

## OVERSEAS NEWS

Buthlezi's challenge to giant  
rival applauded by 60,000

# Anti-sanction black union launched in South Africa

From Patrick Laurence  
in Durban

In a huge display of support for the black leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, 60,000 black people packed into a rugby stadium here yesterday to applaud his decision to launch a new trade union, the United Workers Union of South Africa.

Thousands of blacks of all ages, many wearing red T-shirts emblazoned with the message "Jobs — not hunger", roared their approval for his campaign against sanctions and disinvestment and his belief that they damage the economy without toppling the government.

The acronym for the new trade union, Uwusa, echoed around the stadium as it was formally launched, largely in response to, and in competition with, the giant Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) founded last year. Unlike Uwusa, the congress, which is closely aligned to the militantly anti-apartheid United Democratic Front opposition grouping, firmly favours disinvestment.

One phalanx of stick-wielding Zulus carried a black coffin with the words "Cosatu is dead" on it. Another exultant group displayed a banner proclaiming their anger with the Nobel peace prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu, for advocating sanctions. "Tutu deserves to be executed," it said.

Less than three miles away,

about 5,000 Cosatu supporters held a rival rally at a smaller stadium, one of several May Day rallies held throughout the country.

The Cosatu general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, called the formation of Uwusa "tragic and reactionary" and calculated to destroy the "worker unity we have built up." It was, he claimed, an exclusively Zulu union, in contrast to the multi-racial congress.

Chief Buthelezi rejected charges that Uwusa was either a tool of his Inkatha movement or a "capitalist" union. He strongly distanced himself from the Socialist aims of Cosatu and repeated his belief that capitalism was better able to create employment than any other system "devised by man."

Police and soldiers kept a close watch on both rallies, the organisers of which had earlier promised a local magistrate that they would keep their supporters in line.

In unrelated violence two grenades were thrown into the bedroom of a Durban school principal, seriously injuring him and his wife. The man, Mr Peter Klein, is said to be a police reservist.

In the neighbouring town of Maritzburg, a 10-year-old boy was injured while playing with a limpet detonator he found in a field. Police later discovered a cache of arms.



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6 THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1986

## BLACK WORKERS DIVIDED OVER SANCTIONS

By CHRISTOPHER MUNNION in Durban

DEEP DIVISION in black opinion over foreign disinvestment in South Africa emerged yesterday as more than a million workers staged a one-day strike and attended rallies to mark May Day. Employers' organisations reported up to an 80 per cent. stay-away by blacks in most cities.

In Durban, Chief Mongosuthu Buthelezi, the Zulu leader, received by acclamation from some 70,000 blacks a mandate to campaign against any disinvestment or sanctions which might affect black workers.

He was speaking at the launch of a new black union, the United Workers Unions of South Africa (Uwusa), which is backed by Inkatha, the Zulu political and cultural organisation.

A few miles away, the rival Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), which supports disinvestment and sanctions, attracted 5,000 people to its May Day rally.

### Zulu warriors

Thousands of Inkatha supporters arrived by bus and train at Durban's main rugby stadium, King's Park, for the Uwusa Launch.

Zulu warriors, many clad in traditional skins and feathers, and sporting spears, staves, knobkerries and hide shields, sang, chanted and danced into the stadium.

Their message was plain. Posters and banners they carried were opposed to black leaders like the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu, and the Rev Alan Boesak, who advocate disinvestment.

"Tutu deserves execution for threatening to destitute millions

with hunger and starvation," said one. "Tutu — Our children did not eat last night," said another.

Chief Buthelezi and his entourage arrived in the centre of the stadium in a helicopter emblazoned with the insignia of the new union. The aircraft then took off to buzz the nearby rival rally, much to the fury of Cosatu supporters.

The Zulu leader, suffering from laryngitis and a faulty public address system, made a long speech in which he asked for and received a rejection of disinvestment and sanctions as a way of achieving liberation.

He said he would soon be meeting Western Heads of State.

A mock coffin bearing the name of the rival union was carried around the arena and ceremonially smashed to pieces with spears and axes.

The mood was militant. Thousands of extra police had been drafted to the city amid fears that the two rival organisations might clash in the streets, but both rallies broke up and dispersed peacefully.

Cosatu's Durban rally was only one of 20 organised by the union countrywide to demand the release of political prisoners, an end to the ban on the African National Congress, and an end to apartheid.

In Johannesburg, many black workers who wanted to work spent the night in the city's parks or stayed with white friends and employers to avoid possible intimidation in the dormitory black townships.

## Protest and division on May Day: South Africa

# Huge black union stoppage

From Ray Kennedy  
Johannesburg

South Africa's black trade unions yesterday staged the first demonstration of their united might, when hundreds of thousands of workers, after through conviction or persuasion, took the day off in order to call for a national "stayaway" from work May Day.

For most it meant the loss of a day's wages. Employers' organisations made clear that if policy was "no work, no pay". The show of union strength was tempered by rival mass rallies in Durban organized by 500,000-member Council South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the United

Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa), which has been launched by the Zulu Inkatha movement of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Cosatu, an affiliate of the United Democratic Front (UDF), supports sanctions and disinvestment and openly backs the banned African National Congress (ANC). Seventeen trains were laid on to bring Inkatha supporters to Uwusa's day at launch in a Durban soccer stadium. It was packed with more than 80,000 people before Chief Buthelezi began a marathon speech.

There was a far smaller crowd at the Cosatu rally, less than a mile away, where the key speaker was to have been Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader.

She sent a message saying that she was unable to get there because a family member had been involved in a car accident.

Chief Buthelezi told his huge crowd that the only result of disinvestment would be "an economic nosedive, with the oppressive regime remaining intact".

But he said he was a union man through and through, and that the Government of his KwaZulu Bantustan would pass a law to make May Day a paid holiday in the homeland.

Strong contingents of security and riot police kept watch on the Cosatu rally. They said they had seized 24 petrol bombs hidden in a bus parked near the venue.

Another 19 petrol bombs

were found in a car at a roadblock in KwaMashu township near Durban, the scene of violent clashes between Inkatha and pro-UDF factions.

Cosatu complained to the police that 10 busloads of its supporters had been waylaid by Inkatha gangs and forced to drive to the Uwusa rally.

In Johannesburg, the Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) reported that the black stayaway was between 70 per cent and 100 per cent in all major urban areas, except in the Orange Free State, where it appeared to be minimal.

It said there was no doubt of substantial support by blacks that May Day should be an official public holiday.



## An African as the UN's Next Leader?

By Jonathan Power

**A**BEOKUTA, Nigeria — The United Nations faces a serious crisis. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the secretary-general, seems unable to gain control of the bureaucratic monster. And he has been making it apparent that he does not relish another term in office.

With an election for secretary-general due at year's end, why not look this time to Africa?

The name of Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria has been discussed behind the scenes. At a recent meeting of the InterAction Council, a group of 27 former heads of government, Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and James Callaghan of Britain tried to persuade the Nigerian to seek the office.

In a recent interview in his hometown of Abeokuta, Mr. Obasanjo indicated that it was too soon to announce a candidacy. Besides, he said, he is now a successful farmer.

But it seems clear that he could be persuaded. He bursts with suppressed political energy. And he has the attributes that could make for a great secretary-general.

Mr. Obasanjo was the military president of Nigeria from 1976 to 1979. He engineered Nigeria's return to democracy and devised a constitution designed to reduce

tribal friction. He restored press freedom, fought corruption and ensured respect for human rights.

He was instrumental in ending black Africa's estrangement from the United States. Working with UN Ambassador Andrew Young, he forged a close working relationship with President Jimmy Carter, and through this, gained greater African support for the United States.

When Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused to move to restore British authority in Rhodesia after it was usurped by that nation's whites, he nationalized British Petroleum's interests in his country and threatened to boycott British exports. Mrs. Thatcher later changed tack and began the process that led to free elections and majority rule in what is now Zimbabwe.

After leaving office, Mr. Obasanjo turned to farming. He wanted to prove to his countrymen what he had preached in office: that their future was in the land, not in oil. He now runs one of the largest, most profitable farms in Africa.

He still keeps his hand in foreign affairs. Recently, he was in South Africa as a member of a high-level

Commonwealth team trying to break the country's political impasse. According to a well-informed source in London, in late February he met alone with Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress. No other black political leader is known to have been allowed such a meeting. It is said that Mr. Obasanjo is trusted by the black side in South Africa and respected by the government.

He lists these as top priorities for the United Nations: bringing democracy to all South Africans while preserving a healthy economy; restraining Third World arms trade; and finding a way for the United Nations to play a more active role in defusing world crises.

To a rare degree, Mr. Obasanjo combines brain, brawn (he is of massive build) and charm. His self-assurance and determination compel others to bend before his will. His detractors would call him ruthless: He does not suffer fools, and many have withered before his unconcealed scorn. Yet he is not a self-inflated man. With Mr. Obasanjo, Africa could give the United Nations the sort of leader it needs.

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# COMMENT

## Over-reaction

by the Koeberg anti-nuclear lobby to South Africa's only power station in the Soviet disaster is able and irrational.

le because the ors totally opposed to operation of electricity tive precautions and safety record of the er industry — Cher-ree Mile Island not-

because the Soviet it is much older and cated than Koeberg, ty measures in force clear plants are far t. Like anything else, er can be dangerous treated with proper

tely, the Soviet di-nd to heighten public nuclear energy, and re-examining the stry's safety record.

maintained by the In-ter Atomic Energy st that generation of y nuclear reaction is an by conventional d power stations. The ct, emit a far higher ation than do nuclear y nothing of the huge toxic wastes they re-he atmosphere non-wastes are provenly o human health and em.

## Search of tolerance

and times reason takes eat. Hence the sorry the student boycott medical University of a).

idents walked out be-whites were enrolled. s of wrangling, one e other is staying on. boycotting students d to return to lec-

The US National Academy of Sciences has estimated that the sulphur dioxide emitted by a single one-megawatt coal-fired power station (that is, half the size of Koeberg) results in approximately 25 deaths, 60 000 cases of respiratory disease and R24m in property damage a year.

Against that, there has not been a single authenticated reactor-related death in the history of nuclear-powered electricity production in the West.

At the beginning of 1985, 293 power generation reactors were in operation worldwide; another 13 were licensed for operation and due to come on stream, and 220 were under construction. Koeberg is acknowledged to be one of the safest.

It is ironic that Russia, where the world's two most serious nuclear power station disasters have occurred and which in its eagerness to benefit from the technology has dispensed with safety measures — such as the second cladding of container vessels — that are mandatory elsewhere, has funded much of the anti-nuclear propaganda in the West.

The lesson of Chernobyl is that a technology which can endanger the lives of other countries' nationals cannot be regarded as an internal matter and must submit to internationally recognised safety procedures. That is the test to apply to Koeberg.

ing of future young professionals — doctors, sorely needed by this developing society.

Certainly there are major imbalances and crying injustices in this country, not least in education. But the students of Medunsa have hardly achieved a redress of past or present wrongs by their action.

Rather they could have taken

**S**UDDENLY the SA political deck of cards has a new ace. Out go Dr Chester Crocker and Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi and in comes the tough General Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria.

No foreign visitor of recent times has made such a big impression on Cabinet members as Obasanjo. At the end of the recent visit by the Eminent Persons Group (EPG), Obasanjo and Chris Heunis had a long discussion in which several intriguing constitutional possibilities were raised.

This week, Pik Botha was quite explicit in his preference for this man — who knows the "realities of Africa" — to the "do-gooders" of America and Europe.

Sources close to the Cabinet and the EPG say that Obasanjo, without for a moment condoning apartheid, listened sympathetically to the view that SA is a multi-ethnic state which requires a unique political solution that would provide special protection to ethnic minorities.

In the vexing issue of the "National Question," most nationalist thinkers and politicians in Europe and Africa have tended to favour, what Benjamin Neuberger calls, the Jacobin way.

**I**ts goal is to transform a heterogeneous state as quick as possible, and by force if necessary, into a homogenous nation-state in which ethnic diversity is barely tolerated, if at all.

In contrast to someone like Nyerere, with his policy of rapid and forcible Swahilization, all the Nigerian leaders since the civil war have been in favour of what can be called the pluralist option.

Gowon, Muhammad, Obasanjo, Shagari and Buhari have all supported the right of self-determination for Nigeria's ethnic groups, with the qualification that self-determination must be achieved within and not outside the Nigerian Federation.

However, they have all made a clear distinction between "pluralism," which accepts the equal value of all nationalities, and "tribalism," which they see as an ideology of discrimination, arrogance and national inequality.

People close to Obasanjo say that on his recent visit to SA he was particularly incensed by the Group



OBASANJO

# The Nigerian General who has SA's ear

THE PATTERN OF POLITICS/Hermann Giliomee

Areas Act, which makes it impossible for blacks to escape the townships.

One can easily imagine Heunis earnestly assuring Obasanjo that the Botha government's policy is really based on pluralism and not on tribalism, and that the homelands are being brought back into the SA state.

And Obasanjo reportedly had most attentive listeners when he started talking about his attempt in the Seventies to steer Nigeria from a military dictatorship controlled by the biggest ethnic group — the Hausa — to a viable democracy.

In his system the various ethnic groups were protected from domination through a system of checks and balances, and the devolution of power to regions which took ethnic diversity into account but did not absolutise the principle.

Obasanjo comes from one of the very small ethnic groups in Nigeria, which together forms about a quarter to a third of Nigeria's population (a remarkably similar proportion to that of the whites, coloureds and Indians put together).

**W**hen he took power in 1975 after staging a successful military coup, Obasanjo, as the first non-Hausa in power, had a special incentive for breaking down the political predominance of the three big-ethnic groups — the Hausa, the Yoruba and the Ibo.

He restructured Nigeria first in 12 and then in 19 federal sub-states before holding elections in 1979 which brought a return to democracy in Nigeria after 13 years.

Translated to the SA context, this would mean a federation of 18 or 19 entities comprised of the eight economic development regions and the homelands while leaving open the possibility of a merger of a homeland and a region along the lines of the KwaZulu-Natal experiment.

**C**onstitutional schemes are cheaper by the dozen in SA, and the crucial question is whether the ANC will be prepared to participate in a system which would enable them to take power through democratic elections in perhaps the majority of the federal sub-states and which would allow for power-sharing at the level of central government between ANC and the National Party.

This may not be all that far-fetched. On the national question the ANC is not hostile to the pluralist position, acknowledging four national groups in the Freedom Charter.

And while strongly condemning Buthelezi, the ANC stressed in their recent discussion with the delegation of business leaders that it has never attacked President Mangope.

Apart from whether the ANC will be prepared to accept a compromise, the crucial question is of

course whether the Afrikaners and whites in general consider themselves really as a small, endangered minority whose future political well-being lies in a properly constructed democracy with minority safeguards.

There is also another possibility. This is that government believes that the only basis of stabilising SA is on the basis of a non-racial autocracy dominated by the Afrikaners.

This would demand the scrapping of all the apartheid laws, but it may also mean the suspension of the remaining vestiges of democracy (elections and a free Press).

**F**rom this perspective it is a cardinal mistake to compare the Afrikaners to one of the small ethnic groups to which Obasanjo belongs. The Afrikaners may in fact be the Hausa of SA. The Hausa wrested power from Obasanjo in the election of 1979 and then staged a coup shortly afterwards to entrench their power.

A dominant tribe in Africa rarely shares power except on its own terms. The challenge to Obasanjo is to persuade both the Afrikaners and the Hausa that there will be no permanent peace without popular democracy.

It will be a tough task.

HERMANN GILIOMEER is a professor of political studies at the University of Cape Town.

Dr Andrei Sakharov, father of the Soviet nuclear bomb, is in enforced exile, and at Voronezh, a major aircraft and military industrial

# LETTERS

Dear Sir,  
FOR MANY years now the national economy has been depressed. Unfortunately, once a trend has manifested itself, snowballing evolves and matters go from bad to worse; hence the loss of employment, bankruptcies, riots, etc., etc.

The question is not how to avoid the status quo, but how to get out of it! The answer is straightforward: austerity and free enterprise, both addressed directly at government. Although austerity has been touted for some years now, the accent has been on the wrong side — the private sector.

The problem all along has been that government has been bungling, and milking the private sector to finance its (futile) constitutional schemes.

Good money, hard cash with which the private sector could have financed growth, has been skimmed off year after year in greater proportions to fuel unviable homelands, constitutional wishwash, or simply handed out to puppet dictators to squander.

The present strategy of "boosting" the economy by government spending is equally futile, whatever the good intentions.

What is presently required is seed money — real grants, such as investment, tax rebates, much lower interest rates, lower GST and . . . a token of confidence, both politically and economically.

(Homeowners should also be offered some tax relief on mortgage bonds similar to the system in the US, where interest payments on home loans are tax deductible).

Selling off state monopolies like postal services, transport, public works, electricity, generation, etc, etc, rather would generate enormous short-term income to government (in lieu of proposed tax grants), offer the investment community (which is presently very liquid) great investment opportunities and, last but not least, inhibit inflation by the management and profit incentives of the private sector.

CE JANEKE  
Sunnyside, Pretoria

Dear Sir,

ON READING your newspaper (Wednesday, April 23) I was disturbed to see that your correspondent reported that the International Red Cross had assisted at the clinic. To put the record straight, I must say that it was the Southern

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# Cosatu men save youth

LEADERS of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) saved a man from being burnt alive by scores of youths during its massive May Day rally at Soweto's Orlando Stadium yesterday.

In violent unrest across the country police shot dead two men in Tembisa and reported clashes with rioters in 26 townships. Police said they arrested at least 136 people, including 55 in one incident at Paarl.

The man, aged about 21, was alleged by youths to be a member of the "MaKaba-basa," a right-wing gangster mob whose "constitutional objective is to kill all comrades and pupils".

The man was captured outside the stadium by youths who locked him in the boot of a car. When SA Defence Force members arrived they opened the boot and dragged their victim into the stadium.

Hundreds of other youths joined the onslaught, kicking and stabbing the man as Cosatu leaders abandoned the rally and rushed to save him.

SIPHO NGCOBO and DOMINIQUE GILBERT

Police fired teargas into the crowd of about 30 000 gathered at the stadium, causing chaos as part of the crowd panicked and stampeded down the navilions.

Cosatu marshalls doused the fuming canisters with water and called for calm and bravery "against the violent and provocative, but falling Pretoria regime".

A train was also set alight during early yesterday at Dube railway station, in Soweto, completely destroying two coaches.

Police fired teargas into a bus ferrying members of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) to Orlando Stadium. Two NUM members from Carletonville's Western Deep Levels were injured.

Scores of people were injured and at least 66 arrested as troops and police broke up four Cosatu May Day rallies in the Western Cape.

## 70 000 say 'no' to sanctions

ABOUT 70 000 people showed their opposition to disinvestment and sanctions at the launch of the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa) at a rally in King's Park, Durban, yesterday.

The new trade union is linked to KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

The crowd roared "no" when he asked: "Is it your wish that disinvestment and sanctions should now be imposed on SA?"

There was another roar of disapproval when Buthelezi asked: "Shall I tell them that you are now ready to suffer even more deprivation than you are suffering already, if these are worsened by any imposition of disinvestment and sanctions?"

Own Correspondent

When this was translated into Zulu, the interpreter asked those opposed to sanctions to stand -- everyone stood up.

Buthelezi said he was certain that, if disinvestment and sanctions could result in government's downfall, blacks would support their imposition. Judging from what happened in Rhodesia under Ian Smith, sanctions would not topple the present "oppressive regime", he said.

He said friends of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) had tagged Uwusa as a "capitalist union".

This was "balderdash" and he had repeated that the capitalist system, as it operated in SA, had thrived on the exploitation of black labour.

## Buthelezi called a 'tribalist fool'

CONGRESS of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) president Elijah Barayi yesterday called KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi a "tribalist fool intent on dividing the working class".

"He is on (President) P W Botha's payroll," said Barayi.

Addressing a crowd of about 25 000 during the 100th anniversary of May Day held at the Orlando Stadium, Soweto, he criticised the formation of the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa).

"That puppet fool Gatscha (Buthelezi) has a rally in Durban while Cosatu has

SIPHO NGCOBO

another there. He is confusing and dividing the working class.

"He claims to be a leader of the oppressed people. If that is so, why then is he on P W Botha's payroll? Why is he a leader of KwaZulu and not the whole of South Africa. Why does he agree to ethnic divisions in our beloved land?"

"I want to make it clear to him that his counter-revolutionary Uwusa will not succeed in dividing the workers," said Barayi.

## Schools empty as pupils heed call

MOST black schools were deserted yesterday as hundreds of thousands of pupils heeded the May Day stayaway call.

Liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training, Peter Mundell, said there was an almost complete shutdown of schools in the Transvaal, Eastern and Western Cape.

In the Free State, however, only seven

and attendance at Natal schools varied from average to good, Mundell added.

About half the students at the University of the Witwatersrand turned up on the campus yesterday.

University of the North students continued their boycott begun on Monday in sympathy with last month's death in detention in Lebowa of United Democratic Front leader Peter Nchabeleng



# May Day watershed

THE DAILY NEWS MAY 2, 1986

Graham Spence

Labour Reporter

ALTHOUGH the rival May Day rallies have deeply split the black labour movement into pro- and anti-disinvestment camps, they have also shown a unique form of worker solidarity.

For never in this country's history has a boycott call been heeded by more than a million people.

No South African leader, not P.W. Botha, not Nelson Mandela, has managed to generate such massive participation as what was seen yesterday — a million-strong demonstration across the nation.

It hasn't been for lack of trying. Since Chief Albert Lutuli first mobilised the now-banned ANC, scores of variously-named bodies have tried to co-ordinate national boycotts — with only limited success.

This week the trade unions did it, and black South Africa listened.

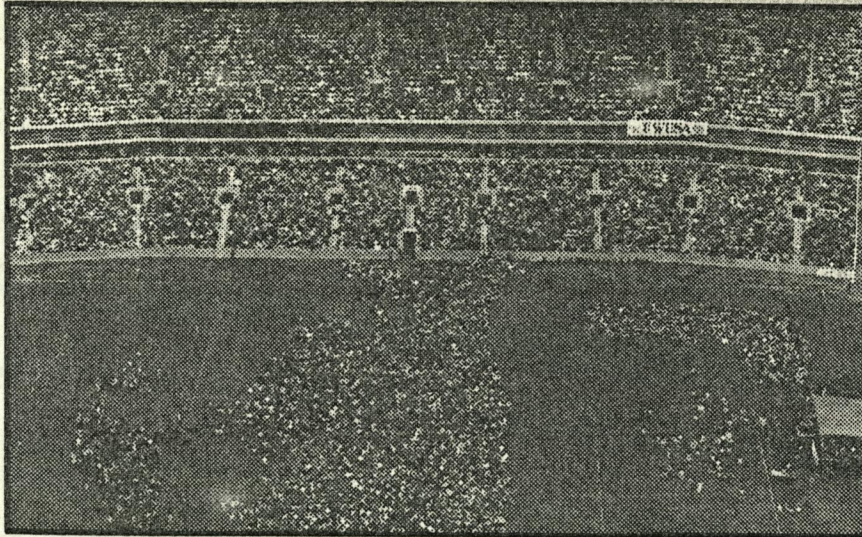
More than a million people did not report for work yesterday.

Although they did it for different reasons, although there are fundamental ideological differences between radical and moderate, the boycott worked.

What millions of rands' damage the labour stoppage caused yesterday, and whether next May Day will be a legal holiday remains to be seen.

But one thing is certain: in this country May 1 will never be the same again.

Of course, as Mr Bruce Rossman, President of the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce said, although the basic principle of the unions' stayaway call might have been conformist, the reasons for heeding it are



KING'S PARK yesterday. The Uwusa rally drew more than 70 000.

## Rallies and mass stayaway changed the face of black unionism in S.Africa

widely diverse.

Whether the boycotters stayed away to honour the event as a Labour Day or because of other political pressures was a moot point, he said.

There were many conflicting views in the volatile black labour situation.

The stayaway was also monitored by a group of Natal University academics, who plan to present a scientific survey on the event.

Among their findings will be a study on the phenomenal United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa) rally organised by Inkatha, which drew 80 000 to Durban's King's Park.

The Congress of South African Trade

Unions (Cosatu) who held a rival May Day rally at Curries Fountain have alleged that many of the Uwusa crowd were not workers, and were bussed in merely to swell numbers to score political capital for Inkatha.

Perhaps the academics' findings will throw some light on this, although to suggest that an 80 000-strong rally could be totally engineered even by a motivated organisation like Inkatha, is stretching it.

But whatever Cosatu says, the May Day inauguration of Uwusa is significant as with Inkatha's powerful backing, it will undoubtedly be a force in the ascension of the black labour move-

ments.

And yesterday's rally showed Inkatha's organisational ability.

A fact that really stands out here is that despite the huge numbers — and the insults the rival organisations flung at one another — there was only minimal violence, and that was after the rallies.

The fact also that Uwusa's inauguration attracted 80 000 supporters while Cosatu's rally attracted between 8 000-10 000 could be used as some sort of yardstick, but it would be unfair to do so. Cosatu organised 16 rallies around the country — six of which were banned — whereas Uwusa consolidated into one hugely successful launch.

But what cannot be denied is that Uwusa — and Chief Buthelezi — scored a massive public relations coup at the expense of Cosatu.

With the international Press keeping an alert eye on the proceedings, overseas coverage of Durban rallies will show 80 000 people vociferously endorsing Chief Buthelezi's anti-disinvestment stance, compared to a vastly smaller crowd at Currie's Fountain listening to Cosatu's General Secretary Jay Naidoo talking about "resistance" campaigns.

This is not to imply the 650 000-strong Cosatu doesn't have a huge following. It does, but in the visual media where pictures talk more than words, Inkatha certainly won the day.

Basically, what is being witnessed is a totally opposing ideological clash between two of the most powerful groups in black politics that has split the black labour movement to the core.

And with sanctions and disinvestments swiftly becoming one of the most sensitive issues in South Africa, the effects could be far reaching.