

SA govt pleased by *CITIZEN* 'pragmatic' approach *29/1/88*

Citizen Reporter

SOUTH African government sources yesterday indicated that Pretoria was pleased with the "pragmatic" approach of Dr Frans Josef Strauss, and said his even-handed approach of dishing out criticism while recognising positive change at the same time was the type of approach that could be accepted by Pretoria.

The emphasis by Dr Strauss that it was a time to end arguments in approaching the South African issue and of not making demands of South Africa was seen as a direct move away from the confrontational style of diplomacy and negotiations, which had bedevilled progress in previous talks, such as those involving the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group.

His emphasis on development of the Maputo harbour link with South Africa was one which could lead to a reduction of regional tensions.

Pretoria was also gratified to note that Dr Strauss would like to see development aid for territories such as Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu, to whom funds from the European Community had been excluded, as a proposal which would create greater equitability in the distribution of funds reaching South Africa for upgrading Black communities.

The highly experienced Dr Strauss, with wide connection in the West and in the Soviet Bloc, is regarded by Pretoria as an "honest broker," and one whose known friendship towards South Africa is not seen as a factor inhibiting the start of efforts to get underway proposals he has made such as Southern African conference and a conference with the major powers, a concept that has already been welcomed by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

The Progressive Federal Party's most immediate task is to give greater cohesion and thrust to those in Parliament who share its values of a democratic, non-racial South Africa, according to its leader, Mr Colin Eglin.

It is a strategy aimed at including individuals and groups in all three Houses of Parliament while the party maintains its contacts outside Parliament.

In an extensive interview this week Mr Eglin spoke against the background of unease in the party since its election setback last year.

Q: There is a certain amount of unease in the PFP about its future role. To what do you attribute this?

"I think it is perfectly understandable that, following its election setback, the strong running that is being made by the Conservative Party, and the tight control the Government has over the distribution of information on key issues, there should be a degree of frustration among members of the PFP who would like to be living in a very different South Africa.

"To deal with this the party set about analysing the election results and reassessing its strategy in the light of its findings.

"This led to the acceptance of the party's 'mission statement' at the end of August, but such statements, while they play a vital role in positioning the direction and setting out the key markers for political tac-

PFP: impatience, but no basic differences

THE STAR - 29 JAN. 1988

Party leader Mr Colin Eglin is interviewed in Cape Town by Tos Wentzel of The Star's political staff.

tics, still have to be fleshed out by programmes of action.

"Having stated its objectives the party is now in the second phase of considering a programme of action within the framework of the mission statement.

"It is understandable that some frustration in the party is combined with a degree of impatience. I believe that this is what one is seeing instead of any basic differences on the mission statement or its application."

Q: Do you sense any unease about your leadership or that of any other leaders in the party?

"To the extent that there is impatience and frustration once again it is understandable that some of it must direct itself among other things to the leadership in specific and general terms.

"What I am anxious to to is to harness this frustration and impa-

tience and to turn it into creative thinking, debating and decision-making. The groundwork of the past few months will very soon develop into decisions and actions in the political scene.

"Again, I do not believe that what is seen as some unease flows from any fundamental ideological differences."

Q: It has been said in some PFP circles that activity in the party virtually dried up after the election shock. Has something been done about this?

"There was a drop-off of general activity after the election. This was a consequence of a response to a tough, four-month-long election campaign and disappointment at its results. Added to this, the party, from May to August, examined the election results and a new strategy was planned.

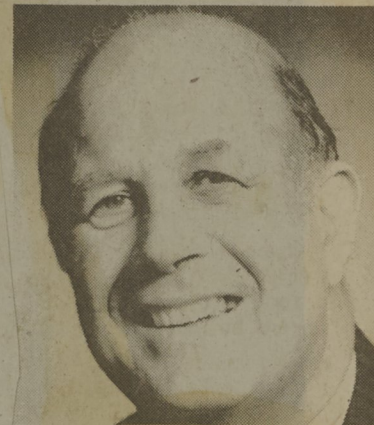
"In addition the party was affected in the post-election period by some defections. There obviously was a 'valley period' but the round of party congresses later on pointed to the party having pulled itself together."

Q: How do you now see the PFP's future role?

"I still see the party's key role as the custodian of non-racial, liberal, democratic values.

"Secondly, the party has a role to promote the process of negotiation as an alternative to conflict.

"Its third aim is to increase the effectiveness of anti-apartheid op-



Eglin... "actions will soon develop."

position in South Africa. This cannot be done by the PFP on its own. The party has to be involved in finding a way of bringing about a greater cohesion of efforts among various groups and parties who share its goal of a democratic and apartheid-free South Africa.

Q: There has recently been a lot of talk about the plight of liberalism in South Africa. How do you see this?

"Under present circumstances liberalism is under pressure in politics, the universities and the press, in various fields where people want to speak and think freely.

"This does not make liberal values any less important. In fact it makes it even more important for people to stand up for these values so that, when apartheid is gone, they will still be there to help build a new South Africa on the basis of equal rights, individual freedom and the rule of law."

Q: What do you think can be done to improve the prospects of the liberal movement in South Africa?

"I think it is understandable that, when the dispute in South Africa has been dominated by the issue of race, the quality of life and the extent of freedom, issues that do not have anything to do with race tend to be pushed into the background.

"There has to be a greater focus on these liberal values and on the needs of individuals in society so that they can remain as a meaningful factor when apartheid is gone.

"Apartheid must go, but it would not be clever to replace tyranny based on apartheid by tyranny based on authoritarianism."

Q: Does the move to have a broader alliance of opposition groups to the left of the Government only apply to Parliament or are you also seeking contact outside Parliament?

"The PFP's basic platform is a parliamentary one and within this it has to reach out to others who share its values and objectives. Greater cohesion is needed among these parliamentary groups for them to have greater impact.

"This opposition faces a wobbly Government and an arrogant and strident Conservative Party. Under these circumstances a comprehensive strategy is needed to bring about more cohesion among anti-apartheid opposition groups."

Mr Eglin said that at the same time the PFP intended playing a role in the wider political arena as is set out in its mission statement.

This statement points out that, while Parliament is an essential element in the process of fundamental change in South Africa, it is not the only site in the wider South Afri-

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can arena where political power and influence are expressed.

"Added to this, the majority of the citizens of our country do not have access either to Parliament or to the electoral process which is an integral part of it.

"Thus, for the PFP to be able to use its base in Parliament effectively in the interest of the country as a whole, it has to be relevant to the wider South African community."

The party therefore intended to be involved with communities, to build bridges of trust across the racial divide and to identify with the plight of those South Africans who were denied fundamental rights.

'More investment and training' Strauss' 2-pronged *THE CITIZEN* plan to help SA

By Tony Stirling

TWO conferences — one involving all the states of Southern Africa and the other South Africa and the world's major industrial nations — would be an ideal way of getting negotiations going to solve the problems of Southern Africa.

This was the viewpoint expressed yesterday by the departing Bavarian Prime Minister, Mr Franz Josef Strauss, at a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport.

Dr Strauss, at the end of his 10th visit to South Africa in 20 years, made it clear it was time to end the senseless, ongoing confrontational style of talks concerning South Africa and its problems that had characterised the approach to the issue for so long.

He also indicated there was co-ordination between West Germany and Britain in their approach towards South Africa and within the framework of the European Community.

He had discussed his impressions of South Africa with the British Prime Minister, Mr Margaret Thatcher at their last meeting in West Berlin, but said it would be up to the West German

Chancellor, Dr Helmut Kohl, on whether to inform Mrs Thatcher of details arising out of his current visit.

Dr Strauss emphasised that in making certain suggestions on possible changes during his visit to South Africa, he was in no way prescribing to or making demands of the South African government.

He had the greatest respect for the South African State President, Mr P W Botha, and his government, and that any changes would have to be effected by South Africa itself.

Dr Strauss was referring to certain reports which quoted him as saying more steps had to be taken to dismantle apartheid, and in particular that the Group Areas Act should be reconsidered and the Population Registration Act should be eliminated.

"I did not come here to interfere with the policies of South Africa," said Dr Strauss.

His party, the CSU, and the larger CDA were in sympathy with South Africa, and wanted to ensure a prosperous future for the country, peaceful development and political changes.

They were opposed to sanctions, particularly the imposition of more sanctions, as were being suggested by certain countries, notably the Scandinavian countries.

The existing sanctions against South Africa had been harmful in their effects and led to the discharge of many thousands of workers.

He pointed to the fact that the Mozambican President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, had urged him to try and get South Africa to re-employ the 43 000 Mozambicans who had lost their jobs because of a reduction of coal exports due to sanctions.

It would be senseless to expect South Africa to re-employ these people if Europe and the United States asked for more sanctions.

Dr Strauss said he believed that to achieve peaceful development and bring about greater security and political

changes required investment to create more jobs, as well as a big programme for educational and vocational training.

Dr Strauss said he was leaving South Africa with "moderate optimism," after what he described as a "rather crowded" programme.

On his return to West Germany he would immediately report on his mission to the Federal government.

The South African problem was under discussion worldwide. Any steps taken should be done "with the sincere desire to contribute" to a solution, without hypocrisy and without promoting conflict between races.

Expanding on his concept of a conference, Dr Strauss said he believed there should be two conferences.

The first should involve the states of Southern Africa, and should include discussions aimed not only at solving the problems of South Africa, but those of Mozambique and Angola as well.

In this regard, he believed it would be a "very good idea" if the Angolan and Mozambican governments started negotiations to end hostilities in their countries.

Only co-operation and negotiation could lead to a settlement of the problems of the region, and the first essential was that the truth be told, and in this regard truth was the best weapon at South Africa's disposal.

Dr Strauss said the second such conference should involve South Africa and the world's major industrialised nations. "The endless arguments should stop," he said.

Dr Strauss indicated that certain Black leaders to whom he had spoken were amenable to the idea of a conference.

He said Black opposition in South Africa was not confined to organisations such as the ANC, and that in his discussions with him, the KwaZulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had shown an "absolutely different" approach to solving the problems to that of Mandela and the ANC, and that there were diverse groups with differing assessments and viewpoints on the issue.

"I believe that too much publicity would be unfavourable in coming to a solution," said Dr Strauss. The participants should not be placed in a position of having to save face because of over-publicity.

On a suggestion that Bophuthatswana should be recognised, Dr Strauss said he believed the country met the requirements for its sovereignty to be recognised, but certain other Black homelands might not meet these requirements.

"Bophuthatswana should be recognised and they want it," he said. Recognition for Bophuthatswana would mean that more Blacks would become independent in the South African context, and he indicated that the first step in this regard should be to provide the country with development aid.

Bandwagon rolling for *Business Day* aboriginal *29/1/88* rights

Australia's conscience has been pricked. But can moral outrage achieve lasting reform? TREVOR FISHLOCK reports from Sydney

IF YOU want to see a white-fella squirm, ask him about the blackfella and how he's been treating him all these years. While Australia celebrates its bicentenary, the Aborigine tugs insistently at the national sleeve. "I'm Australian, too," he says. "Don't forget me."

The nature of the news business ensures a hearing for the demands of the people who lost out in the building of modern Australia. Celebration has provoked anti-celebration and ready-made controversy.

Aborigines, ignored at the 100th anniversary and barely noted at the 150th, are today on the stage, giving the bicentenary a particular aboriginal aspect.

The Aborigine cause becomes the cause of the moment. But stirring outrage is the easy bit: solutions are much harder. The aboriginal question is immensely difficult and complex. Aborigines themselves find it hard to answer the question: what do they want?

Anywhere in the world the clash between aboriginal peoples and newer migrants has usually left an unhappy residue, stranding whole communities outside society's mainstream. The conquest of the Plains Indians of America left a legacy of broken spirits, people uncertain of their place in a new order.

The essence of the Aborigines' grievance is well known. There is nothing new in recent reports made by the Anti-Slavery Society, United Nations officials and others.

The past 200 years have been for Aborigines an epoch of dispossession, massacre and injustice. They are left at the bottom of the social pile.

Their infant mortality is three times the national average; life expectancy 20 years lower. Health is corroded by poor nutrition, squalor and the enduring disaster of alcohol.

The unemployment rate is 45%, six times that of whites, and education levels are generally poor. Many live in dismal desert camps or poor urban enclaves.

A royal commission is investigating the deaths in jail in the past eight years of nearly 100 young Aborigines. It will no doubt consider that Aborigines, who form less than 2% of the population, are more than 11% of prison inmates.

Most Aborigines who find themselves in a cell are charged with minor offences, usually related to drunkenness. There are complaints of police brutality.

Last year Mr Justice Kirby,

president of the New South Wales Appeal Court, wrote: "Any fair Australian will have a sense of disquiet, even shame, at the way the legal system has operated in relation to aboriginal Australia."

"A charitable interpretation of the relationship between the legal system and Aborigines is that it is a tale of indifference and neglect."

'A less charitable interpretation is that it represents a cruel assertion of power resulting in the destruction of aboriginal culture and unparalleled rates of criminal conviction.

It is easy, therefore, for commentators to talk of Australia's scandal. The tourist, let alone the earnest reporter, can see ruined, petrol-sniffing children, drunken blighted men, lives filled with despair.

The cause has been taken up by a mixture of decent-minded folk, axe-grinders and opportunists. A bandwagon is rolling.

Showing solidarity, the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs announced that he would boycott the bicentenary. Australia's teachers' union ordered a boycott of any school bicentenary programme which failed to include an aboriginal perspective.

Meanwhile, aboriginal spokesmen have become familiar television figures. Mostly they are smart, urbane, educated, good with a quote. A fiery spokesman says he

will get Libya's Colonel Muammar Gaddafi to fund the cause.

There is doubtless satisfaction to be had in attacking Australians for complacency, neglect and racial prejudice and to remind them of the horrors of the past. But there is no profit, certainly none for Aborigines, in self-righteous assertion or retrospective anger.

Being a very small minority, Aborigines have had no political power. They have never been a really pressing political issue. Aborigines did not become citizens until 1967. That may seem late, but it was not until the Sixties that American blacks won civil rights.

The Australian story has been one of neglect, but also of good intentions. The Australian government pours hundreds of millions of dollars into Aborigine welfare, but improvements are slow. Aborigines remain victims of well-meant schemes, paternalism, prejudice and a widespread white inability to comprehend a different culture.

Even the term Aborigine raises questions. Aboriginal people are not one tribe speaking one language. There are 60 language groups and the tribes are diverse.

There are three main strata: the essentially unconquered people who follow a traditional way of life; the city dwellers — one Aborigine in 10 lives in Sydney; and the

largest and most distressed group, the 100 000 or so who have a marginal rural existence on the edges of towns.

Fifty years ago the Aborigine population was 60 000. Extinction was predicted. Today the number is 227 000. Improved health care is one reason for the increase.

Another is that in recent years many more people with some aboriginal blood have felt confident enough to declare themselves Aborigines on the census form. Pride is eroding shame; 7 000 Tasmanians have declared themselves Aborigines compared with 600 at the 1971 census.

About half the aboriginal population has mixed blood, for there has been inter-racial sex and marriage from the beginning of British settlement.

Many Aborigines have a white appearance. By definition, an Aborigine is anyone who feels himself to be aboriginal and is accepted as such by others.

Most of the highly vocal activists are of mixed blood, viewed with some suspicion by both black and white. There is no coherent aboriginal political movement, no forum, no single voice, few leaders. Activists know they cannot speak for all of a widely varied community.

It was inevitable that Aborigines would see the bicentenary as an

opportunity to draw attention to their conditions and to goad government. Exposés of aboriginal poverty in the Sixties led to citizenship and improved conditions. Aborigines reckon government needs another push.

Hardliners dish out blame. Some of the rhetoric seems intent on polarising blacks and whites, which could be dangerous, and some of the sympathisers are sentimental about the Aborigine.

But Aborigines need to feel they can be something other than victims. They know how difficult the problems are and that goals like land rights can never be panaceas (Aborigines have so far been granted title to nearly an eighth of Australia).

The Aborigine's lot is likely to improve only slowly, and probably as a result of the spread of education, the growth of hope and self-esteem and the dwindling of dependence.

Aborigines want to be acknowledged and respected. But once the bicentenary is over and the tripods and notebooks are folded, they may again slip from view, having served their purpose as the controversial part of the story.

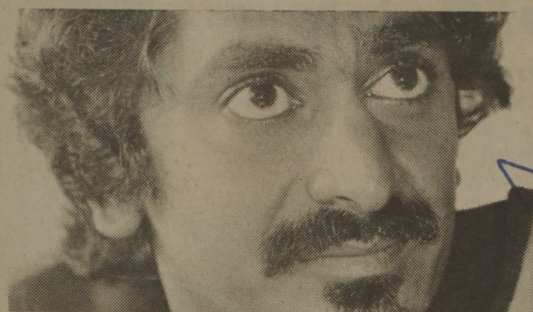
Rhetoric may fade. Brief outrage is not enough. The need for solid and practical leadership will remain.

DAILY TELEGRAPH

Workers wary of share schemes

Natal Witness 29/01/88

THE NATAL WITNESS
29/01/88



Cosatu's Jay Naidoo.



Anglo American chairman Gavin Relly.

Helen Mastrantonis, research professional officer of the Institute for Industrial Research, takes an in-depth look at the reaction of workers and unions to the employee stock ownership schemes that have recently been offered by various companies in South Africa and gives the overseas reasoning on their success.

IN South Africa, the humble Employee Stock Ownership Plans have, on the one hand, been hailed as the saviour of the free enterprise system and the solution to managerial problems and, on the other, condemned as the instrument which could destroy union power.

Consider these statements:

- Esops are being viewed to an increasing extent as a powerful deterrent to the rise of communism in Third World countries, the rationale being that if the capitalist base of society is substantially expanded, then the communists will find it increasingly difficult to obtain a foothold in these countries.
- Share schemes for employees have obvious potential as a means of boosting worker pride, loyalty and diligence, which should be good for the economy and it ensures greater efficiency.
- The selling of shares is aimed to advance the selfish interests of profitmaking, to kill the unity of workers and to subvert the international struggle against apartheid.

These opinions are perhaps expecting far too much from employee stock ownership schemes. The entrenched political and economic structure of South African society cannot possibly be influenced to such a great extent by the types of Esops that have been introduced by South African management.

However, the enthusiasm that management has exhibited towards such schemes is understandable, considering the reported impact of Esops in countries such as Great Britain and the US.

British managers and personnel experts believe that share ownership has resulted in more constructive negotiations in the industrial relations arena. A reported trend is that share-owning workers tend to curb demands for wages regardless of company profitability.

The British government has introduced advantageous tax concessions in order to encourage Esops, as it believes that such schemes can alert workers to the importance of profits and encourage awareness of business conditions.

Furthermore, studies in the United States have revealed that companies which have introduced Esops are generally more productive than traditionally managed enterprises. It was reported that more than 7 000 companies

in the US, comprising about 10-million employees, have initiated some form of employee share ownership scheme.

The US government has also provided various incentives to encourage the formation of Esops, mainly in the form of tax concessions.

According to Professor Martin Weitzman, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the improvement of productivity brought about by Esops, coupled with the resultant lower wage inflation, boosts economic growth and lowers unemployment.

Norman Kurtland, chairman of the presidential task-force on Project Economic Justice, believes that Esops should be encouraged throughout the Third World in order to hinder the spread of Marxism.

His argument is that once a broad base of the population owns property and is integrally involved in capitalist production, the survival of the free-enterprise system becomes of vital importance to the majority of people.

Thus, faced with the twin promises of improving production and providing for a stable socio-political environment, it is not surprising that South African managers have exhibited enthusiasm towards Esops.

Managers here have been caught between low productivity, demands for higher wages and a recessionary climate.

A recent NPI survey established that productivity in the manufacturing sector, calculated in terms of output per hour, increased by only 18,5 percent since 1975.

Wages had increased by 352 percent during the same period.

The result has been that Esops have received a great deal of attention, with such companies as Pick 'n Pay offering shares to workers, and Anglo American's announcement that it was considering a share participation scheme involving about 250 000 black mineworkers.

Moreover, many disinvesting companies, such as Ford, the Standard Bank Investment Corporation and Amalgamated Beverage Industries have allocated a percentage of shares to company employees and, in some cases, customers.

However, union responses to each of these offers have been less than enthusiastic, as can be seen in the cases of Pick 'n Pay and ABI.

The Pick 'n Pay supermarket chain attracted tremendous attention with its offer of shares to workers early in October.

Raymond Ackerman, chairman of the chain, announced that 16 percent of the company's 18 000 employees presently owned shares.

The company intended to raise this proportion to 50 percent over the next four years by allocating R25-million to a trust which will buy shares for employees.

Workers would be eligible to buy shares from the trust

after working for Pick 'n Pay for five years.

If workers could not afford these shares, they would automatically become theirs after 10 years of employment through divided repayments to the trust.

Furthermore, the shares would be made more affordable by splitting the present Pick 'n Pay and Picwik (the holding company) shares into four.

It was made clear by Ackerman however, that even if 50 percent of the staff do become shareholders, "this would only constitute a small percentage of the total issues of share capital of the company".

Ackerman announced that this move was motivated by such factors as the American experiences with Esops, the aftermath of the strike which affected the group in 1986, and the results of attitudinal research among employees, which found that most workers exhibited a need to have a material stake in the company for which they worked.

In addition, he stated that offering shares to workers was vital for the stability and prosperity of South Africa.

However, CCAWUSA, which represents more than 6 000 Pick 'n Pay employees, was critical of the share offer.

Jeremy Daphne, national negotiator for CCAWUSA, criticised management's failure to consult with worker representatives on this issue.

He stated that most workers could not afford to buy the shares and would have to wait for 10 years in order to see any benefits from the offer.

The matter of worker control was also brought up.

Workers had no say in electing the trustees that would represent their interests nor could they, as individual minority shareholders, "exert more influence over the board of directors than as ordinary workers".

Unions have also been critical of Esop schemes which have been introduced as a result of companies disinvesting in South Africa.

Following ABI's decision to disinvest, the company offered R11-million worth of shares to its 3 500 employees and 7 000 dealers.

The shares were priced at R1 in blocks of 100, and were allocated to employees in proportion to their tenure with the company.

Managing director Alex Reid stated that the offer would allow for 11 percent of the company's ownership to move into workers' and dealers' hands.

The reason for introducing the scheme was to "introduce the concept of share dealing to a community who by and large have never had an opportunity to participate in a capitalist-type system".

However, the offer was apparently not popular among the workers, despite a concerted marketing and educational campaign launched by the company.

The unions representing the ABI workers, Fawu and FBWU, stated that the scheme was not negotiated with them and that the notion of individual share ownership was perceived as problematic.

Like CCAWUSA, Fawu saw the scheme as an attempt to "buy off" workers.

The ABI share offer closed at the end of October and it was reported that about 2 300 employees bought shares, 76 percent of whom were black.

The idea of providing a large number of black people with shares was taken up by Stanbic when it announced that it was to offer three million shares to staff and customers, in the wake of UK-based Standard Chartered's withdrawal from South Africa.

One million of these shares were to be put aside especially for black customers.

Stanbic was concerned that its offer was misread.

In a statement issued by the directors, it was announced that they had discussed the offer with certain members of the black community and hoped that the motivation behind the offer would be understood and accepted.

Once again, broader political motivations were cited for the decision to make the share offer.

The Stanbic directors considered that "the future

ownership offers.

Trade unions have also questioned the actual economic benefits that workers could obtain from owning shares.

Unions claim that, for the most, such benefits are not substantial.

A further issue is that Esops do not provide an immediate, tangible cash benefit to staff.

As Cosatu general-secretary Jay Naidoo said: "We're struggling for a living wage, let alone considering buying shares."

On the part of the employer, a hinderance to the widespread implementation of Esops arises from the fact that the government has not introduced concessionary tax schemes.

According to research conducted by Nzimande, the attitude of much of the workforce is "why bother about organisational efficiency when there is no perceived possibility of benefit?"

On an even more basic level, apartheid structures such as the Group Areas Act could also have a direct bearing on low productivity.

A few share certificates are not going to improve the work productivity of tired workers who have had to travel for hours in order to get to the workplace.

Esops have presented a number of problems to the initiators of these schemes.

They have a limited chance of succeeding in South Africa in the form that they have been introduced.

A number have not been implemented in consultation with workers, give no indication of work participation in company decision-making, and have not addressed the real needs of workers.

Trade unions have already highlighted a number of pressing issues that employers could become concerned with.

The right to a living wage, a better education, housing subsidies, improved parental benefits and provident funds to deal with, among others, the problem of unemployment, are but a few of these.

Share certificates owned by individual workers are not going to solve these problems, but money earned collectively from share schemes, could begin the groundwork towards addressing such problems.

The idea of broader benefits for workers, as a result of share ownership schemes, has already been broached by the unions.

Charles Nthili, of Naawu (now Numsa), stated that workers would prefer shares to be offered "on the basis of a set amount - either to be distributed among workers immediately, or to be channelled into housing or other workers' facilities".

"Perhaps then, with adaption and the participation of workers and unions, Esops could provide for a number of employees' needs and achieve the expectations which managements envisage."

South African management should realise that programs which have achieved successful results in Western countries do not necessarily work well in South Africa.

The special dynamics existing in this country demand that specific, South African solutions be implemented.

Management and unions should participate in schemes that they have jointly established, not import them from overseas.

In conclusion, it can be said that to date, the introduction of Esops has affected a small number of workers in a minimal way.

If they continue in their present form, Esops are unlikely to affect labour-management relations.

Their limited impact will not bring about a massive rise in productivity and profits, restructure the economy in any radical way or stem the encroachment of collectivist ideologies.

Nor will they result in the control of South Africa's extensive union movement.

economic and political stability of South Africans will be largely influenced by the degree of understanding and trust that can be engendered among all people towards a market-orientated economy".

Perhaps the most unusual share-participation offer was embarked upon by Ford, when it decided to disinvest in June last year.

The company proposed that it set up an employee trust fund, estimated to be worth about R175-million, for 4 500 workers at Samcor.

This involved placing 24 percent of Fords 42 percent stake in Samcor into an employee trust.

Included in the offer was that two workers representatives would hold seats on the Samcor board of directors.

Initially, Numsa's response appeared to be negative, due to the uncertainty of Ford's profitability and the perceived problems arising out of workers owning shares in the company for which they worked.

However, Numsa began researching the issue thoroughly.

This investigation - which has not yet been completed - reportedly includes the issue of what the average workers would be able to expect from a dividend income.

Numsa's caution and indecision is understandable.

For the first time, the Ford offer provided workers with some say in the company through the large amounts of shares offered and the election of two worker representa-

tives on the board.

Earlier last year, Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo American, said in his annual statement that worker share participation was being considered for Anglo's 250 000 black miners.

Although such a scheme has yet to be announced, the statement has already generated much interest.

In the US, Kurland believes that Esops could provide another alternative to traditional capitalism and traditional socialism in South Africa, and that the move should be spearheaded by South Africa's mining industry.

He believes that this could be initiated by the union who should demand such share ownership.

Simultaneously, the company should be protected by structuring the share ownership scheme in such a way that it guaranteed individual ownership of corporate equity.

South African unions have pointed out that legal ownership by an individual of a number of shares in the company does not bring with it any real control.

A Cosatu official commented:

"The problems are clear, such proposals give workers a stake in ownership, without giving them sufficient control to carry out policies which would be beneficial to them."

Despite the unions' reservations, however, share offers have not been rejected outright by unions.

Research in the area is being conducted and, it seems possible that Cosatu could recommend that Esops take the form of collective trusts.

Unions have stated that the notion of "shares without say" is generally a problematic one.

Here, the problems are also outlined by some managers.

Albert Koopman, who as the managing director for Cashbuild initiated a successful participatory management scheme, stated that he was opposed to any policy of issuing shares before providing justice in the workplace.

Companies that offered shares in lieu of "a meaningful say in one's working life" were simply window-dressing and denying workers their rights.

Sam Motsuenyane, of Nafcoc, believes that "coming into the company without being able to permeate policy-making could be frustrating. The more you bring blacks in, the more they need to be involved at boardroom level, which must not be tokenism."

This view is shared by Lambertini, managing director of Jazz Stores, who believes that profit-making without power-sharing smacks of paternalism.

He also warns that programs which are imposed on people without prior consultation, have little chance of success.

This has been a problem highlighted by the share

Most whites back Indaba — survey

THE NATAL Witness JAN. 29

1988

Witness Reporter

THE majority of Natal's white voters supported the KwaNatal Indaba and would accept Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's involvement in the leadership of the government of the region.

These were the major findings of a market research survey conducted last month for the Indaba by an independent company, Research Surveys (Pty) Ltd.

The survey canvassed 1 000 white voters in six constituencies, one in Pietermaritzburg and the remainder from the greater Durban area. Three of the seats are currently held by the National Party and three by the Progressive Federal Party.

Asked who they "would like to see involved in the leadership

and running of a combined Kwa-Zulu and Natal", 73% of the voters canvassed favoured Chief Buthelezi, with the next highest vote of 52% going to Dr Denis Worrall, leader of the Independent Movement.

Other political figures who were prominent in the listings were Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert (43%), Mr Wynand Malan, leader of the National Democratic Movement (29%) and Mr Stoffel Botha, Natal leader of the National Party (29%).

The preliminary findings of the survey, released last week, showed majority support for the Indaba among both PFP and NP supporters. A total of 54% of white voters supported the Indaba, while only 13% were opposed to it.



Chief BUTHELEZI

Indaba: Natal Nats 'negative'

Witness Reporter

THE Indaba proposals were receiving encouraging and positive feedback from the Government — except in Natal where National Party members regarded the Indaba as the enemy, a senior spokesman for the organisation said in Pietermaritzburg yesterday.

Indaba director Professor Dawid van Wyk was speaking at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon. He said there was tremendous interest in the Indaba, not only in Natal but also in other provinces.

"Eight years ago Mr P.W. Botha said at the National Party congress in Durban that within a short space of time our problems would be behind us, but today our problems are still very much with us," he said.

Those problems had worsened and made it difficult to work out constitutional solutions.

The proponents of the Indaba proposals realised this and believed that patience was needed in order to find solutions.

"The Indaba has, therefore, embarked upon a medium-term three-year strategy during which time we shall continue to tell people about the Indaba and its proposals," he said.

Because it was not easy to determine a constitutional model, the Indaba had to embark upon a programme which would "work out the finer details of the constitutional model".

"Thus far we have not received any negative feedback from Pretoria except in Natal where the National Party snipes at us and attempts to shoot us down unlike the National Party in other parts of the country," he said.

He appealed to National Party supporters in Natal to convey a message to their fellow supporters that the Indaba was not the enemy.

Urgent application filed to restrain Inkatha youth leader

Witness Reporter

N. Wilson JAN 29 1988

AN Edendale Inkatha youth leader allegedly shot two brothers — crippling one of them for life — on the day before he was restrained by the Supreme Court from killing or assaulting the brothers or their family.

This was claimed in papers in the Supreme Court yesterday when a further urgent application was launched against Mr Sichizo Zuma who, the papers said, shot and critically wounded Mr Smalridge Mthembu and Mr Simon Mthembu.

Both the Mthembus are in Northdale Hospital where they are still undergoing treatment. Mr Simon Mthembu is struggling for his life in the intensive care unit.

"There is little likelihood that he (Simon Mthembu) will ever regain movement in his legs and, for the remainder of his life, he will be confined to a wheelchair," according to the affidavit of another brother, Mr Ernest Mthembu.

Mr Johannes Mthembu and his four sons asked the court to restrain Mr Zuma from being within the premises of the Northdale Hospital or moving within a 500-metre radius of the Mthembu home in Imbali.

They also asked the court to call on Mr Zuma to show why he had not been in contempt of court, why he should not be committed to prison or be punished and pay the costs of the application.

Mr Justice Wilson heard the matter in chambers and ruled that the matter

be adjourned until today to hear oral evidence and that, in the meantime, Mr Zuma was restrained from visiting or being in Northdale Hospital unless he was required to attend for medical treatment.

In supporting their application, Mr Ernest Mthembu described in papers how Mr Zuma had parked his car outside their home on Sunday, January 24.

Mr Zuma then spoke to members of his family from his car, saying that he had been wrongly accused in the court application against him and that the Imbali Inkatha leader, Mr Abdul Awe-
tha, was responsible for the attacks.

At that point Mr Smalridge Mthembu (third applicant) appeared and "just before third applicant arrived at the gate of our house, guns were pointed out of the windows of the vehicle in which (Mr Zuma) was seated and I heard the sound of shots," Mr Ernest Mthembu said.

The third applicant was shot in the shoulder and Mr Ernest Mthembu and Mr Simon Mthembu then gave chase as the car sped away.

Later Mr Ernest Mthembu saw Mr Simon Mthembu lying on the ground and Mr Zuma point a gun at him and shoot him.

When Mr Zuma and his accomplices ran out of bullets, members of the Mthembu family gave chase.

Mr Mthembu told the court that the incidents demonstrated that Mr Zuma had a total disregard for the court.

He said a temporary interdict already operated against Mr Zuma.

WORLD NEWS

FOR SOME IN SYDNEY, REAL LIFE 'SOAP' IS BETTER THAN TV

SYDNEY — Sir Frank Renouf, one of New Zealand's richest men, and Lady Susan, the vortex of Sydney social life, shared a love and an \$8 million mansion overlooking Sydney Harbour.

Today they still share it. Not the love, the house. Paradise sur Mer has become the setting for the most intriguing marital soap opera in recent Australian history.

The couple have been estranged since late last year when Sir Frank allegedly locked Lady Susan, former wife of British racehorse owner Mr Robert Sangster and Australian politician Mr Andrew Pea-

cock, out of the house.

At last Tuesday's funeral of Lady Susan's father, the two appeared to be reconciled and the lady of the house moved back into Paradise by the Sea.

The uncertain peace lasted five days. On Sunday, Sir Frank (69) ordered Lady Susan (45) to leave. She refused.

Since then they have been cohabiting in a situation referred to only as "delicate". On Tuesday matters accelerated towards the farcical.

While Sir Frank stands at the end of his garden thwacking tennis balls at passing yachts, his es-

tranged wife accepts food parcels handed over the fence by a team of private detectives, newspapers reported on Wednesday.

At any one time the house in the select Rose Bay suburb may be under siege from a pack of detectives (Sir Frank has also hired some), a platoon of journalists and members of the police force.

The long-suffering police have been called in four times since Monday. On Wednesday they had to settle a dispute between eight detectives, four from each side, tussling over a portable telephone Lady Susan wanted to bring into the house.

Sir Frank said he had cut off all the lines because his wife was always on the phone. "We are not running a motel for her," his solicitor said.

Lady Susan told breakfast television she was a prisoner in her own home. "I have no food, no provisions, I have nothing," she said.

Sir Frank denied reports Lady Susan had collapsed and was under sedation. "If the truth be known she is as bright as a button and making a tremendous nuisance of herself," he said.

Lady Susan first lived in the house with her second husband, Mr Sangster, whom she divorced in

early 1985.

After marrying a third time that September her new husband, Mr Frank Renouf, who was knighted in 1987, bought the house from Mr Sangster.

The marriage was apparently a success but the two split up — for as yet undisclosed reasons — just weeks after the October share market slump, which hit Sir Frank, chairman of the Renouf Corporation merchant banking group, harder than most.

"It was almost more of a nightmare than I could have imagined in my worst dreams," was all he could say. — Sapa-Reuter.

Barbie Dolls set to walk off the job

MANILA — The Barbie Doll, whose elaborate wardrobe can cost hundreds of dollars, will no longer be made in the Philippines following a strike by workers who were paid a few dollars a day.

More than 3 000 Filipinos are losing their jobs. The minimum wage in the Philippines is 54 pesos (R520) per day, though most multinationals pay a bit more than this.

Mattel Incorporated is closing down its Philippine subsidiary because of worker unrest and falling demand, Mattel Philippines president and general manager Mr J.D. Harper said in an interview yesterday.

Mattel's closure is the first by a major U.S. multinational here since President Corazon Aquino took power two years ago.

"We are shutting down our operations because of the worldwide situation and our loss of confidence in our ability to be able to produce and manufacture toys in the Philippines," Mr Harper said.

Mr Harper said Mattel had shut down its plant at Cainta, a suburb of Manila, on December 14 and dismissed 1 200 workers.

Members of the Mattel Workers Union launched a strike after the December action.

On Monday, Mattel closed its second plant, putting another 2 200 workers out of their jobs.

A Labour Department official said the closures occurred despite reconciliation talks between company officials, workers and Labour Secretary Mr Franklin Drilon.

The official quoted a letter from Mr Harper to the Labour Department as saying Mattel's sales volume had suffered significant setbacks over the past two years and the company had effected drastic reductions in all manufacturing facilities. — Sapa-Reuter.

UK and U.S. athletes 'have died from drugs'

LONDON — Quadruple Olympic gold medalist Carl Lewis said this week athletes had died in the United States and Britain after taking performance-enhancing drugs.

"We're not just talking about steroids," Lewis said in a television interview here.

"People have died here in Britain and in the U.S. and that is being overlooked."

"We have to realise that we have to get an independent agency to handle drug testing because it is not being dealt with fairly. People in competitions are on drugs and not getting caught and there is a big problem there."

The American sprinter and long jumper called for independent drug testing to put a stop to the problem. "The testing situation is in poor shape and it needs to be cleaned up," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

Branson to take UK tourists to USSR

LONDON — Daredevil British businessman Richard Branson, whose record-setting Atlantic crossing by hot-air balloon last July nearly cost his life when it crashed in the sea, has clinched a unique hotel deal in Moscow, London press reports said yesterday.

The Daily Telegraph reported from Moscow that the entertainment and aviation tycoon had won exclusive use of one of the finest hotels in the Black Sea resort of Yalta for British tourists.

It said Mr Branson, 36-year-old head of the Virgin Atlantic airline and recording empire and one of Britain's richest men, made the £2 million (R7 million) deal with Intourist, the Soviet Government agency which handles foreign visitors.

The Times of London said Mr Branson told the paper in Moscow he had also used his first Soviet trip "to break the ground" for Virgin to bring Soviet rock and classical musicians to Britain and send British talent to the USSR. — Sapa-AP.

Demjanjuk's request to pray turned down

JERUSALEM — Mr John Demjanjuk's attorney asked if his client could say a prayer aloud in court yesterday, but the presiding judge in the Nazi war crimes trial denied the request.

"If the defendant would like to pray, he can do it in his cell," Judge Dov Levine said.

It was the first time Mr Demjanjuk, a devout Ukrainian Orthodox Christian, has made such a request. It came during the prosecution's closing arguments in the 11-month trial.

Mr Demjanjuk was not permitted to voice his request directly to the judges.

A day ago, the defendant grabbed a microphone during court proceedings and told a Holocaust survivor: "You are a liar, liar, liar."

Defence attorney Paul Chumak said the defendant "wanted to say a prayer so God would give him the strength to withstand these false accusations". — Sapa-AP.

Spread of virus 'can be checked'

Aids delegates pledge support for campaign

LONDON — Delegates from 148 countries pledged yesterday to back a global campaign aimed at slowing the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

British Health Minister Tony Newton, chairman of the world's first Aids summit, announced the formal adoption of a draft resolution submitted earlier to delegates.

Mutant strain diagnosed

NEWARK (New Jersey) — The first American case of a patient developing Aids from a mutation of the virus has been diagnosed at a hospital here, according to officials.

The Federal Centres for Disease Control in Atlanta confirmed on Wednesday night that a patient at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey in Newark was the first case of HIV-2 virus to be diagnosed in the country.

Hospital officials said the patient had developed Aids from HIV-2, which, like the prevalent strain HIV-1, is thought to be transmitted by sexual contact, blood transfusions and contaminated hypodermic needles.

Hospital officials said there was no evidence through medical tracing that the virus had spread in the United States, but blood tests can only detect the HIV-1, or human immunodeficiency virus type 1. — Sapa-Reuter.

His announcement followed a discussion in which some changes, apparently minor, were made. A draft of the resolution, distributed to reporters earlier, said: "We are convinced that, by promoting responsible behaviour and through international co-operation, we can and will slow the spread of HIV infection."

HIV is the human virus that causes Aids, which attacks the body's immune system, leaving victims helpless to a variety of cancers and infections. There is no known cure.

The conference of health ministers and senior officials from 148 countries was co-sponsored by the British Government and the World Health Organisation (WHO), a Geneva-based United Nations agency.

The draft resolution declared 1988 a "Year of Communication" on Aids — "a global problem that poses a serious threat to humanity".

"Urgent action by all governments and people the world over is needed to implement WHO's global Aids strategy," it said. "We shall do all in our power to ensure that our governments do indeed undertake such ur-



Madame Marie Sarr Mdog, Senegal's Minister of Health, listens to an interpreter during a press conference at the end of an international conference on Aids in London yesterday. Ministers from 148 countries attended the conference, which pledged a massive global assault on the disease. AP Wirephoto

gent action." The strategy calls for slowing the spread of Aids in every country using educational and scientific means.

In the draft resolution countries also undertook to fight the disease as part of their national health system. This was an important step forward, according to WHO

officials, because it meant countries could no longer withhold Aids funding on the grounds that it is a self-inflicted disease affecting only certain groups, mainly homosexuals and drug users.

The resolution came out against discrimination against and stigmatisation of Aids suffer-

ers, saying such attitudes undermined public health.

However, it took no stand for or against those countries, notably the Soviet Union, China and Belgium, which require foreigners seeking residency to provide certificates proving they were not infected with Aids. — Sapa-AP.

Notification of the Iranian arms sale was withheld from Capitol Hill for more than 10 months.

The bill approved on Wednesday says that under normal circumstances the House of Representatives and Senate intelligence committees would have to be notified about covert actions. Under exceptional circumstances, only the top congressional leaders would be told. — Sapa-AP.

At the time he was deputy to the chief of operations of the German staff to the Italian army, and participated as an interpreter in negotiations that led to the deportations of thousands of soldiers.

A commission of historians appointed by the Austrian Government is expected to deliver its report on Mr Waldheim's wartime service in February. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Police break up battling rivals in state assembly

NEW DELHI — Police separated battling politicians flinging paperweights and microphones in south India's Tamil Nadu state assembly yesterday in a vote of confidence in a new government.

Several politicians were left bleeding after the police baton charge to break up factions supporting either the late Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) — Ramachandran's widow

or his former leading lady, Jayalalitha.

Both women have been rivals to succeed Mr Ramachandran, a Tamil Nadu state assembly member who died on December 24.

His widow, Janaki, eventually gained a vote of confidence yesterday from the larger faction of the ruling AIADMK. Chief Minister Mr M.G. Ramachandran's widow

Waldheim admits to role in deportation of PoWs

NEW YORK — Austrian President Kurt Waldheim says in an interview to be published next week that he took part in negotiations which led to the deportation of thousands of Italian soldiers to slave labour camps.

But he said he believed that the soldiers were being sent back home from Greece after Italy surrendered in 1943 to the Allies.

Senate committee passes bill on covert action

WASHINGTON — The Senate intelligence committee voted 13-2 to approve a bill requiring the White House to tell Congress about any covert U.S. action within 48 hours.

The measure arose from the Iran-Contra affair, in which U.S. weapons were secretly sold to Iran and some of the profits were funnelled to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Notification of the Iranian arms sale was withheld from Capitol Hill for more than 10 months.

The bill approved on Wednesday says that under normal circumstances the House of Representatives and Senate intelligence committees would have to be notified about covert actions. Under exceptional circumstances, only the top congressional leaders would be told. — Sapa-AP.

Activists protest as Soviets visit nuke site

LAS VEGAS — A dozen anti-nuclear activists holding signs written in Russian and English staged a protest at the Nevada test site as Soviet scientists continued to visit America's nuclear testing grounds.

The demonstration marking Wednesday's 37th anniversary of the first nuclear test at the site took place eight kilometres from the dormi-

tory where the 20 Soviets were staying, said Energy Department spokesman Jim Boyer.

The protest signs said, "Stop nuclear testing".

The Soviets, who arrived on Sunday night, received a third day of briefings yesterday.

On Tuesday night, they went to dinner and a show in Las Vegas, and were also taken to a supermarket. — Sapa-AP.



HOSNI MUBARAK

Egypt seeks U.S. support

WASHINGTON — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was due to seek President Ronald Reagan's support yesterday for his plan to end unrest in Israeli-occupied Arab territories and get moves afoot for a Middle East peace conference.

The United States has so far shown interest in the proposals but has not committed itself.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had talks with the Egyptian leader on Wednesday and said: "We're having intensive discussions with him about his ideas and we want to explore them fully."

Last week Mr Mubarak unveiled a plan under which Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would renounce violent opposition for six months while Israel stopped further Jewish settlement in the territories and accepted an international peace conference.

Mr Shultz held an unusual meeting on Wednesday with moderate Palestinian leaders Hanna Siniara, an East

Jerusalem newspaper editor, and Fayed Abu Rahme, a Gaza lawyer, for about 20 minutes at the State Department to demonstrate U.S. concern with violence in the occupied territories.

"I... told them that we fully understand that the Palestinian people have many problems and we would like to see a settlement that not only serves Israel's security but the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," Mr Shultz said.

Mr Siniara said Mr Shultz promised "that he will be personally engaged in the peace process".

Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has rejected the ideas of an international Middle East peace conference but U.S. officials have privately expressed hope that he would yet agree to such talks.

One U.S. official said international reaction against Israel's harsh tactics against Palestinian violence in the occupied territories, including the killing of at least 39 Palestinian demonstrators, had created pressure for Israeli flexibility on peace talks.

But despite such hopes, many experts in and out of the U.S. Government expected no breakthrough on Middle East peace this year because of Mr Shamir's resistance and U.S. focus on other issues, particularly arms negotiations with the Soviet Union. — Sapa-Reuter.

Forty held in British porn snoop

LONDON — British customs officers said yesterday they had arrested 40 men and seized more than 80 pornographic videos featuring young children as young as three as part of investigations into a major international pornography ring.

French customs officers arrested a man believed to be the leader of a mail order pornography ring based in Rouen, France, after the videos were

seized at the parcel post depot in the southern English port of Dover.

"All showed child pornography involving adults and boys and girls aged three to 14," customs officers said.

Customs officers made the arrests throughout Britain between November and December last year after following up the addresses on the seized parcels. — Sapa-Reuter.

UFO may have been a meteorite shower

SYDNEY — A woman who said a UFO chased her car, picked it up and tossed it to the ground on a lonely outback highway may have lost control of the vehicle during a meteorite shower, an expert said yesterday.

"There is nothing known that could physically pick up a car and do what apparently happened," said Mr Charles Morgan of the Sydney Observatory.

"Either they went into fright and went into a spin without realising it is an unexplained phenomenon."

Police accepted Mrs Faye Knowles' account of what happened as she drove with her three sons from Perth across the desolate Nullarbor Plain in western Australia before dawn on January 20.

At about the same time, the crew of a tuna fishing boat in the Great Australia Bight, about 80 km from where Mrs Knowles was, told police a bright object buzzed their boat and made their speech sound slurred.

Mrs Knowles also reported her voice and those of her children became distorted while the car was airborne and that the encounter with the unidentified flying object had left their vehicle

covered in ash.

Mr Morgan said the car could have been hit by a large carbonous meteorite shower, which would explain the ash and the Knowles' claim of "the smell of dead bodies" inside the car.

"Carbonous meteorites give off a smell. If it is large enough they also can give off a sonic boom that could explain the hearing problems they experienced," Mr Morgan said.

"But there's no explanation for the car being picked up unless they drove off the road, hit a bump and went into the air."

Mrs Knowles' story captured front-page headlines across Australia.

She claimed the glowing egg-shaped object chased her car and that she drove at 185 km/h trying to escape.

"It apparently picked the car up off the road, shook it quite violently and forced the car back (down on the road) with such pressure that one of the tyres was blown," said Sergeant Jim Funnell of South Australia state police.

Mrs Knowles drove 640 km to the Ceduna police station in neighbouring South Australia state to report the incident. — Sapa-AP.

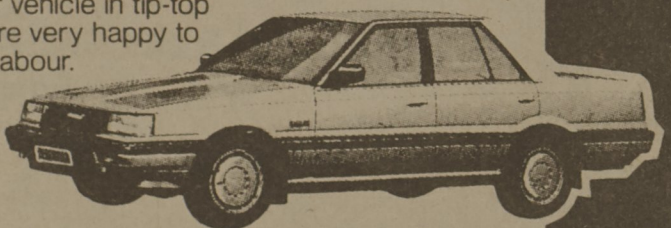
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"SHOP FOR CONVENIENCE AT KEY"

KwaZulu 'ready for more outbreaks' **THE NATAL WITNESS**
JANUARY 29, 1988

Hospitals admit 13 more cases of polio

HOSPITALS have reported 13 more cases of polio in the northern parts of KwaZulu, bringing the number of polio cases in Natal and KwaZulu to 29 since Christmas, one of whom has died.

Six of the latest cases are being treated at the Ngwelezane Hospital in Empangeni, six at the Eshowe Provincial Hospital and one at St Mary's Hospital in Melmoth.

The two patients being treated at King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban as well as the 11 in Clairwood Hospital were reported to be in a satisfactory condition. A Clairwood Hospital spokesman said two children were treated there and discharged.

A senior nursing officer of the KwaZulu Department of Health, Miss Thanda Mbatha, said the department was ready to deal with any possible further outbreaks of the disease, and appealed to parents to have their children immunised.

A child had to be immunised four times before the age of six months, Miss Mbatha added.

KwaZulu authorities and the Department of National Health have pinpointed the Inanda and Ndwedwe areas as focus points of the outbreak and were planning a special immunisation programme from today.

Officials from the two departments met to identify the origins of the outbreak yesterday, and although cases had come from several other areas, most had come from Inanda and Ndwedwe, according to Dr Brigid O'Dowd of the Department of National Health.

SABC's Radio Zulu is broadcasting appeals to mothers in the area to have their children immunised. Areas adjacent to Ndwedwe and Inanda had also been targetted in the campaign, KwaZulu medical officer Dr Murray Short said yesterday.

A spokesman for Pietermaritzburg the Health Department clinic said children who had not received the five free polio inoculations could continue their treatment at the department's clinic in the city. Pre-school children and immigrants who had received no inoculations could also receive treatment there. — Sapa-WR.

Witness Reporter

A TRANSPORT crisis in the city was averted for the second time late yesterday afternoon when KwaZulu Transport workers decided to return to work today.

This follows a meeting between the Transport and General Workers' Union (Tagwu) and the representatives of the Sizanani Mazulu bus service. About 65 bus drivers refused to work from Wednesday afternoon after a fellow driver, Mr Patrick Magwaza, was shot and critically injured at his home in Taylor's Halt.

Crisis averted as KwaZulu bus drivers end strike

A similar crisis was averted last week when the transport company withdrew dismissal notices served on almost all its Pietermaritzburg drivers following a two-day strike.

According to the managing director of KwaZulu Transport, Mr Eddie Marshall, it was decided that all workers would return to work this morning, "otherwise drastic action will be taken against them".

He said of the 106 drivers who should have been on duty yesterday, 42 did not come to work. Those workers who failed to resume duties today would be dismissed.

Mr Marshall said a normal bus service would resume today and he expected all drivers and workers to return to work this morning.

The secretary general of Tagwu, Ms Jane Barratt, said management had assured workers they

would continue to request army and police protection for them.

Tagwu would continue to meet with management regularly to discuss the various issues concerning the workers, "including the long-term resolutions regarding the conflict in the area", she said.

The acting director of municipal transport, Mr Phil Mingard, said the municipal bus service was "up and running with no problem".

He said his department had reinforced municipal buses yesterday evening and paid drivers overtime "to make one dozen extra trips". The buses went into the Edendale Valley, which is the end of their line.

Mr Mingard said he hoped to ferry 1 200 people who would otherwise have been stranded in town.

"However, many people will

still have a long walk from the end of our line to their homes in places like Elandskop," he added.

- Inkatha leaders have reacted to a statement in The Natal Witness by Tagwu's secretary general in which it was implied that Inkatha "warlords" were responsible for the shooting of two bus drivers.

KwaZulu urban representative Mr Velaphi Ndlovu denied that Inkatha members were involved in the shootings. He pointed out that several of the bus drivers killed since May 1986 were Inkatha members.

Violence THE NATAL claims 4 WITNESS

more lives

JAN. 29, 1988

FOUR people were killed, seven injured and two arrested in continuing political violence in townships around Pietermaritzburg.

The latest incidents bring the official death toll in unrest related incidents to 80 since the beginning of the year.

According to yesterday's unrest report, police found the body of a 21-year old man in Mpumuza.

A man was killed and six others injured in Slangspruit. Another man's body was also found in the area.

In other incidents, a man was seriously wounded in the stomach at Taylor's Halt; a person was fatally wounded in Sweetwaters; and a man and a youth were arrested in Ashdown.

• Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday no children under the age of 14 were being held under emergency regulations. Only one 14-year-old and a few of 15 and 16 were being detained, he said. —WR.

Bophuthatswana should be recognised — Strauss

THE NATAL WITNESS
TAN 29 1988

JOHANNESBURG — Bophuthatswana should be recognised as a sovereign state, the Bavarian Prime Minister, Dr Franz Josef Strauss, said yesterday.

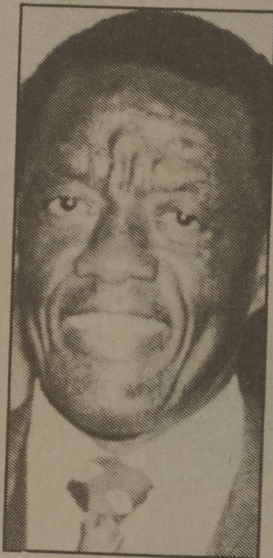
However, he said the Government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl would not support his view.

"Not all homelands furnish the prerequisites to be a sovereign state, but as far as Bophuthatswana is concerned, they should be recognised," Dr Strauss told a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport.

President Lucas Mangope was sincere and wanted to give blacks living in Bophuthatswana better living standards, Dr Strauss said.

He also confirmed yesterday that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had sent a message to South African President P.W. Botha, but refused to reveal its contents.

Both Pretoria and London have declined comment on reports that a se-



President MANGOPE

cret note was delivered to Mr Botha earlier this month. Some newspapers speculated it raised the possibility of a visit by Mrs Thatcher to South Africa.

Dr Strauss said he would leave South Africa with "moderate optimism".

"To put it shortly, I think one should recognise what the Government has done."

He said he also believed an international conference to resolve differences between South Africa and the Frontline states "would be highly desirable".

Later in Windhoek, Dr Strauss shrugged off the first public protest against his Southern African tour, telling the interim government that he would push for more economic aid for SWA/Namibia.

The country needed to prepare itself for the tremendous tasks and challenges of independence, he said.

Dr Strauss was confronted outside his Windhoek hotel by about 150 supporters of the legalised political arm of Swapo.

Dr Strauss also remarked on the many changes he had seen in his visits to SWA/Namibia over the years — Sapa.

Critical reaction to unrest attitude

29/1/88
Witness Reporter

CHURCH and community leaders have criticised statements by the mayor and others about reports of township violence not being good for Pietermaritzburg's image.

The mayor, Mr Mark Cornell, at a meeting with police this week, expressed concern about unrest reports which listed every incident of political unrest in the Midlands as being "near Pietermaritzburg".

Dr Khoza Mgojo, head of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa, said: "They are caught up in the white philosophy 'while we are not in danger everything is okay'. People are dying every day, and the concern should be about the loss of life, not the effect on the city's image," he said.

Mrs Monica Wittenberg, spokeswoman for Pacsa, said: "There is not a single household without a so-called unrest-connection. Most of the residents in the townships earn their living in the city, and this directly involves us all in their fate," she said.

Buthelezi ahead in leadership poll for Natal

DURBAN. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is way out front following a poll to determine the man "to lead and run a combined KwaZulu and Natal.

That, the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba said yesterday, was how 1 002 White voters from six Natal Parliamentary constituencies

voted in a survey conducted recently for it by Research Survey (Pty) Ltd.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, received a mammoth 73 percent vote. He was followed by four White leaders — Dr Denis Worrall with 52 percent, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert 43 percent, Mr Wynand Malan and Natal NP leader Mr Stoffel Botha, joint fourth, with 29 percent "make him leader" votes.

The survey took in three NP seats, Pietermaritzburg North, Umbilo and Umhlanga, three PFP, Durban North, Durban Central and Pine-town.

According to the Indaba, the research showed that among NP voters canvassed, Chief Buthelezi was tops with a 69 percent positive vote, with Mr Stoffel Botha 44 percent and Dr Worrall 39 percent following him.

"Feature of the poll was the low public recognition enjoyed by many of the Indaba's critics.

"Mr George Bartlet, deputy leader of the NP in Natal, and Mr Renier Schoeman (NP Umhlanga) had 'not been heard' of by 58 percent of the respondents, 60 percent had not heard of Dr Johan Steenkamp (NP Umhalthuzana), or Mr Danie Schutte (NP Pietermaritzburg North). Mr Duncan du Bois of the Conservative Party was unknown to 77 percent, the Indaba said in its statement.

The preliminary findings of the survey released last week, showed that 54 percent of White voters supported the Indaba, with 13 percent against. There was also majority support for the Indaba from Independent, PFP and NP supporters.

Among National Party

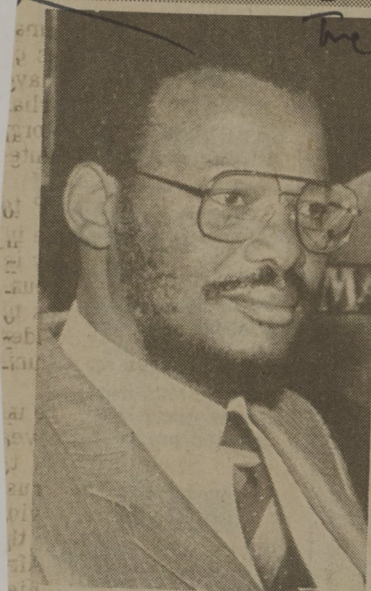
percent) was the strongest recorded.

The preliminary findings of the survey released last week showed that 54 percent of White voters canvassed supported the KwaZulu Natal Indaba, as compared with 13 percent who opposed it.

At the same time the survey reflected the National Party's current dominance of the Natal political scene, with a clear majority of 40 percent of respondents expressing support for the National Party in a general election, as opposed to 21 percent for the Progressive Federal Party and 15 percent for the Independent Movement of Dr Denis Worrall. — Sapa.

The next-favourite Black politician in the overall poll was Dr Oscar Dhlomo, co-convenor of the Indaba, with 19 percent support, ahead of Nelson Mandela (9 percent), Mr Archie Gumede (7 percent), Bishop Desmond Tutu (6 percent) and Govan Mbeki (5 percent). Opposition to the involvement of Bishop Tutu (79 percent) and Nelson Mandela (73

NP rejects indaba survey



Chief Buthelezi . . . strong support among Natal's whites.

The STAR Political Staff 29 Jan

A Natal Indaba opinion survey which showed wide support for the kwaZulu-Natal Indaba concept, was welcomed yesterday by the Progressive Federal Party.

The National Party, however, dismissed it as a "frivolous propaganda attempt".

The survey showed majority support for the Indaba from Nationalist, PFP and Independent supporters.

According to the survey, Natal's white supporters would support Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's involvement in the leadership of a kwaZulu/Natal provincial government ahead of other leading political figures.

Mr Roger Burrows, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the result of

the survey highlighted the support across the political parties for the Indaba concept.

The National Party supporters who believed in the Indaba proposals were nearly as numerous as those from the PFP.

The Indaba was not and had never been the exclusive domain of any one political party and this survey again confirmed that.

Judged against last year's election results, it was clear that the voters, in deciding between reform as presented in the Indaba package and National Party security, opted for security.

Mr Burrows said that for the Indaba this was significant because it demonstrated that its proposals offered security in themselves.

NEWS FOCUS

Peace talks on Angola 'remote'

Business Day 29/1/88

SOUTH AFRICAN troops would have to withdraw from Angola and the US would have to halt military aid to Unita before the Soviet Union would consider edging its MPLA allies into a negotiated peace settlement.

In turn, SA military chiefs would have to be satisfied the Swapo threat had been neutralised before it would be prepared to co-operate in an Angolan peace initiative.

For these reasons the prospects of peace in Angola remain remote, says Dr Philip Nel, director of Stellenbosch University's Institute for Soviet Studies.

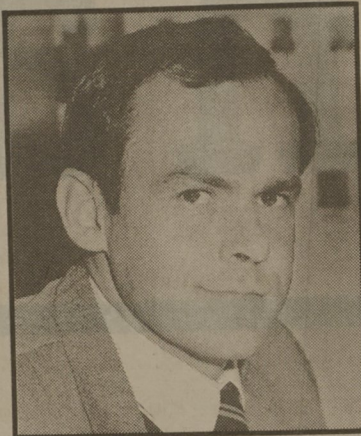
Nel gave his assessment this week after reports that the Soviet Union had indicated through Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss that it wanted a negotiated settlement in Angola.

Nel said the Soviet Union had committed about US\$2bn to its MPLA allies in 1986 and 1987.

"The Soviets must be feeling insecure about their investment in the Angolan conflict. As long as the war continues there is no guarantee they will be repaid," he said.

So far, however, the Soviets had given no concrete indication of an intention to disengage from Angola. A Soviet official went so far as

PATRICK BULGER



□ NEL ... "Soviets insecure"

to issue a public statement this week denying they had sent any "messages" to SA via Strauss. In the case of Afghanistan, by contrast, the Soviets had made it clear they wanted to withdraw.

"In Angola they have not given any real indication they want a settlement. So far it has been only rhetoric on their part," Nel said, adding these considerations had to

be borne in mind when assessing Strauss's interpretations of Soviet intentions on the sub-continent.

"Clearly they do want some settlement. Things have not been going well for them there. They might, however, feel the time is inopportune," he said.

Nel emphasised any Angolan settlement involving the Russians would have to be made acceptable to the white electorate in SA.

SA government propaganda identifying communism as the prime enemy may make an accommodation with the Soviet Union politically unacceptable. But SA could get around this obstacle by informing the public about negotiations, and possibly pointing out that talks with the Soviet Union could counter emerging negative trends in its ties with the West.

"This is not the same as playing the Soviet card, but it could be an indication of a more non-aligned foreign posture."

He said the Soviet Union would probably distance itself from a peace conference along the lines proposed by Strauss. The Soviets would be loath to identify themselves with apartheid, fearing the repercussions this would have for their Third World ties.

COMMENT

Economic ties

THE warning by Chamber of Mines president Naas Steenkamp that sanctions will ultimately cost foreign migrant workers their jobs is another reminder — and not only to sanctioners — of the ties which bind southern Africa despite seemingly insuperable political divisions.

As Steenkamp spoke at a lunch for visiting Bavarian premier Franz Josef Strauss, delegates from nine black countries in the region were gathering in Tanzania to renew efforts to reduce their economic dependence on SA. Strauss had just visited Mozambique, which needs to rebuild its shattered economy and which would be further impoverished if it lost the money remitted by its citizens who work in SA. And the indefatigable Chester Crocker arrived in Luanda for the third time in six months to try and break the logjam which prevents peace in Angola and independence for Namibia.

The key to peace in southern Africa is not politics, however much our black neighbours and a majority of people in this country would like to see political change here. That will come, but it will come a lot quicker if SA is secure and prosperous. That prosperity depends in large measure on strengthening, not severing, the economic links in the region, by using to the full the infrastructure, and the natural markets which history and geography have given us.

Those seeking SA's economic and political isolation should know by now that President Botha and his government will not fold if driven into a corner; they will hit out, politically and economically.

And it is SA's black neighbours, who should be our economic allies if not our political friends, who will suffer first. Botha's bellicose warnings, on incursions from across our borders and on the repatriation of foreign workers from countries propagating sanctions, should be taken seriously.

Steenkamp put it more politely and more realistically. He told Strauss that the logical consequence of unemployment caused by sanctions would be that SA would give job preference to its own workers. This would have inevitable consequences for countries like Mozambique and Lesotho, which provided 40% of SA's black coalminers.

Strauss, Crocker and others seeking to reduce regional tensions, can be no more than facilitators. In the end, as they themselves realise, it is the countries of southern Africa who are going to have to learn to live with each other.

The best basis for this is economic co-operation. Southern Africa will survive temporary political divisions, but economic regression and increasing poverty cannot be confined within political borders. And no regional solution can be built on shattered economies.

'Thought they were being sent home'

Waldheim helped deport Italians

THE STAR 29/1/88

NEW YORK — Austrian President Kurt Waldheim says in an interview to be published next week that he took part in negotiations which led to the deportation of thousands of Italian soldiers to slave labour camps.

But, he said, he believed at the time that the soldiers were being sent back home from Greece after Italy surrendered to the Allies in 1943.

In the interview, with internationally syndicated columnist Ranan Lurie, Dr Waldheim was also asked if he ever killed any one in World War 2.

He replied: "In Russia I can't remember having done it and I didn't."

Mr Lurie, syndicated in 600 newspapers in 52 countries, released portions of the taped interview on Wednesday. The full two-hour interview will be published early next week.

Dr Waldheim, whose World War 2 service in Hitler's army in the Balkans has been probed by a team of international historians, said he participated as an interpreter in negotiations that led to the deportations of thousands of Italian soldiers from Greece.

At the time, he was deputy to the chief of operations of the German liaison staff with the Italian army.

Mr Lurie asked Dr Waldheim in the interview in Vienna if, as a German soldier in Russia and the Balkans, he ever killed or wounded anyone.

After discussing his brief Russian service, Dr Waldheim added: "In the Balkans I never saw a single partisan."

A commission of historians appointed by the Austrian government is expected to deliver its report on Dr Waldheim's wartime service on February 8. He has denied any involvement in war crimes.

A commission member said this week that the commission had found no evidence that Dr Waldheim, the former United Nations secretary-general, committed any war crimes. — Reuter.