indian
and coloured local affairs
committees play an advisory
role only and blacks have no
participation at any level.

Impractical

The sub-committee also
feels that a completely uni-
form system of local govern-
ment for the whole of South

Africa or even the whole of Natal/KwaZulu is impractical both because local conditions vary and because it would be

unwise to proceed at the pace of the slowest, smallest or even the average local autho-

riety.

â\200\230â\200\234There is an urgent need for

â\200\234The concept of flexibility should be accepted to provide an opportunity for individual local authorities and groups to generate innovative ideas.

â\200\234The principle of maximum devolution of power and responsibility should be a car-

inal feature of any new system and it should involve the participation of all adults of all races resident in the local authority area ...

If the Durban City Council agrees to the recommendations the political sub-committee of the Natal Municipal Association is to be advised of them.

acks
Mercury Reporter

= BISHOP Alphaeus Hamilton

â\200\230i Zulu has taken his place
among the long line of distin-
guished heroes and martyrs
the black/South African strug-
gle had produced, Dr Mango-
suthu Buthelezi, Chief
Minister of KwaZulu, said at
the bishopâ\200\231s funeral.

The funeral, attended by
high-ranking members of the
clergy and representatives of |
the KwaZulu Government,
was held at Ulundi on !
Saturday.

Dr Buthelezi said Bishop
Zuluâ\200\231s memory would be |
timeless for the black people
of South Africa.

â\200\230Like so many of our heroes
... he devoted his great quali-
ties and his humanity to the |
service of his people â\200\224 the
poorest of poor.

â\200\230This service was respected
across all political camps ...
he was loved and respected
by his political enemies, This
is a tribute indeed.

â\200\230I cry out in angry defiance
that the South African situa-
tion could not be resolved in
time for our beloved bishop
to propose a toast to the fu-
ture around the table of
victory.â\200\231

Jits 2/3/20

EEC studies reprisals against Botha

From Jonathan Braude, Konstanz, West Germany

EEC foreign ministers have agreed to examine the size of South African diplomatic representation in the Community and of their own embassies in Pretoria, while they lodge a strong protest with the South African Government over the latest restrictions on anti-apartheid groups.

The decision is strongly reminiscent of the first diplomatic moves against Libya

in 1986, although ministers refused to suggest that it could lead to cuts in embassy staff.

The move was prompted by planned legislation to curtail foreign aid to anti-apartheid groups. The EEC fears this could block its programme of positive measures for the victims of apartheid.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said the

meeting had not discussed what should be done if the programme is restricted. However, his Danish colleague, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, said: "If Pretoria attacks our positive measures, it is obvious we should strengthen our negative measures." : The ministers were meeting on the shores of Lake Konstanz, in what had been billed as a relaxed get-together after

the stresses of the EEC and Nato summits in Brussels. However, when South Africa was placed on the agenda it ensured that some of the earlier tensions remained.

The ministers also reaffirmed their support for the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, in his peace mission to the Middle East. But Sir Geoffrey held out little positive hope for the mission.

EEC

warning

to Pretoria

GuACdIAN ")â\200\230l?/ï¬\201 8

John Palmer in Constance

HE 12 governments of the

EEC are to. warn South

Africa that they will not tolerate any interference with their programme of humanitarian aid to black organisations in that country following Pretoria's recent clampdown on anti-apartheid groups.

And, in a move which may presage a revaluation of their future diplomatic links with South Africa, the EEC is to examine the size of and justification for South Africaâ\200\231s current diplomatic missions in the Community.

During a two-day informal meeting at this lakeside city on the Swiss-West German frontier, indignation was expressed by a number of EEC foreign ministers about the new repression of the anti-apartheid opposition imposed by Pretoria two weeks ago.

Several ministers expressed the fear that draft legislation announced in Pretoria to ban foreign funding of groups deemed to have â\200\234political purposesâ\200\235 could halt the Community's own aid programme for a variety of bodies inside South Africa.

Speaking to journalists after

the meeting, the West German Foreign Minister and current President of the EEC Council of Ministers, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said that they were urgently â\200\230â\200\234seeking clarification of the impact of the South African bill in threatening the help we give to South African or-

ganisations.â\200\235

The EEC has given Â£21 million in aid during the past two years, and proposes to give another Â£14 million this year, mainly through a special trust, to help political prisoners, trade unionists, and educational bodies.

Many of these are bodies with links to organisations such as the United Democratic Front, whose right to organise politically has now been proscribed.

â\200\234We shall be making collective representations to the South African Government both about the recent repression, and to make it clear we expect that the bill will in no way impede the help we give to human rights organisations, the churches, trade unions and other groups,â\200\235 he said.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, also confirmed that it had been agreed to conduct a â\200\234factual studyâ\200\235 of the size of South African embassies in the EEC.

FA - â\200\224â\200\224

e
@D e ~Â« Yea N 189 %\5 @-\39 2
)

HE ORLANBO Seamnet - 7-08.88

raphy in the last 10 to 15 years,â\200\235 Haigh said.

Gosneyâ\200\231s answer is that organizers are picking through texts searching for sociology, language, math and spelling books with timeless appeal. They are removing books on economics, history and government, wary of any political connotations.

For added emphasis, Gosney has a letter from Buthelezi that reads: â\200\234Cliff, there isnâ\200\231t a single [black] school who will NOT need books.â\200\235

But Ken Eke, a Bethune-Cookman College professor of political science, questions the projectâ\200\231s ties to Buthelezi. Eke (pronounced eck-ay) attended the Orlando reception and the two exchanged sharp words.

â\200\234Among the black leaders, heâ\200\231s one of those willing to cooperate with the South African regime. Most black leaders are opposed to him,â\200\235 said Eke, who was born in Nigeria.

Eke said Buthelezi is popular among some whites who are gambling that Buthelezi will become a major government player if apartheid is dismantled.

Gosney said he is aware of the pitfalls of his relationship with Buthelezi. He does not plan to let the chief help distribute the books.

â\200\234As painful as it is to me, thatâ\200\231s an option that we're going to have to say -no to. Chief Buthelezi may not like it, but heâ\200\231d understand,â\200\235 Gosney said.)

Gosneyâ\200\231s solution is to distribute the books through civic groups and private universities. He added that Bethune-Cookmanâ\200\231s black fraternities and sororities have agreed to help pack the books.

Despite the political pitfalls, Gosney is confident the book program will thrive and spread throughout 4 the state. 4 s i

â\200\234We're not supporting the government of South o 0 Africa, nor are we opposing the government of South Gosney loads some of the 4,000 books he has

Africa. We're only helping people,â\200\235 he said. collected to give to South African children.

â\200\230Lawyer collects books for South Africa,

*** The Orlando Sentinel, Sunday, February 7, 1988 B-3

avoids politics

By Patsy V. Pressley

OF THE SENTINEL STAFF

DAYTONA BEACH â\200\224 Attorney Cliff Gosneyâ\200\231s project to collect Florida textbooks for South African children has him high-stepping through a political minefield.

Gosney, in conjunction with U.S. Rep. Bill McCollum, has collected about 4,000 books donated by the Semmole County school dlsmt and is searching for more. The books, many of which are more than 10 years old, are considered obsolete by state officials but soon will be headed for South Africaâ\200\231s black homelands. ;

The idea for the project sprang from Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, a controversial figure because of his opposition to U.S. trade sanctions. Buthe-

elezi (pronounced booth-a-lei-zi) visited Central Flor-

ida at Gosneyâ\200\231s request more than a year ago and appealed for books.

Gosney said he expects questxons about the obsolete books and his political connections. But so far he has steered clear of the explosive aspects and the project remains on track.

â\200\234Itâ\200\231s an obsession, but itâ\200\231s a magnificent obsession,â\200\235 the civil trial lawyer said. â\200\234These are the poorest of the poor. Not only do they not have any books, they donâ\200\231t have any libraries.â\200\235

The books are housed in the basement of the Daytona Beach YWCA awaiting shipment to South Africa. Meanwhile, Gosney, 59, has formed a ï-\202edghng group, called Benevolence Through Education in Southern Africa to promote the booklift and other projects.

' - Gosney stresses he is simply the bookliftâ\200\231s coordinator. The idea sprang from McCollum, a Republican congressman from Altamonte Springs.

During a reception for Buthelezi in November 1986 at state Rep. Alzo Reddickâ\200\231s Orlando home, a question arose about what Floridians could do for blacks living under apartheid, McCollum recalled.

Butheleziâ\200\231s answer was that the students needed

books. On a per capita basis, South Africa spends \$205 for each black student compared with \$1,427 for each white, according to one study.

McCollum contacted Seminole's school superintendent about using that district's old books. State law required the Seminole school district to offer the texts to every district in the state. Because there

ok

It's an obsession but it's a magnificent obsession

â\200\224_ Cliff Gosney
st s o S O A S e S T s

were no takers, the books were headed for the garbage dump.

Nancy Haigh, Seminole's coordinator of books and media, said the district was happy to oblige with the project, particularly if it required no cost to taxpayers.

But she questioned how much use South African children will have for books that their American counterparts no longer need even though South African children are taught in English.

â\200\234You think yourself of changes made in just geog-

L O

" South Africa offers Russia
deal for a neutral Angola

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg
the American side must state ament talks, it had been

South Africa, taking its cue the black liberation move-

from developments in Af-
ghanistan, has offered the

oviet Union a political deal
in Angola which would entail
the setting-up of a non-aligned
government there, based on a
settlement between the Marx-
ist MPLA administration in
Luanda and the Unita rebels
of Dr Jonas Savimbi.

In a statement at the week-
end â\200\224 the first direct public
approach to the Soviet Union
by Pretoria, which has no
formal diplomatic relations
with Moscow â\200\224 General Mag-
nus Malan, the Minister of
Defence, quoted comments he
said had been made by Mr
Mikhail Gorbachov earlier
this year on Afghanistan.

â\200\234We do not want, and we do

not strive for, a pro-Soviet'

regime in Afghanistan ... but

just as clearly that it is not
striving for a pro-American
regime there. In frce, non-
aligned and neutral Afghani-
stan the government must be
established on the basis of
reconciliation.â\200\235

General Malan said that â\200\234if
Mr Gorbachov would be pre-
pared to express himself in the
same way on Angola, South
Africa is prepared to say the
following: â\200\230South Africa is not
attempting to establish a pro-
South African government in
Luanda.â\200\231 But then the Soviet
Union must state clearly that
it is not interested in a pro-
Soviet government in Luanda.
The MPLA and Unita will
have to reach a settlcmnt on
the basis of reconciliation.â\200\235

While Moscow had been
engaging in East-West disarm-

umping advanced weapons into the southern hemisphere on an unprecedented scale, General Malan said. He believed this was because Moscow had noted the weakening of American influence in southern Africa and saw a golden opportunity to step up its involvement there.

As a result, South Africa had been obliged to provide limited aid to Unita to prevent the balance of power tipping too much in favour of the Angolan government forces and their Soviet and Cuban allies.

The African National Congress and the South-West Africa People's would also have much greater freedom of movement, General Malan said, referring to

Organization

ment in South Africa and to the guerrillas fighting for the independence of South African-occupied Namibia. Both have bases in Angola.

Prctoria would be prepared to live with a non-aligned, neutral government in Luanda. What was essential was that there should be an internal solution in Angola and that it should be linked to a withdrawal of foreign forces,

@ Hearses attacked: Five men were killed when mobs armed with knives attacked two hearses in Soweto on Friday night, it was reported at the weekend. The victims were all employees of undertakers. The attacks were apparently prompted by rumours that the hearses were being used to kidnap children. :

SA â\200\230reaay 1o
do dealâ\200\231 with
Moscow

quieoan 73/88

Patrick Laurence
in Johannesburg

OUTH Africa's unex-

pected weekend signal

to the Soviet Union that

it was prepared to ne-
gotiate a deal on Angola was
partly prompted by fear of fur-
ther embroilment in the esca-
Jating Angolan civil war, senior
diplomats said.

There is a pretty major war
going on, the diplomats said of
the conflict in Angola, where
South African soldiers and
their Unita allies have been
struggling for two months to
wrest the fortress town of Cuito
Cuanavale from Angolan gov-
ernment forces.

The signal that South Africa
was amenable to an agreement
with the Soviet Union to end
the war there was made by the
Minister of Defence, General
Magnus Malan. Noting that the
Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gor-
bachev, had declared that the
establishment of a â\200\234free, non-
aligned and neutral govern-
mentâ\200\235 in Kabul could form the
basis of reconciliation with the
US on Afghanistan, Gen Malan
indicated that a similar state-
ment on Angola from Moscow
would draw a positive response
from Pretoria.

Gen Malan said: â\200\234We realise
that a future government in Lu-
anda, seen against the tension
between East and West, must
certainly follow a non-aligned
and neutral political attitude.
South Africa is prepared to live
with that.â\200\235

Pretoria was not striving for
a pro-South African govern-
ment in Luanda, Gen Malan
said earlier, adding: â\200\234But then
the Soviet Union must also
state clearly that it is not inter-

ested in a pro-Moscow government in Luanda. The MPLA and Unita must come to a settlement on the basis of reconciliation.â\204ç

The diplomat described Gen Malanâ\200\231's statement as consistent with recent contacts between Pretoria and Moscow at an informal level.

A visit to Moscow by an African don and unsubstantiated reports of further contacts triggered speculation that a deal might be pending. Now, however, the speculation has surfaced publicly.

Gen Malan, the diplomat noted, had talked of the need for reconciliation between

Angola and the Unita rebels without mentioning the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi. It meant, he said, that South Africa was keeping its options open on a possible deal between the two which would exclude Dr Savimbi.

Professor John Barratt, director-general of the SA Institute of International Affairs, agreed that the escalating war â\200\224 the South African Defence Force has acknowledged the death of nine of its men in the past month - might be responsible for Gen Malanâ\200\231s statement.

â\200\234Cuito Cuanavale (a key fortress town) is still in Angolan hands,â\200\235 he said. â\200\230â\200\234Angolan forces are pretty well dug in. We are fighting in a big battle. We are taking losses. We are not getting any further.â\200\235

But the professor thought that another motive might lie behind Gen Malanâ\200\231s statement: fear that the Soviet Union and the US might get together and present South Africa with a joint ultimatum to get its troops out of Angola. Rather than risk such a demand, Pretoria might prefer to negotiate a separate deal with Moscow. Y

Gen Malanâ\200\231s statement was significant for another reason: it showed that the South African Defence Forces rather than

the Department of Foreign Affairs was the dominant force in shaping policy on Angola, and that the SADF was trying to respond imaginatively to new directions in Soviet policy initiated by Mr Gorbachev.

Gen Malan's initiative, however, contained a fatal weakness as it stood, Professor Barratt added.

The general was trying to separate the Angolan and Namibian issues. His offer of an Angolan settlement excluded resolution of the inter-related and protracted Namibian conflict and thus had little or no chance of acceptance by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union would demand a settlement of the Namibian conflict on the basis of the 1978 UN peace plan, as contained in Resolution 435, Professor Barratt said.

South Africa had previously linked the two issues by demanding the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a pre-condition for implementation of resolution 435. General Malan now appeared to be trying to disconnect them.

N

T1

Education, Mr Sam de Beer, disclosed in Parliament last week that there were five white principals and two deputies at black schools in the Western Cape. We would suspect that there are also many more about the country among the growing numbers of white teachers in lack schools, including here in Natal. Many of them have had been made redundant at white schools.

Their employment at black schools can only help matters because of the tremendous backlog of trained black teachers that has come about because of the hopelessly inadequate facilities for their training which continue to this day.

Some belated attempts are being made to bolster teacher strength generally, including ironically the recent acceptance of Chinese teacher]

Mr BJ
eys, will
and teach where
cluding black schools.

But wouldn't it make a lot of sense if, instead of closing teachers' training colleges about the country, black stu-

dents were admitted as they

are to universities and technik-

m&:f\auï~\202j WMQRCH /Ã@â\200\230,gg

A7 ;
_ "=~ â\200\234OPINION

A BLACK EYE-PATCH

THE DEPUTY MINISTER of

ons â\200\224 to help reduce their shortage, give them access to better training and thus convince them that this Government | has got over its â\200\230Verwoerdian â\200\230 periodâ\200\231, when Bantu education was especially designed to equip them for a subservient role in society?

After all, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr

Gerrit Viljoen, conceded only a few weeks ago that elements of People's Education should be included in the education of the country's 6 500 000 black pupils because the diversity of political development from 1910 onwards would have to be presented in a broader and, let's say, a more balanced way.

Surely by now Dr Viljoen appreciates that opening teachers' training colleges to blacks, even on a controlled basis, would go a long way to resolving some of his problems in achieving a goal which he has described as creat-

ing for everyone the best possi-

ble educational opportunities?

After all, he concedes that if matriculation plus three years' training is accepted as the minimum basic qualification for primary and secondary school, then 94,6% of all black teachers in his department are

underqualified!

CAPE TOWNâ\200\224South Africa has offered
Russia a â\200\230back doorâ\200\231 out of Angola and a
way to end the civil war without losing |

face. : _ :

In a bold bid to go-it-alone in ending the conflict,
which is s
also costing
South Africa
million(si of |
rands a day, - .

Defence Minister Magnus Malan appears to have
ditched American peace efforts. s

Reacting in an important policy speech to Russiaâ\200\231s clalmgd
stance that it would not insist on a pro-Soviet government in
Afghanistan, Gen Malan said if it adopted the same attitude in !
Angola, South Africa would also not attempt to establish a pro- â\200\230
South African government in Luanda. g i

/ Informed sources indicated yesterday that South Africâ\200\231s atti- |
tude was that the MPLA Government and the Unita movement |

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

should be allowed to establish a government of reconciliation â\200\230

of their own without outside interferepce. .

This basically amounts to South Africaâ\200\231s previous stand that

all foreign forces should withdraw from Angola in the interests
of peace.

But, according to senior sources, the offer is also made in the
knowledge that the combined MPLA and Russian surrogate
forces have taken a severe mauling recently and that Russia
could be facing a humiliating military defeat, or at the very
least an expensive no-win deadlock in the Angolan bush.

. 5

Aggressive :

Gen Malanâ\200\231s offer amounts to giving the Soviets a way out of
theâ\200\230impasse by withdrawing, in the interests of peace and be-
cause they are not of Africa,

South Africaâ\200\231s statement is apparently also in line with its
new, aggressive policy to show that it really is a â\200\230regional pow-
erâ\200\231 and that it intends to behave like one.

It follows Foreign Minister Pik Bothaâ\200\231s tough line on Mozam-
bique recently which according to well-placed sources indicat-
ed a new hardline approach towards its immediate black
neighbours. z

The approach was confirmed last week by the South African Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Les Manley, when he told the African Group that their attacks on South Africa were hypocritical as most of them had never known democracy and that you can do your damndest.

Indications yesterday were that South Africa believed it was speaking from a position of strength and that while Gen Malan's statement was not a direct attempt to open face-to-face negotiations with Russia, it was a very clear signal, j

It was also suggested that in its bid to be taken seriously

as a regional power South Africa could become more aggressive in its propaganda, and possibly also in its actions, towards its immediate neighbours unless they adopted a more pragmatic line.

Senior sources said yesterday that Gen Malan's statement was another indication that South Africa has had enough now and that it was preparing to get tough with its neighbours,

Monday 7 March 1988

PN W

la se

ola_settlement not out 0%

ttlement not out of question"

â\200\234Optimism over Malan

Sapa _
THE weekend state-

. ment by Minister of -
Defence, -
Magnus Malan, that
South Africa would ac-
cept a non-aligned gov-
ernment of mnational
unity in Angola, is
Tikely to be well receiv-
ed by Soviet leader,
Mr Mikhail Gorba-
chev. â\200\231

.

ffer to S

â\200\234This is the -opision of - the ecovery - of :
Soviet .rt, â\200\234Dr.. seconomyâ\200\235 :
" The USSR was unlikely

2o ceive â\200\234the mudl'

needed transfer_of â\200\230tech-

States and the West in the
t international cli-

Dr Nel, of the Institute- -
| of Soviet Studies at the
University of Stellen- Â°

oviets.

X
part of an

settle-

â\200\234pendence as
Angolan peace
ment.

- The Soviet Union was
about Swapoâ\200\231s chances of
success. Cuba had consid-
erably modified its posit-

- â\200\234ion of two years ago when

would not withdraw his
country's troops from An-
gola until the sub-conti-
nent was rid of apartheid.
Gen Malan said while
Mr Gorbachev was in-
volved in arms reduction
negotiations with
West, he was also pump-
ing sophisticated weapons
into Angola at an unre-

; ceded rate.

The Soviets had clearly
taken note of the weaken-
ing influence of the Unit-
ed States in Southern

The vacuum left by the
US had provided great
scope for Soviet activities
in Angola.

Gen Malan said Mos-
cow saw a golden oppor-

- tunity for greater involve-

- ment of the iso-
lation of South Africa

of the imposition of sanc-
tions by the US. /
The weakening or de-
struction of Unita could
have far-reaching effects |
on future political devel-

opments in

If it happened, the |
whole of southern Africa |
would be handed over to

direct planning by Mos-
cow. And the ANC and

apo would have great-
er freedom of movement.
involved

He said South Africa
had evaluated Angola's
future against this. back-
ground and i
that South Africa did not
want to be involved in
of Angola's internal
development there.

the sub-conti-

e
i

- m m a n]mâ\200\231 m Elw& :l Â\$ g . â\200\234. : Aâ\200\230v."; Aâ\200\235. : & .:â\200
\231_ ' :4â\200\230 s = â\200\231...â\200\230 ; A -â\200\230!Ã© â\200\231dajâ\200\230;\ : :
: :
\$ibiatn o eâ\200\231mî\201â\200\234?"â\200\230 o Â\$ e sok g Â¢ - cotent Â\$7 'The Star, yet
l m by toogh dasiors ax â\200\234peye
â\200\230 el {3 o invited 14 # Write to ' mwî\201dmâ\200\230f; wsie i
4 Â» dasross mylhing wrong
%hdaâ\200\230\ . B n.fb The e M3 ,vmnfmmlâ\200\230swâ\200\234
/ 2o skÂ«nug- î\202@# e

*.my t' ted U
N Uhe Besi Â¢
3 Star:z stawaw S
Py *MmÂ«:, ok g

nt o
râ\200\230hî\201n î\202i w.

î\201î\201tbclezx < ; -er-em}gÂ» M& s ',_,â\200\230 A SRR : 2 .
Somaw Star RIZ6M damagss 1 cos's. agamet â\200\230ffâ\200\230fâ\200\230f.â\200\230.(â\200
\234h,"â\200\231gâ\200\234 ; G S e m@î\201?î\202

t&;_zmganm Fm;zi i0C, whi W. e
Of %Bhe _î\202_î\201 Mî\201 i '.": g O
Â»ar-iorn ta He ~3!'î\201?:l de & highly â\200\234î\201î\202î\201â\200\230
: 35t ol relevpnd; 30 e schividees o)
ariliog inapesâ\200\235,
ait ?mm Liic segal posithop, dhe 07
iaton qxtmme dmfiimi\202iy in o
tire fryinitom a weller of
AL U 5 g e adiusa-
: Jze B0k, hm.p:e j Sernative pregs,
î\201i re, Cat which is Sveril commuitiig !
Liek has overs nwwbe}&o?hu
L CAuSe, t?'r- mainling newsy,
R }î\202ve an abligation Yo waugh Yo i : A -
for and wol te prociaim cfmz,â\200\231h-î\201mn i xupo.m;î\202 i Lol ko B th â\200\231i?c
ffh
e î\201â\200\234.â\200\230? CÃ©Â»â\200\231lmâ\200\230-â\200\230î\201 Sl aate, s S e o e o
l v Ab n(â\200\230z.'.%;Ã©(%;

Srow

padwan

By Esmard van der Merwe
The kwaZulu/Natal Indaba s

: wapported by the majority of
i white Scuth Africans, with the
- f largeut single group i:eln'z Na~

{ional Party supporters, sc.

o Â\$ eording to 8 conntrywide sur.
l vey releaged foday. o

â\200\230" The survay, carrled out by

leading market resesvch com- .

pany Market and Opinlon Sur-

veys, shows that 80 percent of

. the shout 2000 adulti aarvas.
sed know of the Tidaba, - -

7 /Of thews, 52 percent 'of the

respondenis support the Indabs

Â\$ - 38 percent â\200\234sitonglyâ\200\235 and
18 percent "weaklyâ\200\235, 5

ourisen percÃ©nt of those
awars of the Indaba oppose it
â\200\224 10 percent â\200\234stronglyâ\200\235 and
1 .4 percent â\200\234weaklyâ\200\235,

About 19 parcent of those
aware of the Indaba are â\200\234neu.
tralâ\200\235 and 18 percent â\200\234are not
sureâ\200\235, : 3

A majorlty of those support
Ing lt (47 percent) also support

the NP, followed by su;:poners :

of the PI'P (22 Percent aud Dr
â\200\230Denis Worrall's {ndependent
Movement (12 percent).

A majority of thoss oppos.
ing the Indaba
port the CP.

" The abovse flgures refer to
Indaba guporters and oppo..

nents according to party-politf-*
cal affiliation. However, &
breakdown of these affiliations
reveals interesting statlstios.
For Ingtnce, 19 percent of
daba support it, As could ba ex-
the {nâ\200\230o
â\200\230@reblp I8 reflected in the fact
- that only 40 percent of Natlon.
~allst's swho know of the Indaba -
_the previous Natel survey re.
. face the problems eonfrontlng
(51 pereent) sup-
. Bponss rate wag about 88 per-
.f g&&/hptÂ\$,*;V*
of Indaba |
CP supporters 2ware of \$he I
peÃ@cted, 88 percent of PFP sup- |
porters sre enthusinstie, Howe
ever, thÃ© cool rÃ©sponse glven ta
osals by the NP lead.
gupportit. Al
â\200\230Quite frankly we are
stunoed by the results,â\200\235 com--
imented Indaba director Pro-
feggor Dawid van Wyk, "W
have bden very encotiraged by
sults, byt never antleipated
such widespread national ac-
ceptance, :
â\200\230Clearly white voters natlon.
wide are more than ready to
ug and to secept & new bran
of negotiation and reconcilis.
tion politles,â\200\235 he sald,
The survey canvagsed Mar-
ket and Qplulon Burveys' na-
tlonally represgntative cons
sumer panel of about 2000
adults by mesans of postal ques-
tionnalres in January. The re-
cent, â\200\230

-

\
{

; -i\201aiâ\200\230i\201kc\201ib!-af.ifi;j:- I o

â\200\234Whites n ||