

SACC pledges R450 000 in flood relief aid

SOWETAN 14/10/87

THE South African Council of Churches has spent over R100 000 in direct relief assistance to over 4 000 families affected in the floods in Natal and the Transkei, Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary said yesterday.

Rev Chikane said the SACC, through its hunger and relief division, has been engaged in relief work in the Natal flood disaster area in liaison with the church network, and in co-operation with trade unions, community and service organisations and other religious bodies.

He said in addition to the money already spent, the SACC is committed to making available, through its relief division, amounts of R100 000 for emergency relief assistance for the provision of basic needs like food, clothing, medical aid and temporary accommodation.

An additional amount of R250 000 has also been

pledged as provision for immediate reconstruction of temporary or permanent shelters for the homeless who do not qualify or are unable to obtain state assistance. These grants will be processed by the SACC's hunger and relief division through the churches in Natal and Transkei.

Rev Chikane said the SACC is dismayed at the fact that Government agencies and the Red Cross is using politically slanted organisations to provide relief assistance to flood victims. This effectively excludes those people who are not members of or who are not sympathetic to these bodies.

"The SACC anticipates that the exodus of rural refugees of the floods into urban areas could be used to increase the membership of right wing vigilante groups and create tensions that may lead to further violence in urban centres," Rev Chikane said.

Inkatha youths are jailed for murder

DURBAN members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade were yesterday each jailed for an effective 12 years after being convicted in Maritzburg of murder with extenuation and attempted murder.

Cleophas Mbatha (20), Sikhumbuso Buthelezi (21) and Theminkosi Ngwane (23) of Kwa-Mashu were jailed for 10 years for the murder of Mr Nathi Basi at Dark City Sundumbili near Mtunzini on December 16 last year.

They were sentenced to seven years' jail, five of which are to run

concurrently with the 10-year sentence, for the attempted murder of Miss Hlengiwe Mkhize, Mr Basi's girlfriend.

Mr Basi was shot in the head with a home-made shotgun and Miss Mkhize was shot in the head with a pistol.

Threats

Mr Justice Page found extenuating circumstances in that the Inkatha group in which the convicted men were had been provoked by death threats. The subsequent impairment of their sense of

judgment and self-control, as well as their relative youth, was also taken into account.

Mbatha was found to have fired the fatal shot and Buthelezi the shot which wounded Miss Mkhize. The court found that all three accused were responsible for the shots fired by the others.

— Sowetan Correspondent.

flat where he and his partner were staying, and then called the police who arrested the West Germans without a struggle.

A warrant of arrest from West Germany is with the SWA police in Windhoek, but officials here are waiting for a deportation order before returning them to West Germany.

The couple arrived in South Africa at Jan Smuts airport in August, and then travelled to Namibia, where they were granted temporary residence permits.

Last year, good detective work by Windhoek

Natal Nats out to discredit the Indaba

Political Correspondent

THE National Party is to use its provincial congress, which opens in Amanzimtoti today, in a renewed attempt to discredit the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba.

President P.W. Botha is to make an unscheduled appearance at the congress which is likely to be dominated by constitutional matters.

The National Party, in attempting to discredit the Indaba, has switched its attack on to the current Indaba publicity campaign.

The attack is being led by the party leadership with the only resolution on the agenda dealing with the Indaba coming from the NP Natal head committee.

In the latest edition of its propaganda sheet, the Nationalist, Mr Renier Schoeman, MP, NP Natal Director of Information, says Natal Nationalists are extremely annoyed at the campaign.

It "is seen as deliberate and mischievous political disinformation..."

As a result the issue was raised at a recent head committee meeting and it was decided the matter should be dealt with at the congress.

Mr Schoeman also claimed that resistance to the Indaba was building up among Natalians who had previously supported it.

The congress has been billed to

celebrate the Nationalists finally winning the majority support of the white voters of Natal.

In a message to the congress, published in the congress agenda, Natal NP leader Mr Stoffel Botha said the "word and name of our Natal was given a new political meaning on May 6.

"On that day the supporters of the NP pulled Natal out of its political divisions.

"Natal joined the politics of the rest of the country — it was now also an NP-province.

"Afrikaans- and English-speaking voters had joined hands in a manner seldom seen or could have been believed."

SWA croc victim found

WINDHOEK: The body of the postmaster of Katima Mulilo, Mr Kobus Slabbert, has been found two days after he was taken by a crocodile on the banks of the Zambezi River.

It is understood that Mr Slabbert's one leg was badly maimed.

The crocodile grabbed the stockily-built 130kg postmaster shouted a warning to a mother and her child to be on the lookout for crocodiles.— Africa service

I MIGHT as well confess it: only now have I got round to reading Joseph Lelyveld's important book on South Africa, which everyone else read last year.

Any-way... apart from its other merits, *Move Your Shadow* has one aspect worth very special mention.

Lelyveld, methodical as only a New York Times man can be, seems to be the only writer, anywhere, who took the trouble to follow up what became of Philip Kgosana.

Philip who????

Anyone who was around in the 1960s should remember. For a brief time his name was in all the papers. Kgosana was the young man in short pants who led that epic march of 30 000 blacks on Cape Town in the heady, perilous days of the anti-pass campaigns.

Lelyveld only came to South Africa later, but he came to sense the events of March 30, 1960 — nine days after the Sharpeville shootings — as a turning-point "in which the Bastille might have been stormed in South Africa and wasn't".

Lelyveld became so interested in what exactly happened that day that eventually he tracked down the young Pan Africanist-Congress leader in exile. He located him working for Unicef in Sri Lanka and had long talks about the events of the time.

AND SO IT GOES...

Arnie Benjamin

African odyssey of short pants Kgosana

Kgosana, aged 23, was studying economics at UCT on a scholarship and almost brand-new to politics. He became a follower of Robert Sobukwe; then a big State crackdown had suddenly left him the ranking PAC leader in Cape Town.

The youngster was so poor that he lived in a hostel for migrant labourers; that also accounted for his hand-me-down clothes, the short pants and wearing no socks.

Yet appearing at the head of the protest march, he seemed to wield absolute authority. He had meant to take the marches to Parliament, then learned that the House was surrounded by troops. Sobukwe's orders had been for a non-violent protest, so he diverted them to Caledon Square police station instead.

There, he negotiated with a police officer who promised to arrange an interview with Justice Minister Frans Erasmus. Kgosana ordered the marchers to go back and they did. When he and four others returned that afternoon they were arrested.

Then an emergency was proclaimed and the ANC and PAC banned. Negotiating with blacks was not in fashion then.

(The police officer, Ignatius Terblanche, had his promotion stopped, left the force and was only recently — in rather odd circumstances, aged 84 — reinstated to honorary brigadier).

After nine months Kgosana was let out on bail, skipped the country and ended up doing a sort of African odyssey. In Ethiopia he graduated from a military academy. Briefly he went to Zaire to train for Holden Roberto's ragtag Angola army; went on to study in Idi Amin's Uganda, "which pulverised whatever remained of the pan-Africanist dream". Thus he ended up becoming an international civil servant.

In Colombo, Joe Lelyveld writes, Kgosana is disillusioned by exile politics and by Africa. With more than half his life spent in exile, he is sometimes struck by a once unthinkable thought — that he might have to wait for the rest of his days.

Does he regret his decision in 1960 to divert the Langa marchers? Kgosana said:

"They would mow you down. And they would walk on your blood. And the world would scream its protests. And then Verwoerd would emerge with bullets in his head, and he would say, 'This is survival. We are fighting for our survival'."

'Politics of negotiation' about to make a bow

When the United Democratic Front was launched four years ago one of its patrons, Dr Allan Boesak, said it heralded an era of "politics of refusal".

Countless boycotts and stay-at-homes later — and after almost two years of emergency rule — we are emerging from the phase of pure "refusal" and entering the age of the "politics of negotiation", says Wits University political scientist Mr Mark Swilling.

"The politics of negotiation is going to become the focus of political conflict in the future. How a 'climate of negotiation' will be created will crucially affect the way the current stalemate is resolved," he writes in the latest issue of the monthly journal *Reality*.

"Whereas the black opposition movements are clearly prepared to negotiate under certain conditions, there is no reason to believe that the State is willing to reciprocate at this moment in time."

This claim rests on Mr Swilling's analysis of a see-saw battle between the "militarists" and the "reformers" in the Cabinet. He explains differences between the two groups in terms of their diagnoses of the roots of turmoil in the black community. "Whereas the militarists assume 'communist agitators' and 'socio-economic grievances' underlie black unrest, the reformers accept that the real cause concerns political rights," he says.

The reformers were to be found mostly in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, as well as in the Manpower, Finance, and Foreign Affairs departments and in the National Party itself.

The names Mr Swilling mentions most frequently in the militarist camp are President Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

The reformers, he says, pioneered such policy shifts as the inclusion of black people in regional services councils, the scrapping of the pass laws and Mixed Marriages Act and an end to the Political Interference Act. In the field of Foreign Affairs the possibility of negotiations was at least explored during the EPG mission.

Mr Swilling claims that the reformers lost the initiative to the militarists as late as May 1986.

"In April an open rift appeared

to make a bow

The phase of pure 'refusal' is ending, says a political scientist. Jo-Anne Collinge reports.

between what P W Botha and Malan were doing and what Heunis and his group were calling for. Whereas the former were referring to (black) 'city states' and independence for bantustans and defending the detention/imprisonment of political leaders, the latter were proceeding with the inclusion of black local authorities in RSCs, back-peddalling on independence, undoing influx control and supporting negotiations between senior government officials and UDF leaders in Port Elizabeth, Oudtshoorn, Worcester, Cradock and Uitenhage."

The final break between the militarists and the reformers came, Mr Swilling says, when the State Security Council decided to bomb the capitals of Frontline states and the EPG initiative collapsed.

"Significantly, whereas now P W Botha argues that the 'renunciation' of violence by the ANC is a precondition for talks, before the EPG collapsed the Government had conceded that the 'suspension' of violence would be sufficient," says Mr Swilling.

He argues that the EPG's indication that the ANC would agree to suspend violence made "P W Botha

and the generals" realise that "the chips were now down and they had to make a choice".

The choice they made, says Mr Swilling, was the "Brazilian option". This involved a combination of measures: raids on supposed ANC bases; destruction of internal opposition by mass detentions; imposition of the Government's own structures in the form of RSCs; and renewed efforts to upgrade black townships.

The aim was to crush township protest, eliminate "alternative structures" and undermine ANC support so that, in a relatively short time, the State would recover its former position of strength. "Only after that, they argued, could negotiations be considered."

"There is no certainty that the reformers will regain the initiative within the State. The conflict remains intense."

Mr Swilling says the position on negotiation within the ranks of the liberation movement is much more definite.

Since the national state of emergency was declared in 1986 the mass-based, legal opposition may have lost much of its "capacity to strike direct blows against the State" but it has

simultaneously consolidated its structures, Mr Swilling argues.

He says the strength of internal resistance to apartheid gives the ANC increased clout as it moves increasingly toward a stance of negotiation.

"The ANC is now more entrenched as 'the factor' in various international foreign policy formulations than ever before.

"More importantly, this entrenchment in Western foreign policy has led to the clarification and refinement of the ANC's commitment to a negotiated settlement and a decline in the influence of the 'armed seizure of power' position."

Not unconditional

In addition, he argues, the vulnerable position of the Frontline states suggests that they are unwilling to "host an ANC that is locked into a full-frontal battle with the economic and military might of the South African State".

While the ANC might be prepared to negotiate, nobody in the extra-parliamentary opposition is suggesting that talks be held unconditionally. They speak of the creation of the "climate for negotiation" in which the State must meet certain demands.

"It remains to be seen how positions in the internal and external black movement will change in response to changes in State strategy if reformers gain the initiative," Mr Swilling concludes.



Mr Swilling

Zimbabwe warned of impact on economy

Sanctions would be 'catastrophic'

THE STAR
14/10/82

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Commonwealth summit in Vancouver this week will see a renewal of demands for sanctions on South Africa.

The impact of such a move, however, would be catastrophic for Zimbabwe.

The latest economic survey by RAL Merchant Bank says it is conservatively estimated that sanctions would hit the balance of payments, already under strain, by more than R240 million, which would have a drastic impact on the local economy.

The survey says almost one-third of Zimbabwean exports from the manufacturing industry are sold in South Africa and there is no viable alternative outlet for most of these products.

South Africa continues to dominate Zimbabwe's foreign trade as it has done for many years.

While exports to South Africa dropped to 10,8 percent of the total export revenue in 1985 (down from 18,7 percent in 1983), they rose again to 12,4 percent in 1986.

South Africa thus regained its position as the biggest absorber of Zimbabwean goods.

Last year South Africa supplied 21,4 percent of Zimbabwe's imports, only fractionally down from the position five years ago.

The survey also shows that the rate of emigration from Zimbabwe slowed from 19 000 in 1983 to under 4 000 last year, but an upturn is evident this year. With 3 363 having left by August, emigration could reach 5 000 before the end of the year.

More than 300 who emigrated in the first four months of this year were in the professional, technical and related categories of workers.

The survey confirms that inflation has had a savage effect on the consumer.

It says the value of the Zimbabwe dollar has diminished by more than 60 percent since 1980, when Zimbabwe became independent.

A freeze on wages and prices in terms of the Emergency Powers was imposed by the Government with effect from June 24 this year. It is expected to last until January.

Shortages of many other products and the apparent willingness of buyers to meet higher price demands are helping to undermine the freeze in other retail areas.

The merchant bank notes that many companies have applied to the Ministry of Labour to retrench workers and a wage freeze was considered essential.

Natal Mercury

Dec 14, 87

Towards an Indaba†

WE HAVE tended to regard hints that provincial councils might one day be reintroduced as not much more than a sop to Natal for the loss of its elected council that staunchly resisted Nationalist encroachment for decades.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, dangled the carrot in Durban a year ago when he consoled the first administrators' conference to be held under the new provincial system with the thought that instead of scrapping the councils he would gladly have introduced a more representative provincial legislature 'if this had been politically acceptable and appropriate for the Government'.

Meanwhile the nominated multiracial provincial executive committees would show whether or not power-sharing could work, he said.

And when the idea popped up again last week, Mr Heunis indicated that the Government had it in mind, but not on the agenda.

Then on Monday it gained unexpected impetus from the Cape, where the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, said that provincial government was in an experimental stage and should be given more powers and made more directly accountable to the public. Discussion of budgets had shifted to MPs who found it difficult to specialise in provincial matters, and the system did not allow sufficient open debate, said Mr Louw.

These Cape yearnings for more openness and accountability recall the row over secrecy in dealing with Natal's budget last June.

Mr Louw wants to develop provincial government into 'a model of joint decision-making and co-operation' that could serve as a framework for first-level reform. He suggests 'a democratically elected statutory body or council in every province, representative of all population groups'.

That is still a long way from the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba process, but it does seem to be moving in the right direction.

Natal Mercury Oct, 14, 87

Indaba a compromise

SIR — In response to D L du Bois, Mercury September 28, 'Stop Indaba hallucination'.

Through sheer weight of numbers the blacks will and must eventually take part in the process of government. The inevitable winds of change are blowing relentlessly across this land.

We can decide now whether we want to be a part of the new South Africa that will evolve. Resisting negotiation or outright confrontation has never gained the white man a secure position anywhere in Africa.

Will we never learn from history? The Indaba is not a panacea for all our problems, but it is a fair compromise which offers the white more of a future than any other alternative to date.

If we reject the Indaba now we will live to regret it.

To accept the Indaba will give the whites, Indians and

other minority groups in Natal a real chance of peaceful co-existence with the majority group of this province.

It is always easy and natural to react to our feelings of fear and insecurity, but real nationhood and faith in our fellow man takes guts, tolerance and persistence.

To criticise the Indaba on the basis of absolute guarantees for the future of minority groups is naive. No community in the world has an absolute guarantee for its future.

Our future will be guaranteed only by the attitudes we display toward our fellow man. Respect breeds respect, trust breeds trust, love breeds love and the counter to this is that hate and fear breed hate and fear.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR
Scottburgh

Business DAY

14/10/87

THE PAST political year — which ended last week with the rising of Parliament — has been an extremely painful and levelling experience for Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis. In fact, it has probably been the most disastrous period in his entire career.

For many — and there are few dissenters — 1987 is being seen as the beginning of the end of Heunis's prominent position in public office and the start of a swift journey to the brink of obscurity as a has-been Cabinet Minister with very little clout with his colleagues or his electorate.

Only 12 months ago, Heunis's star was rising. At the Cape National Party congress in East London, President P W Botha relinquished his long-held position as Cape leader of the NP, handing the reins to Heunis.

This propelled Heunis into the role of "Prince Regent": the crown prince who most political commentators believed was in an unsailable position to step into Tuynhuys when Botha eventually chose to give up the presidency.

This perception was reinforced by the fact that Heunis — as constitutional guru — was in control of the biggest and most powerful burgeoning bureaucratic empire in government.

His Ministry had the responsibility of revamping NP ideology and policy into a constitutional form the party hierarchy believed might be more palatable to the country



□ HEUNIS ... falling star

Painful year for has-been Heunis

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS in Cape Town

generally, and whose directives and legislative convulsions continue to have the greatest impact and cause the greatest concern in SA society.

Last December Heunis was probably the most powerful politician in the country after Botha. But it was a precarious perch and it was not long before Heunis was demonstrably finding it difficult to maintain a steady foothold.

The result of the May 6 election in Helderberg sent Heunis toppling from that pinnacle. The narrow 39-vote win over Independent Denis

Worrall left him effectively emasculated.

Close associates confess it was the efficient NP election machine that was mainly responsible for the retention of the seat rather than the man himself.

But not only the election has raised the issue of Heunis's future. The difficult passage his legislative programme has had this year, and his own performance in at-

tempting to explain his complex and tortuous constitutional thinking, has also significantly coloured attitudes towards him.

It is the supreme irony that Heunis has been hoisted by his own petard: the tricameral system.

In delayed fashion, and with not a little advice from the more experienced and vested interests within the main body of Parliament, the Houses of Delegates and Representatives started to use their limited political muscle this year to block or delay passage of several of Heunis's Bills.

These include all the legislative changes that are supposed to set in motion the devolution of powers to local authorities — the centre point of the constitutional contortions.

The circumstances have created controversy and strained the patience of all — not least the NP leadership, which is as confused as anyone else about what Heunis is trying to manufacture.

It was Heunis who devised the idea of the National Council as a means of starting a process of negotiation with black leaders.

The forum was announced last year by President Botha, and given further definition by him this year. But it has been stillborn — as most commentators expected it would be.

Moreover, Heunis is among the least suitable candidates for the task of setting negotiations in motion. He is prescriptive by nature and seldom makes time to listen to the other point of view.

So it was that Stoffel van der Merwe was finally appointed to supervise the task, with direct access to Tuynhuys — a development which has helped to shred Heunis's credibility still further.

Thus it was a visibly dispirited and subdued Heunis who delegated many of his parliamentary duties to others in the closing stages of this year's session last week.

The recess may give him the time to consider what lies ahead; or it may give his Cabinet colleagues breathing space in which to devise something for him.

Wednesday 14 October 1987

CITIZEN

Disgust at CP over attitude to Phatudi

It is with deep sorrow that we record the death of Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi in a Pretoria hospital.

It is only now that I can voice my utter disgust about the Conservative Party members who objected to his presence at a Pietersburg "White" hospital earlier this year.

In which way do they think they were better than Dr Phatudi? They must be relieved that he is no longer there to be admitted to that hospital.

No wonder there was no official comment from the CP about his death.

They are the same people who object to the SABC's screening of inte-

grated shows and films featuring Black American stars. For their information, those Black American actors can comfortably offer to employ some members of the CP and followers as their "garden boys" and "kitchen girls".

How can anybody expect the government to proceed with reform when we still have people who are walking backwards and sowing seeds of blatant discrimination on the basis of colour?

Regardless of what they promote, Black people will not feel inferior simply because of what racists are saying.

SAUL MASHEGO

Nelspruit

Tembe has 50 elephant

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Tembe Elephant Park in northern KwaZulu now has an elephant population of between 41 and 50 animals, according to a recent aerial survey by the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources.

The survey, carried out annually since 1983, revealed the presence of 41 elephant, the highest number yet.

Regional scientist Mark Ward said a dung count carried out to check the aerial figures revealed that the number could be increased by about 25%.

Other game seen during the survey — which was also aimed at counting and mapping the presence of other species and obtaining an overall indication of reed utilisation in the Muzi swamps — included zebra, reedbuck and waterbuck.

Areas of the Muzi swamp within the park where local people are allowed to harvest reeds were also mapped, and showed that no damage to the reed beds had taken place.

Natal Morning

11-10-87

Vaal go-slow continues

SOWETAN 14/10/87

THE go-slow strike which has disrupted services at two Vaal hospitals in the past fortnight continued yesterday with the National Union of Public Service Workers saying it

would take legal action to force management to negotiate the dispute.

About 500 general workers and some nurses at Sebokeng and Vereeniging hospitals engaged

in the go-slow demanding the abolition of the staff association and the recognition of NUPSW.

The action includes a food boycott by workers at the two hospitals.

NUPSW national organiser, Mr Stephen Mohamme, said yesterday that the union's attempts to negotiate with the authorities failed. The union had instructed its lawyers to get management to the negotiation table, Mr Mohamme said.

He said a hospital official chased him away on Monday when he took certain documents to the hospital in preparation for talks.

The superintendent of the two hospitals, Dr J van der Vyver, yesterday denied that the Vereeniging Hospital was affected by the go-slow and that services were returning to normal at the Sebokeng Hospital.

He said the action did not affect patients who he claimed were receiving normal treatment and attention.

Dr Van der Vyver said the authorities were not prepared to negotiate with NUPSW. "It is not allowed," he said.

Mr Mohamme said management was trying to divide the workers by saying the Vereeniging Hospital was not affected. He also denied that workers at Sebokeng were returning to work on a normal schedule.

UNIONS

SASOL TO ACT

By LEN MASEKO

TWO unions organising in Sasol plants are due to meet today to discuss the possibility of co-ordinating action to end the wage dispute between the company and its 1 300 dismissed employees.

The unions are the South African Chemical Workers' Union (Sacwu) and the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU), which have combined membership of about 12 000 in Sasol plants.

Sacwu and CWIU will focus on the two-week-old Sasol I and Natref in Sasolburg, where 2 000 Sacwu workers have been on strike after rejecting

management's R100 wage hike offer. The strikers demand a R200 across-the-board increase.

The CWIU said in a statement that the Sacwu/Sasol dispute was being discussed by its 9 000 members at Sasol's Secunda plants. CWIU members had pledged their support for their striking colleagues.

Sacwu publicity secretary, Mr Humphrey Ndaba, said his union and the CWIU would discuss the possibility of co-ordinating action to

break the wage deadlock. Sacwu was prepared to re-open wage negotiations.

Meanwhile, Sasol was this week granted a Supreme Court order evicting 450 dismissed employees from company-owned hostels in Sasolburg.

The evictions, which took place yesterday, followed a successful urgent application launched by the company in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court on Monday.

Sasol said it wanted to accommodate "new appointees" in the hostels.

Sowetan

14/10/87

Mwasa votes on Nactu



SOME of the Mwasa delegates who attended the union's Southern Transvaal regional congress at the Ipelegeng Community Centre, Soweto at the weekend.

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

THE Media Workers Association of South Africa, Southern Transvaal region, is to recommend to its annual national congress that the union affiliate to the National Council of Trade Unions.

Mwasa's national congress begins in Durban on November 14 and all its regions are expected to attend.

The decision to affiliate to Nactu was taken at the Southern Transvaal regional congress held in Soweto at the weekend. The majority of the members voted for the recommendation.

It comes after Mwasa's education committee held a series of educational seminars throughout the year where members were exposed to lectures on the two union federations in the country — Nactu and the Congress of South African Trade Unions — and their aims and beliefs.

- The regional chairman of Mwasa, Mr Sam Mabe, was re-elected as the region's leader, Mr Horatio Motjuwadi remained treasurer and the new regional vice-chairman is Mr Tshediso Raditabo. Other new executive members are Mrs Bessie Tugwana, Miss Mirriam Mkhwanazi, Mrs Linda Nhlapo

and Mr Lancelot Dlamlenze.

Mr Mudini Maivha, regional secretary, was also re-elected *in absentia*. An acting secretary will be appointed to hold fort while Mr Maivha's whereabouts are still being established.

He disappeared two weeks ago after leaving *The Star* office, where he is a reporter, on a story about the disappearance from home of Mwasa organiser Mr Maropodi Mapalakanye.

- The police have denied the two men were being held in terms of any security legislation.

LABOUR BRIEFS

SOWETAN 14/10/87

ABOUT 100 workers employed by Albany Bakeries' Warmbaths branch had embarked on an illegal wage strike in spite of pending negotiations on the matter, management said.

An Albany spokesman said talks between management and the workers' representatives, Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu), were scheduled to take place on Friday.

"We have been in touch with Fawu and hope that the dispute will be resolved shortly," the spokesman said.

Albany workers refuted management's version, saying they had been locked out when they reported for duty last Friday. (Sowetan 14/10/87).

A bread shortage has hit the Cape Peninsula after about 1 000 workers employed by four bakeries went on strike in a wage dispute this week.

In Warmbaths, a bread shortage also loomed yesterday as about 100 workers employed by Albany Bakeries refused to report for duty unless a manager at the company's local plant was transferred.

The Fawu members at the four Cape bakeries — Duens/Cadora, Silverleaf,

Good Hope and Enterprise — demand a R32-a-week increase.

THE National Union of Steel and Allied Workers has announced names of its first shop stewards council executive elected at a meeting last weekend. The union is to meet soon to appoint a negotiating team and an education committee.

General secretary of the 5 000-member and one-year-old Nusaw, Mr Ndomane Tibane, said the council executive comprises: Mr Sam Moya, chairman; Mr Andries Tshethlakholo, vice chairman; Mr Lucas Mathabathe, secretary and Mr Peter Kgatla, vice secretary.

Mr Tibane said the union's members at Iscor, Pretoria West, meet at the Laudium Hotel, Pretoria at 8am on Saturday for a general worker session.

HIGHVELD Steel and Vanadium, a subsidiary of Anglo American, has extended the deadline for its 2 000 striking workers to report for duty.

The workers, who were locked out three weeks ago at four of the company's plants near Witbank, had until 7 O'Clock this morning to re-apply for their jobs or be replaced by new recruits.

MR Pilot Makgatho (42), a Nusaw member employed by Bessaans and Du Plessis in Pretoria, will be buried in Pietersburg on Saturday. He died in a car accident on October 3.

Mr Tibane said transport to take mourners to the funeral has been arranged and the fare is R27 a person.

Buses will leave the union offices at 40 Brown Street, Pretoria at 7pm on Friday.

Cadac,

Numsa

in talks

LABOUR BRIEFS

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SOWETAN 14/10/87

THE National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa and management of Cadac (Pty) Limited are to meet today in an attempt to end the two-week wage strike by about 400 workers in Johannesburg.

A Numsa spokesman said yesterday that the union expected management to make new proposals at today's meeting.

A management spokesman said he would not divulge the company's strategy as it would prejudice the talks.

He admitted that the strike had affected production but that it was being maintained.

THE present beer drought is set to get severe in many parts of the country as the South African Breweries' strike, now affecting eight depots countrywide, continues with no settlement in sight.

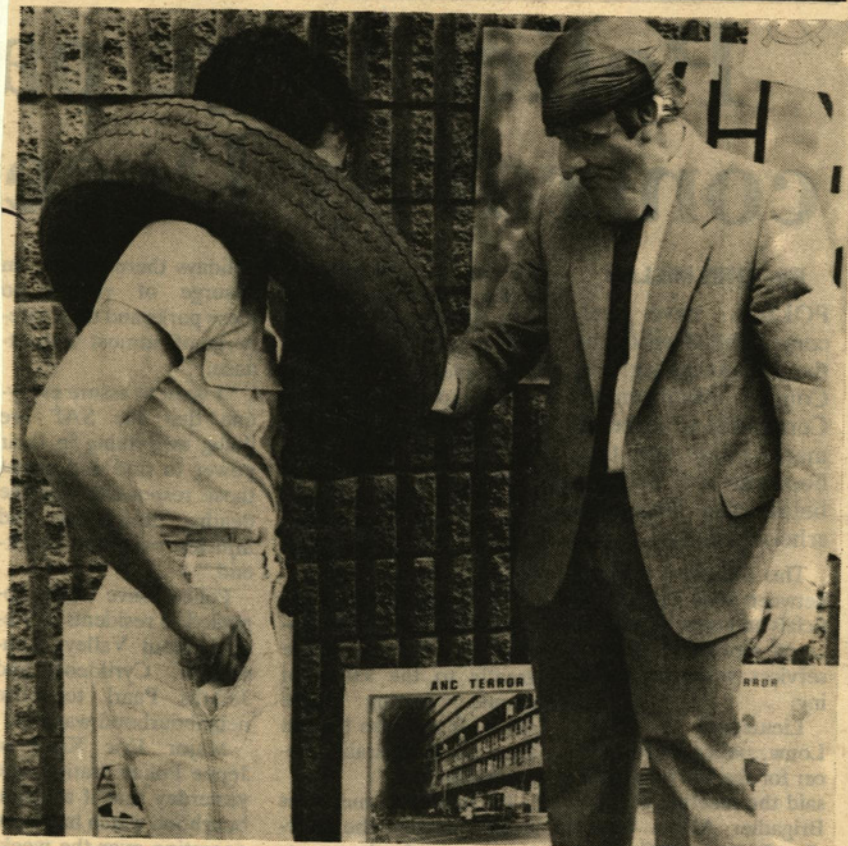
By yesterday no date had been set for negotiations between SAB management and the Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu) to end the strike by more than 1 500 SAB employees. Both parties have agreed "in principle" to resume negotiations, according to management.

* * *

NINE members of the Construction and Allied Workers' Union, detained during a strike at a Rustenburg construction site, were ordered to leave Bophuthatswana within two hours of their release by the homeland police, the union has said.

A Cawu spokesman said the nine shop stewards were detained by the police at the Sapref Project site at noon last Friday. They were among 700 workers on strike against their employers S M Goldstein Civil Contractors' decision to retrench staff.

The spokesman said a Lieutenant Thlagane of the Bophuthatswana Police told the shop stewards to leave the homeland within two hours of their release about 12 hours after they were detained.



Members of the Victims Against Terrorism protested in Pretoria yesterday against the ANC's presence in Canada. Here, a man wearing a mask of the face of Canadian Prime Minister Mr Brian Mulroney places a tyre around a bystander's head and pretends to set it alight.

Canada's invitation to ANC prompts protest

Citizen Reporter

A SMALL group of people gathered in Pretoria yesterday to protest against the Canadian government inviting the ANC to Vancouver during the Commonwealth summit conference.

The group, all members of the Victims Against Terrorism organisation, presented a letter of protest to the Canadian ambassador to South Africa during the protest meeting.

In the letter the group

said the ANC was an unabashed terrorist organisation engaged in indiscriminate violence against South Africa's civilian population.

The letter signed by the chairman of the organisation, Mrs Cindy Leontinis, said the ANC regarded itself as an arm of a world revolutionary movement directed at Western interests in general.

"Canada, with its divided settler population and indigenous Indian

peoples should, of all Commonwealth countries, have the best conception of the complexities of the South African situation."

The letter said Canada's experience of FLQ terrorism should have made her government determined not to give credibility to foreign terrorist leaders.

The Canadian ambassador was not available to receive the letter but a member of his staff accepted it on his behalf.

ZIMBABWE BLAMES SA FOR CAR BLAST

Zimbabwe blames SA

FROM PAGE 1

charged that South Africa had recently increased support for the anti-government insurgents in Mozambique who he said had attacked targets in Zimbabwe.

"Our people should remain calm and vigilant. These acts are the work of the enemy of Zimbabwe and we have only one enemy," he said.

Yesterday's bomb was the biggest in Harare since independence in 1980 and the third this year. In May this year, a woman died when a boot-by-trapped television set the government said was intended for the ANC chief in Zimbabwe exploded in a Harare flat.

Another house, in the Avondale suburb, was damaged in a rocket attack a week later. The government said South African agents were responsible.

Mr Shamuyarira's charge of South African involvement came nine hours after the car bomb exploded on the day of the opening of the Commonwealth conference in Vancouver.

Witnesses said the casualty toll could have been higher had the bomb exploded later in the day, when the centre is usually full of shoppers.

Ziana quoted a statement by the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Richard Hove.

protest from South Africa after a landmine blast in the Eastern Transvaal which South Africa blamed on terrorists it said had been infiltrated from Zimbabwe.

HARARE. — Zimbabwe blamed South Africa for a car bomb which injured 18 people at a Harare shopping centre yesterday.

"The bomb blast is part of the persistent efforts of the Pretoria regime to destabilise Zimbabwe," Information Minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, told the domestic news agency Ziana.

The explosion ripped through the car park of the Avondale Shopping Centre at 8.30 am, destroying five cars, shattering shopfronts and sending early-morning shoppers fleeing in terror from flames and clouds of smoke.

Mr Shamuyarira pointed to last week's note of

be interviewed
"They have also instructed Mr Short not to

the incident during which one of The City

"My mother was a house reporter as reported in newspapers", she said

"Once again, the racist regime has carried out a cowardly and unprovoked attack in Harare, causing extensive damage to buildings and other property at the Avondale Shopping Centre, injuring several innocent Zimbabweans."

He said Zimbabwe called upon the international community to use all the opportunities offered at the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly and the 26th Commonwealth heads of government meeting to seek ways and means of implementing immediate comprehensive and mandatory sanctions in accordance with the United Nations charter.

It should also assist the Frontline States to better ensure their security and to defend their sovereignty against South Africa, according to the Ziana report.

"Zimbabwe reiterates its firm conviction that the security of Southern Africa can never be guaranteed as long as the apartheid entity exists.

"Zimbabwe therefore calls upon all peace-loving nations to redouble their efforts towards ensuring the demise of apartheid."

Dr Doreen Shennan, acting superintendent of Harare's main hospital, said most of the victims were burned or hit by bits of metal.

"It is a tactic South Africa uses whenever they want to attack us," the Minister said.

"There is absolutely no evidence of any kind of infiltration by African National Congress guerrillas through Zimbabwe."

Mr Shamuyarira also

TO PAGE 2

Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala visited the suburb of Avondale, which is lined with purple-flowering jacaranda trees, to see a crater a metre across in the asphalt car park dug by the bomb explosion.

Two White Zimbabwean anti-apartheid activists were among 18 people injured when the explosion in a parked car ripped through the shopping complex.

Mr Jeremy Brickhill, a member of opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union, and his journalist wife Joan, were injured.

They were among five people seriously injured and hospitalised, said Mrs Judith Acton, a friend and colleague.

Both Mr Brickhill and his wife are active campaigners against apartheid and have close ties to members of the African National Congress.

It was the worst urban blast in the Zimbabwe capital since December 19, 1981, when a bomb tore through the headquarters of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) killing six people and injuring 150.

Mr Mugabe, currently attending the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver at the time blamed South African saboteurs.

PA-Reporter

14/04/87

Top French group outlaws the ANC

By TONY STIRLING

AN influential French tribunal, which included a member of the French Cabinet and two former ministers, has declared the African National Congress (ANC) an outlawed terrorist organisation.

At a recent meeting at the Senate in Paris, the tribunal also declared a number of other organisations outlawed terrorist organisations, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, The Red Army Brigade, the Basque ETA movement, Action Direct and the Corsican National Liberation Movement.

According to the South African embassy in Paris it is believed to be the first time in Europe that any group of such signifi-

cance has linked the ANC and other terrorist movements in this way.

It was also significant that the publicity given to the group's findings and resolutions included a half page advertisement in the influential Paris daily newspaper, *Le Monde*, which incorporated the names of those who attended.

The group has called on both French Houses of Parliament to debate the issue of international terrorism.

The resolutions taken by the group include one calling for the establishment of an independent international commission to hear evidence on acts of terrorism and expose the organisations behind such acts.

It also calls on governments to recognise the

victims of terrorism as war victims and for the French State to take certain steps to indemnify victims of terrorist acts and for them to be compensated.

Another resolution was aimed at bringing about international uniformity of laws dealing with acts of terrorism and in this regard one of the objects was to promote such action through the European Parliament.

The tribunal met under the auspices of the International Association of Victims of Terrorism and an organisation called International Resistance later September.

A number of victims of terrorist acts, or their surviving relatives, including a South African Black,

who are members of various branches of the IAVT, gave evidence before the tribunal before it made its resolutions.

The South African who testified was Mr Clay Malaza, who was necklaced by "ANC comrades" and suffered 60 percent burns to his body last April because his motor mechanic father had repaired the car of a Black policeman.

Among Italian, German, French, British, Spanish, Israeli and American witnesses was Miss Ilse Klinghoffer, whose father Mr Leon Klinghoffer, an American, was murdered by four PLO terrorists on the liner, *Achille Lauro*, in October, 1985.

A number of experts on terrorism also gave evidence before the tribunal.

The assessors on the tribunal included the French Secretary of State for Human Rights, Mr Claude Malhured, former Cabinet members, Mr Michel Delebarre and Mrs Monique Pelletier, Mr Alain Richard, vice-president of the French National Assembly, Senators Claude Estier and Paul Masson, a member of the European Parliament, Mr Luc Beyer de Reyck, leader of the Communists in the French Parliament, Mr Guy Dulcoloone and an MP, Mr Jeane-Pierre Bechter.

Also taking part were prominent jurists, advocates, writers and journalists.

According to the South African embassy in Paris, a few of the participants have now distanced themselves from the decisions taken by the group.

Observers said the tribunal's findings were liable to prove an embarrassment to President Francois Mitterand, who refused to accept the credentials of South Africa's new ambassador in Paris unless ANC activist Pierre-Andre Albertini — recently freed in Maputo — was released and whose wife, Mrs Danielle Mitterand was one of the prime movers behind the Dakar talks between the ANC and a group of White and Coloured South Africans.