

Two men found guilty of treason for ANC actions

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By Jo-Anne Collinge

Nearly two years after his unlawful abduction from Swaziland, ANC member Ebrahim Ismael Ebrahim was convicted of treason in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday along with fellow accused Anton Mandla Maseko. The third man in the dock, Simon Dladla, was acquitted of treason but convicted of terrorism.

Ebrahim (51) was kidnapped at gunpoint from his Swaziland home in December 1986 and brought to Pretoria where he was held incommunicado.

He was alleged by the State to be chairman of the Regional Political Military Committee of the ANC, which was based in Swaziland and directed underground operations in SA.

Maseko and Dladla were alleged to have been involved in the placing of four landmines in the Breyten and Volksrust areas in 1986.

Mr Justice Daniels, sitting with two assessors, found Ebrahim to be:

- An active member of the ANC who

showed the necessary hostile intent to be convicted of treason.

- His role was not confined to political structures, but had "an intimate involvement beyond political structures".

- He actively participated in and joined in the landmine warfare.

- The probabilities were that he was chairman of the Regional Political Military Committee.

Maseko had been arrested at a roadblock in June 1986 armed with a Makharov pistol and a grenade, the judge said. He said Maseko had, without duress, drawn a detailed map for the police showing the positioning of four landmines in the Breyten and Volksrust areas.

Details of their positioning required intimate knowledge that could come only from actual involvement in the operation. The only possible inference was that he "associated himself fully with the ANC ... and took part in the revolutionary struggle".

The case proceeds today when a date is likely to be set for evidence in mitigation.

Average of R650 a month

Ccawusa's wages up by 28 percent

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The wages of retail workers organised by the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) increased by 28,8 percent in 1988 — ahead of a 13 percent inflation rate and despite employer and State resistance, the union says.

In a report released by spokesman Mr Jeremy Daphne, the union says this year's negotiations with retail employers had resulted in an average minimum wage of R528 a month, with the average monthly wage being set at R650.

'Tough'

According to the report, the decision by managements and the State "to keep wage increases low" had resulted in "tough and lengthy" negotiations, most of which took up to three months or more to conclude.

The highest individual increase of R140 per month was achieved by World Furnitures, followed by Smart Centre (R129) and Pick 'n Pay (R128). CNA,

By Mike Siluma,
Labour Reporter

Pick 'n Pay, World/Ellerines agreed to pay the highest monthly minimum wages of R635, R630 and R600, respectively.

OK Bazaars and Checkers, at R505 and R510, were singled out as the two of the "Big Three" retailers paying below the average minimum wage of R528 a month.

Most companies organised by the union now recognised May 1 and June 16 as paid "commemoration days", with a smaller number having agreed to treating March 21 (Sharpeville Day) as a paid holiday.

"There is increased shop-floor pressure for the union to negotiate housing schemes and better alternatives to the present pension schemes," said the report. Pressure was also mounting for the protection of the rights of working parents.

The union says despite the advances, many union members still lived "in poverty".

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The power line for electricity from South Africa, which, like the railway, has been cut several times recently by saboteurs, would presumably be included in the Nkomati Corridor.

Convoys escorted by security forces will be operated for road traffic but it is not yet clear whether the security will be provided by the Mozambican army, a private army or both.

Private armies have mushroomed in Mozambique in the new era of economic development under armed guard. According to some accounts, the privatisation of security has come about because of the unreliability of the poorly trained and badly equipped government forces.

Whatever the reason for their existence, the private armies are guarding a variety of projects, including railways, construction sites and agricultural schemes.

Prominent in this field is a British firm that recruits, trains and operates private forces that often function in co-operation with government troops.

One of the biggest private armies to operate in Mozambique is expected to be deployed to guard the powerline from the Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa when it comes back into operation as a result of the recent agreement between the Mozambican, Portuguese and South African governments.

This agreement and the recent meeting at Songo between President P W Botha and President Joaquim Chissano are the high points of the improvement in relations between the two countries.

The restoration came after relations had degenerated almost into open animosity as a result of Maputo's conviction that after signing the Nkomati Accord in 1984 Pretoria proceeded to flout it by continuing to aid the MNR.

Pretoria's denials were disbelieved until Maputo apparently decided to give the South Africans the benefit of the doubt.

A South African in London has his back to the wall

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Something that becomes very noticeable in London is the ordinary individual's apparent lack of knowledge — with a few exceptions — of other than the extremes in our South African society: insignia bearing a remarkable likeness to the Nazi emblem, police wielding sjamboks, rioting in townships.

This serves to put one on the defensive and, a number of times, after being lured by taunt or patent ignorance into lengthy discussions, I was able to earn the comment: "Why don't we hear more about your country from people like yourself?"

Whenever talking about South Africa, it was necessary to make the distinction between the country, on the one hand, and apartheid on the other, and to show how it is possible to love one and hate the other.

My arguments were not rehearsed and pretty much the same knee-jerk responses I would have made had I been in South Africa: firmly anti-apartheid and anti-Government, but equally firmly pro-South African.

On the night soon after my arrival a taxi driver was taking me from Marble Arch to the West End. Before we had even arrived the driver asked where I was from. At the words: "South Africa", he pulled to the kerb and wanted me out of his taxi.

It came as a complete shock. Initially I couldn't believe he was serious, but when it finally hit home, I warned him that I would be taking his number and reporting him to the police. There was a non-committal reaction to this, so, with temper rising and in a pause in hostilities, I took the initiative and refused to get out of the taxi.

Tonight! drama critic **GARALT MacLIAM** visited London recently to get first-hand experience of standards in theatre there. These are some of his impressions of Britain and the people.

A further pause to reflect, and suddenly we were off again, heading down Shaftsbury Avenue. It was evening, and theatreland was humming, jam-packed with people, spilling over from the pavements in their hurry to get to different shows.

After a couple a minutes and maybe 50 m in distance, the driver started conversation again, as if nothing had happened.

Because of the traffic, the journey probably lasted about an hour, and we covered a lot of ground, political and otherwise.

Theme repeated

Before I got out of the taxi, the driver said in effect: "There's no excuse for what you people are doing to the kaffirs (a word that flowed from his lips quite naturally) down there, but why don't we hear from more people like yourself". (I was told at The Star's bureau in London that I must have picked the only anti-South African taxi driver in the city).

But the theme was repeated with a Cypriot student, who was unsure how he would be categorised on our colour scale; an upper middle-class couple, who had visited South Africa a number of times; a

theatre administrator; and friends whom I hadn't seen for years.

In other words, the scenario was replayed enough times for it to make a strong impression on me.

And the final thought — "Why don't we hear more from people like you" — was a constant refrain.

It appears that in the eyes of the casual onlooker, South Africa reacts only to the more damaging of the press reports published there or television material broadcast, and loses credibility in so doing.

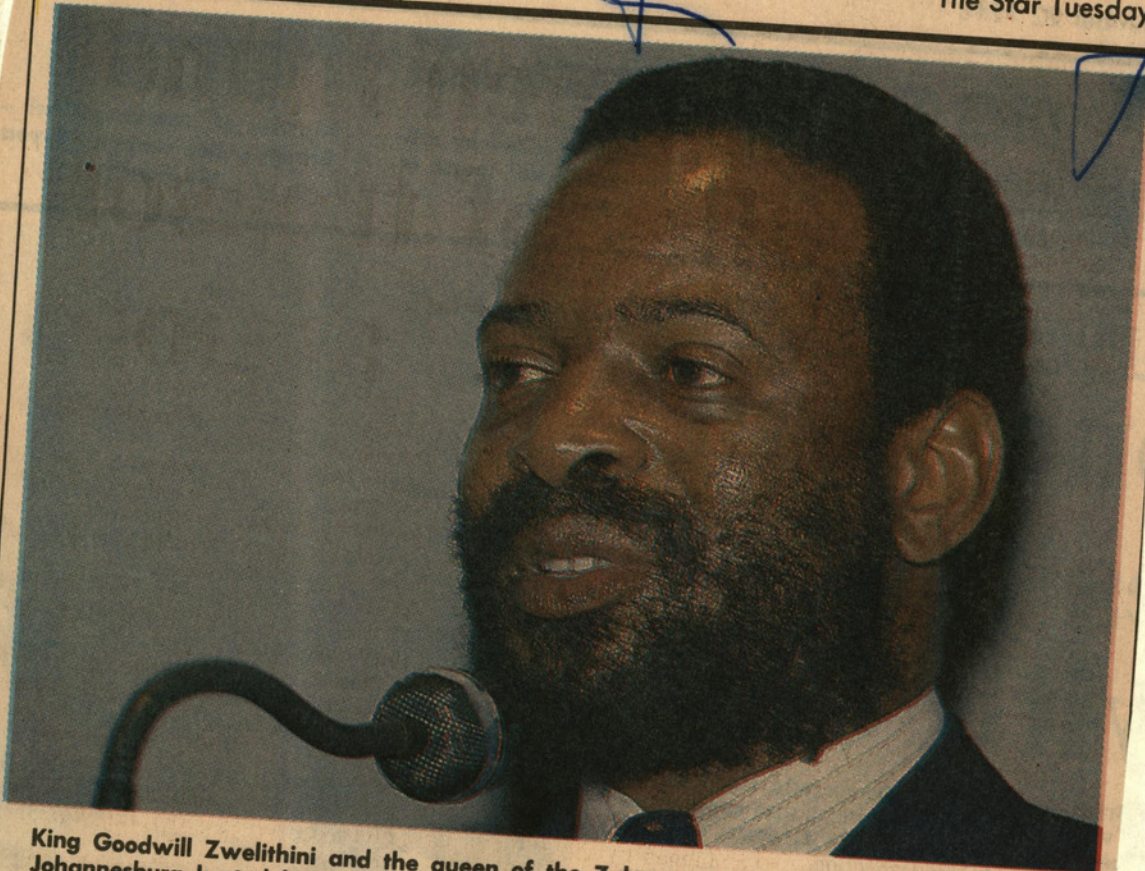
The line between being anti-apartheid and anti-South African has become blurred and little is heard from that middle group, essentially non-political, who revile the system, but love the country.

The Britain that I saw has its own excesses. On average, the people seem to be much more street-wise, harder and more selfish than their counterparts in this country. Casual contact is discouraged. Violent crime is growing, and the distinction between the haves and have-nots is more pronounced than I remember it.

The broad picture of Britain that comes across to most of us is one of castles and royalty, pop stars and the hurly-burly stimulation of big city life — but there are ghettos; racism; poverty; unemployment.

It is also hellishly expensive, and the aged suffer.

South Africa is not simply the present Government, and there are people abroad who would like to know more about it.



King Goodwill Zwelithini and the queen of the Zulus yesterday wound up a brief visit to Johannesburg hosted by the mayor, Mr David Neppe, with a farewell luncheon at a top city hotel. During his stay he was taken on a helicopter flight over Soweto where he was impressed with the progress in new housing schemes, to Gold Reef City and the George Harrison Park where gold was first discovered in Langlaagte. At the final lunch, he said: 'They say experts can tell from which diamond fields, different diamonds come. They are all diamonds, each with the uniqueness of coming from its own diamond pipe. So it is with people.'

● Picture: Herbert Mabuza

SA business begins returning to 'optimistic' Mozambique

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Although the insurgent war continues to ravage the country, Mozambique is undergoing what one analyst calls a second revolution — an economic one.

Despite its inability to end the fighting, the government is going ahead with efforts to promote economic development that are said to be producing impressive results.

Both South African and overseas concerns are reported to be showing a growing interest in trade and investment in the country.

The South African interest has developed parallel with a dramatic improvement in the past year in diplomatic relations between Pretoria and Maputo.

South African businesses may now be playing the major role in what the Mozambicans hope will be the revitalisation of their economy, which has been battered for much of its 13 years of independence by the war against the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

South African Breweries, for instance, has re-opened its match factory in Mozambique and is considering going into the brewing industry there. Sappi is well into a feasibility study for a multimillion-rand forestry project.

"Mozambique is undergoing a second revolution," says Miss Sally Gallagher, head of the Johannesburg firm Business Development Africa, which promotes trade and investment in and among African countries and has close and long-standing ties with Mozambique.

"There has never been a more optimistic feeling than there is today in Mozambique," she says.

Miss Gallagher says there is tremendous interest in South Africa and overseas in the trade and investment possibilities in Mozambique.

Most of the South African interest is directed at the Maputo area, but recently a group of businessmen visited Beira to scout prospects there.

The South African Government appears to be looking to make its own aid as well as South African private investment in Mozambique a showcase for the rest of Africa.

The thinking seems to be that if other African countries see Mozambique benefiting from co-operation with the Republic they will seek a similar arrangement for themselves.

To a large extent the investor interest, both South African and overseas, has been encouraged by incentives offered by the Mozambique government itself.

Not only has the Frelimo government moved away from the policies of socialism that it enforced at independence but it has offered attractive investment terms to foreign entrepreneurs.

Thirteen years after independence, Mozambique is undergoing another revolution as it tries, with South African and overseas help, to rebuild an economy shattered by internal strife, writes **GERALD L'ANGE** of The Star's Africa News Service.



President Joaquim Chissano . . . leading Mozambique into an economic revolution.

The major factor deterring investment in potentially rich Mozambique, according to diplomatic and business sources, is the risk of having investments destroyed by the MNR.

Increasingly, however, the answer is being found in development under armed guard. Investors reluctant to risk their money in areas susceptible to rebel attack appear to be showing growing interest in doing so within protected areas.

These include not only the principal cities but also the protected transport corridors, of which the Beira Corridor from Zimbabwe to the sea is the most firmly established.

Work is going ahead from each end of the Limpopo Corridor to restore the railway line from Maputo to Chicualacuala on the Zimbabwe border and, less effectively, apparently, on the line from Nacala port to Malawi.

Plans are well advanced for what may become the busiest corridor of all — the Nkomati

Corridor from Maputo to Komatipoort in South Africa.

Work is due to start shortly on closing a dog-leg in the road between the two centres to make it run alongside the railway all the way to the sea and to improve the existing section to enable it to carry heavy traffic.

Provided it can handle the traffic, Maputo is the logical port for much of the Transvaal. The Mozambique government has in the past accused South Africa of deliberately restricting traffic as part of its alleged policy of destabilisation, but Pretoria now maintains that South Africa's best interests lie in making good use of the port.

Most KwaZulu Black men reject violence

DURBAN. — The overwhelming majority of Blacks in KwaZulu believe a peaceful, negotiated settlement to South Africa's problems is possible and reject violence as a political alternative, a poll has shown.

The Research International survey was carried out between July and September involving 802 Black men who were interviewed in their homes in the language of their choice.

A massive 92 percent agreed with the statement: "A peaceful, negotiated constitutional solution to South Africa's problems is possible," while three percent disagreed, while five percent did not know.

The statement: "I believe Black-on-Black violence will lead to political change" drew disagreement from 78 percent of the respondents while three percent disagreed and 19 percent did not know.

Almost the same result was achieved with the statement: "I am prepared to accept Black-on-Black violence as a means of ensuring dominance of my party" with 78 percent disagreeing, four percent agreeing and 18 percent not knowing.

The statement: "I am prepared to accept Black-on-Black violence if it sorts out radicals and troublemakers" drew the

disagreement of 77 percent while seven percent agreed and 16 percent did not know.

The lowest figure for acceptance of violence was the statement: "Violence against the White government is acceptable if it leads to changes," with 22 percent of respondents agreeing, while 56 percent disagreed and 22 percent did not know.

A similar statement that violence against Whites was acceptable if it led to change, had a slightly higher percentage disagreeing at 60 while 20 percent agreed and 20 percent did not know.

Attitudes towards the presence of the security

forces in the townships also showed a positive response with 64 percent agreeing that the army helped to make the townships safe for residents. The percentage of those that disagreed was 13 and 23 percent did not know. — Sapa.

SCHOOL FOR ALL RACES

THE New Era Schools Trust is to open its second non-racial private school in January next year.

The Transvaal school, which will be situated on 300 acres some 7km north of Fourways on the Midrand boundary next to Riversands Farm, is to be known as "Phuting" a Sotho name derived from the word "phutha" (which means to bring together or to gather).

The school will be headed by Professor Pali F Mohanoe (54), presently the head of the Department of Didactics at the University of the North.

Former

He will be the first black headmaster to occupy such a position in a non-racial private school.

Nest was formed in 1981 with the aim to establish schools in South Africa which would be free of racism — thus creating a society

PROFESSOR Pali F Mohanoe who has been appointed the first black headmaster of a non-racial private school in South Africa, has had a distinguished career in education spanning more than 30 years.

Prof Mohanoe who was born in Johannesburg in 1934, is to head the second New Era Schools Trust school, "Phuting," which opens on January 31 next year.

He is presently the head professor in the Department of Didactics and the Sociology of Education (Education Faculty) at the University of the North (Turfloop).

Before joining Turfloop in 1965 as a lecturer, he had taught at schools in Zimbabwe (1964-65); Lesotho (1960-62) and was secretary to the headmaster of Orlando High School (1955).

His academic achievement is as follows: Doctorate of Education, University of the North (1984); Doctorate of Education, University of South Africa (1969); Master of Education, Ottawa, Canada (1963); Bachelor of Science, and the University Education Diploma, Rhodes University, Grahamstown (1956-1959).

Apart from being involved with Nest since its inception in 1981, the professor has at

in schools which will be prototype of society in post-apartheid South Africa.

Its first school, Uthongathi, opened in Natal in 1987 and

according to Mr Steyn Krige, Nest's associate director, "it is a highly successful and thriving school which is living proof that an open society in South Africa



PROFESSOR Pali Mohanoe... heads new non-racial private school.



Mr STEYN Krige... Nest's associate director.

First black headmaster

various times been a member of the following organisations and committees:

Educational Opportunities Council; Northern Transvaal Council of Churches; United States/South Africa Internal Scholarship Committee, South African Pedagogical Society, Khanya College, South African Council for Higher Education; Academic Board of the

University of Bophuthatswana, Council of the University of the North (QwaQwa branch);

Teacher Opportunity Programmes (Tops); Donaldson Trust; Education and Development Funds (Coca-Cola Trust Funds); Human Sciences Research Council; Council for Black Education and Research; African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa); Centre for Continuing Education at Wits University and the Rhodes National Scholarship Committee.

His thesis for doctorates with Turfloop in 1984 and Unisa in 1969 were, "A Socio-Pedagogical Perspective on the Education of the Black Adolescent" and "Theory and Practice of Chemistry Teaching" respectively.

Prof Mohanoe has travelled extensively abroad in countries such as the United States (periodically from 1963-86), Canada, Great Britain and West Germany. He has had many articles published in leading professional journals.

He speaks seven languages (English, Zulu, Xhosa, Sesotho, North Sotho and Afrikaans) fluently. He is married with three children.

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

really does work."

Further schools run by Nest are planned for Grahamstown and Cape Town.

Announcing the appointment of Prof

Mohanoe at a Press conference at Wits University last week, Mr Krige said Phuting would open on January 31 with about 100 boys and girls in Std 6, 7 and 8. By 1991, the school would cater for all classes from Std 6 to 10.

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Boarders

The school will cater for day pupils and boarders. A broad curriculum, based on present day trends in South Africa, will provide the pupils with a thoroughly sound education which will prepare them more than adequately for their future careers, whether or not they choose to go to university.

All pupils will be required to study English, Sotho or Zulu and Afrikaans, up to Std 8. In addition, they will be able to choose from mathematics, physical science, biology, computer science, art, geography and history.

"We believe that we must prepare our pupils to play a vital role in our society once they leave our schools. Pupils will be involved in decision-making so that they develop a sensitivity to the procedures and implications of democratic decision-making," Mr Krige said.

He said Nest strived to avoid becoming elitist. As a matter of principle, Phuthing will not be accepting a Government subsidy and hence fees have to be charged. Fees

will be R8901 for boarders and R5040 for day pupils.

"It is the earnest desire of the school's governing body under the chairmanship of Mr Tom Molete, to enrol all of whatever race who pass the entrance test, irrespective of the ability of their parents to pay fees. Extensive bursaries are available for all races. Up to 66 percent of the total fee income will be provided by bursaries," he said.

Religion

As for religion, he said, the school would not be attached to any one church or religion. It would however, have a religious base in that it will support the religious beliefs of pupils attending the school and encourage them to be true to those beliefs.

Phuthing's extra-curricular activities will include the usual sporting activities and various community projects. Pupils will be required to practise self-help by doing their own laundry and helping with washing up after meals, work on the grounds and cleaning of dormitories and classrooms.

Mr Krige said Nest realised that South Africa stood in a desperate need of a real vision for a shared future because the nation had been fragmented.

"The vast chasms which have been created between our peoples must be bridged. How better to do this than in the field of education," he said.

SA cannot afford weak trade
Unions.

SOWEIAN

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ers want to deal with strong unions who have the resources to educate and train their members and representatives in responsible industrial relations practices," Mr Miles says.

South Africa could not afford weak unions who could not effectively meet the needs and aspirations of their members.

Mr Miles points out that Section 79 is not as simple as it might seem.

"The intention of the new legislation (Labour Relations Amendment

Act) is to shift the onus of proof on to the respondent rather than on the applicant," the IIR director says.

"It is standard legal doctrine for the applicant to discharge that burden. If the respondent succeeds in discharging that onus, the applicant will lose the action."

Section 79, he says, does not only allow for trade unions to be sued for damages. An employer could be sued by those employees who claim to have suffered damages as a result of illegal industrial action instituted by the employer.

Damages

"Where an employer terminates the services of employees en masse, it might be argued that that employer has committed an illegal lock-out, and he would thus not be subject to the indemnity provided in terms of s.79 (1), thus rendering him liable for damages," the IIR director adds.

The IIR urged both employers and unions to avoid suing the other party for damages in the event of an industrial dispute.

'SA cannot afford weak trade unions'



MILITANT workers on the march during a strike.

Employers must be cautious about taking drastic measures such as suing unions for damages, as this could ultimately be financially devastating to their own interests.

This warning was given by Mr Mike Miles, executive director of the Institute for Industrial Relations (IIR).

He has expressed concern at "the recent attention being given to Section 79 of the Labour Relations Amendment Act particularly with the assumption which employers might now have, that they can resolve industrial relations issues simply by suing trade unions for damages."

Employers, he warns, should not believe that "short-term retributive action" is a better solution.

The IIR director's

Bosses warned about suing trade unions

warning comes in the wake of impending multi-million lawsuits instituted by certain employers against three affiliates of the Congress of South African Union. The unions are:

- The Transport and General Workers' Union which faces a R2 million

TREAD WITH CARE

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damages claim from Ullman Brothers after a work stoppage by 250 union members;

- The Food and Allied Workers' Union whose members at Kwela Wholesalers Meat Supply in Benoni embarked on a work stoppage, thereby triggering R1,7 million claim from management against the union;

- The Papi Kganarewing of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa which is engaged in a legal battle with Pyramid Distributors, which claims R500 000 in

FOCUS

damages from the union. The claim arises from a work stoppage by Ccawusa members.

Unions

The IIR believes that it is not in the interests of sound industrial relations for employers to sue trade unions.

"Responsible employ-

Survey points out S A's

The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, November 22, 1988 11

economic decline

JOHANNESBURG—The effects of economic decline pervade the picture of South African society over the past 18 months, says the South African Institute of Race Relations Survey for 1987/88.

The survey notes that South Africa's economic problems continue to be exacerbated by expenditure on segregated structures and by the Government's failure to meet black political demands.

The survey reports that hunger is a more serious problem in urban areas than in rural areas now, while tuberculosis is rising to epidemic proportions, especially in the Western Cape. According to the South African National Tuberculosis Association, the disease kills at least 10 people a day.

The survey points to less obvious socio-economic and political trends which emerge from an examination of politics, the economy, business, the homelands, labour, housing, education, health and welfare.

Strikes up

The period 1987/88 saw the highest number of strikes in South African history, as well as unprecedented levels of violence in the labour field.

In spite of Government restrictions in February which limited the Congress of South African Trade Unions to trade union activities only, 1988 saw the biggest worker stay-away in the country's history when at least 1 600 000 workers stayed at home in protest against the Labour Relations Amendment Bill.

According to the institute's research, unionised black workers, who obtained wage increases averaging 18% in 1987, appear to be the only ones that have kept up with inflation.

However, during the first half of 1988 there were signs that wages in unionised companies were going up more slowly than in the previous year, and the first eight months of 1988 saw much lower levels of strike activity than the comparative period in the previous year.

The survey recorded 1 148 strikes during 1987 — mining and the railways experiencing the biggest.

Incidents of violence in the labour field recorded in the survey include:

Virtual destruction of the Johannesburg headquarters of the Congress of South African Trade Unions in a bomb explosion in May, 1987;

Bombing of Cosatu's offices in the Western Cape in August, 1987;

Burning of railway carriages during the railway strike in April, 1987;

Eight railway union members pleaded guilty to the murder of four railways employees who had not joined the strike in April, 1987;

A union official admitted in court that non-strikers were taken to Cosatu House and beaten;

Three bus drivers were sentenced to death in Durban for having hired a man to kill a driver who had continued to work during a strike in November, 1986;

At least 18 people were killed during the mine strike in August, 1987, three of them in clashes involving mine security and 15 in clashes between strikers and non-strikers.

Jobless level down

The unemployment level in South Africa dropped to its lowest level in almost two years in March 1988, the survey reports.

Unemployment nevertheless remains a major problem, it says.

The survey reports an estimate by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, that up to 6 000 000 South Africans could be unemployed by the year 2000, and it notes other estimates that the implementation of economic sanctions against South Africa could see unemployment reach nearly 10 million by the end of the century.

South Africa would have a surplus of more than 9 000 000 unskilled and semi-skilled workers, according to figures from the Institute for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University which are quoted in the survey.

The survey notes that about 5 000 jobs could become redundant over the next three years as a result of Eskom's decision to close or mothball 13 of its power stations. Its expansion programmes had been based on an annual 8% growth rate in demand for electricity, but actual growth is only 4%.

The survey reports Eskom as saying sanctions have slowed down the economy and therefore the demand for energy.

Social investment

The Government is on record as saying the State is firmly committed to redistribution of income through social in-

vestment

The survey quotes Mr Kent Durr as saying when he was the Deputy Minister of Finance that the Government aimed to use an increasing share of the national budget to meet the 'just claims' of less privileged groups.

He pointed out that the health and welfare budget had risen from 12% to 18% of the national budget over the past 10 years, while education spending had risen from 13% of the total budget to 19%. The largest growth had not been in defence.

President Botha spoke in similar vein when he said in September, 1988, that the Government was committed not only to constitutional development but also to socio-economic upliftment to wipe out backlogs and inequalities in education, health, housing and welfare services in general.

Mr Botha said sanctions and boycotts could cause the Government to have R9,5 billion less available for these programmes over the next five years.

School boycotts

Overall, fewer school boycotts were recorded in 1987 and 1988.

However, the survey notes that there was no effective education in at least 54 Soweto high schools during the year under review.

Some of the reasons for that, according to the Department of Education and Training, were:

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WHO NEEDS ENEMIES?

WHAT the Institute of Race Relations has to say in its latest survey should be compulsory reading for all those politicians, priests and other people who still believe that sanctions and disinvestment are the way to achieve change in this land of ours.

The SAIRR is, of course, no apologist for, or mouthpiece of the Government; down the years it has crossed swords with it over its policies and incurred its wrath on innumerable occasions.

That is what makes the picture it paints of 1987-88 all the more important.

For instance, what do those who want to destroy our economy have to say to the fact that, as part of the Government's commitment to meet the 'just demands' of the less privileged, spending on health and welfare has risen from 12% to 18% of the national budget over the past 10 years and on education from 13% to 19%?

Are they delighted because the increase is unlikely to continue; the Government has al-

ready estimated there will be R9,5 billion less available for these programmes because of sanctions and boycotts?

Already, the 10-year plan to achieve parity in education has been stalled by the weak economy.

These people would also do well to note that the survey discloses that in 1987 black unionised workers were the only ones keeping up with inflation. Their wage increases averaged 18%.

They will, of course, be cheered because even though unemployment dropped to its lowest level in two years in March, the SAIRR reports there are fears that 10 million blacks could be jobless by the end of the century through sanctions and disinvestment.

If that is what they really seek, then let them say it loud and clear, instead of hiding behind the tattered remains of what they call their consciences.

For with friends like that who in Kwa Mashu, Soweto, Langa and a good many more places, needs enemies?

Strike decline

WHILE recent statistics show that South Africa had the same number of strikes in the first nine months of this year as it did in 1987, what is significant is that almost 90% fewer man-days have been lost: up to September the figure was 761 340 and the projection for 1988 1 000 000, compared with almost 9 000 000 last year.

This hefty decline in time lost has been put down to a changing strike pattern, a move away from drawn-out attrition such as the SATS and miners' stay-aways in 1987. But there is also clear evidence that management and unions are benefiting from a painful learning process, and

that there is more to be gained from time spent in talking about grievances than there is from striking.

There are still lessons to be learned. The unions and their members must recognise that quicker benefits are likely to be achieved through co-operation rather than confrontation or, as a leading South African businessman Mr Dennis Solomon recently put it, they must become work-orientated rather than politically driven. And the Government can also help by devising an acceptable method for millions of politically frustrated people to express their opinions.

December deadline for NATAL MERCURY 22 Nov. 1988 new party, says Worrall

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Independent Party leader Denis Worrall made it clear yesterday that he saw December 14 as a make-or-break deadline for the formation of a new party which could bind the PFP, IP and National Democratic Movement, but the other two party leaders were more cautious.

In terms of the agreement that was reached at Transvaal rugby boss Louis Luyt's home on Friday a select committee made up of representatives of the three parties will report back to the parties on a proposal for a merger on December 14.

'We (the IP) don't intend messing around after December 14,' Dr Worrall said.

'We know this initiative has caused some confusion among our members, and if we let it go on beyond December 14 we feel we won't be prepared for the general election which we know will take place early next year.'

NDM leader Wynand Malan said NDM members Esther Lategan and Jannie Hofmeyer had been chosen as the representatives of his party on the committee.

Mr Malan said he did 'not wish to put up December 14 as a cut-off date'.

Dr Worrall said IP co-chairmen Jannie Momberg and Dave Gant would represent his party on the committee.

PFP leader Zach de Beer said last night the two PFP representatives were former PFP leader Colin Eglin and Mr Deon van der Merwe.

He said he did not see December 14 as a final date.

Ormande Pollok writes that Nationalist politicians and commentators have dismissed the proposed new party as being no threat to them. They are unanimous in saying it is doomed to failure even before it has been officially established.

Most blacks back peaceful solutions

Political Reporter

THE overwhelming majority of blacks in KwaZulu/Natal believe that a peaceful, negotiated solution to South Africa's problems is possible and they reject political violence

as an alternative.

This is among the latest findings of a recent scientific study conducted on behalf of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

Asked to respond to the statement: 'A peaceful, nego-

tiated constitutional solution to South Africa's problems is possible', 92% of those canvassed agreed, 3% disagreed and 5% were uncertain.

A total of 78% disagreed with the statement that black-on-black violence would help

lead to political change.

A total of 68% disagreed with the statement that they were prepared to accept violence under certain circumstances if it would bring political change.

A smaller figure of 60%

disagreed with the view that violence against the whites was acceptable if it led to change and 56% disagreed that violence against the white Government was acceptable if it led to change.

Of the respondents 64%

agreed that the army helped to make the township safe for residents.

On the role of the police, 62% agreed that the South African Police played an important role in making things safe for people.

SA can't be trusted, says Zimbabwe's foreign minister

NATAL MERCURY

22 NOV. 1988

Minister slams S A for using black 'quislings'

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—South Africa was subjecting countries around the world to 'an offensive of charm', using black 'quislings', the general secretary of the World Council of Churches, Dr Emilio Castro, claimed here yesterday.

Addressing the opening session of a five-day conference of 'Churches in solidarity with the front-line states', Dr Castro expressed shock that his own home country, Uruguay, has allowed Pretoria to mount an exhibition of industry during the past year, staffed by 'people of colour or black'.

'Quisling may have been a Norwegian invention but there are those today who continue to use such people,' said Dr Castro, a longstanding champion of Church support for 'the armed struggle' in southern Africa.

Dr Castro, an ordained minister of the Evangelical Methodist Church of Uruguay, said Christians from countries which permitted South Africa to spread propaganda, which traded with South Africa, or which had contributed to the past imperial conquest of Africa ought to come to Harare with feelings of guilt and remorse.

'The present reality is a result of the past era of colonisation when countries which called themselves Christian felt they had the right to conquer and subdue.

'Churches need to realise that apartheid has pretended to be defended in the name of Christian and Biblical truth.

'For us the struggle against apartheid is now a struggle to purify the Christian family from one of the most horrendous expressions of religion,' said Dr Castro.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other leading South African church figures are expected in Harare today on the second day of the conference.

HARARE—There has been a marked escalation of 'bandit activity' in Mozambique following last month's meeting in Cahora Bassa of Presidents Botha and Joaquim Chissano, the Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said here yesterday.

Addressing a solidarity meeting with the front-line states sponsored by the World Council of Churches, Dr Shamuyarira expressed doubts about Pretoria's sincerity in implementing the Angolan ceasefire and granting independence to South West Africa, as agreed in recent talks.

'It is very difficult for us to be convinced of that because we in Zimbabwe have learned to maintain a very healthy suspicion and distrust of the South African regime,' he said.

'In Mozambique, it has happened that whenever there have been talks with the regime, there has been an escalation of bandit activity.'

Dr Shamuyarira, whose Government maintains between 7 000 and 13 000 troops in Mozambique guarding trade routes to the sea and supporting President Chissano's forces, said this had happened after the 1984 Nkomati Accord and again recently after the Cahora Bassa talks.

'Just now there has been a marked escalation in bandit activity,' he told the 200 international delegates.

'That is the nature of the beast that you deal with when you talk to the South Africans. They have not shown in the past that they can be trusted.'

Dr Shamuyarira's remarks give a rare glimpse of the Mozambican war from the Zimbabwean angle. Normally there is a total news blackout here on operations, except for official Maputo communiques giving numbers of rebels killed, captured or surrendered. The Mozambique Resistance Movement last week claimed to have blown up the Beira oil pipeline. Other attacks have been reported at Inhambane and on the outskirts of Maputo.

Dr Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe 'takes rather a dim view' of talks between President

Michael Hartnack

Botha and other African leaders, because the 1969 Lusaka manifesto made clear that independent African leaders could not usurp the position of South African liberation movements.

Dr Shamuyarira said talks between President Botha and individual African leaders 'only divide us'.

He lashed out at the outgoing Reagan Administration in the United States, accusing it of tacitly supporting South Africa's policy of destabilisation in the southern African area and supporting 'Contra bandits' throughout the world.

Constructive

'We believe that the new Bush Administration will change the stance and this policy,' he said. 'As far as southern Africa is concerned it is very important that the Bush Administration supports the front-line states and the Organisation of African Unity, and supports in practice the people who are struggling for independence both in South Africa and South West Africa.'

'We hope the new administration will abandon a constructive engagement policy and adopt a new policy that will lead to co-operation between the front-line states and the US Government.'

In what appeared to be a significant shift in Zimbabwean foreign policy, Dr Shamuyarira expressed total support for the Soviet-backed Government in Afghanistan and criticised American support for the rebels. Previously President Robert Mugabe has called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and, by implication, condemned the Soviet involvement.

Sources here say Moscow may have asked for Zimbabwean diplomatic support over Afghanistan when Zimbabwean envoys mooted the possibility of acquiring sophisticated jet fighters. A multi-million-rand deal for supersonic MiG 27s has been discussed repeatedly over the past two years according to defence observers in Britain, with the Kremlin showing strong reluctance to supply them.

Three killed in Ashdown, say residents

22 NOV. 1988
Witness Reporter

THREE people died in political violence in Ashdown on Sunday, according to township sources. They said those killed were Mr Sindi Gwala (18), Mr Foli Zuma (22) and Mr Mongesi Mguni (18), but could give no further details.

Mr Bheki Ngubane (20) was buried at the weekend after being killed in Mpophomeni on November 12. It is believed he was killed by people from outside the township. Mr Ngubane was a member of a youth structure in Mpophomeni.

Police reported the following incidents of political violence yesterday:

- The body of a youth was found with stab wounds at Hammarsdale; and
- a petrol-bomb attack was made on a home in Mitchell's Plain, Cape Town.

Police have also revealed the following information concerning incidents reported at the weekend. The house in which a woman and two children were burned to death when a crowd set it alight was in Embo, near Pinetown. The incident in which two men were stabbed, one fatally, took place in Imbali and the incident in which a woman suffered serious wounds when she was attacked took place in Georgetown.

Sapa reported that police detonated a landmine at Isipingo Beach at 8.15 am yesterday. No one was injured.

307 arrested at Grey's Hospital

Thousands of NPA workers dismissed

NATAL WITNESS 22 NOV. 1988

by STRINI MOODLEY

THOUSANDS of Natal Provincial Administration (NPA) workers were dismissed yesterday for refusing to return to work following a six-day stoppage.

Three thousand NPA workers in the hospitals, roads and works branches and the Natalia buildings in Durban and Pietermaritzburg were involved in the illegal strike, said provincial secretary, Mr Roy Hindle, and "only a small percentage" had returned to work.

Yesterday 307 workers at Grey's Hospital were arrested and charged in three separate city magistrates' courts for subversion in terms of the Internal Security Act. It is alleged they disrupted central medical health services.

The workers were not asked to plead and bail, with conditions, was set at R50 each.

They are to appear in court on January 18. The workers were not represented and the 307 appeared before magistrates Mr N. Malan, Mr S. Mathews and Mr F. Strydom.

More than 10 000 workers were involved in the strike, said National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union regional organiser, Mr Themba Nxumalo.

He confirmed that some workers had already received letters from the NPA informing them of their dismissal.

"According to their letters, workers have been told that their services have been terminated and they can reapply at the end of the month.

"Clearly, the NPA wishes to engage in the selective re-employment of our members," Mr Nxumalo said.

No decision had been taken by the workers as to how they would respond to the decision by the NPA. Shop stewards met in Durban last night to discuss the latest developments.

The strike arose over demands by the workers through their union, Nehawu, for an across-the-board increase to R1 500 per month and the recognition of their trade union as well as several other demands.

Yesterday several volunteers were called in to help operate the kitchen and take up cleaning duties at Grey's Hospital. An appeal has also made by the NPA's public relations officer, Mr Louis Potgieter, for more volunteers to assist at the hospital.

"We are looking for volunteers to assist in the kitchen for a few days when we expect everything to be back to normal. Volunteers are required to perform kitchen and other duties for the four different shifts," he said.

Interested persons should contact Matron Woods or Mr Hugh Duguid at Grey's Hospital.

Mr Hindle said, however, that "with voluntary overtime on the part of the other staff, all provincial services were continuing to function effectively".

Women from the non-practising nurses group, the Women's Institute and standard 9 pupils from Girls' High School were already helping out at Grey's.

No further reports of arrests or charges being laid were reported at Addington, Town Hill or Clairwood hospitals or any other section of the NPA.



Volunteers pitched in to run the kitchen at Grey's Hospital yesterday following the dismissal and arrests of more than 300 workers.



Standing to attention at yesterday's TVBC summit, from left, Ciskei President Lennox Sebe, President P W Botha, Venda President Frank Ravele and Transkei military council chairman Bantu Holomisa. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

PRETORIA — Southern Africa should be looking at a fundamental economic restructuring with the watchwords "affordability and efficiency",

President P W Botha said yesterday.

He told an SATBVC meeting at the Union Buildings that changed economic conditions within southern Africa demanded a new approach.

Deregulation, he stressed, was important. Small businessmen should be able to make a contribution to the economy without hindrance. The private sector should also be drawn further into the development process.

Botha said he and Foreign Minister Pik Botha had had useful discussions with certain African states on economic co-operation and peace.

He said the scope of co-operation between the five states was outstanding. It had been agreed that a new name would replace the SATBVC concept: the Economic Community of southern Africa.

'Fresh approach to economy needed'

BUSINESS DAY 22 NOV 1998

GERALD REILLY

No African state was excluded from taking part in the endeavour.

□ Southern Africa needed bold economic and political reforms that would halt the region's retreat from the world, Bophuthatswana's acting President T M Molatlhwa said.

Issues to be addressed included deregulation, job creation, developing the informal and semiformal economy and mass education.

Ciskei President Lennox Sebe urged Botha to speed up reform following the fresh mandate from the municipal elections.

Transkei leader Bantu Holomisa said international efforts to avoid sanctions would be futile without a visible programme of social change.

The Star

The Star Tuesday November 22 1988

When crime pays

THE FINE meted out to the South African truck owner whose vehicle was found to have 94 black rhinoceros horns hidden in its panelwork — that meant killing three percent of all the black rhino left in the world — was indeed a slap in the face of conservation.

Here was a carefully planned crime involving R1,3 million of contraband and one of the rarest animals on earth. The Botswanan court imposed the maximum fine — R6 000. The slap to conservation would have been worse had the offender been caught in South Africa. Our maximum fine is R1 500 — unless it was a second offence, when it would

have been R2 000.

One wonders what the legislators are trying to say. And one wonders how the dependants of those dozens of game rangers killed by poachers feel.

If a man were to rob a bank of even a few hundred rands he would almost certainly be jailed — even for a first offence. Yet someone can take part in an international racket which is calculatedly plundering the natural heritage of impoverished nations — and of the world — to the tune of millions of rands a year and still be considered only a petty criminal. The legislation cries out for review.