on investments will continue to be paid.

Even before the latest restrictions were announced, South Africa's standing in the international financial community had dropped. Frost and Sullivan, a New York-based agency that rates political risks for businesses and insurers, in July moved South Africa into the "high turmoil" bracket and ranked the country in the lower half of the firm's 80-nation listing of potential risk over the next five years.

To date, this forecast has not been changed by the state of emergency. Believing that the political unrest is the work of a few, the South African authorities have been rounding up the leaders of numerous community-based groups, many of them allied to the United Democratic Front, the country's largest above-ground political opposition movement. Most of the UDF's national leadership is on trial in one of two major treason cases (see *AN*, Aug. 26).

But the crackdown on organizations and individual leaders has not stemmed the unrest this time. Grass-roots organization and support has enabled protests of various sorts to continue. To try to break the school boycott in Johannesburg, police arrested some 800 Soweto school children late last month. Police clashes with protesters and other township residents, which have resulted in hundreds of deaths, have continued, and the number of persons detained under the emergency regulations has climbed well over 2,000.

Blacks support sanctions in poll

It is these tactics that many observers believe is leading to what London's *Sunday Times* on Aug. 25 called "mounting radicalization among blacks following the unrest in which 630 people have been killed."

Reporting the results of a poll of urban Africans, the newspaper said: "Civil war is expected by 69% of blacks even though a majority believes violence is not justified to bring about the end to apartheid."

Over three-quarters support international economic sanctions, according to the poll conducted for *The Sunday Times* by Markinor, the South African affiliate of the Gallup organization. When asked, "Do you think other countries are right or wrong to impose economic sanctions on South Africa unless South Africa agress to get rid of the apartheid system?" 77% answered "right," while 21% said "wrong" and 2% had no opinion.

Pollsters interviewed 400 persons, the newspapers reported, and the "maximum likely error" is +/− 5%. Those polled lived in either the Johannesburg/Pretoria area or in Durban, where 79% of the metropolitan African population is located. "It was not possible to poll in the troubled East Cape for fear of the interviewers lives; opinion is likely to be more radical still," *The Sunday Times* said.

The poll covered other questions as well:

- Asked about the **use of violence** to "change the South African apartheid system," 43% termed it justified; 52% unjustified. But only 29% of the Africans polled feel that peaceful change in their country is possible.
- To the question: "Some blacks believe it is right to **work within the existing South African system** by accepting positions on local councils and in homeland governments," only 14% agreed, while 73% were opposed.
- A 79% majority said the **pass laws** that restrict movement of Africans should be abolished; 18% said they "should be changed to make them less severe" and 2% said the laws should remain as they are.
- On a list of **candidates for president**, 49% chose the jailed ANC leader Mandela; 24% Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate. Gatsha Buthelezi, who heads both the KwaZulu homeland administration and the Inkatha political movement got 6%. "Even in the greater Durban area, the main city of Natal from where Buthelezi draws most of his Zulu support, he attracted only 27% of the vote, half of Mandela's 47% in the same area," the paper said.
- Some 59% stated they would object to a member of their family **marrying a white** person; 36% would not object.
- The international **sports boycott** was supported by 83% of those polled.

This poll's results on sanctions differ sharply from a survey published a year ago by Lawrence

continued on page 14

AROUND THE CONTINENT

NAMIBIA CLERGY RAP PRETORIA

[AN] The leaders of 10 Namibian churches, representing about 90% of the country's 1.1 million people, have criticized South Africa's President Pieter W. Botha for ruling the territory through unpopular leaders and for refusing to meet the clergy to discuss an end to racial tension in the country.

In an open letter, representatives of the Anglican, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Reformed, and Roman Catholic denominations, along with the Council of Churches of Namibia, told Botha that an "overwhelming majority" of Namibians are opposed to the "so-called transitional government" that Pretoria recently installed in Windhoek, the country's capital.

Criticizing Botha for ruling the territory through individuals who enjoy "no demonstrable support from the majority of the Namibian people," the clerics blasted his refusal to meet with the spiritual leaders, "who represent a substantial section of the people." They termed the refusal a "sad reflection of the one-sidedness" of Pretoria's policies and rejected the "secrecy" which they said has characterized Pretoria's dealings with Namibia.

South African authorities installed the new internal administration in Windhoek on June 17, amid pageantry and protest. While officials watched a mechanized parade and other military demonstrations, the infamous Koevoet brigade battled protesters in the city streets.

The latest government is a coalition of six diverse political groups, including the South West African National Union (SWANU) led by Moses Katjuongua, the SWAPO-Democrats of Andreas Shipanga, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) led by Dirk Mudge and two Namibians of mixed race, and the Afrikaners' National Party of Eban van Zijl.

According to the proclamation signed by President Botha on June 17, the new eight-member Cabinet and the 62-seat legislature have no powers "to make any law altering the international status of the territory." Pretoria will still control the nation's defense and foreign affairs.

Church leaders warned that the imposition of the new administration further delays the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which calls for internationally supervised elections as a first step toward ending South Africa's occupation of the former German colony.

Their letter lamented the "deaths, destruction, bloodshed and racial hatred, which are ravaging our country and its people."

Meanwhile, church sources in northern Namibia have reported that one woman was shot dead and another, who was pregnant, was raped by South African soldiers in the north.

According to the reports, Olivia Katatu, the mother of several children, including a three-month-old baby, was shot dead by soldiers in fatigue uniform while she was grinding corn at her home in Etale, in the Oukwanyama region, on July 5.

Another Oukwanyama resident, Bilha Kakaunya, is in a church hospital at Oshikati, after the pregnant woman was allegedly raped by South African soldiers on July 26. The head of the local Ovambo Administration, Peter Kalangula, has promised to investigate the two incidents.

"These are two more instances of the 'hidden war' suffered by the people living in the 'Operational Zone,' where South Africa has concentrated its occupation troops," according to the London-based and church-funded Namibia Communications Centre.

In another incident, police arrested more than 50 people at Windhoek's Katutura township on Aug. 25. Eyewitnesses said the 50 were among those attending a meeting to mark the 19th anniverary of the armed struggle against South African occupation launched by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). At least two people were charged with organizing an illegal rally and will appear in court later this month.

In another development, a new weekly, *The Namibian*, debuted on Aug. 30 with claims that the new Windhoek administration is on the brink of collapse due to tensions within the diverse coalition.

Behind the publishing venture is Gwen Lister, whose political reporting led to the temporary banning of the weekly *Windhoek Observer* last