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A tough start to Mawu talks

N. NATION
12/03/87

WAGE talks affecting more than 300 000 workers in the biggest secondary industry got off to a tough start this week.

As the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) went to the negotiating table, it made a scathing attack on the bosses and police for attacking workers.

Mawu, the biggest union in the metal sector's industrial council, warned against police involvement in the struggle for a living wage.

It accused a Mr Mbatha of the Ladysmith special branch of interfering in legitimate union affairs.

"Mbatha took it upon himself to tell Mawu staff that their demand for a R4 per hour increase is unreasonable," Mawu said in a speech to the Industrial Council.

The union saw this as direct police involvement in what is traditionally a battle between workers

and bosses.

"Such interference will only add to suspicion of collusion between the police and bosses," said Mawu.

The union's general secretary, Moses Mayekiso, and several of its shop stewards are still in jail.

"Gun-wielding policemen always come to our meetings ... if the meetings are not banned," the union told the Industrial Council.

It also questioned the failure of the bosses' organisation to comment on the massacre at Mpophomeni, near Howick, where two of the union's shop stewards were murdered.

"In their generally successful attempt to maintain increased profits, bosses have launched an offensive against workers," Mawu told the Industrial Council.

"So-called rationalisation and flexibility are the bosses' main weapons against the workers.

"The increased profits have been brought about by 'rationalisation' and cost cutting."

"The bosses increase sales by forcing workers to produce more, and this increase in sales must be seen against falling employment in the industry.

"Let us not hide behind names such as 'productivity' and 'flexibility'. Job security, earnings and the quality of life suffer in the process."

Ridding ourselves of US sanctions

US POLICY towards SA does not exist in a vacuum.

There is even an element of frivolousness about US policy towards SA at the moment, a self-indulgence as it applies sanctions not because the situation is intolerable or getting worse — at least it was not when sanctions were initiated — but because reform was not, in their opinion, going fast enough.

So these are the elements with which we have to deal. The whole process is complicated, uncertain and frustrating. And yet, it seems to me that there is no cause for despair.

What we need to do is to carry on trying to solve our problems in SA, and to continue to apply careful, sustained and intelligent action to protecting our interests abroad.

The essentials of the situation haven't changed. Neither has the need for resolute action on both, and I repeat both, fronts.

But none of this advice, however worthwhile I may hope it is, answers your most crucial question: What should we do?

We can't just rely on the US to change its policies again or wait for some new international crisis to shift attention away from us. We must keep flexible, seize opportunities, try to regain the initiative.

Far-fetched

Let me give an example of something which we could at least consider when the present election is out of the way.

It may sound a far-fetched thought, and yet in many respects it merely encapsulates much enlightened thinking in SA. In doing so, we would take advantage of one fundamental mistake made by those proposing sanctions.

We could, in fact, get rid of all the sanctions at one stroke. Dramatically. Just like that.

And we could do so by taking the initiative to make reforms which we know are necessary if we are ever to build a peaceful, just and prosperous society.

The mistake our opponents made was to lay down the conditions which would end sanctions. For the first time, they

THERE is a sure way for SA to get rid of US sanctions — accept the conditions the US has imposed for their removal. This is an extract from a speech by Washington director of the SA Foundation John Chettle to the foundation's AGM in Durban yesterday.



● CHETTLE

put the goal posts in place, and they did so without giving themselves any wriggle-room.

They said sanctions would be scrapped if we did five things:

- ☐ Repealed the state of emergency;
- ☐ Released ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other political detainees;
- ☐ Scrapped the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act;
- ☐ Unbanned the African National Congress and other political parties;
- ☐ Began good-faith negotiations with black leaders for a new constitution.

Most of this is old hat. South Africans have thought more deeply and profoundly about these points than anyone else, and most would agree these steps are important.

Indeed, if you examine those requirements item by item, you may well be struck by how many of them are agreed on even by senior members of government.

President P W Botha himself has on one occasion ended the state of emergency and has said it is his objective to end it altogether.

Botha has indicated a willingness to release Mandela, on one occasion if he were prepared to renounce violence, and on another occasion in exchange for the release of (Soviet dissidents) Andrei Sakharov, Anatoly Scharansky and (SA prisoner of war in Angola) Wynand du Toit.

A substantial number of Cabinet Ministers probably support Mandela's release.

A committee of the President's Council has recommended at least a partial scrapping of the Group Areas Act, and we all know areas in SA where it has ceased to operate.

Important government members believe that, until the ANC is unbanned, it will be impossible to bring about a breach between the nationalists and communist elements.

And who, in this audience, does not believe that good-faith negotiations with black leaders about a new constitution are imperative?

Note: we are not talking about majority rule; we are talking about good-faith negotiations. We are not talking about a constitution which we are obliged to accept: at all times we will retain, as we have now, the power to object to unacceptable proposals.

There is absolutely nothing in this programme we cannot do. Nothing, indeed, that is not already supported, often at a high level.

And what is attractive about this line of action is that the removal of sanctions is automatic. The action, in terms of the (US) Comprehensive Anti-apartheid Act of 1986, triggers the release.

There may be some latitude which now accompanies the term "good-faith negotiations", but it is President Ronald Reagan's administration, which desperately wanted to avoid sanctions in the first place, which will judge the term.

Provided the negotiations are genuinely in good faith — and who of us would want them to be other than in good faith? — even the crippled Reagan

Administration would get rid of the sanctions tomorrow.

It is hard to give you a sense of what the reaction to that move would be. We South Africans have become so accustomed to bad news we find it difficult to imagine the good.

But, I believe there would be so great and so spontaneous an explosion of relief and joy, not only in SA itself but around the world, as would amaze mankind.

It would immediately enable SA to regain nearly R2bn in exports to the US alone. The EC and Japan would almost certainly follow suit.

We would carry the attack into the camp of our enemies. We would provide so important a sign of our good faith that it would be almost impossible politically for our opponents to set new goal posts.

We could, indeed, do these things unequivocally, but with the proviso that, if sanctions were not repealed, we reserved the right to take whatever action necessary to maintain a peaceful and orderly society.

Now, I do not want to pretend this is the only thing we could do, but it is an example of flexible thinking.

Crucial importance

And I believe that the efforts of the private sector are likely to be of crucial importance.

Don't be overawed by the situation elsewhere. Pursue your interests in the US just like the Americans do.

The South African lobster industry was reported to be still exporting to the US, quite legally, by using a legal provision which says, in effect, the nationality of a fish is the nationality of the ship which catches it — whether that ship be registered in Panama or Liberia or Paraguay.

I know that this may sound self-serving, but I believe it may be the best advice I can give you.

And nothing would give me more satisfaction than to see a dozen good, well-informed, vigorous and motivated law firms representing South African interests in Washington.

We could then begin to have a formidable lobby.

SET in a quiet spot in the beautiful countryside in KwaNdebele, about 30 kilometres out of Bronkhorst-spruit is the Southern African Theological College for Independent Churches.

The tranquil surroundings provide an ideal environment for the study and contemplation of the scriptures.

The college is headed by two leading lights of the fledgling United Christian Conciliation Party (UCCP), which was launched with much controversy last year.

Among some of the better known members of the UCCP are Mr Edward Kunene, a former mayor of Soweto, and Mr Tamsanqa Linda, former mayor of New Brighton township in Port Elizabeth.

Bishop Isaac Mokoena, who is president of the UCCP, is rector of the college and Dr Evangel Sebastian Malamb, the party's public relations man, is principal.

Boardroom

Pastor Petrus Badenhorst, Bishop Mokoena's private secretary, is also the college's administrative secretary.

Dr Malamb said the college has an enrolment of about 160.

We were welcomed to the college's administration block by the learned doctor, who ushered us into a smart boardroom where we were later joined by young Pastor Badenhorst.

The boardroom's walls are adorned with many of Bishop Mokoena's certificates, diplomas, photographs and other awards from different parts of the world.

Doctor here, doctor there and doctor everywhere

FOCUS

By NAT DISEKO

There is the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity which he was awarded by the Unuyang Academy of Korea in 1982. One other award, this one from the International Society of Preachers, proclaims Bishop Mokoena to be "A good teacher and able instructor of the divine mysteries".

Dr Malamb made a rather dramatic entry into the room armed with a bulging folder containing certificates, diplomas and awards that in sheer numbers made Bishop Mokoena's display a mere trifle in comparison.

The good doctor then proceeded to spread out his bounteous intellectual harvest on the table.

Noticing the look of mild astonishment on my face the doctor said: "My documents are very clean. All these documents are genuine. I know that some people force things."

University

The World of Learning (Europa), which comes out annually is an authoritative reference source, contains the names of all the universities in the world and their addresses.

Its latest issue does not list Pacific State University, Los Angeles, California where Bishop Mokoena received his degree of Doctor of Laws.

The World of Learning also does not list Tennessee Christian Uni-

versity where Dr Malamb once registered to study for a degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology by correspondence.

With the stern bespectacled visage of Bishop Mokoena looking down at the proceedings from a photograph on the wall, Dr Malamb pulled out a picture of himself dressed in a bishop's vestments complete with mitre and all.

From the look on his

face as he stood resplendent in the raiments of episcopal office, the doctor must have been filled with the spirit as the banner behind him exorted.

Said Dr Malamb: "I am a qualified bishop. I trained at the College of Seminarians in Los Angeles. But many people don't know I am a bishop because I don't like to dress up in colourful robes."

But Dr Malamb, who affects the air of a shrinking violet, is not averse to being addressed as doctor. It is doctor here, doctor there and doctor everywhere.

He was awarded an honorary doctorate of divinity by the Universal Life Church Inc. of California.



Dr MALAMB . . . PRO of United Christian Conciliation Party.



PASTOR Badenhorst . . . Bishop Isaac Mokoena's personal secretary.

Through studying by correspondence, Dr Malamb also earned a certificate of achievement for Faith, Politics and Government from the Oral Roberts University in America.

Asked what it was like for him, an Afrikaner who comes from a conservative background, to belong to a largely black political party (the UCCP is open to all races), Pastor Badenhorst said: "I am a real black person. You could call me a Tswana in a white skin. I also speak the language."

"I have been in Botswana for more than four years doing some upliftment of soccer (sic) and missionary work. I stayed in Mabo-pane and I have been well known. The people there used to respectfully call me Bra Piet."

"For some time I had this kind of thinking that the blacks live a dirty kind of life until I went in for myself to look for myself (sic)."

Friend

Pastor Badenhorst said he once visited the home of a black friend with whom he used to work as a security guard at a motor car plant in Rosslyn, Pretoria.

"I nearly fell on my back. You could have thought a white man stayed there. I felt very comfortable with blacks. I nearly thought I was in wonderland.

"I have also done missionary work among the Vendas and Shangaans. I was very privileged to work among my brothers and sisters," Pastor Badenhorst said.

He said he did not believe in apartheid and had realised over the years what a mistake the whites had made. He said his family had disowned him because of his affinity for blacks.

The introduction to the manifesto of the UCCP, which hopes to enter Parliament one day, states:

"We are the party of moderation, liberty and reconciliation. We believe that all people of South Africa, as free, independent individuals, hold the key to the future.

"We are committed to the right to life, liberty and property through individual freedom. The party is open to all South Africans who abide by religious values regardless of creed or colour."

'Scrap apartheid or we'll pull out'

STAR - 12 MARCH 1987 ✓

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — One of the six parties of Windhoek's Transitional Government has threatened to withdraw from the administration unless "institutionalised apartheid" goes in Namibia.

The South West African National Union (SWANU) party of Health Minister Mr Moses Katjiuongua said in the National Assembly on Tuesday it would lay down a time limit of one year for its demands to be met.

And in another development, the Christian Democratic Action (CDA) party of veteran Owambo politician Mr Peter Kalangula has said it is prepared to join the Transitional Government and the Constitutional Council, provided the people of Owambo are allowed to elect their leaders in second-tier polls proposed recently by South Africa.

Mr Katjiuongua made his threat during a vote for finance allocations for the second-tier "ethnic" authorities.

He said his party could not



Mr Peter Kalangula . . . yes to Transitional Government.

support the system of second-tier authorities as it was merely apartheid in another form.

He warned that if the system was not scrapped by the end of the year his party would withdraw from the government. He said SWANU wanted the complete removal of apartheid and was not willing to accept a "patched-up system."

Mr Kalangula's party said at

the opening session of the Owambo Legislative Assembly in Ondangwa on Tuesday that it was willing to join the government.

Party spokesman Mr Werner Neef said the CDA was prepared to take part in the second-tier elections which were proposed last month by South Africa's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Mr Pienaar warned the Transitional Government then that South Africa was ready to take back power to facilitate such polls. Pretoria was concerned, said Mr Pienaar, that in the 18 months since its appointment, the Transitional Government had done little to involve the majority of Namibia's people in the constitutional debate.

The call for second-tier elections has been welcomed by the Baster administration and by the Kavango authority, but has been rejected by the Tswanas.

Observers believe the National Party-dominated White Legislative Assembly will soon also call for polls.

Govt to be grilled at congress

Local bodies' ^{BUSINESS DAY} anger grows ^{12 MARCH 1987} over RSCs

CAPE TOWN — Disgruntled local government officials will gather at a congress here today and demand clarification on plans for the introduction of Regional Services Councils (RSCs).

It is clear from many of the position papers for the two-day United Municipal Executive (UME) annual congress that delegates are unhappy with the way they have been kept in the dark over government plans, and over its apparent failure to give attention to their views.

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Some are also peeved at the decision by President P W Botha to withdraw his acceptance of an invitation to open the congress. The reason given was the "pressure of parliamentary duties" — thought to be a rather thin excuse, as Parliament is in recess.

The task of addressing a seemingly hostile UME has been given to Botha's constitutional guru, Constitutional Af-

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

fairs and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

The RSCs' proposed functions and responsibilities, as well as other plans in the constitutional pipeline for the "devolution of powers", will be scrutinised today by the people who will have to operate them.

About 50 delegates, representing seven regional local authorities in SA and Namibia, will attend the congress.

The 200 items to be dealt with are heavily weighted with issues connected with the RSCs' implementation.

With the date on which the RSCs are due to become operational only three months away, the municipal associations pull no punches in expressing their discontent over the extraordinarily little information they have been given about their future functions and responsibilities.

The situation has severely strained re-

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RSCs: local bodies angry

lations between local and central government.

Many of the municipal officials have strong misgivings over the extent of the financial responsibilities Heunis is intent on imposing on the RSCs.

In particular, there is considerable opposition to proposals that these local authorities should be entirely responsible for the capital and operating costs of providing facilities such as schools, post offices, police stations and railway stations.

The reasons for this opposition are:

- Local authorities would be required to provide the capital funds to establish these authorities and possibly still be subjected to State Treasury controls on capital expenditure;

- The organisation utilising the facilities

provided, ie SA Transport Services, may refuse to pay a rental sufficient to enable a local authority to recover its expenditure. Difficulties have already been experienced in this regard covering site rentals for abattoirs and ambulance stations;

- In the event of the asset no longer being required by the organisation concerned, the local authority might well have an asset which has little market value, and on which an outstanding debt exists;

- The full planning and design costs incurred by a local authority may not be recoverable from the relevant State department.

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Terro in bedroom shootout drama

C172BN 12-3-87

CAPE TOWN. — A suspected African National Congress terrorist was shot dead and a 25-year-old woman is being held for questioning after the man opened fire with an AK47 on police in New Crossroads, near Cape Town, yesterday.

Police confirmed that a Black man, in his late 20's, was shot dead in a house at 8.20 am.

Police confiscated an AK47, seven handgrenades, one limpet mine, a 9 mm Star pistol, a Russian-made Makarov pistol and ammunition for the AK47 and 9 mm bullets.

Four policemen went to a house in Hill Crescent, New Crossroads at about 8 am yesterday. A 25-year-old Black woman opened the door and said nobody was home.

Police entered the dwelling and found a bedroom door locked. They forced open the door and found a man lying on the bed. They saw a bag and found a pistol, after which a struggle broke out between the man and police.

The man grabbed an AK47 which was lying under the bed and opened fire, but before he could fire in the direction of the police, one of the police-

men opened fire with a shotgun and hit him in the chest and side. He died instantly.

Police suspect that the man was connected with the shooting in which three policemen were injured on Monday.

Numerous rounds of ammunition were confiscated, including armour piercing bullets for the AK47. Some of the shots fired by the suspected terrorist went through the bedroom wall and lodged in the wall of the lounge. — Sapa.

1/11

Blacks owe R160-m in rent, services

Citizen Reporter

BLACK local authorities in the Transvaal were owed R160 million for rentals and service fees up until the end of January this year.

Speaking at a meeting of more than 80 West Rand Black local authority officials in Johannesburg yesterday, Transvaal Provincial Administration consti-

tutional committee members, Mr John Griffiths and Mr John Mavuso said it was imperative that conditions be created wherein councillors may decide on "reasonable and justified increases and where residents may pay their rent and service fees in the normal manner and without fear of intimidation.

"Councils must realise that bridging finance may not be used to supplement short-falls," the two Transvaal MECs said.

They told the meeting that "firmer action will have to be taken in future to exact payment from residents for amounts due to local authorities.

"In regard to finan-

cial viability, Black local authorities appear to face serious difficulties and a solution will have to be found to provide them with a sound economic basis," Mr Griffiths said.

The process of reform and the government's acceptance of the principle of devolution of power were gaining momentum, the MECs

said.

Local government will play a decisive role in the creation of more acceptable structures of government, the two men said.

The MECs dispelled beliefs that the new regional community services were development boards in disguise. Equal opportunities for all races exist within the

new provincial structures, they said.

"Councillors are expected to support priorities in accordance with the general wishes and welfare of the community and to avoid the temptation of self-interest and place the communities' needs before party politics."

Regional services councils will provide an

excellent opportunity for inter-group co-operation and joint decision-making, the councillors were told.

The meeting of councillors was to have been addressed by the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, who was prevented from doing so by illness.



Transvaal Provincial Administration MECs, Mr JOHN MAVUSO (left) and Mr JOHN GRIF-FITHS, addressed a meeting of West Rand Black local authority councillors yesterday.

Talks with ANC 'not encouraged'

DURBAN. — Mr Kurt von Schirnding, South Africa Foundation director, said yesterday he saw no purpose at this stage for local businessmen to press for negotiations through talks with the African National Congress.

At the official presentation as foundation director in Durban yesterday, Mr Von Schirnding, former South African Ambassador to the United Nations, said businessmen last year made headlines and incurred government displeasure when they travelled to Lusaka for talks with the ANC.

Businessmen who talked to the ANC would not do any harm, but his organisation would not encourage it at this stage.

He saw his new job just as challenging as the one he had held as ambassador to the United Nations.

Although that job meant toeing the official government party policy

line, he had faced many personal conflicts. No honest diplomat could accept certain government policies which were not justifiable.

In his new role, Dr Von Schirnding said he would criticise the government when necessary. However, he said he would give the government credit for the reforms introduced while he served as ambassador for four years.

As director of the foundation he said he would try his utmost to convince Western allies not to impose sanctions on South Africa.

Mr M R Christie will serve as director-designate of the foundation in Washington DC from July 1. — Sapa.

SA Foundation Pres slams bid to weaken SA economy

By
ANDREW THOMSON

IT WAS the height of folly for the West to weaken South Africa's economy, the President of the South Africa Foundation, Dr Fred du Plessis, told the organisation's annual meeting in Durban last night.

He told delegates it should be the foundation's single-minded objective to persuade Western leaders that mutual interest dictated that South Africa be re-absorbed into the Western system.

Dr Du Plessis warned that South Africa's eight neighbouring states would not be able to feed

themselves in 10 years unless the South African "economic engine" was fueled by the West.

"The morality of the sanctions campaign must be questioned, and its hypocrisy exposed," he said. "If the objective of sanctions was to nudge the South African Government closer to power sharing with Blacks, then they have had the reverse effect."

"There can be no doubt that a large number of important people around the world have the uneasy feeling that an awful mistake has been made and

that something has been set in motion that might have serious consequences for all concerned."

Turning to domestic issues, Dr Du Plessis said South Africans should not "be blinkered to the fact that the problems that have so remorselessly plagued South Africa for the past two years are all rooted in the political power struggle going on in our country."

"Clearly there is a need for urgent and courageous action and for statesmanship of the highest order."

Dr Du Plessis said the foundation could not agree with those who advocated a break with the West because of interference in the country's domestic affairs, even though this had often been "sanctimonious, hypocritical and motivated by self-interest".

"A major objective of South Africa's enemies is to isolate it," he warned. "We must not assist them in the attainment of that goal."

The Foundation's Washington director, Mr John Chettle, told the meeting that South Africa had never faced a more dangerous threat to its relations with the United States as it would face in the next two years.

South Africa's opponents had targeted so-called loopholes in the current sanctions legislation, and were trying to stop the export of US technology to South Africa. In addition, they wanted to further restrict South African exports to the US.

"They have already introduced legislation to cut off all trade, and are hoping for some extreme action on the part of the South African Government which would cause revulsion in Congress."

The answer, he said, was for South African businessmen to become organised and lobby to protect their interests. There had never been a political system so re-

sponsive to influence and pressures as that of the US, or one where it was easier to participate in the legislative process, or even to overturn previous decisions.

"We should use the system to beat the system," he advised. "With foresight, resources and skill, further sanctions could be defeated, and changes made even to those sanctions already adopted."

The retiring director-general of the Foundation, Mr Peter Sorour, said that world interest in South Africa had been heightened by the announcement of a general election at the end of last year.

"Speculation about the reasons and the likely effects of the election have been rife overseas," he said. "It has been criticised as unnecessary, as a ploy to gain time, as a sign of government indecision and so forth."

"But most well-informed circles abroad also believe that the stagnant cycle of internal politics in South Africa can only be broken if the National Party gets a decisive mandate in the election and uses it to construct a basis for serious negotiations with Black leaders."

"There is, however, speculation about how the State President would use a new mandate — to breathe new life into his reform programmes, or to pursue his recent dictatorial methods with greater favour."

Mr Sorour said the Foundation would be compelled to criticise the government "if it was seen to be putting party before State, while conceding the intractable problems with which it has to wrestle".

"We will also have to confront the sanctioners and political activists when they assault South Africa in their various destructive ways and for their often ulterior motives."

Canadian Indians cheer SA envoy

PEGUIS RESERVE, Manitoba. — South Africa's departing ambassador, who has compared the treatment of Canadian Indians with apartheid, told a cheering crowd of 600 Indians on Tuesday that his visit here would help his own government dismantle its policy of racial segregation.

Ambassador Glenn Babb, who arrived by helicopter amid tight security to visit the remote Peguis Indian reserve about 160 km north of Winnipeg, said he accepted the invitation of Chief Louis Stevenson to see for himself how Canada is dealing with its aboriginal peoples.

"Let us face it, we are dealing here not with a local problem, we are dealing with a global, worldwide problem," Mr Babb said in a 45-minute speech punctuated by applause and the pounding of a drum by seven native men at his side.

"I had wanted to see for myself so I could report to my government how strategies and policies work," said Mr Babb, who refrained from direct criticism of the Canadian Government during his visit.

The ambassador, scheduled to end his posting next month, drew the wrath of Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney earlier this year when he condemned Ottawa's treatment of Indians.

Mr Babb wrote in January's *Influence* magazine that Canada heaped "gratuitous insults" and "strident defamation" on his

country while shamefully neglecting its own native peoples.

He said Canadians denigrate Indians, ignore their plight, stall on pledges to allow native self-government and in the past have even destroyed entire Indian peoples.

Mr Babb's remarks, widely reported in Canada, were welcomed by several spokesmen for Canadian native organisations.

But Mr Mulroney angrily responded that South Africa's policy of racial segregation can in no way be compared with Canada's treatment of its aboriginal peoples.

"There is no comparison at all between the difficulties of our aboriginal peoples and the systemised system of evil that exists in South Africa," the Prime Minister said. "Any suggestion to that effect is both misleading and deeply false."

Mr Mulroney made the comments in late January while travelling to Zimbabwe to meet with leaders of the Frontline states to discuss South Africa's policies.

The exchange led to the invitation from Chief Stevenson for Mr Babb to visit the reserve to inspect what Chief Stevenson called intolerable living conditions.

Chief Stevenson ignored criticism of the visit, saying "I want to cause a scandal because the conditions my people live under are scandalous".

He asked Mr Babb for tens of millions of rands in aid to improve conditions on the reserve but was told by the ambassador not to expect much help from South Africa.

Mr Babb's visit, which drew criticism from other Canadian Indian leaders and anti-apartheid groups, followed an attempt by the South African Embassy

to change the date to avoid heavy media coverage of the event.

— Sapa-Reuter.

South African Ambassador Mr GLENN BABB talks with Peguis Indian Chief LOUIS STEVENSON during a visit to their reserve on Tuesday. Chief Stevenson was trying to highlight the problems of Canada's native people.

Thursday 12 March 1987

