INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

WORK ORGANISATION

OVERSEAS / INTERNAT

1975
'Reject SA' call to workers

The Star Bureau

BRUSSELS — South Africa is relying on current high unemployment in Europe and the hardships caused by rising inflation to draw immigrants, according to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In a three-page article on the harmful effects of immigration to South Africa, farming specialist Mr Andrew Kalembo has appealed to workers to reject South Africa's offer of sunshine, comfort and wealth at the expense of the African majority.

The article is published in the ICFTU journal, Labour World, which is circulated among the affiliated unions representing about 65 million workers in 90 countries.

Mr Kalembo says if trade unions can succeed in convincing workers of the true implications of immigration, and if they continue pressure on governments for necessary action to stem recruitment activities, "it would be a significant step in our struggle for human and trade union rights in apartheid South Africa." The article claims that unemployment in the African labour force is as high as 28 percent. This is based on statistics published by Professor J L Sadie of the University of Stellenbosch, which estimates there are 1.3 million unemployed in South Africa, of a total labour force of 7.3 million.

He says there are at present 60,000 jobs in the White sector alone which remain unfilled because there are not enough skilled Whites to do them.

"Immigrants settling in South Africa who work in the industry will automatically become a party to the exploitation and betrayal of their African workmates," he adds.

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
WORK. ORG.
OVERSEAS / INTERNAT.
Unions to track SWA cargoes

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — International trade union organisations have promised to help identify and keep trade of cargoes from South West Africa so they can be seized under a UN decree.

NEW YORK — Mr Sean MacBride, UN commissioner for the territory, said he had obtained these promises from organisations representing trade unions in both the Western and communist countries.

In an interview here after returning from South Africa, he said governments leaders in several countries, Mr. MacBride said, had “been promised the support of several states” in implementing the UN decree authorising the seizure of cargoes from South West Africa.

Pointing out that it would, however, be the courts of co-operative countries rather than their governments that would take action, Mr. MacBride said he had already arranged with lawyers in several states to handle the seizure applications in the courts.

Mr. MacBride said the international trade union organisations had also promised to help in getting their members to refuse to offload cargoes.

WAIT

Mr. MacBride said he did not expect to make any attempt to seize cargoes for several months yet. He would certainly do nothing before the Security Council met to decide its reaction to South Africa's new policy of recognition to the campaign-organised demands of the African National Congress.

In the next three or four weeks, he said, letters would go out to governments requesting their co-operation in implementing the seizure plan.
CHIEF BUTHELEZI  

Britain let us down  
— Gatsha

NONGOMA — Whenever Britain felt like "pontificating" about South Africa, it should remember its own record in Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said here yesterday.

He said "without hatred or vengeance" that if Britain had not "let us down, we would be an independent country today like Swaziland and Lesotho."

"And if Britain had dealt with Mr Ian Smith as it dealt with us, the Smith regime would not even have lasted two years," he said.

Neither the British Conservative Party nor the Labour Party had clean hands as far as maintaining the "rebel government" in Rhodesia was concerned and in letting down the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for freedom.

"Our liberation will not come about by remote control from the Labour Party or the labour movement in Britain," he said.

Chief Buthelezi was commenting in the Legislative Assembly on a letter to the London newspaper, The Guardian, from a group of Labour Party MPs and trade unionists who called on Britain's oldest trade union college, Buskin College at Oxford, to withdraw its association from the South African Institute of Industrial Education in Durban, of which Chief Buthelezi is a councillor.

Chief Buthelezi said the letter presupposed that black people in South Africa could never articulate their desire except through members of the African National Congress and South African Congress of Trade Unions, and that ever since Sharpeville there could never be an authentic black voice in South Africa. — SAPA.
Unions fight SA immigration

Our Correspondent

LONDON: The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions yesterday launched a major campaign to extend the campaign designed to inform workers of the nature of separate development in Southern Africa of immigration throughout Europe. It would probably include an educational programme.

A spokesman said the ICFTU campaign is to counter South Africa's immigration drive in Europe.
New S.A. Link With World Unions

A brand new link may soon be forged between South Africa and the international trade union community.

In a welcome move, a number of South African unions are being invited to affiliate to the powerful Geneva-based International Federation of Chemical and General Workers (ICF) which wields tremendous influence in countries like Japan, the United States, Australia, Germany, Britain and France.

The South African unions which are being approached have members employed by the semi-State electricity authority, Escom.

The ICF, which is heading for a worldwide membership of about seven million before the end of this year, is now taking in unions in the energy sector, for which it is creating special petroleum and gas, atomic energy, and electrical power sub-divisions.

Recently it has recruited more than 40 unions in these fields in 25 countries. It has recognised South Africa as an important country and the affiliation of the Republic's power workers is being give (sic) top priority.

What is of special significance is that this will at long last bring some of our public service employees out of the cold and enable them to establish a link - in this case an extremely important one - with the international trade union movement.

At a time when efforts are being redoubled in some quarters to isolate the White, Black, and Brown workers of this country, the importance of the ICF's gesture cannot be stressed too much.

For South African workers to establish bonds internationally is one of those vital support steps needed to underpin the Prime Minister, Mr. Vosper's, attempts at détente, at normalising our relations with the rest of the world in all spheres so that positive and peaceful progress can be made in the Republic.

The invitation to South Africa stems from the longstanding and close friendship between TUSCA's General Secretary, Arthur Grobbelaar, and the ICF's General Secretary.

Charles Levinson, who is acknowledged to be one of the world's most brilliant trade union leaders,

While totally abhorring apartheid, Levinson nevertheless long ago rejected boycotts and isolation as methods of promoting change in South Africa, and his invitation to TUSCA to assist in recruiting the Republic's energy workers to the fellowship of the ICF is practical evidence of this.

TUSCA is now contacting the unions involved - about half a dozen who all belong to the Escom Unions' Joint Committee - and this will be followed up by personal contact from Mr. Levinson himself.

In a rapidly changing world the ICF is undoubtedly going to become one of the most effective international trade union bodies of the future.
Unions to ‘black’ Chappell team

Cape Times Correspondent

LONDON. — Ian Chappell’s private cricket team to tour South Africa will be stopped from leaving Australia.

The Australian Council of Trades Unions, headed by Mr Robert Hawk, who is also president of the country’s Labour Party, has promised to “black” Chappell’s team if the tour is signed up.

The Australian Anti-Apartheid Movement has told London: “The unions will do to Chappell what they did to Frank Sinatra.”

Singer Sinatra was stranded in Australia last year when he insulted the unions. They prevented him or his luggage getting near any form of transport and even stopped services to him in his hotel.

The West Indian Government is also highly likely to try to stop the West Indies-Australia test series at the end of the year — it replaced the cancelled LONDON — It was unofficially indicated here early this morning that the proposed cricket tour of South Africa next year by an Australian test XI had been scrapped — Sapa

tour of South Africa — if the Chappell tour plans for next March continue.

Mr Jeff Crawford, spokesman for the West Indian Standing Committee in Britain — a representative group of Britain’s Black population — yesterday said he had been “given signs” that the Caribbean governments would take action.

Mr Crawford said there would be “serious protests” during the four-test series between Australia and England, about to start, if it was confirmed that Chappell and his players had signed up to go to South Africa.

Peter Hain, a leader of the rapidly growing campaign to stop the Chappell tour, said he would join in protest plans.

On Saturday Chappell was still emphatic that he would be taking most of his test players to South Africa. He insists that the Australian Cricket Board of Control is not blocking the tour — and cannot.
Unions hit at Kaiser visit

BRUSSELS — The International Federation of Free Trade Unions has joined the Netherlands trade unions in protest against the visit of Hindenburg to Europe on an investment-promotion campaign.

The federation's public relations officer, Dr. Jan van den Berg, said the federation would not participate in the campaign, which he described as "an insult to the African people of South Africa and a grave affront to the South African workers." He added that the campaign was "an insult to the South African government and yet another attack on the workers of the apartheid regime, characterized by the use of violence and murder at the hands of the state apparatus."
Minister gets challenge
on SA labour

In Clive Emson's
Labour Correspondent

The Minister of Labour's
responses to the challenge of
reducing the number of work
and housing committees in South
Africa while keeping
workplaces in Western Europe
fully occupied, were con-
structive, according to
Mr. Godsell, the Industrial
Relations Officer and
member of the Provisional
Party executive. He made the
statement at the weekend.

Talking to the classics of
West Germany and Zim-
babwe, Mr. Godsell said that
committees in those coun-
tries were complaining and
that volunteers were
expected to do the job.

There were committees
in the counties of North
Ireland, where volunteers
were expected to do the
job.

4605

Mr. Godsell added that
these committees were
4606

"ADDRESS"

Mr. Godsell addressed the
Young Progressive.

Mr. Godsell said they were
2000 and 3000
4607

committees in an estimated
50000 business
4608

in South Africa.

This provided for March
worker representation up to 9 per cent.

Looking at the successful operation of work
committees, Mr. Godsell said it was possible
to predict that they would
4609

be successful in South Africa.

"At work committees in
the South African system
would not bring in the trust and
support of Black workers,
"as long as they were
not an alternative to
union work," he said.

They would "only make a
positive contribution to
industrial peace if they were
made compulsory,
"but not enforced, but still
"carried out under their
own direction, not
the unions."

Mr. Godsell also said that
the 1870s of Labour,
Mr. Morris Viljoen, had
offered a challenge for
the Industrial Relations
Committee, suggesting them with
an answer to the challenge.

Mr. Godsell said that
the answer was contained
in the challenges. These
committees were "moulding
the ideas of Godsell and
the West German work-
community."

Communities are only a
group of people
"where representatives must exist
every establishment, en-
ploying more than five
workers."

"Works committees are em-
ut for the part-time organ-
isation to meet the com-
"
Tucsa
Plea to end fish boycott

Staff Reporter

The Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) yesterday cabled the Australian Council of Trade Unions (Actu) asking it "in the name of humanity" to call off a boycott of South African fish exports.

Tucsa's cabled the request of a Coloured member union, the "Trawler" and Line Fishermen's Union, which is concerned about the effect of the boycott on its members.

The cable, from Tucsa's general secretary, Mr. Arthur Grobbelaar, to the president of Actu, Mr. Bob Hawke read:

"Please reconsider the decision of Actu to boycott South African fish products. South African trawler and fishing craft manned almost entirely by Coloured and African peoples. Similar situation exists with labour complement in processing plants.

"Boycott will bring hardship and suffering to racial groups which least deserve to experience harsh treatment from trade unions elsewhere.

"This type of boycott harms those whom it is supposed to help in the name of humanity reverse the decision."

(148)
LONDON—A resolution reaffirming the Trade Union Congress (TUC) opposition to apartheid and the South African occupation of South West Africa has been placed on the agenda for the September 3 congress this year.

The agenda, released yesterday, contains the submission by the Civil and Public Service Association that the best way to help overcome these conditions in the Republic would be by working closely with the South African Congress of Trade Unions and pressing for an end to British investment in South Africa.

The resolution by the association calls on the TUC to reaffirm "its opposition to apartheid and pledges its support for policies designed to produce majority rule in South Africa and Rhodesia and which will end the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa."

"In particular, Congress recognises that the British trade union movement can best assist these objectives by working closely with the South African Congress of Trade Unions and pressing the British Government to take all possible steps to withdraw investment by British companies in South Africa."

The congress will be held in Blackpool.—(SAPA.)
Union leaders break through UK barriers

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A breakthrough for South African trade unions was made at a meeting between the president of an S.A.A. union, the Amalgamated Staff Association, Mr. Jimmy Zurich, and the general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, Mr. Len Murray.

Mr. Zurich and his union’s assistant general secretary, Mr. Wilie van der Merwe, spent 75 minutes with Mr. Murray yesterday at Congress House, the TUC headquarters.

Much of the time was taken up by Mr. Zurich outlining the policies and work of unions in South Africa. In particular, he spoke to Mr. Murray about work being done in training Black workers.

COOL RECEPTION

He was interested,” said Mr. Zurich. My impression was that he believes we are working in the right direction in training Black workers to make them more productive and give them more wages.”

Mr. Murray said afterwards that contacts of this kind were valuable. “We find it useful to be kept informed of developments there so we can better help trade unions — both Black and White,” he said.

The two South African union officials have been on a fact-finding tour of Europe that has included visits to Switzerland, West Germany and Holland.

Unions in these countries were cool towards the ASA delegation at first, and often the men were snubbed. They were not granted meetings with senior union administrators.

Until yesterday they feared that their reception at Congress House would be little better, and they no longer held hopes of meeting the TUC general secretary.

Mr. Zurich said the rest of the meeting dealt with union administration and a discussion of inflation in the two countries.

Mr. Zurich said Mr. Murray “asked questions about South African trade union affairs, but he did not comment on them.”

No decisions or undertakings were made during the discussions he said.
Pass centres sinister — unions

The Star-Bureau
BRUSSELS — Rehabilitation centres for pass offenders is another sinister tightening of the apartheid stranglehold, says the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The powerful confederation represents 66 million workers in 89 countries and has headquarters here.

In a letter to the United Nations secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the confederation has expressed its "utmost dismay over the renewed manifestations of apartheid in South Africa."

The letter says: "Our organisation is shocked to learn that South Africa has announced a system of punishment for pass law offenders which goes even beyond penal servitude.

"It is setting up so-called rehabilitation centres supposedly to better the offender's physical, mental and moral condition.

"This manifestation of the utmost contempt in which South Africa holds the respect of the elementary human rights requires that the United Nations intensify the pressure on South Africa and on those who act in connivance with that country, in order to constrain it to bring about an end to this violation of human rights and to comply with them."

In its rejoinder, the letter was distributed throughout the world by the confederation—reply to the readers that it was the pass law which resulted in the Sharpeville massacre.
Tusca chief warns of strike climate

WAGES

"It was the shock of the 1973 strikes which persuaded employers to improve wages and working conditions which, in turn, reduced labour unrest.

"I fear the Minister's assurances may gravely mislead employers into a false sense of security."

Mr Grobbelaar, said statistics showed the improvement in Black wages was rapidly slowing down, while the cost of living continued to soar.

In addition, the pay increases since the 1973 strikes had raised Black expectations.

"If we do not bear this in mind, Mr Viljoen's statistics may soon show a dramatic upward turn," Mr Grobbelaar said.

Labour Reporter

The 86 000 man hours lost through strikes by Black workers up to September this year are probably only the tip of a much larger iceberg of disruption.

Mr Grobbelaar had been asked to comment on statistics quoted by the Minister of Labour, Mr Viljoen.

Mr Viljoen said the number of man hours lost in strikes in 1973 was 1.8 million. This had dropped to 653 000 in 1974 and stood at only 86 000 for the first nine months of this year.

SACKED

He also said strikes involving Black workers numbered 246 in 1973, 189 in 1974 and 91 by the end of September.

A spokesman for the Department of Labour confirmed the lost man-hours applied to "workers still in employment and not working on account of strikes."

Mr Grobbelaar commented "Considering that Black workers are invariably sacked within hours of a strike -- and indeed, the advice of the Department of Labour -- the true loss of production resulting from strikes is much greater than reflected in the statistics.

"We are all aware labour unrest has abated since 1973, but I disagree with the Minister's view that this is attributable to the establishment of works and liaison committees for Black workers."
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WAGES

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"I fear the Minister's assurances may gravely mislead employers into a false sense of security." Mr Grobbelaar, said, stating that the improvement in Black wages was rapidly slowing down, while the cost of living continued to soar.

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"We are all aware labour unrest has abated since 1973, but I disagree with the Minister's view that this is attributable to the establishment of works and liaison committees for Black workers."
Proposed new legislation does not change the repressive nature of South African labour legislation, says a visiting international labour leader.

SA alternative to black trade unions is ‘out’

Labour Reporter

A visiting international labour leader who interviewed employers of close to 100,000 South Africans and none opposed to black trade unionism in their companies

"Most said they would deal with the respective black union in their industry," said Mr Dan Gallin, general secretary of the International Union of Food and Allied Workers’ Sociations.

One company said its committees were a "false deception and wanted to deal only with trade unions."

Mr Gallin was interviewed in Johannesburg before his departure after a week’s visit to South Africa.

FIRST VISIT

The Geneva-based labour leader paid his first visit to his six affiliated unions of all races in South Africa. He returns to Geneva with hopes of signing up about 12 new South African affiliates soon.

South Africa's system of worker representation for Blacks would never gain acceptance internationally among the trade union movement of employers.

"But, most important, it cannot gain the acceptance of the Black workers in South Africa itself," Mr Gallin said.

"The proposed new legislation does not change the repressive nature of South African labour legislation. It only evades the basic issue of trade union rights for Black workers."

SOLUTION

If works committees were to solve any problem, they would have to be controlled by trade unions, as was the case in all other parts of the world where they existed.

Enterprise-based unions, as existed in Japan, were also genuine trade unions with rights to strike or to form federations independent of management.

South Africa's system, however, was totally dependent on management, Mr Gallin said.

DISCRIMINATION

"There will never be any acceptance outside South Africa of labour legislation based on racial discrimination."

"We expect a start to internal detente with Black workers, South Africa’s international position will depend on progress made in this respect," Mr Gallin said.

He believed investments in South Africa were "extraordinarily profitable" because of the low wages being paid to Black workers.

Mr Gallin also visited Rhodesia, where he found that South Africa's IUSAW committee concept was favourably viewed and spreading.

5. (a) What in your opinion should the aim of tutorials be?
   (b) Do you feel these goals were achieved during the year?
23/12/75

STAR

Tucsa attacks support call by UK union

Labour Reporter

The Trade Union Council of South Africa has attacked a "shock resolution" by its British counterpart which calls for close liaison with the "exiled, communist" SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu).

The resolution, conveyed to Tucsa by letter, also calls for the withdrawal of British investment in South Africa.

In these ways the British trade union movement could best assist its objectives of supporting policies "designed to produce majority rule in South Africa and Rhodesia and which will end the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa," the resolution said.

Tucsa has written to the British Trades Union Congress to express its serious concern and disappointment with the resolution adopted by the TUC.

Withdrawal of investment by British companies could "only bring hardship and suffering to the less privileged groups in South Africa" — the very people whom that policy was supposed to assist, Tucsa said.

Tucsa also re-emphasised that Sactu is no democratic workers' body, has no overt membership and functions only outside South Africa without funds from South Africa.

Tucsa believed Sactu was merely a political instrument seeking to introduce the communist doctrine and system in South Africa.
Blacks' put UK on the spot

BY IAN HOBBS

LONDON—Black workers at the British Leyland motor plant at Muben, near Durban, have sparked off a major row between the British Government, Leyland's executive and British trade unions. The workers have sent an appeal to help, saying that in their efforts to establish a recognized trade union they are being 'blacklisted,' harassed, and victimised by the Security Police.

The workers, members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, formed from the Natal strikers of 1972, also claim that the plant, now wholly owned by the British Government, is not being run as it should be to maintain the appeal of workers.

The three-page report by the Anti-Apartheid Movement says the appeal was sent to the British Labour Movement.

'To learn that the Trades Union Congress, although planning independent action, placed the appeal in the hands of the Labour Party executive and demanded a response from the Government, a Labour Party spokesman confirmed that the entire situation of Black workers at Muben was being examined by a special sub-committee of the executive,' the report said.

A report would be published in a month, but the government was being asked to conduct an immediate investigation into the situation at Leyland, the Black workers say.

The report called on the government's own policies for British companies in South Africa.

The Union of Companies Export Committee which investigated the companies in 1976 said the lawful development of collective bargaining with African employees should be encouraged. The companies should help rather than hinder African unions.

The report by the Union, which claims 100 per cent support of the Muben Black Labour Force, says the opposition is happening.

The workers' union committee, sponsored by the South African Transport and General Workers' Union, is now meeting daily by the union.
World unions hit Heinemann firings

The Star Bureau
BRUSSELS — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has protested strongly over the treatment of Black workers by Heinemann Electric of Elandsfontein.

Heinemann Electric Company recently dismissed its entire African workforce after a dispute over trade union rights and the workers' rejection of the government-approved works and liaison committees.

In a letter to the Heinemann parent company in New Jersey, USA, Mr Otto Kersten, general secretary of the ICFTU said: "It is necessary to establish smooth industrial relations can be established only through bona fide trade unions."

"Until employers and the South African Government come to realise this there will be increasing workers' unrest, work stoppages and violence, with increasing pressure for the total withdrawal of foreign investment from South Africa."

Four former Heinemann workers, charged under the Racial Assemblies Act, appeared in the Germiston Regional Court today following unrest at the factory earlier this month, reports The Star's East Rand Bureau.

Mr Abraham Mkhabela (29), Mr Stephen Maseko (26), Mrs Miriam Nkomo (21) and Miss Lilian Mashum (19) are alleged to have conspired to prevent fellow workers from returning to their work at the Heinemann factory in the first week of April.

No evidence was led and the case was postponed until June 9 at the request of the defence. Bail of R150 each was extended on condition that the four did not interfere with State witnesses.
Blocking of Black unions 'explosive'

29/4/76, E04

OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) yesterday said that at least 23 major foreign companies in South Africa were creating an "explosive situation" by victimising efforts to form Black trade unions.

The ICFTU said the "potential danger" adhered to the mass sacking of Black workers at the Heinemann Electric Company in Germiston last month.

A spokesman said leading foreign employers like British Leyland (Mobeni), Volkswagen and Siemens were as much at fault as Heinemann's American subsidiary, which has been harshly condemned in a report.

ICFTU spokesman, Mr Andrew Kooloombo, said: "We are drawing up a report on the activities in South Africa of major foreign companies which, like Heinemann's, are obstructing the formation of legal trade unions for Black workers."

"We will be naming at least seven American, six British, six German, two Dutch, and two Swedish companies, including Leyland, Volkswagen and Siemens."

He said they were also increasing their biggest effort yet to end the migration of workers to South Africa.

More than 50,000 pamphlets had been sent to shop floors in every industrialized nation in the world urging workers to stay away from South Africa.

The pamphlet says: "Don't be lured by the fake propaganda of the good life. It says there can be no security in a country like South Africa, where institutionalised racism must eventually lead to violence."

Mr Otto Kersten, the ICFTU general secretary, said in a statement that smooth industrial relations depended on trade unions which were legal in South Africa, even though they could not be registered.

He said that without these unions there would be stoppages, violence and the withdrawal of foreign investment. He said the "direct victimization of workers" at Heinemann's and the deliberate sacking of two shop stewards — with the attempt to mask this purpose by also dismissing other workers — was directly responsible for the subsequent "police violence". The company was responsible for the "gross violation" of basic human rights.
SA Black unions 'stronger'

GENEVA — An International Labour Organization (ILO) report said yesterday that Black trade unions were becoming stronger in South Africa in spite of government "repression", and that apartheid was being increasingly opposed both inside and outside the country.

South Africa's Black labour market was "in a greater state of flux than it has been since the discovery of minerals a century ago," the report — to be presented to the ILO's annual general assembly today — said.

"There are as yet no visible signs that the present regime is ready to modify or change its racist and repressive policies, but loud voices calling for a change of purpose, direction, policies, and leadership are now being heard from prominent members of the White population in South Africa," it said.

The latest available figures showed that White South Africans earned 14 times as much on average a year as Black people and that the gap continued to widen, in spite of wage increases for Black workers in recent years, it said. — Sapa- deteler
Hungry workers down tools

Pretoria Bureau

Production at Pretoria's Chrysler Park car factory stopped today when about 1000 hungry Black workers refused to return to work after the 9 am tea-break.

The managing director of Chrysler South Africa, Mr W K McPherson, said:

"Workers at our plant near Mamelodi arrived at work hungry and restless because of the conditions in the township.

"At 9 am every day we provide tea and bread for our Black workers. Today, for unknown reasons, the bread did not arrive."

On hearing that no bread was available the workers refused to go back to work and milled around the canteen area.

Mr McPherson said they were not at all aggressive, just "confused, worried about their homes and hungry."

He also said he had decided to close the plant for today, but production would resume as usual tomorrow.

The police were called to the plant but stayed only a few minutes before leaving.
Seventh week of 'lockout'.

Robert Kennaugh

As the diamond workers 'lockout' goes into its seventh week the families of 900 white workers are suffering hardships.

All efforts to end the dispute, including a meeting with the Minister of Mines and Labour, Mr S P Botha, have failed.

Diamond workers have gone without pay and stopped work because they fear the encroachment of unskilled cheap labour into sections of the work traditionally done by skilled workers.

The Diamond Workers' Union has agreed to train unskilled labour, but will not allow it to process stones heavier than 0.80 carats.

The Minister has refused to settle the dispute by determining the weight of stones to be handed to unskilled workers.

Mrs Helen Muller (53), an Edenvale mother of four young children, said, "The longer the dispute goes on the worse it gets. We are battling to pay our house bond and our monthly expenses."

Mrs Yvonne Mercado, of Limbro Park, a mother of four teenagers, whose husband Raymond (47), is unpaid vice president of the union, said, "My family has lived through two strikes. It is very worrying. You never recover what you have lost."

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The text is from a newspaper article dated 26/6/76.
Miners back gem men

Labour Reporter

The executive council of the Mine Workers' Union has given approval in principle to the union's incorporation of the Diamond Workers' Union.

The general secretary of the 17,000-strong MWU, Mr. P.J. "Arnie" Paulus, says he will now start studying the suggested incorporation.

This could mean a breakthrough for 900 diamond workers, who have gone without pay for seven weeks in a showdown with employers over the proposed introduction of lower-paid labour.

It may be too early to speculate about financial resources which the MWU could put at the diamond workers' disposal.

Of much greater importance is the sympathetic hearing certain to be given the MWU at government level, particularly from the Minister of Mines and Labour, Mr. S. P. Botha.

As Minster of Mines he has the authority to demarcate the weight of stones to be handed over for processing by cheap labour, thus ensuring that no skilled worker loses his job.

Diamond workers have insisted on such a demarcation because the Government subsidy to employers covers the entire wage bill for the industry. But so far Mr. Botha has refused to intervene.
Labourers walk out in 'sympathy' with Boart mineworks workers

Staff Reporter
AFRICAN labourers at Boart Hardmetals Plant in Springs stopped work yesterday because the personnel manager had resigned.

A spokesman for the company, Mr. Johan Pretorius, had been popular with the workforce.

"Mr. Pretorius resigned for personal reasons, but the workers seem reluctant to accept this," said Mr. Pretorius.

He was not prepared to come back and explain this to them however.

A senior company official addressed the workers yesterday, and they later returned to work.

The workers thought Mr. Pretorius had been asked to resign because of his forward-thinking policy.

"But that is company policy," explained the company spokesman. "For instance, we have a training centre in Springs which is a model of its kind and this is the sort of project on which Mr. Pretorius had impetus.

"The policy will continue with his successor," he said.
Agreement ends gem cutting dispute

JOHANNESBURG — The 10-week dispute in the diamond-cutting industry is over. Workers reached agreement with employers yesterday and are to return to work on Monday.

Mr R Rich, general secretary of the union, said members accepted a new six-year wage agreement at a special general meeting in Johannesburg.

The employers guaranteed the workers' pension, sick pay and unemployment benefits for 10 years.

The parties have agreed to a demarcation of 1,19 carats as the limit for diamonds to be processed by unskilled labour.

Mr WA Davidson, secretary of the Master Diamond Cutters Association (the employers) said after a year either the union or the employers could ask for the demarcation limit of 1,19 carats to be reviewed by arbitration.

In terms of the new wage agreement, skilled workers could not be retrenched except in specified circumstances outlined in the agreement.

Mr Davidson added that the introduction of semi-skilled workers into the industry was justified economically. — Sapa
Diamond cutters go back tomorrow

By TONY ROENDERMANN

THE 10-week-old diamond cutting industry stoppage, which has cost the industry some R20-million in lost production and R1-million in wages, has ended.

As a result of a compromise agreement between the Master Diamond Cutters’ Association and the Diamond Workers’ Union this week, the men go back to work tomorrow.

The hub of the dispute has been the employers’ wish to introduce cheap labour—semi-skilled coloured and Indian operators—to process small diamonds.

But the union, arguing that 60 per cent of the work done by its members is on diamonds smaller than the cut-off point originally proposed by the employers of 1.79 carats in the rough, refused to agree to operators semi-skilled processing anything bigger than 0.89 carats in the rough.

The employers then proposed bringing down the cut-off point to 1.39 carats, and now finally the two sides have agreed on a demarcation of 1.19 carats in the rough or 0.6 carats in the sawn state.

This is subject to compulsory arbitration after 12 months if either side feels the agreement is not satisfactory.

"If after 12 months we feel our earnings are being depleted or that operators are taking work from us, then we can ask for arbitration on the size of the stone," said union president Mick Geffin.

The employers argue that they cannot develop a "small" industry on the basis of high-cost White labour. If small diamonds are processed locally instead of being exported in their rough state, it could be worth another R50-million a year in foreign earnings.

A number of other protections are now offered to the employees in the new agreement.

The main industrial agreement, short time agreement and holiday bonus agreement have been made for six years.

There have been increases in the minimum wage, from R60 to R75 a week, and in the

* To Page 22
Diamond cutters dispute over...  

• From Page 1  

If a worker is placed on short time, the employer will be obliged to make up his earnings to 60 per cent of his previous pay rate.  

Workers are also protected against retrenchment, except in stated conditions, which include fraud, theft or violence, poor quality work, absence from work without justifiable cause, and drunkenness on the job.  

If the Industrial Council feels a man has been retrenched unfairly, it can require his reinstatement. The pension fund, sick pay, sick benefit and unemployment benefit fund agreements have been entrenched for 10 years.
Dustmen recruited from Transkei

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG
The City council expects to have its refuse removal squad up to full strength before the end of the week, when about 100 recruits from the Transkei arrive to take the places of those sacked on Friday.

The City Engineer, Mr. D. V. Harris, said yesterday that recruiting of workers in the Transkei was under way and the Corporation was prepared to send an official to the homeland to arrange transport.

About 1500 dustmen were paid off after a week's stoppage over a demand for back wages.

Mr. Harris said some men had returned to work yesterday morning but were told they could not be re-employed.
Union move to stop SA arms

Cape Times 3/9/76

The General Union Congress has been asked to take a hard line by debating two emergency motions next week calling for support for strike action in South Africa and an end to British Government "back door" arms deals to the Republic.

The motions committee of the TUC's annual conference in Brighton has been asked to accept the motions aimed at putting added pressure on the South African Government at a time when delicate negotiations over the whole of South Africa's future are about to commence with Dr Henry Kissinger, the US Secretary of State.

The TUC formal motions are also being backed by a dockers' decision, in principle, to black South African cargoes.

Mr Tom Cronin, chairman of the dockers' group of the Transport and General Workers Union, said there were legal difficulties in refusing to work South African cargoes but that in principle dockers supported action against South Africa.

The motions at the TUC conference, tabled on the eve of the announcement of the Kissinger-Vorster talks in Zlvech, are being backed by two major unions.

The Technical and Supervisory Staffs Union has tabled one of the motions, calling for TUC support for strike action and other industrial action in South Africa.

The more hard-hitting motion came from the Tobacco Workers Union which has asked the TUC to petition the British Government to stop supplying arms to South Africa in the light of the recent Soweto riots, and has called for backing for the motion from all affiliated unions of the TUC.

Lobbying

A TUC press spokesman said there was no indication yet that the resolutions would be accepted, but that in the light of continuing disturbance in South Africa it was unlikely that they would be rejected.

The conference next week will be lobbied by members of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement who will hold a seminar before the emergency motions are discussed, to put their views on those of MPs and senior trades union men to the ordinary TUC members.
‘Ignorance of SA’ at world labour talks

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Ignorance of South Africa and its problems shown by foreign delegates at a special meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels has shocked South African representatives.

Mr Louis Douwes Dekker, of the International Union of Food and Allied Workers’ Association, who attended the militantly anti-South African conference with two colleagues, said he was surprised at the “superficiality” of the debate.

“In passing resolutions, no adequate analysis was made of the resulting consequences for Black workers,” Mr Dekker said that in view of this, a report would be made to Black trade unions in South Africa with the intention that the ICFTU be asked in future to ensure that factual information be available, and that its representatives provide clear evidence of their South African sources.

As an example, Mr Dekker outlined the case of ICFTU African representative Kalembo, who told delegates that he had visited South Africa for one day and had spoken to Black trade union leaders. “He said the leaders had given him their full support, but Mr Kalembo could not give details of whom he had talked to,” said Mr Dekker.

Scurrying surrounded the presence of the three South African trade unionists at the one-day conference. With Mr Dekker were Mr Leonard Skaakahane, secretary of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers’ Union, and Mr Jacob Nyaoco.

The ICFTU general secretary, Mr Otto Kersten, said the South African contingent urged militant action, which the conference agreed to unanimously. Mr Dekker said this applied only to the resolution on the employment practices of multinational companies.

Explaining why the South Africans attended, Mr Dekker said it was imperative for South Africa to be represented at these conferences.
Trade union hits at SA bannings

JOHANNESBURG — A powerful international trade union federation has taken the South African Government to task for its recent banning of 27 people, viewing the action as intimidation and intent to weaken the black trade union movement.

The International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations based in Geneva says in a letter to the Minister of Justice, it does not accept the minister's statement made to a Tucsa delegation and to the press on December 3 that the bannings were not a move against the trade union movement.

"The bannings obviously weakened the unions which were assisted and serviced by the banned persons. We believe that this, as well as intimidation, is, in fact the intent of your banning order."

The Minister had an obligation to the State and to put in a court of law his suggestion that they had been banned because of their "personal activities and because of their trade union links under the present circumstances which you have arbitrarily created. Your statement has a defamatory character. It is all the more reprehensible as the persons concerned have been deprived by your banning order of an effective defence against any statement you may choose to make about them."

"The suggestion that the majority of people concerned were not factory workers, had never been factory workers and were not trade unionists, was an innuendo which was highly objectionable." In democratic societies it is trade union members and not Ministers of Justice who decide who is a trade unionist and who is not."

"To suggest the banned people were involved in organisations financed and directed from beyond South Africa's borders without workers' participation was again by innuendo designed to 'conjure up the vision of a sinister conspiracy to which the banned persons were supposed to be a party'" — DDC.
The general secretaries of the South African National Trade Union Congress in Johannesburg have welcomed the banning of the banned National Party's trade unions. But they have also reservations about the decision because it makes it more difficult for them to assert the interests of their members. They also feel that the bans are not entirely justified under existing law.

Mr. C.R. Donalde, general secretary of the South African National Trade Union Congress, said that the banning of the unions was a matter for concern. He said that the unions had always been in the forefront of the struggle for workers' rights and that the banning of the unions was a setback for the workers. He said that the unions would continue to fight for the interests of their members.

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Apartheid: the great crunch

BRUSSELS — Action against South Africa by trade unions is due to begin next Monday ... and almost certainly the whole world will be watching the outcome.

If the action succeeds, air and sea links with South Africa may be disrupted.

If it fails, then the credibility of the world labour movement's fight against apartheid could be shattered.

A TOKEN

Tough moves against South Africa have been threatened before. They have seldom come off.

So the anti-South Africa brigade desperately need at least a token success this time.

The Italian transport union has vowed to close Rome Airport to South African flights next week.

It has also vowed to close Milan and Turin airports if aircraft are diverted there.

Workers at London's Heathrow airport have promised to use delaying tactics on South African jumbo airliners with possibly a 48-hour grounding.

And dockers in Rotterdam have undertaken to delay South African ships calling there.

The anti-South Africa action was planned in Brussels by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

A REFUSAL

The confederation includes the biggest sections of the west's organised labour.

A spokesman, Mr Andrew Kuremba, said, "We expect Australia to ground South African aircraft and Norway to refuse to handle South African ships."

"Workers in Germany will hold a two-day anti-South Africa rally."

"In many countries, there will be protests and TV interviews with black South Africans toţi."

"We also expect people to boycott South African produce."

Detention or ban imposed on South African trade unions has aroused.

Unions in many countries have passed around pamphlets at box cost to union funds.

For example, Britain's Trades Union Congress has issued 165,000 leaflets and posters calling for support for "Trade Union Action to Impede Trade with South Africa."

(P.S.)

The Jews began interested in Palestine again after a renewal of political violence. Pan-Arabic countries of Zion.

They were apposingly locked on this cause the Jews to Russia and seek a new life lands. At this time.
Mail boycott of SA ‘illegal’

LONDON. — Phone calls and mail deliveries to South Africa would be boycotted by the Union of Postal Workers for a week from next Monday, the union’s general secretary, Mr Tom Jackson, confirmed yesterday.

However, a spokesman for the British Post Office said the proposed boycott was illegal under the Post Office Act of 1963.

Other British unions, including the Transport and General Workers’ Union which controls dockworkers and airline staff, are also considering taking anti-South African action.

A spokesman for the British Trades Union Congress said yesterday the TUC had distributed pamphlets suggesting consumer boycotts, meetings and rallies.

It had also suggested approaching firms with South African subsidiaries to get them to recognize Black trade unions there.

The director of information at the South African Embassy in London, Mr. Chris van der Walt, said yesterday the South African Government would under no circumstances be intimidated by the postal union’s decision.

In Italy the communist-dominated unions have announced they will disrupt all South African flights for three days next week.

A South African Airways spokesman in London last night said: “We can’t predict what the situation will be so all we can do is play it by ear.”

The ICFTU week of protest, which will involve action as far afield as Australia and Canada, is to mark the South African Government’s actions against people involved with Black unions and workers’ rights — Sapa.
UK union to cut SA links next week

LONDON. — The Union of Postal Workers has decided to cut Britain's communication links with South Africa for the whole of next week.

The UPW general secretary, Mr Tom Jackson, announced that his executive had unanimously decided to instruct members to ban handling of mail from or to South Africa, and to block telegrams and operator-assisted telephone calls except in "life or death cases", for one week starting on Sunday. The union was responding to an appeal by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for a week of solidarity with Black trade unionists in South Africa.

It will affect about 312,000 postal workers and technicians. Subscriber trunk dialling (STD) between Britain and the Republic will be affected only in the case of breakdowns. Circuit faults between the two countries will not be repaired during the boycott week.

Other states

The British Post Office estimates that between 60 and 80 percent of calls between the two countries are dialled directly.

Mr Jackson said he hoped the union pressure "will change the minds and the hearts of the South African Government".

Also affected by the ban will be Malawi, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho, whose communications pass through South Africa.

We assume that they will understand the position of the union," Mr Jackson said.

The British Trades Union Congress is supporting the boycott call and other unions met yesterday to decide on action.

Mr Jackson said that in Norway and Canada there was a complete dock boycott of South Africa, while Australian ports and the Dutch port of Rotterdam were closed to South African shipping. There was also action in Italy, and "surprise action" was planned in France.

The 1.9-million-member Transport and General Workers' Union has pledged support.

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary, suggested that British harbour and airport workers might delay delivery of consignments from South Africa, "in the hope that the South African Government will get the message and lift the ban on 24 trade unionists."

Anti-apartheid campaigner Peter Hain told Sapa he had been campaigning behind the scenes for the boycott.

The Director of Information at the South African Embassy in London, Mr Chris van der Walt, said in an Independent Television inter-
Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or videotape?

SA ships to be blacked, grounded

Audio/visuals

The Argus Bureau

RUSSELLS — The main sum of next week's threatened trade union campaign against South Africa is to build world-wide support for Black trade unions in the Republic.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is planning the week-long world-wide campaign against South Africa.

Action will include blacking off South African ships, grounding South African aircraft overseas and disrupting postal links.

Trade unions in Britain, Belgium, Italy and New Zealand have already prepared plans for the boycott.

ONLY PORT

ICTU organisers in Brussels say the more spectacular action lined up — blacking South African ships, grounding South African aircraft in Rome and disrupting postal links — is only part of an anti-apartheid protest.

More important, they say, is to inculcate in workers' minds the idea that they are not too far away to help their oppressed colleagues in Soweto or Nyanga.

Those behind the campaign emphasise the overall aim of forcing the South African Government to recognise and respect human and trade union rights.

The ICTU claims to represent more than 50 million non-communist world workers through affiliation by national groups such as the British TUC.

Allied with direct boycott action are plans for gaining radio and television time, workers' rallies, public meetings, renewed protests to South African embassies, and appeals to the heads of multinational firms to oppose apartheid through their South African subsidiaries.

VOTES

the venue for your situation been decided?

you be playing at home or and is the meeting room similar to you?

suitable as a meeting form, or the see? hear?

AUCKLAND BAN

Meanwhile, dock workers in Auckland, New Zealand have banned handling cargo and mail for the South Africa and postal workers throughout New Zealand will discuss a similar ban on handling mail cables and telephone calls to and from South Africa.

The Auckland Watersiders Union has placed a ban on the Strait Colombo due to berth tomorrow. It is carrying 1000 tons of South African goods.

There are as yet no indications that French workers will join the anti-apartheid action, reports The Argus Paris correspondent.

only be silenced during your origination?

re sufficient power supplies projected visuals or sound?

room be darkened easily?

What equipment will you have aposal? Will there be an ced projectionist?

any suitable visuals or devices (e.g. films, videotapes, slides, etc.) already prepared?
Plans ready for trade emergency

Contingency plans have been made to circumvent disruptions of trade communications threatened by British trade unions.

Mr A C Briggs, chairman of the South African Britain Trade Association (Sabrit), said today that "certain plans have been drawn up."

"It would be unwise for us to disclose what they are at the moment," he said.

Mr Briggs said he hoped companies trading with Britain would finalise their arrangements for next week by this weekend.

"As far as telephone calls are concerned, 80 percent of those made are through direct dialing," said Mr de Meyer.

Mr Louis Rive, the Postmaster-General, said in Cape Town today that South Africa was ready to take special steps to ensure its international postal traffic did not break down.

The South African Department of Posts and Telecommunications was maintaining "close contact" with the British postal administration, he said.

-e- Will everyone be able to hear?
-Will you need to use a microphone?
-Is there a public address system already installed?
-Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

-(f)- Can the room be darkened easily?
-Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

-(g)- What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

-(h)- Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

-(c)- What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:
Boycott will have little effect

Cape Times
15/11/77

Chief Reporter
Postmaster General

AN AVERAGE of 4000 telegrams a week are sent from South Africa to Britain and about 3000 a week are sent in the opposite direction, according to records kept by the GPO head office in Pretoria.

SAA schedules won't change

THE SEVEN scheduled flights each way between South Africa and Britain next week would not be affected by any boycott threats, an SA Airways spokesman said from Johannesburg yesterday. "We will be carrying on as usual and no changes are being made to our timetables for this route," he added.

Air freight to Britain would be accepted as usual. Asked for the latest figures the spokesman said that in November, SAA carried about 170,000 kg of freight to Britain.

Airmail between South Africa and Britain was carried by British Airways as well as by SAA, in a pool arrangement. Here too, the normal procedures would apply next week, the spokesman said.

French pledge support

PARIS — The French trade union grouping, Force Ouvriere (FO) said yesterday it would back a call made by the British trade unions to boycott all mail and cable traffic to South Africa from January 17 to February in protest against its "racist regime".

A spokesman for FO, which claims to represent 60,000 out of a total of 420,000 French post office employees, said the call had been made through the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

The two major French trade unions, the communist-led Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT) and the left-wing CFDT, which are not affiliated to ICFTU, said they would not answer the call — Sapa-Reuters

NZ may join PO ban

WELLINGTON. — New Zealand postal workers are to consider refusing to handle services to South Africa in protest against the country's "apartheid policies", a trade union official said here yesterday.

The postal unions would consider putting a ban on mail, telegrams and telephone calls to South Africa from New Zealand.

In London, British postal workers have already decided to refuse to handle postal services to South Africa for one week.

In Auckland, NZ, dockers have said they will not handle cargo from the Dutch freighter "Staat Colombo" when it docks today because it is carrying South African goods.

"The 6179-ton freighter is understood to be carrying 1000 tons of South African goods — Sapa-Reuters

Budget

Has a budget
If so, he allowed

Automated

In Cape Town the Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rave, said the threatened week-long boycott of South African postal and communications traffic would have little effect on the mass of traffic between the Republic and Britain.

South Africa, he added, had automated direct dialling links with Britain. Only a few manual exchanges were still in operation, and in this area there should be no problem.

"I believe this propaganda exercise will fail, and from our side everything possible will be done to ensure a free flow of traffic to Britain."

Directed

Next week's international trade union demonstration against South African government policies will reportedly also be directed against South African shipping, and in Cape Town the general manager of Safmarine, Mr Michael Finlay, said the company was watching the situation closely.

Although Safmarine's head office had been informed that the Dutch port of Rotterdam might be closed to South African shipping, there had been no official confirmation of this.

One Safmarine vessel was scheduled to call at Rotterdam next week and, if necessary, it could be diverted to another port.
BOYCOTT

FROM PAGE 1

Britain and 10 flights to and from Rome still scheduled in spite of the threat that aircraft will not be serviced.

Shipping agents appear to have made contingency plans for docking in safe ports.

There are clear threats of a complete boycott in Norway, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and at the port of Rotterdam, in Holland.

An average of 4000 telegrams a week are sent from South Africa to Britain and about 3000 a week are sent in the opposite direction, according to records kept by the GPO head office in Pretoria.

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Strong role

Our London correspondent says German trade unions will defy State legislation outlawing political strikes and play a "strong role" in the mushrooming 'week of protest' against South Africa next week.

German union sources and IGFTU spokesmen in Brussels yesterday said that, any attempt by South Africa to shift sea or air cargoes to other German cities would be rebuffed.

Boycotts of international airlines such as SAA and British Airways might try to re-route services to South Africa through Dublin to avoid passenger and air cargo chaos.
Appeal judges "Wait! You'll be outside!"
Many reasons:

1. Cost: The cost of living has increased, making it difficult for the working class to afford basic necessities.

2. Employment: Unemployment rates have risen, leading to financial strain for those who have lost their jobs.

3. Education: The cost of education has increased, making it difficult for families to afford tuition fees and other expenses.

4. Healthcare: The cost of healthcare has risen, leading to financial stress for families trying to cover medical expenses.

5. Housing: Housing costs have increased, making it difficult for families to afford rent or mortgage payments.

Due to these reasons, the working class is facing significant challenges in their daily lives.
BOYCOTT ROW

BOYCOTT ROW

The appeal judges have been urged to support the National Association for Freedom, which initiated the action. But now unions throughout the world are preparing to deal a telling lesson to apartheid through industrial action, protest and propaganda.

A spokesman for the Federation of Free Traders Unions in London, was yesterday confident that it would be a "magnificent success". If so, they say, they will report the use of the "black cat" weapon to the White rule in future.

Zimbabwe and Chad have both issued the week of boycott.
Unionists deplore action

The South African Council of Transport Workers today deplored the boycott of South Africa by overseas unions and has suspended payments of its affiliation fees to the International Transport Federation. The council's general secretary, Mr. Arthur Hammon, said today that the council was strongly opposed to the boycott and had noted with concern the role which the international federation was playing.

It had therefore been decided to suspend payments of affiliation fees to the federation until the council's executive met next month, he said.
Court checks union political ventures

LONDON. — The injunction granted by the Court of Appeal in London against the British Postal Workers Union preventing its mail boycott of South Africa is seen as a rare reversal of the spread of trade union industrial action into many fields of political life in Britain.

The court issued a temporary injunction against the union on Saturday. The union had planned to interrupt mail, telephone and telex services to and from South Africa.

The proposed action by Mr. Tom Jackson and his union is evidence of how far trade unions in Britain are now prepared to move from a defense of their members' financial interests and conditions of work and use their industrial muscle to forward or to defeat policies of which they approve or disapprove in areas altogether removed from their members' interests.

The industrial action on communications with South Africa is by no means an isolated example of the use of this sort of tactic in pursuit of aims other altogether remote from the traditional concerns of wages or working conditions, or so indirectly related to those interests as to be, for all practical purposes, separated.

Two recent strikes have demonstrated this. A printing union refused one day last week to print a copy of The Times containing an article about union malpractices in Fleet Street to which The Times, branch of the union objected.

The branch officials demanded either that certain sentences should be deleted or that certain comments of theirs should be added. The editors refused and The Times did not appear for that day.

The second was even more extreme. Statisticians in the Government service declined to do certain parts of their normal work, specifically in producing statistics of unemployment and retail prices. The union disapproved of the Government's economic policies which were being based on these statistics.

That it should have been contemplated at all indicated just how far the right to strike, won so hard by the unions in the last 150 years, departed from the simple protection of men and women against exploitation.

New element

There have been specific political strikes in the past, but there now seems to be a new element. The attempts of the Heath Conservative Government to curb what it saw as the growing power and growing abuse of power by the unions was probably the watershed.

The Government's industrial relations legislation was defeated by the majority of the unions and made unworkable. The coup de grace was administered when the miners' challenge
Weakened.

The effect has been to establish some sort of Parliament, which has grown so powerful that the union is not able to control it. The sort of Parliament which has grown up is not allowed to control the union and hence the union has grown weak.

The Government by virtue of its size and its population is not permitted to use their influence in the Parliament. The Union is not permitted to use their influence in the Parliament. The Union is not permitted to use their influence in the Parliament.
Boycott likely to fail, says TUC man

The chairman of the Trade Union Council of South Africa in the Western Cape, Mr J. R. Allman, thinks the week-long boycott of South Africa which some overseas trade unionists are trying to organise, starting today, is unlikely to succeed.

Describing the boycott as 'ill-conceived', Mr Allman said: 'There are trade union people in Europe who know that they are not doing the right thing and that if the boycott were successful it would hit our Black people, whom they are trying to help.

But these people are afraid to stand up and be counted, for fear of appearing to support South Africa.'

DOUBT IT

A better way to help Black trade unions would be to send them money toward administrative costs, and to put pressure on multi-national companies to recognise Black unions 'de facto if not de jure'.

If doubt very much if this boycott will succeed,' Mr Allman said 'As a South African trade unionist I hope it will not. But even if it is supported by the majority of overseas trade unionists and lasts a week it would not affect us very much. It would merely be a nuisance.'

A Post Office spokesman said communications with Europe seemed to be working normally.
Court checks up political venture

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The Government’s industrial relations legislation was denied by the majority of the unions and made unworkable. The coup de grace was administered when the miners’ strike was dealt with and the Government by striking against a national pay restraint policy approved by Parliament.
DEFEATED in his attempt to cut postal communications with South Africa... Mr Tom Jackson, head of the British Postal Workers' Union.

Mr Mean went to the country and the country did not respond. The beneficiary was a Labour Government which made it an article of faith that the unions had to be taken along in an agreed set of national economic policies.

**Weakened**

The effect has been to establish as some sort of fundamental right that unions should be permitted to use their industrial power to assert whatever aims they feel strongly about.

What of course is left out... of account is the sort of overriding decision made in its conception of the national interest by Parliament, the nationally elected body.

At the power of groups and sections, most notably but not altogether exclusively the unions, to assert their sectional interest, or even ideology, has grown... so has the power of Parliament and Government to referee the dispute and impose its view of the national interest, weakened.
Boycott likely to fail, says TUC man

THE chairman of the Trade Union Council of South Africa in the Western Cape, Mr. J. R. Aitman, thinks the week-long boycott of South Africa which some overseas trade unions are trying to organise, starting today, is unlikely to succeed.

Describing the boycott as "ill-conceived", Mr. Aitman said there are trade union people in Europe who know that they are not doing the right thing and that, if the boycott were successful it would hit our Black people, whom they are trying to help.

"But these people are afraid to stand up and be counted, for fear of appearing to support South Africa."

DOUBT IT

A better way to help Black trade unions would be to send them money towards administrative costs, and^ putting pressure on multi-national companies to recognise Black unions as "de facto if not de jure".

I doubt very much if this boycott will succeed," Mr. Aitman said.

As a South African trade unionist, I have faith it will not. But even if it is supported by the majority of overseas trade unions and lasts a week it would not affect us very much. It would merely be a nuisance," A Post Office spokesman said communications with Europe seemed to be working normally.
UK boycott banned as protest week goes on

LONDON — The international trade union campaign against apartheid began at midnight last night despite the banning of an anti-South Africa boycott by British post office workers.

The communications boycott was declared illegal on Saturday by the Court of Appeal, but Western trade union leaders were nevertheless confident their week of protest against South Africa would be a success.

Mr A. K. Komo, a spokesman for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in Brussels, which called for the protest, said, "If the failure of the British postal workers' strike has anything to do with the success of the protest against South Africa, we will be acting on the work of millions of men and women. For the first time, they realize that they can act as a powerful force to defeat apartheid."

He said transport workers in Britain, Italy, Holland, France, Scandinavia, Belgium, Canada, Australia and New Zealand would go ahead with actions to disrupt services to and from South Africa.

However, if it is reported from Paris that French plans to join the British in a postal strike have been dropped and that French unions will resist themselves to "surprise" industrial action, protest meetings and boycott calls.

Meanwhile, a row is still raging in Britain over the boycott plans declared illegal by the Court of Appeal.

Most newspapers have praised the court's decision. The injunction against the planned boycott was taken to the three appeal judges, presided over by the Master of the Rolls, Lord Denning, after the High Court had rejected the initial case presented by the right-wing National Association of Freedom.

Lord Denning said "The court cannot stand by while the law of the land is broken."

Mr Tom Jackson, leader of the Postal Workers' Union, said the union would obey the court but intended appearing in the House of Commons tomorrow.

However, Mr Jackson has expressed the hope that the court would not refuse to hear his appeal.

The court has given Mr Silk, for failing to support the national boycott, the right to speak.

Mr Eric Varley, has also refused to support the National Association for Freedom's action.
Big boycott campaign falters

The Star Bureau

LONDON — With South African air, shipping and postal services normal in Britain and strike calls going unheeded in France, the big trade union protest against apartheid seems to be faltering.

In France there was no evidence of any action by the Force Ouvrières, the union which had declared support for a postal boycott, and letters and parcels from South Africa arrived as usual.

The West German unions, legally bound not to interfere with trade or to stage political strikes, are limiting their action to “protests and an information campaign”.

PLEASING

In Geneva, the International Secretariat for Postal Unions in 84 countries said yesterday it had so far had only limited replies to its call for solidarity against South Africa.

Nevertheless, officials at the Brussels headquarters of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which called for the week of protest, said they were “very pleased” at the world-wide response.

Messages of solidarity reaching the ICFTU offices indicated the protest might gather momentum in the next few days, they said.

Italian unions are reportedly refusing to handle, South African flights this week and dockers in Australia, Holland and France have indicated support for the boycott.

In Canada, unions are reported to have raised one million dollars (RS6 000) to help finance black trade unions in South Africa and the Norwegian unions have set up a fund for the same purpose.

In London South African airline and shipping spokesman said the first day of the protest appeared to have flopped.

All reported “business as usual” with no hint of the “massive disruption” or “harassment” promised by trade union leaders.

The big test for SAA came yesterday with the arrival of its flight SA 283 from Johannesburg. But everything passed off as usual, with loaders waiting on the tarmac as normal.

At Southampton the Windsor Castle came in as usual, passengers and their baggage were moved, and cargo was discharged.

“CARRY ON”

In Brussels an official of the ICFTU acknowledged that apartheid and the status of black workers in South Africa would not change as a result of events this week, but added: “This is only part of it — our struggle will carry on until the South African Government recognises fundamental human and trade union rights.”

The ICFTU has hit out at the general secretary of IUC, Mr Arthur Gregor, for accepting assurances by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, on action taken against trade unions.

UK public sees boycott resistance — Page 17.
New threat as boycott falters

LONDON — Britain's trade and communications blockade against South Africa fell flat yesterday. But an international postal union, linking 84 countries, has appealed to its members to mount a new boycott.

The plea, reported from Geneva, follows in the wake of Britain's postal union's failure to disrupt mail to and from South Africa.

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International called on its 300,000 affiliated workers yesterday to boycott communications with South Africa in a bid to bolster the International Anti-Apartheid movement.

But in Britain South African aircraft and ships arrived at airports and harbours yesterday without problems from British trade unionists.

The airport and dock workers, most of whom belong to the giant Transport and General Workers' Union, "had been urged by their general secretary, Mr. Jack Jones, to harass and impede" trade with South Africa.

Mr. Jones, chairman of the TUC international committee, asked them "to do this as part of the world-wide protest campaign against the South African Government's treatment of its trade unionists.

A Union-Castle spokesman said the Windsor Castle had docked at Southampton on schedule yesterday morning, and the 750 passengers and cargo, including 60,000 cases of South African plums, were being unloaded normally.

The South African Airways flight from Johannesburg was delayed for four hours when fog closed Heathrow Airport in the morning, a spokesman for the airline said.

However, "once the jumbo had landed it was handled normally by British ground crews."

Meanwhile Britain's Attorney-General, Mr. Sam Silkin, has decided to appear before the Appeal Court judges in London today to explain why he refused to give his consent on Friday to a private legal action aimed at stopping an unlawful postal and telecommunications boycott against South Africa by the Union of Postal Workers.

A spokesman for Mr. Silkin's office said the Attorney-General made the decision "after consulting his legal officials.

The judges upheld an appeal by the National Association for Freedom for a temporary injunction against the UPW restraining it from starting the boycott.

They ruled that the injunction remain in force until today so that Mr. Silkin, who they criticised for not acting to prevent a clear breach of the law, could explain his decision.
The British public have been kept well informed of the attempt to boycott South African mail and telecommunications — to the disadvantage of the postal union leaders, the main instigators.

Videotapes of British television coverage air-freighted to South Africa by The Star’s London Bureau show the issue was handled fairly and impartially.

Bank and file resistance to the boycott among unionists came across strongly, as did their claims that they had not been consulted by their leaders.

Interestingly, South Africa’s official reply to the threat was less effective.

Interviewed on ITN, the Director of Information at the London Embassy, Mr. Chris van der Walt, seemed to overplay his hand.

**EXAGGERATION**

It was certainly an exaggeration to describe the boycott plan as “a cowardly form of terrorism” and his claim to “many” calls of support from union members was pinned down to 15 phone calls. He did, however, add that many of the callers claimed to speak for groups.

He was more effective in pointing out the practical difficulties of any postal boycott. How, for instance, would postal sorters go about extracting all mail from or to South Africa from the general flood of letters and parcels.

It was when ITN took its cameras onto the streets to interview union members that the flaw in the leadership’s strategy became apparent.

At one large postal centre union officials were seen angrily stopping the TV reporters from interviewing members. The interviewers did get to the workers at another centre, where only one of the men interviewed was in favour of the boycott. He floundered, however, when asked why South Africa should be boycotted when Russia was not.

Other workers said they opposed the plan and would not take part in any action.

Not that they were in favour of apartheid — or even seemed to know much about it.

Their objections were that the move was political and they did not think it had a place in union action.

They also resented the fact that they had not been consulted before the boycott plan was adopted by the union executive.

Rank and file opposition to the plan may have played a role in the union’s relatively tame acceptance of the court injunction against the boycott.

In the past, when sure of their members’ support, British unions have shown stronger resistance to court attempts to restrict their activities.
Is it essential to show any audio/visual such as a film or a videotape?

Boycott move spreads

(Continued from Page 1)

which no South African aircraft will be handled.

In Holland the port of Rotterdam is to be closed to South African shipping and there's action planned in France which is called 'surprise action' and we are not quite certain what effect that will have.

Black unions
The union's problem, said Mr Jackson, was that it, through the TUC, had been trying to build in South Africa Black trade union organizations. It had been trying to give them help and assistance so that they could increase their awareness of trade unionism and to have that dignity which went with trade unionism.

The TUC had been supporting two educational institutes in South Africa and the workers who had been helping to train Black shop stewards there had been banned.

The work that we have been trying to do in South Africa has collapsed as a result,' said Mr Jackson. 'But this was only a small part of the protest. The protest was against the whole of the apartheid system.'

Telephones
Mr Jackson said he accepted that 90 percent of telephone calls to South Africa were automatically controlled.

'As far as that is concerned,' he said, 'the Post Office Engineering Union is discussing what it intends to do about the boycott. A lot of the telephone calls to South Africa are international subscriber dialled. If the union decides to service circuits to South Africa, there may be some interruption.'

'The union could only deal with those telephone calls and telegrams which went through the post office network. Those which went direct through telex or through international subscriber dialling would not be affected.'

The Argus Bureau and Sapa may need

Has a budget already been prepared?

If so, how much money has been allowed for:

On been decided?

Playing at home or is the meeting room o you?

able as a meeting your audience and as nd for your subject?

right size for the expected?

one be able to see?

dais or platform? enough room for the sitioning of one or action screens?

one be able to hear?

need to use a microphone? a public address system nstalled? Will there be acting noises and can silenced during your ion?

be darkened easily?

sufficient power supplies rojected visuals or sound?

ment will you have at osal? will there be an ed projectionist?

any suitable visuals or e.g. films, videotapes, s, slides, etc.) already

ities are there for or making others you
SA READY TO MEET THREAT

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — In the face of mounting boycott threats from foreign labour unions, South Africa is ready to take special steps to ensure its international postal traffic will not break down.

Mr Louis Rive, the Postmaster General today gave this assurance in an interview.

He said the Department of Posts and Telecommunications was maintaining 'close contact' with the British Postal Administration and would take special steps if it was warranted at any time.

Although Mr Rive did not expect the boycott action planned for next week to be successful, he said that it was impossible to say how disruptive it would be in the end.

RIVET

Contingency plans have also been made to circumvent any disruptions of trade communications in the face of the boycott threat.

Mr A. C. Briggs, chairman of the South African British Trade Association, said today that 'certain plans have been drawn up. It would be unwise for us to disclose what they are at the moment,' he said.

SCHEDULES

Meanwhile, South African Airways is going all out to maintain flight schedules for its 14 flights to and from Britain next week in spite of the union boycott threat.

'As far as we are concerned there will be no change in our timetables,' a spokesman said.

'We do not know what action is being planned against us, and therefore cannot say how much a boycott may affect us,' Airliner to and from Britain is carried by both SAA and British Airways who are in a pool arrangement.

Air freight to Britain will be accepted as normal by SAA. It is not known how much freight will be carried during the week or whether ground staff at Heathrow Airport will take part in the boycott and refuse to handle the South African goods.

FREIGHT

The SAA spokesman said the airline carried about 170,000 kg of freight to Britain during November.

Mail between Rhodesia and Britain which goes through South Africa will also be held up by the boycott, it has been disclosed in London.

Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the National Union of Postal Workers, said that such mail 'will not be sent.' But otherwise, Rhodesia would not be affected.

(See Page 4.)
Union squeeze on S.A. ‘is terrorism’

African labourers. Within the cane miller-cum-planter estates can be seen

UNION SQUEEZE

in activities to “impede trade with South Africa.”

Mr. Cris Olls, Director of Information at the South African Embassy in London, said in an independent television interview that the threat was an “oh-ded and particularly cowardly form of terrorism.”

One of the British organisations preparing to challenge the unions is the National Association of Freedom.

The conservative-minded organisation, which claims a membership of less than 10,000 people, will decide whether to take criminal or civil action against the UFW if union members interfere with the mail.

“The association is considering steps, with their legal advisers, to support the rule of law against the UFW’s use of the jungle,” said its spokesman, Mr. Ross McWhirter.

Mr. McWhirter, publisher of the annual Gul tenders Book of Records, said: “The union appears to have selected South Africa on the grounds that their government is declared by them to be ‘repressive’ and ‘murderous’.

“There are governments which are actually murderous — such as those of Cambodia, Vietnam, and the USSR — but which do not seem to worry the UFW’s oddly selective moral indignation.

“The National Association for Freedom is watching developments closely, and will shortly decide whether it is going to take criminal action, civil action or both.”

(Seals-Reuters)

LONDON — British union plans to boycott all telephone calls and mail deliveries to South Africa for a week from next Monday have been branded as a “cowardly form of terrorism”.

And there is a growing backlash in Britain against the move, which would be illegal under England’s Post-Office laws.

The planned boycott is part of a protest campaign in support of the “international week of solidarity with South African trade unionists,” organised by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The Union of Postal Workers’ general secretary, Mr. Tom Johnson, announced yesterday that his executive had unanimously decided to instruct members to ban handling of mail from or to South Africa, and to block telegrams and operator-assisted telephone calls except in “life or death cases.”

Mr. Norman Howard, assistant secretary for the Post-Office Engineers’ Union, said his union had agreed to call on its members not to provide service or maintain circuits, with the exception of those in peculiar circumstances.

The latest figures show that, in average of 89 percent of calls are dialed direct.

Also affected by the ban will be Malawi, Botswana, Swaziland, and Lesotho, whose communications pass through South Africa.

“We assume they will understand the position of the union,” Mr. Jackson said.

And, he added, “I can’t find words to describe the situation that obtains in South Africa.”

The British Trades Union Congress is supporting the call for a week-long boycott, and other unions were meeting to decide what action to take.

He said there was a complete mud-up boycott of South Africa, while Australian ports and the Dutch port of Rotterdam were closed to South African shipping.

There was also action in Italy, and “surprise action,” was planned in France.

The 1911 member Transport and General Workers Union has pledged support for the international “week of solidarity.”

Mr. Jack Jones, general secretary of the union, would not give details about specific action planned. This would be left to the various regions.

But he expressed the hope that members would involve themselves.

TURN TO PAGE 2
LONDON. — A court today upheld an appeal by the National Association for Freedom for a temporary injunction restraining Britain's postal workers from going ahead with their boycott of mail, telegrams and telephone calls to and from South Africa.

The Union of Postal Workers — participating in an international campaign of solidarity with Black South African trade unionists organised by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions — had planned to maintain the boycott for seven days from midnight tomorrow.

The Attorney-General, Mr Sam Silkin, is to be asked by the court to explain why yesterday he had refused Mr John Gouriet permission to take legal action against the Postal Workers' Union.

The Attorney-General's permission is required in British law when a private citizen seeks to approach the courts on a matter in which the public at large is concerned.

Mr Gouriet is a director of the National Association for Freedom, a black-leaning pressure group. A High Court judge rejected Mr Gouriet's application for an injunction against the union.

Injunction

The judge, Mr Justice Stocker, was not satisfied that he had jurisdiction to grant Mr Gouriet an injunction.

But today, three Appeal Court judges held a rare Saturday session to hear the case.

The appeal judges granted a temporary injunction which will be effective until Tuesday to allow further consideration of the case.

One of the judges, Lord Denning, said the case was of 'great constitutional importance and the court cannot stand idly by while the law of the land is broken.'

Convicted

A second judge, Lord Justice Lawsom, said the union's instructions would mean every man and woman in the Post Office would have to be liable to conviction. Employes would be placed in the dilemma of wanting to be loyal to the union but not wanting to break the law.

The National Association of Freedom continued in its application that the planned postal boycott would contravene a law-making, it being an offence 'to impede the delivery of mail.'

Meanwhile, in 'South' Africa, a leading trade unionist earlier said the boycott would be a 'gigantic let-down', which would harm trade unions more than South Africa.

Mr Arthur Grobotti, general secretary of the Multiracial Trade Union Council of South Africa, said: '...it can't go on like this... it's not practical... they are throwing themselves open to ridicule.'
Boycott a dead letter, says Rive

CAPE TOWN — The cancellation of the planned week-long boycott of South Africa by British postal workers will greatly diminish the threat of international trade union action, the Postmaster General, Mr. Louis Rive, said yesterday.

Mr Rive did not think there was much depth to the boycott which union leaders in several countries have been attempting to organise in support of black trade unions.

The defeat of the British postal workers, after the Appeal Court had granted a temporary order against the boycott, would further reduce its effect.

It was possible that the threat could do good because its failure would deter similar action in the future, he said.

The Post Office had not planned to bypass Britain before learning of the cancellation.

Mr Rive said he was grateful that Britain had shown a civilised approach to the issue.

In London the Postal Workers' Union agreed to obey the court injunction but their leader, Mr Tom Jackson, said he was "saddened we cannot take part in an action against the repressive regime in South Africa," UPI reports.

Mr Jackson dashed out at the National Association for Freedom (NAF), the right-wing group that won the temporary injunction.

"I suspect its bona fides. It seems to me to be an organisation that would fit neatly into the South African regime."

The Appeal Court's injunction, valid until another hearing tomorrow, does not affect the boycott plans of the Seamen's Union and transport workers. They are backing an international week of action to pressure South Africa to recognise black unions.

But a postal workers' strike would have been illegal. The 1953 Post Office Act makes it a criminal offence to detain mail or insist others to detain it.

The judges who heard the case had sharp words for the refusal of Attorney-General, Mr Sam Silkin, to bring the case.

Lord Justice Lawton said, "I have used my imagination to see what good legal reasons there could have been for the Attorney-General to refuse to ensure that the criminal law was obeyed."

"I could conceive of many political reasons why he decided not to intervene but political reasons are not exactly good legal reasons."

Zambia is to launch a week-long boycott of buying or handling South African foodstuffs today, the Rand Daily Mail's correspondent reports.

The chairman of the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Frederick Chiluba, said the purpose was to "isolate racist Southern Africa."
First day of blockade a flop, say SA spokesmen

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The first day of the British trade unions' 'week of protest' against South Africa appears to have flopped, according to South African airline and shipping line spokesmen.

All reported 'business as usual' with no hint of the 'massive disruption' or 'harassment' promised by trade union leaders.

The big test for SAA came yesterday with the arrival of its flight SA 258 from Johannesburg. If any action was due, it would have taken place then. But everything went as usual.

Passengers and their luggage and 'what freight there was' were all dealt with without any trouble. The only unusual event was that the jumbo came in late because of fog.

NORMAL

'Check-in for the return flight last evening went normally, as the arrival went in the morning,' said an SAA spokesman. This included baggage:

'We are very glad for the passengers' sake that that both flights went normally,' he added.

A British and Commonwealth line spokesman said that 'absolutely nothing' had happened as far as its services were concerned.

SOUTHAMPTON

The docks at Southampton, which primarily concerns 'us, have had no trouble whatever.'... The Windsor Castle came in as usual. Passengers and their baggage were moved, and cargo was being discharged.

The only other movement is the departure of the SA Zebediela on Friday. 'We don't expect any trouble,' said the spokesman.

AG-CHAPELLE

Meanwhile the British Attorney General, Mr. Sam Silkin, will challenge the Jive who overruled him and stopped the mail and telephone blockade of South Africa by the Post Office Workers' Union.

Mr. Silkin will argue in the Appeal Court today that as Attorney General he has complete discretion whether or not to prosecute in criminal cases. This discretion, granted by Parliament, cannot be questioned by a court, he will say.

RULING

The Appeal Court ruled that postal-workers would be breaking the law if they went ahead with their boycott.

After hearing the Attorney General the judges will decide whether to extend the temporary injunction they granted to the pressure group, the National Association for Freedom, forbidding the blockade.
Britons resist PO boycott bid

Johannesburg: The British public has been well informed of the attempt to boycott South Africa from the general flood of letters and parcels.

Interviewed on ITV, the Director of Information at the London Embassy, Mr Chris van der Walt, seemed to overplay his hand.

It was certainly an exaggeration to describe the boycott plan as 'a cowardly form of terrorism.' While his claim to 'many' calls of support from union members was plausible, some of the callers claimed to speak for groups.

He was more effective in pointing out the practical difficulties of any postal boycott. How, for instance, would postal officers go about extracting all mail from or to South Africa?
SABC-TV blames British unions

SABC-TV last night blamed the British union boycott campaign for its failure to show last weekend's two home rugby internationals in Britain.

But today English sports organiser Ken Shippey confessed he did not know the reason why the videotape from the BBC had failed to arrive.

Presenting the "Sportsvision" programme last night, Shippey said "boycott problems" had held up the arrival of a tape showing highlights of England against Scotland and Wales against Ireland. A golf film was shown instead.

INQUIRIES

Today Shippey said the BBC had given him dispatch details for the tape, including the flight number, but the tape was not on the aircraft when it arrived at Jan Smuts Airport.

"It is possible that cargo handlers in Britain refused to dispatch the tape," he said. "It weighs about 9 kg, and would be far easier to spot than an ordinary letter or parcel."

"I have asked the BBC to make inquiries. It is true that there has been no other instance of the boycott being carried out, but possibly someone thought a tape of entertainment value to South Africa was worth stopping."
Boycott fails in Britain

LONDON. — South African Airways flights to Heathrow Airport were handled normally yesterday by British ground crews.

"At Southampton, the Windsor Castle docked on schedule and the 750 passengers went ashore. The cargo, which included 60,000 cases of South African plums, was unloaded.

The SAA Jumbo flight from Johannesburg was four hours late after fog closed Heathrow Airport, but this was the only delay.

The airport and dock workers, most of whom belong to the Transport and General Workers' Union, have been urged by their general secretary, Mr. Jack Jones, to "harass and impede" trade with South Africa.

Mr. Jones, who is also chairman of the TUC International Committee, asked them to do this as part of a world-wide protest campaign this week against the South African Government's treatment of trade unionists.

The British part of the campaign was significantly dulled at the weekend when the Appeal Court granted a temporary injunction restraining the Union of Postal Workers from going ahead with a mail and communications boycott. — Sapa
SA transport is unaffected by week of protest

ARGUS 191117

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — South African ships and aircraft — and those of other countries going to or coming from the Republic — were again unaffected yesterday by the trade unions' "week of protest."

SAA and British Airways each had two planes arriving and departing yesterday, and none was affected in any way. Baggage and cargo were handled without trouble.

At Southampton docks, discharging of the Wunder Carles and loading of the SA Zebesela went ahead normally.

Only one ship was loading cargo for South Africa in London docks, and she had no trouble either, according to the Port of London authority.

"Trade papers are already writing off the 'week of protest. The Journal of Commerce says: 'Trade boycott on S. Africa fades, out.'"

A "British" Transport Dockers' Board official said: "The Southampton dockers have no intention of supporting whatever action might be called for. The whole thing seems to be a 'bit of a damp squib.'"

LESS BITE

World trade/union action against South Africa has turned out to consist of a maximum of bark, with rather less bite, reports The Argus Brussels Bureau.

But the organisers insist they are pleased with the
We support boycott says Naude

Dr. Beyers Naude of the Christian Institute said today that he agreed with black trade union spokesmen that the international boycott against South Africa could have a backlash in the long run and would, in the long run, benefit the country.

Commenting on yesterday's report in The Star that black trade unions were "indifferent" to the boycott because the overseas body did not consult with blacks, Dr. Naude said, "I agree with them, but I can fully understand their hesitance. There must be regular consultation with black people on issues centering around them," he said.

Commenting on his interview with the Dutch daily "Trouw" in which he was quoted among other things as saying that the boycott would clearly warn the South African Government that the world would not accept apartheid, Dr. Naude said he stood by what he told the newspaper.

"If this type of boycott warning is not heeded we're going to face lots of trouble--and unrest," he said.

Dr. Naude said most of the important trade unions in South Africa, were white-run and to ask them to support a boycott was to ask for "the impossible".

Economic boycott was the most peaceful way to bring about changes he said.

Our board of management, he said last September, reaffirmed its support for all peaceful efforts to bring change, including work, farm worker economic action and the discouragement of immigration.
Boycotters claim victory

LONDON — The threat of industrial action against South Africa by Western unions was still in limbo yesterday, which should have been the third day of the "week of action" called for by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

But the ICFTU was claiming a "great victory against apartheid." A spokesman, Mr. Andrew Kailoemo, said: "For the first time workers and employers, in countries like West Germany, where there was a great rally in Bonn yesterday, and Italy are fully aware of the situation of fellow workers in South Africa and are taking positive action to help them."

He said the Italian unions had telephoned him yesterday to say they were holding anti-apartheid rallies and would take industrial action against flights to and from South Africa.

"The Italians now say their action will last for two full weeks," said Mr. Kailoemo. "People who say the boycott has failed are being premature."

He said the ICFTU executive had already decided to hold a meeting in Brussels in March to analyse the results of the present "week of action" and decide on strategy for the next step.

Assembled to comment on reports that threatened industrial action had failed in France because it had come mainly from communists, affiliated to the Prague-based World Confederation of Labour, he said: "The ICFTU has nothing to do with the communists. Let us make it clear to the apartheid fanatics in South Africa that we are what we say we are — a body representing free and democratic trade unions. We are firmly against communism." — DDC.
Embassy picketed

The Star Bureau

LONDON.—Staff at the headquarters of the Trades Union Congress here are picketing the South African Embassy today as part of their contribution to the trade union’s “week of protest.”

Officials in the TUC’s Press section have also decided to do their bit by not giving information to representatives of South African newspapers in London during the same period.

A Press officer approached yesterday merely confirmed the decision, and then regretted that he could give no further information because of the ban.
Silkin warns on judiciary's power

LONDON. — The Labour Government's chief law officer warned yesterday that Britain's judiciary was gaining more and more power over the executive.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Sam Silkin, was addressing three Appeal Court judges who last Saturday overturned his own ruling and ordered the Postal Workers' Union to call off a planned week-long boycott of communications with South Africa.

Mr. Silkin said there were examples recently which illustrated the greater control the courts were exercising over the power of the executive and warned that "a decision built upon those stepping stones would be dangerously wrong."

He cited a case in October in which the law lords ruled that the Government could not legally order a municipal council near Manchester to carry out a controversial reform of local schools.

Last month, the Appeal Court also ruled that the Government could not ban a proposed Skytrain cutprice airline service from operating to the USA.

The Appeal Court is considering whether to extend its temporary order forbidding the postal workers' action.

The case is seen as a test of the balance of power between Parliament and the courts.

On Tuesday Mr. Silkin warned the judges not to interfere with the role of Parliament.

The case arose out of an application by a right-wing pressure group, the National Association for Freedom, for a court injunction stopping the postal union's boycott on grounds that it is illegal to impede delivery of the mail.

Mr. Silkin refused the application but the Appeal Court granted it, and Mr. Silkin has been accused of refusing on political grounds.

Meanwhile, the postal workers are operating a normal 'service' to South Africa, and this has taken the sting out of the boycott on South Africa in protest against its apartheid policy.

In yesterday's hearing, Mr. Silkin complained that the law under which the postal workers were stopped from carrying out their boycott was originally designed in the 18th century to combat highwaymen. — Sapa-Reuters
ICFTU claims victory

Own Correspondent
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But the ICFTU is claiming a "great victory against apartheid."

ICFTU spokesman Mr Andrew Kaloembo said: "For the first time workers and employers in countries like West Germany, where there was a great rally in Bonn today, and Italy, are fully aware of the situation of fellow workers in South Africa and are taking positive action to help them."
Pickets in protest at SA Embassy

ARGUS 20/11/77

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Staff at the headquarters of the Trades Union Congress in London are picketing the South African Embassy from today as part of their contribution to the trade union 'week of protest'.

Officials in the TUC's Press section have also decided to do their bit by not giving information to representatives of South African newspapers in London during the same period.

A Press officer approached yesterday merely confirmed the decision and then regretted that he could give no further information because of the ban.

CAMPAIGN

Today also sees the start of a nation-wide campaign against Barclays bank, organised by the Anti-apartheid Movement.

At least 100 branches of the bank across the country will be picketed by local members of the movement and student groups. Leaflets will be handed out.

The 'Day of action,' as it is called, has the full support of Britain's National Union of Students.

In London, there is a special picket of Barclays international headquarters in Lombard Street. Among those participating will be Mr Peter Hain, who was acquitted last year of a charge of robbing the branch.
Pan on SA freight may be extended

On Wednesday last... 

...there has been an agreement... in South Africa been... effective... In New Zealand,... considering a permanent ban on goods... to be considered... by the general committee... at the request of the Prime Minister... and fixed... it is... We hope to publish... at an early date.

The ban on goods... of the South African Co... have been presented... to the Prime Minister... to extend the ban... under certain conditions... to be published... Time has power... the Minister... the ban... affecting the trade... not only in New Zealand... to New South Wales... the... the... The... the... The...
Judges deny charges

LONDON — The three senior British judges who ordered the Postal Workers' Union to call off industrial action against South Africa, yesterday denied charges that they were trying to govern the country.

In a courtroom dispute which has been going on for three days, over the balance of power between the courts and Parliament, their spokesman, Lord Justice Lawton said: "We are not trying to govern Britain. We are not trying to govern anybody."

A packed courtroom has been listening to the complex legal arguments in the case which began when a right-wing pressure group, the National Association of Freedom, applied for a court order to stop the postal union boycotting mail to South Africa for one week in protest against apartheid.

Lord Justice Lawton said all the courts were concerned about was whether citizens had the right to demand protection from interference — having their mail stopped — by a trade union in a way which broke the law.

In this case the citizens were the association.

Mr Sam Silkin, Attorney General in the Labour Government, originally refused the application by the pressure group but he was overruled last Saturday by the three appeal court judges.

"Mr Silkin has warned the judges not to try to take on the mantle of Parliament by asking for his reasons for his original refusal of the application. He said he was answerable not to them but to Parliament," — SAPA-RNS
Boycott case change

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Appeal Court here has allowed a last-minute change in the plaintiff's statement of claim so that its judgment in the South African postal boycott case can be taken to the House of Lords for a ruling on the constitutional issues raised.

Reserving judgment at the end of a four-day hearing, which has come to be regarded as a critical test of the balance of power between the courts and Parliament, Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, said yesterday: "We would like a little time to consider it. We'll do it as soon as we can.

Earlier, it was pinpointed to Lord Denning and Lords Justices Lanson and Ormrod that the proposed boycott would in any event have ended tomorrow and that by the time they delivered judgment the need for an injunction against the postal workers unions would no longer exist.

For this reason, it would not be possible for the House of Lords, the final court of appeal in the United Kingdom, to rule on whether the injunction should have been granted without the permission of the Attorney General for the plaintiff to come to court.

Mr Harry Woolf, junior counsel to the Attorney General, told the court in the absence of Mr Sam Silkin that he wanted to be sure that the Appeal Court ruling in the case did not become precedent without being considered by the House of Lords.

The Lords, however, considered only "fewer matters" and an appeal against an injunction that was no longer needed was not serious, said Mr Woolf.

The judges agreed that this should now include the words that "notwithstanding the refusal of the Attorney General's consent, the plaintiff is entitled to proceed with the action."
SA BOYCOTT FAILS

The argument is whether the Attorney-General, Mr Sam Silvan, was within his rights in refusing to grant an injunction against the Union of Postal Workers' proposed action which had been sought by the National Association for Freedom, a right-wing pressure group. Three Appeal Court judges at a special hearing overruled the Attorney-General's decision and granted the injunction on the basis that the ban on mail and telecommunications would have been a clear breach of the law. This rendered largely ineffective the Post Office union's contribution to the protest, which was aimed specifically at showing solidarity with the 24 trade unions recently banned in South Africa.

Trade union participation in poster and leaflet campaigns, rallies and demonstrations organised at both shop floor and national level has, however, been widespread. Industrial action has been limited, although dockers in some Belgian, Dutch, Australian and Canadian ports are reported to have refused to handle cargo to or from South Africa.

Italian unions have reportedly refused to service aircraft destined for South Africa and some French post office workers are believed to have boycotted mail and telephone calls.

The legal clash between Parliament and the courts over the postal workers' threatened ban has been the subject of a large amount of debate in Britain this week, and several Sunday newspapers yesterday carried major articles on the issue. 'The Sunday Telegraph called its article 'the extraordinary affair of the law lords and the politician.' — Sapa
Judges to rule on UK ban

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Three Appeal Court judges are today hearing an urgent appeal against the refusal yesterday to grant an injunction restraining the Post Office Workers’ Union from proceeding with next week’s postal boycott of South Africa.

The application for the injunction was brought before Mr. Justice Stocker yesterday by the National Association for Freedom. The judge refused the application after an hour’s hearing.

Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Ormrod are sitting in today’s rare and unusual Saturday session of the Appeal Court.

In spite of yesterday’s court hearing and an appeal to the union from Post Office chairman Sir William Ryland to call off its boycott, postal workers’ leaders last night reaffirmed their intention to black South African mail.

NO ACTION

The union’s deputy general secretary, Mr. Norman Stag, said that in going ahead the executive was relying on a statement to the Commons by Industry Minister Mr. Eric Varley which, suggested, that the Government would take no action against the union for its illegal boycott.

On another front it became clear all through yesterday that there was concern amongst postal workers themselves.

Thick feelings were apparent up to 340,000 postal workers and their families at the sorting depot.

He said, “We’re incensed by all this. Hundreds of us, black and white, have signed a petition. No one has refused to put his name to it.”

Our union is not out of step with our feelings. We’re sick and tired of Tom Jackson, postal workers’ leader’s splitting-political slogans at every opportunity on TV.”
SA WILL BE CUT OFF

London — British workers plan to disrupt communications and import trade with South Africa next week as their campaign to ban South African goods moves toward a climax.

The tour of South Africa by the Government's trade mission, which was scheduled to start today, was the subject of a protest by workers on the picket line in the dock yard at Woolwich.

The workers, who are members of the National Union of Marine Engineers and the National Union of Dockworkers, said that the Government was ignoring the wishes of the people and that the tour was a deliberate attempt to undermine the boycott.

They said that the boycott was supported by the majority of workers in the industry and that the Government was acting in defiance of the wishes of the people.

The workers also said that the boycott was supported by the majority of the trade unions in the country and that the Government was acting in defiance of the wishes of the unions.

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Boycott bid may falter

The Star Bureau London

While the organisers of the international trade unions' week of protest against apartheid claim the campaign is gathering momentum in Western Europe, there are clear indications that support in Britain is far from unanimous.

... many critical

A British Airways spokesman has denied reports that South African Airways flights would be affected by the call to boycott South African trade missions and airlines.

He said: "British Airways flights are unlikely to be affected. It was thought, however, that South African Airways' flights might be affected."

The movement's credibility of taking effective action when really called for has been called into question.

Spokesmen for South African banks and stockbrokers reported that they were largely unaffected by the proposed disruptions.
Postal strike will have little effect — Rive

PRETORIA — The threatened boycott of South African postal and telecommunications traffic by the British Postal Union would have little effect on the mass of traffic between the two countries, the postmaster-general, Mr Louis Rive, said from Cape Town yesterday.

The threat is a response to a call by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for a week-long boycott of South Africa.

The general-secretary of the British Postal Union, Mr Tom Jackson, confirmed in London yesterday that for a week from Monday his union would boycott all phone calls and mail deliveries to South Africa.

Mr Rive said: "They will probably go ahead with the attempt to disrupt traffic for political reasons, but I cannot see a boycott having any significant effect on our communications with the United Kingdom."

He said South Africa and Britain were signatories to the constitution of the universal postal union in terms of which freedom of transit through all member countries was guaranteed. Discrimination against any one country was specifically ruled out.

Mr Rive stressed that South Africa had automated direct dialling links with the United Kingdom. Only a few manual exchanges were still in operation and in this area there should be no problem. Telex links were also automated.

"I believe this propaganda exercise will fail and from our side everything possible will be done to ensure a free flow of all traffic to Britain," Mr Rive said.

The seven scheduled flights each way between South Africa and Britain next week would not be affected by any boycott threats, a South African Airways spokesman said.

"We will be carrying on as usual and no changes are being made to our timetables for this route," he added.

Air freight to Britain would be accepted as usual. Asked for the latest figures the spokesman said that in November SAA carried about 170 000 kg of freight to Britain.

Airmail between South Africa and Britain was carried by British Airways as well as SAA in a pool arrangement. Here too, the normal procedures would apply next week, the spokesman said.

Shipping agents appear to have made contingency plans for docking in safe ports. There are clear threats of a complete boycott in Norway, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and at the port of Rotterdam in Holland.

The general manager of Safmarine, Mr Michael Finlay, said the company was watching the situation closely.

Meanwhile, New Zealand postal workers are to consider refusing to handle services to South Africa in protest against the country's apartheid policies, a trade union official in Wellington said yesterday.

He said the postal unions would consider putting a ban on mail, telegrams and telephone calls to South Africa from New Zealand.

The general-secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, said yesterday that the boycott campaign was unlikely to cause any great distress.

Mr Grobbelaar said Tucsa had always opposed boycotts and sanctions. More often than not they hurt the people they were meant to help — DDC-SAPARNS.
BRITAIN'S postal workers have dropped their boycott of South Africa. Union leader Tom Jackson said last night: "We are calling off the action."

His decision came minutes after the London Appeal Court granted a temporary order against the boycott.

The order is effective until Tuesday.

One of the Appeal Court judges, Lord Denning, said, "The case is of great constitutional importance. The court cannot stand idly by while the law of the land is broken."

A political rumpus is almost certain over the role of Mr. Sam Silkin, the Attorney-General, who is a member of Britain's ruling Labour Government. The Appeal Court is to ask him to explain why he failed to support a private citizen's application to take legal action 'against the postal workers' union over the boycott.

The Attorney-General's permission is needed in British law when a private citizen seeks to approach the courts on a matter in which the public is concerned.

The private citizen here was Mr. John Gourie, a director of the National Association for Freedom, a right-wing pressure group.

His lawyers took the unusual step of asking the Appeal Court to hold a special Saturday sitting. The court did. And granted the order.

The postal workers' action against South Africa would have hit mail and telegram deliveries and operator-booked 'trunk calls'.

It was to have started at midnight tonight.

Mr. Jackson said his union would almost certainly appeal 'to the House of Lords' against the Appeal Court ruling.

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A plea

"We are terribly sorry we cannot help our brother trade unionists in South Africa," he said. "We'll do what we can when we can, but unfortunately that's not now."

Mr. Jackson added that his union would appeal to members of other trade unions to redouble their efforts to make a success of next week's week-long boycott of South Africa.

His decision to pull out must come as a severe blow to the whole boycott effort.

In any case opposition had been developing among trade unionists before the Appeal Court ruling.

The postal pull-out has added to international chaos over the boycott.

Anti-apartheid leaders are proclaiming the week-long boycott a triumph.

South African diplomats say it will be a flop.

Business organisations and people with links with South Africa have no idea what's going on.

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A refusal

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the organisers, are refusing to give details of the boycott because, they say, they want to give it an even bigger impact when it starts.

But their silence could be due to ignorance.

This was the situation last night:

SHIPPING: The British National Union of Seamen has asked members not to...

To Page 2
LONDON. — British trade unions today began their week-long trade boycott against South Africa.

Airport maintenance and cargo staff were given the go-ahead by union officials today to boycott the servicing of South African Airways jets at Heathrow.

The Post Office Workers' Union, which withdrew from the campaign at the last minute because of a court injunction outlawing a communications blockade — may appeal to the House of Lords if the injunction is extended.

Meanwhile, as a result of the postal union's withdrawal, uncertainty appears to be spreading to other unions over what measures to take to enforce the boycott.

The Court of Appeal, granting the temporary injunction against the Union of Post Office Workers to give the Attorney General, Mr. Ben Sulkun, QC, time to tell the court why he had not supported the original application for an injunction by the right-wing National Association of Freedom.

Many reasons

Lord Justice Lawton, one of the three justices who heard the resulting appeal, said at the hearing: "I can conceive of many political reasons why the Attorney General decided not to intervene, but political reasons are not necessarily good legal reasons.

Lord Justice Grindrod said the plainest breach of the law was threatened by the boycott plan.

The Post Office Act of 1933 prohibits interference with Her Majesty's mail.

Criticism grows

Criticism has been growing of Mr. Sulkun's role in the South African boycott affair. Several political parties and groups, and a number of Britain's national newspapers, are questioning why he did not act in order to prevent a clear-cut breach of the law.

Meanwhile, union chief Mr. Tom Jackson has launched a bitter attack on the three law lords who outlawed his blockade plan. He accused them of a 'political' and 'illegitimate' ruling.

"Although none of the other unions involved in the boycott was affected in the same way as Mr. Jackson's, he was clearly considered the unofficial leader of the campaign.

But some rebellion from certain unions has also put the effectiveness of the boycott in jeopardy — including West London postal workers who refused to co-operate on the grounds that they had not been consulted.

At Heathrow Airport, too, many trade union members are unhappy about the boycott.

In spite of the go-ahead by union officials to boycott servicing SAA aircraft, British Airways said yesterday that their South African services were unlikely to be affected.

In Johannesburg, the South African Council of Transport Workers today denounced the boycott and has suspended payments of its affiliation fees to the International Transport Federation.

Action against South Africa by trade unions everywhere in the world include a refusal by stevedores in Vancouver, Canada, to handle South African cargo, a call by the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions on all workers in the country to boycott South African food and a promise of unspecified support by Swapo's secretary of labour and economy, Mr. Jason Angula. — The Argus Bureau and Sapa-Reuters.
LONDON — Foreign companies with South African subsidiaries have been singled out as a major target of the many pronged international campaign against apartheid which started at midnight last night.

The tactic introduced in Britain a few years ago of forcing parent companies to accept responsibility for the wages and working conditions of their black employees in South Africa is to be intensified and extended to other countries in Western Europe.

In Holland trade unions are preparing to enter into discussions with employers on the responsibilities of Dutch firms operating in South Africa.

And from France — usually apathetic in these matters — comes the news that three trade unions representing four million members have launched a nationwide pamphlet campaign calling for a boycott of all French firms operating in South Africa.

It appears that unexpected support for this aspect of the anti-apartheid campaign is coming from moderate trade unions which are reluctant to be drawn into more radical forms of action.

In a tough editorial yesterday the London Sunday Times said the British postal boycott attempt exhibited "the crude and unprincipled behaviour of which 'moderate' British unions are now capable."

But the newspaper said this did not mean British unions should do nothing about the situation in South Africa. British unions could make maximum constructive use of their industrial position by pressing for specific improvements in the wages, conditions and trade union rights for black workers.

The unions had not only a right but a duty to remind British companies with South African subsidiaries of their responsibilities.

Meanwhile, Zambian trade unions said yesterday Zambian workers would refuse to handle or buy South African food and other goods this week.

The chairman of the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions, Mr F. Chiluba, said Zambian unemployment and economic troubles were a direct result of the problems in Southern Africa caused by the racist policies of South Africa and Rhodesia — DDC-SAPA-RNS.
US union rejects boycott

NEW YORK. — America's key union organization has dismissed all appeals to join in the international boycott against South Africa — and charged that it is communist inspired.

"There are other nations much more inhumane than South Africa," said Mr Ernest Lee, International Affairs Director of the American Federation of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

"We will not boycott one tyranny when there are other tyrannies which are much worse," he said in an interview.

Earlier, AFL-CIO President George Meany accused America's most powerful union figure accused the ICFTU of "blindness to double standards by certain repressive regimes and currying favours of others." 154

Workers in several European countries yesterday ignored orders from their trade union chiefs to begin the week-long boycott.

Unions in North America and Australia, as well as Western Europe, had promised to join in the campaign organized by the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)."
'Week of protest'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African ships and aircraft — and those of other countries going to or coming from the Republic — were again unaffected yesterday by the trade unions' "week of protest."

SAA and British Airways each had two aircraft arriving and departing and none was affected. Baggage and cargo were handled without incident.

Offloading of the Windsor Castle and loading of the SA Zolwedor went ahead normally at Southampton.

Only one ship was loading cargo for South Africa in London docks, and she had no trouble either, according to the Port of London Authority.

Trade papers are already writing off the week of protest. A headline in the Journal of Commerce says bluntly: "Trade boycott on South Africa fizzes out."

The campaign by Irish trade unions and the Irish anti-apartheid movement to boycott South African goods in Europe seems to have had little following, reports the Dublin correspondent of The Star.

"The international week of solidarity with the oppressed peoples of South Africa" has gone almost unnoticed by the general public.

MONITORED

The Brussels correspondent of The Star says that activities are being monitored in the Belgian capital by officials of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

ICFTU spokesman Mr Andrew Kalinbo said there has never been such a good response to calls for anti-South African action.

He said: "There have been expressions of solidarity from unions throughout the world. We have achieved the important aim of informing public opinion, especially in Europe."

Funds have been raised in support of black trade unions in South Africa, and some effect may yet be felt of workers' requests to management about the conduct of their South African subsidiaries."
Blacks indifferent to boycott call

Local black trade unions have shown indifference to the boycott campaign against South Africa called by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Most local trade union spokesmen made the point that they were not "consulted" on the issue by the international body when it planned its boycott campaign.

"We're not particularly excited about all the noise that is being made about this boycott," said one spokesman, "because once again nobody abroad thinks we're important enough to be consulted about something that affects our lives as well."

Mrs Emma Mashimani, secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, said: "I do not approve of anybody doing things for me without consulting me."

NO COMMENT

"As far as the boycott is concerned, I wasn't there when they planned it, so I cannot comment on its merits or demerits. We black people must be initially consulted on any plans that are aimed at either our so-called upliftment or otherwise," Mrs Mashimani said.

Mr Dan Tau, secretary of the SA Chemical Workers' Union, also said it was difficult to say whether the boycott would work or not "because we are not affiliated to the international body and do not know the inside story of its plans and aims."

Trade unionist on the Urban Training Project, Mrs Jan Hlungwane, said failure by the international body to "get our feelings makes us indifferent to this whole issue."

"Sometimes actions that are intended for our good can have a dangerous backlash, bringing suffering to those whom it should have benefited."
American unions lash SA system

By CLIVE EMDON, Labour Correspondent

The American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organisations representing 16,500,000 workers in the United States has issued a statement condemning the apartheid system and police state in South Africa as "not only a danger to all workers in the country but to Africa and to all free men."

In its first major policy statement for some years, the AFL-CIO refers to the South African Government's policy as "Schizophrenic, bordering on the macabre."

It says the roots and disturbances which began in June "are the inevitable consequence of the official policy of bringing Black workers into the modern, white-dominated economy as a source of cheap labour and at the same time denying them the most elementary human dignity and economic justice."

The statement, which appears in the latest bulletin of the organisation under the headline "American labour looks at the tragedy of South Africa," is written by Mr Jerry Funk, deputy executive director of the AFL-CIO's African-American Labour Centre.

In Mr Funk's analysis of South Africa's industrial relations system, its laws, and the attitude of the Government, employers and trade unions, he says:

- Black workers are not represented on industrial councils or wage boards and don't have real representation in works committees, or do they have the right to legal strikes?

- Employers claim law and custom prevents them from changing the lot of Black workers. However, no law prevents them from raising wages, improving fringe benefits, training Blacks in any job except those covered by job reservation or dealing with Black trade unions.

- American firms whose investment in South Africa brought a rate of return of 17,9 per cent could afford to do more.

- Firms should recognize "honest to God trade unions" with Black membership and deal with them in good faith, even though agreements are not accorded any status under law.

- The (Trade Union Council of South Africa) which represents 285,000 workers, led and dominated by White leadership, which, though often openly and courageously, has stated its philosophical opposition to the apartheid system, could not do much about it because of a combination of law and custom and inertia.

- After the labour disturbances of 1973, the SA Government made cosmetic changes in certain petty apartheid regulations and introduced its works and labour committees system. This did not answer the basic problems of Black workers.

- Henry Kissinger's pronouncements on apartheid had come at least five years too late and should have been more forceful.

- Mr Funk says that while the AFL-CIO supports a tight arms embargo against SA it does not support economic boycotts which may hurt first and most<label>untitled</label>est the very people you want to help, the Black and Coloured and Asian workers."

He says two major problems confront the AFL-CIO. In wanting to provide worker education for South African Blacks, the organisation had not even received tentative assurance that the SA Government would permit a meaningful education programme. While it did not want to build up a system of separate Black trade unions which appeared to support the apartheid concept of separate development there was perhaps some way in which the AFL-CIO could help train Black trade union leaders "for the day when there can be legitimate multiracial and fully free representative unions in South Africa."

"We are actively searching to find that way," Mr Funk said.
The Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor) is importing commercial ammunition components to help overcome the present shortage of bullets. The chairman of Armscor, Commandant P G Marais, said he expected the demand for ammunition to be met this year unless abnormal circumstances arose. The importation of components was being undertaken as increased production in South Africa would alleviate the shortage only in the medium term.

The rapid increase in demand, which began towards the middle of last year had been totally unexpected. Within a short time stocks had been depleted and production was being fully absorbed. The situation had become more acute because of export restrictions by other countries on commercial ammunition sought by South Africa.
Unions' boycott boobs

AFTER THE FLOP ... THE FIBS ARE EXPOSED

By ANDRE MEYEROWITZ and DICK USHER

DOUBLE talk by the world trade union movement this week has damaged its chances of influencing change in South Africa.

The boycotts promised by the 53 million-member International Confederation of Free Trade Unions failed and Pressmen feel the ICFTU tried to mislead them on the progress of the campaign.

A figure of R850,000 claimed to have been raised to support black workers in South Africa turned out to be a target set for fundraising in Canada.

An ICFTU official, taxed on the difference between an estimate and a target, admitted he did not know if any funds would in fact go from Canada (or anywhere else) to South Africa.

But the boycott plan was not a total failure.

Trade unionists claim that the headlines the campaign generated kept South Africa in the public eye and promoted discussion of her race policies.

Divided feelings

In South Africa, although the boycott was generally interpreted as anti-South African rather than pro-black, workers were divided in their feelings.

Members of the Durban-based Trade Union Advisory Co-ordinating Council, an umbrella organisation for five unregistered black unions, say workers were heartened by the campaign.

"Most knew what the campaign was aimed at — trade union rights for black workers — and fully supported it," said one representative of TUCAC.

Shop stewards in several countries are going ahead with plans to press their employers for undertakings that South African subsidiaries will recognise black trade unions.

Firms mentioned by ICFTU spokesmen as targets include Siemens and Volkswagen in Germany, Philips in Holland and Barclays and ICI in Britain.

It is unlikely an exchange of views between management and workers in Europe will bring about immediate change in South Africa but recent developments in Britain show a sustained campaign can have effects.

Counter-Information Services — a British group which specialises in corporate exposures — embarrassed ICI by allegations that its South African subsidiary, AE&C, produces teargas for the SA Police.
Full support

The British Trades Union Congress, one of the major supporters of this week's boycott, has urged workers to press their employers to go on record in favour of recognising black unions and negotiating with them.

It has also received assurances from Pilkington — whose South African subsidiary Armourplate Glass was involved in a long dispute with unions last year — that it will make sure South African companies show more sensitivity in dealing with black labour affairs.

The British Steel Corporation has given its full support to the TUC's condemnation of recent bannings of South African trade unionists.
Dutch bank ends SA loans

Own Correspondent

LONDON — A Dutch bank has bowed to pressure by anti-apartheid groups and decided not to lend any more money to South Africa. It is the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, one of five European banks among them the Midland Bank of Britain — which had made substantial loans through the European-American Banking Corporation.

The Reverend David Haslam, secretary of End Loans to South Africa, said: "This is very significant. It is shown that public opinion can change a bank's policy and means that the South African bank is not afraid being the first bank in the consortium to stop lending money to South Africa."

As part of the campaign, the Greater London Council was yesterday urged to use its 25% of the shares in the Midland to vote against the bank's continued investment in South Africa.

The call was made by Mr Lloyd Harrington, deputy leader of the council, which is controlled by the Labour Party. He said: "There are good financial as well as moral reasons why such investments should stop. "We cannot afford to invest in a country which casts such doubts on its own long-term stability through its explosive policies of constraint and confrontation."

"The Vorster Government is bound to interpret such loans, if not as a bond of friendship, then at least as a gesture of approval."

The Conservative Party is willing to accept the profits from any source of investment. What is only too obvious is that money that comes from South Africa is basically blood money."
Judges' rebuke for Silkin

LONDON—Britain's Law Lords yesterday rebuked Attorney-General Mr. Naim Silkin and upheld their decision to stop a threatened boycott of South African mail.

They ruled against the Attorney-General who maintains that lawyers are not influenced as it were, by the boycott on South Africa.

Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, sided with and Lords Justice Levien and Goddard had acted correctly on January 10.

They upheld an appeal on behalf of a right-wing pressure group, the National Association for Freedom, for a temporary injunction restraining the Union of Postal Workers' Union from taking part in the boycott the following day.

If it were necessary now, Lord Denning said, he would grant an injunction but it was not. The interminable week of talk about union action against South Africa, of which the postal workers boycott was to have been part, was over.

There was no threat of a further boycott and the law of the land had been upheld by him.

The great constitutional question remained, however, said Lord Denning. This was whether, notwithstanding the Attorney-General's refusal to act or to give his consent to a private bill, the law of the land, 17th Vienna Court of Appeal on January 13 last, would still in terms of the Judge's said that Mr. George had been entitled to do so.

He noted that Mr. Silkin had declined in court's request for an explanation on his refusal to act.

Mr. Silkin, he addressed the court for almost three hours over two days last week, maintained that the court was not empowered to override his discretion as matters of law, nor was it permitted to ask him for the reasons behind his decision in such matters.

He said he was answerable to Parliament and to Parliament only.

Lord Denning, in his short-term ruling, said the Attorney-General's discretionary power was absolute, in matters where the chief law officer had acted.

But in this unprotected case, where Mr. Silkin had chosen not to act even though a clear breach of the law was threatened, there had been "a direct challenge to the rule of law.

Lord Deben, 8 said he was convinced that the Attorney-General's discretion to refuse action was not absolute and that it could be overridden by the Court.

If the Attorney-General's contention were true, that he was justified and that it was "not act the law" for him to act, "any law becomes a dead letter," Lord Denning said.

To Mr. Silkin's warning that the Court should not change the law at all, Mr. Silkin said, "It is a new thing of the law to change it.

If a law is passed by the House of Commons and not by the House of Lords, he said, "We do not change the law."
Lords Versus the Politician

The dispute over the treaty by the Lords makes for a tense situation in the House of Commons. The opposition party has criticized the government for breaching the terms of the Maastricht Treaty and for not consulting properly with the House of Commons. The government has defended its position, arguing that the treaty allows for a certain degree of flexibility in implementing its provisions.

The Hansard Society, an independent research institute, has called for a public inquiry into the government's handling of the treaty negotiations.

The First Lord of the Treasury, John Major, has vowed to press ahead with the implementation of the treaty, despite the opposition from the Lords.

Meanwhile, the European Community (EC) has issued a statement expressing its concern over the situation and calling for a resolution to the dispute.

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An analysis of the treaty's implications for the UK economy and society has been commissioned by the Treasury. The report, prepared by a team of experts, highlights the potential benefits and risks associated with the treaty.

The government has also started a consultation process to gather feedback from the public and other stakeholders on the proposed changes.

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The European Community (EC) has issued a statement expressing its concern over the situation and calling for a resolution to the dispute. The EC is prepared to engage in further discussions with the UK government to ensure a smooth implementation of the treaty.
Boycott likely to fail, says TUC man

THE chairman of the Trade Union Council of South Africa in the Western Cape, Mr J R Altman, thinks the week-long boycott of South Africa which some overseas trade unions are trying to organise, starting today, is unlikely to succeed.

Describing the boycott as 'ill-conceived', Mr Altman said: 'There are trade union people in Europe who know that they are not doing the right thing and that if the boycott were successful it would hit our Black people, whom they are trying to help.

"But these people are afraid to stand up and be counted, for fear of appearing to support South Africa.'

DOUBT IT

A better way to help Black trade unions would be to send them money toward administrative costs, and to bring pressure on multinational companies to recognise Black unions 'de facto if not de jure',' Mr Altman said.

'As a South African trade unionist I hope it will not but even if it is supported by the majority of overseas trade unions and lasts a week it would not affect us very much. It would merely be a nuisance.'

A Post Office spokesman said communications with Europe seemed to be working normally.
Japan to slash chrome imports—report

The Star Bureau
LONDON—Japanese ferrochrome producer Nippon Kokan Kaisha (NKK) is to slash its imports of chrome ore by 37.5 percent this year.

According to a report in yesterday's Metal Bulletin, NKK plans to import only 160,000 tons of chromite against 200,000 tons last year and 250,000 tons in 1975. Chrome stocks, it says, are up to seven months supply in Japan.

The report says the sharp fall in 1977 demand will affect negotiations with South African suppliers, NKK's biggest source, over contracts for the coming year.

According to Metal Bulletin, South African suppliers have asked for $5.50 a ton POB, about 22 percent more than previous contracts.

"But Japanese consumers, South Africa's largest market, have not yet counter-bid," says the report.
BOYCOTT – I

A lasting effect

The British trade unions’ non-boycott of SA trade this week brought signs of relief to airline passengers, shipping agents and letter writers. But there is little in the events of the past week to comfort those working for closer UK-SA links.

Despite the collapse of the boycott, the trade unions don’t see their plans as having entirely failed. They point out that the news continues to make front page headlines, and that this can only embarrass companies with SA connections.

Says Philip Dunkley, deputy chairman of Mitchell Cotts and chairman of the UK-SA Trade Association: “We’re trying to keep trade going, but publicity can do damage. A low profile is the motto.”

To help maintain it, Dunkley suggests Pretoria should do more to “help its friends to help itself.”

There are indeed signs that continuing publicity is beginning to leave its mark:

- The chairman of British Steel, Sir Charles Pilkington, has written to the British Trade Union Council giving the corporation’s full support to its condemnation of the recent spate of bannings of SA trade unions and its efforts to further Black trade unionism in SA.

- Following last year’s dispute at Armstrong, Pilkington has told the TUC it will in future make sure its SA companies are more circumspect in their dealings with Black labour.

- Midland Bank’s troubles are far from over. Despite the showdown at last year’s AGM, anti-apartheid groups have lobbied shareholders in preparation for another demonstration at the next AGM in April.

- The Red Alert Committee Information Network, a group of 30 trade unions, has asked the SA Police to move on the TUC’s plans to keep the ANC from their office.

BOYCOTT – II

More to come?

The 53m-strong Brussels based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) has commented on the failure of this week’s proposed SA boycott by observing that free trade unions are not the problem but can be mobilised on orders from the left.

But it has drawn cheer from the old stand-on-quarrel posting boycott in Britain the week by Cotts in Canada, Holland and Australia and other moves taking them in business with the ANC, Black unions, and nobody

Organised Canadian labour, it says, has donated the equivalent of R600 000 to a “war chest” and Norway has chipped in R30 000 and cracked down on export licences and credit for shipments to SA.

“Of course, we don’t expect that after this week Vorster will change the system,” commented ICFTU Assistant General Secretary Jono Holton. But the ICFTU has a strong statement of the year. “But our action won’t stop. Our action will continue to help Black South African workers.”

A major obstacle to greater support for the ICFTU drive is the natural reluctance of Western workers and trade unions to tamper or at worst dismantle an established and lucrative economic link. Such an argument was put forward by the Confederation of British Industry last week when it noted that the proposed British trade stoppage “must damage our trade with one of our best markets, which buys well over £600m of goods a year from us and provides jobs for over 70 000 Britons.”

Similar counter-attacks are bound to be heard from West Germany and the US in the coming months. But the ICFTU, reputed to be the largest non-Communist labour federation in the free world, is acquiring a growing amount of experience and muscle in a similar political campaign against repression in Chile.

And there are obvious signs that even this first blast against SA did not fall completely on deaf ears.

Mitchell Cott’s Dunkley
keeping trade going

It’s not unlikely that within the next few months Whitehall will come out in the open with a tougher line against Pretoria’s racist policies.

proponents of trade restrictions
IO TRAINING FOR REFUGEES

The National Mercury, Monday, March 21, 1977
US trade union calls for Black rule in SA

By CLIVE EMIDON

Labour Correspondent

THE executive council of the AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations), which represents 16.5-million workers in the United States, says South Africa and Rhodesia should begin the process of transition to Black majority rule.

It warns that unless there was rapid transition to majority rule, the leaders of Southern Africa should understand there was no other prospect than international boycotts, economic starvation and guerrilla actions.

In a statement released after its latest meeting, the AFL-CIO executive says the process of transition to majority rule "must guarantee to every sector and race equal access to every right and privilege provided by a just and democratic constitution".

It adds that other nations in Africa should follow suit "lest the plague experienced to date in South Africa and Rhodesia grows within their own nations and extinguishes the hope of freedom and progress in all Africa."

The AFL-CIO says apartheid should cease in both countries.

"The conduct of this policy is a blatant and odious offence to the moral standards of the Western world. Its social, cultural and economic fallout will have disastrous effects for decades to come."

The statement asks: What does the rest of Africa, show to the rulers of South Africa and Rhodesia?

It says:

- Angola is governed only with the participation of Cuban troops and the support of Soviet arms and aid, and does little but create tensions and uncertainties in the entire region.
- The Ugandan experiment cannot be cited as an exemplary solution for either racial or economic improvement.
- The political stance taken by Mozambique doesn't square with the economic ties it has with South Africa — ties which it needs to keep itself economically viable and marginally free from complete Soviet domination.
SA is heading for a crisis, says ILO

GENEVA — The International Labour Organisation (ILO) said yesterday that South Africa's apartheid labour policies were the major cause of a worsening internal situation which was fast-approaching a crisis.

An annual report on South Africa published by the ILO secretariat said continued application of apartheid labour policies had resulted in bitterness and resentment that posed the gravest threat to South Africa's stability.

In the past year, South Africa had experienced an unprecedented period of sustained unrest, with last year's riots in Soweto reflecting grave social dis-equilibrium; it said.

Other elements in the worsening situation were grim unemployment, particularly among 'Africans', an increasing gap between average earnings of blacks and whites, increased labour discontent leading to strikes and work stoppages and police intervention in these strikes, the report said.

The document is being submitted to the ILO's annual conference which starts in Geneva today. The current situation in South Africa will be discussed at a two-day international trade union meeting to be held in Geneva on June 11 and 12.
World unions call for SA ban

GENEVA. — Trade union leaders from more than 120 countries yesterday called on their members throughout the world to boycott all work-linked with South Africa.

The delegates, representing 200-million workers from every continent, adopted a resolution, accusing the South African Government of "making the African majority foreigners in their own land."

Conference

The union leaders were in Geneva for the annual conference of the 185-nation International Labour Organization.

The trade unionists called on governments to:
- Sever all relations with the South African Government;
- Stop public and private investment by withdrawal of credit guarantees and licences;
- Stop emigration and tourism;

Support

- Increase support to neighbouring African countries and black nationalist groups.

Another resolution called on workers to pressure companies investing in South Africa which do not recognize African trade unions.

It also urged a total boycott of transport and communication with South Africa, South West Africa and Rhodesia. — Sapa-Reuter.
World labour speaks out against SA

GENEVA — Trade union leaders from more than 200 countries have called on workers throughout the world to boycott all work linked with South Africa to help bring an end to apartheid.

The delegates, representing some 200 million workers from every continent, adopted a resolution on Saturday after a two-day meeting in Geneva, accusing the South African Government of making the African majority foreigners in their own land.

The union leaders were in Geneva for the annual conference of the 135-nation International Labour Organisation (ILO) which groups them with representatives of governments and employers.

A Canadian trade unionist, Mr. Joe Morris, chairman of the "Second International Conference of Trade Unions against Apartheid" — the first to be held in 1973 — told delegates: "We must continue to keep pressure on our governments to stop all dealings with South Africa. We must re-dedicate ourselves to the fight against apartheid."

The trade unionists called on governments to:

- Stop political, cultural, sport, commercial and diplomatic relations with the South African Government.
- Stop public and private investment by withdrawal of credit guarantees and licences.
- Stop emigration and tourism to South Africa.
- Increase support to neighbouring African countries and black nationalist groups.
- The final resolution also called on workers to use industrial action to put maximum pressure on companies investing in South Africa which do not recognise African trade unions.
- It urged "a total boycott of airplanes,ships, mail and communications and from South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia." — AP-Reuters.

Ocean queen’s wine for sale

VERSAILLES — Wine stocks of the abandoned luxury ocean liner the France will be sold at a Versailles auction to European and US wine lovers and restaurateurs from June 18 to 26 and again in October.

The one-time queen of the Cherbourg-New York run and one of the greatest stocks of wine, said Georges Palomba, wine expert of the transatlantic firm which managed the ship.

Palomba said 26,000 bottles of some of the greatest Bordeaux wines will be auctioned at expected prices of R100 to R165 a case of 12 bottles.

Raymond Lecoq, a former wine steward in the France, said the ship's wines are comparatively young — 1969 to 1972 — because the old wines could have been harmed by ocean movement — UPI.
AFRICAN HISTORY I

Tutorial Programme, July-September 1977.

Week Beginning:

July 18  
Colonial attitudes: how can one account for and understand them?

Reading:
Handout on "Colonial Attitudes"
Hallett: Africa Since 1875, pp. 730-3;
Kiernan: Lords of Human Kind c.6.

July 25  
In what different ways did Africans react to the European presence during the colonial period?

Aug. 1  
Two ordered to leave UN meeting for its Coetberg: & B. Sutcliffe:

GENEVA — Two South African trade unionists were told to leave an anti-apartheid meeting being held under United Nations auspices here yesterday.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general-secretary of Tucsa, and the union's vice president were seated in the public gallery when the second international conference by world trade unions started its meeting at UN headquarters.

Mr Grobbelaar said: "I first thought there might be some trouble when Denis Akumu, the secretary of the Organisation of African Trade Unions told the delegates that I was there showing interest in the proceedings."

Later an assistant of the ILO director-general came and asked us to leave on the basis that the chairman, Mr Joe Morris of Canada, had received a number of complaints over our presence."

The two men left the chamber where about 60 per cent of the expected 300 delegates were present.

The international conference against apartheid was authorised by the UN General Assembly in 1976 — once sheet?

Speaker after speaker attacked South Africa and its role in South West Africa as well as Rhodesia. The two-day meeting is to review the implementation of the action programme adopted in 1975 — DDC.

Aug. 8
African Nationalism: what does it mean to Africans?

Reading:

Aug. 15
To what extent did the European powers really decolonise Africa?

Reading:
Africa Since 1875, pp. 64-75; S. Amin: "Underdevelopment and Dependence in Black Africa" in Journal of Modern African Studies (1972)

Aug. 22
Duignan: Burden of Empire, c.22.

Aug. 29
Simulation Exercise: African political parties and the decolonisation of Cannibalism.

Sept. 5)

Sept. 12)
Black support for call

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A leading black South African trade unionist is to second a resolution calling for an end to trade boycotts of South Africa which will be put to the International Transport Workers' Federation congress in Dublin.

The resolution will come from another top South African unionist — Mr D C Benade, president of the South African Council of Transport Workers.

And Mr Benade yesterday revealed that Mr Clemence Monshu, general secretary of the black Transport and Allied Workers' Union in Johannesburg, had given his support and promised to second the resolution.

The congress starts today and continues until the end of next week.

HOPING

Mr Benade's wife, who is secretary of the South African Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union and the National Union of Cigarette and Tobacco Workers, will also speak in support of the resolution.

Speaking from his Dublin hotel, Mr Benade said that he hoped the support of Mr Monshu would show the congress that responsible black trade unionists in South Africa agreed that boycotts were damaging instead of helping black workers in the Republic.

"My wife and I have consistently worked towards getting blacks the right to join registered trade unions but we want to let the congress know that isolating the Republic does not help."
S.A. labour progress too slow' for overseas

PRETORIA — A great number of people throughout the world do not want to hear of gradual progress in labour affairs in South Africa, the chairman of the Labour Affairs Committee of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr. Chris du Toit, said here yesterday at the FCI’s annual convention.

"On the other hand we have many friends who know that it is in the interest of all South Africa’s people to effect changes in South Africa on the labour front and maintain stability at the same time. Only by doing both these can we continue to attract foreign investment and foreign business."

The progress being made was mostly not regarded as newsworthy, he said. Strikes and such events were widely publicised and the news on labour matters reaching the international community through the regular media was therefore mainly negative.

The general view overseas was that South Africa had given all sorts of undertakings on labour but no action had been taken.

The Wiehahn Commission on Labour was of great interest to people interested in South Africa overseas and its findings were eagerly awaited. There was, however, a danger in this in that if all progress was stopped to await the outcome of the commission South Africa would have lost probably 18 months to two years.

The tendency to hide behind the Government should not be allowed to go that far. "I believe we should all increase our efforts to examine what our practices are, what we believe they should be and implement in our companies now what we can as far as the law permits," Mr. du Toit said. For example, he said, in the Western Cape the number of trade unions had fallen by one-third since April, 1976. This was due to the fact that the larger unions had seen little benefit from the law and were now dissatisfied with the new system of industrial action. The smaller unions were becoming more effective in the meantime.

The strikes in the Western Cape were now mostly regional, he said. But he had a word of warning. "If we do not take action to stop the current economic boycott, we cannot be sure how much longer we will remain an economic power."
SA has to drop anti-boycott move

From a Staff Reporter

DUBLIN.—A South African resolution calling for the rejection of international trade boycotts has been harshly shouldered out of the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) congress here by anti-South African members of the federation's executive committee.

Mr. D.C. Benade, president of the South African Council of Transport Workers, was to have proposed the resolution later this week.

But he disclosed in an interview yesterday that he had been approached individually by members of the ITF executive who warned him they would not support the resolution and called for its withdrawal.

One of the main reasons for the anti-South African attitude had been the banning without trial of South African trade union leaders by the Government, Mr. Benade said.

"I am afraid I had to make the best of a bad choice. We scrapped the resolution—pressing the issue would have done the Republic more harm than good."

The resolution was to have been seconded by a South African black unionist, Mr. Clements Motshu, general secretary of the Johannesburg-based Transport and Allied Workers' Union.

Mr. Benade said the ITF seemed to have adopted boycott as its top strategy.

"It seems the ITF believed its boycott of India led to the downfall of the Gandhi Government so, the federation now sees itself as a sort of giant killer. I had painstakingly prepared my address about the dramatic and significant changes that are taking place in South Africa, but it has become clear it would be useless to go on."

WITHDRAWAL

He emphasised the withdrawal of the resolution did not mean a change in policy.

"We are still fully opposed to boycott," he said.

But he and his wife, who is also a delegate, were by no means representing the South African Government, Mr. Benade said.

"They could not accept action such as the banning of the unions, but still believed real changes were being made in South Africa."

"All is not lost. The executive has granted us an interview to explain these changes," he said.
‘Fight union attacks’

Labour Reporter

Top experts on international labour affairs have stressed the need for South African action to counter trade-union amenity abroad.

The failure of last January’s week-long anti-South African boycott drive by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was no reason for complacency.

That was the consensus of four experts on TV last night.

They were the adviser of the Minister of Labour and head of the Commission of Inquiry into Labour Legislation, Professor Nic Wehahn, the Chairman of the South African Employers’ Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs, Mr C W H du Toit, the Executive Director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Dr Jannie Reinders, and Professor S M Swart, of the Institute of Labour Relations.

An international labour onslaught could cripple the whole economy, said Dr Reinders.

Professor Wehahn said action against South Africa was one binding factor for the divided international labour movements which represented 180-million to 200-million workers.

South Africa had to stay abreast of international labour developments and adapt its strategy accordingly, the professor said.

There was no reason to be ashamed of the labour standards being maintained in South Africa.

This country had ratified more of the key conventions of the International Labour Organisation than 24 other countries, including the United States.

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Q2: (a) Assume perfect proposers and correct price-diagram.

(b) Monopoly:
- Assume a perfect and a profit
- Substitution, sloping diagram
- Descriptive
- Market equilibrium: $P = MC$
- Consumer welfare, efficiency, etc.

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Q3a: Mining limited, gold uncertain, agriculture.

Refer Habicht-Houghton (3rd Edn).
Pp 130-185

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Q4: Each firm has salient assumptions.

$AR = D$

$MC$ is $\text{normal profit.}$

---

Q5: Plants close, downward $p-MC$ relationship

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Q6: Population growth, declining primary sectors imply greater employment by manufacturing (and services, too).

Major trade: Possibly more scope for domestic manufacturing to replace some more imports.
US union demands end to SA apartheid

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The leading trade union body in the United States, the AFL/CIO yesterday urged President Carter to put intense pressure on South Africa and Rhodesia to end apartheid.

AFL/CIO's recommendations go far beyond the official United States' position on the internal policies of Southern Africa.
SA man for labour talks

THE International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation has elected Mr Adam Klein, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, to represent the federation at a seminar for developing countries to be held in Germany from March 8 to March 12.
Union links with Black Africa

Labour Reporter

South Africa's first trade union links with Black Africa may be forged next year when textile, garment and leather workers from developing countries meet in Germany.

Mr Adam Klein, general secretary of the 120,000-strong multiracial Union of South Africa Garment Workers' has been chosen as a delegate to the conference.

"One of the aims is to form an effective regional committee for Africa," Mr Klein said.

"We believe contact with the rest of Africa is vital to us. But we also feel that we have a substantial contribution to make since South Africa accounts for more than half of the 220,000 textile, garment and leather workers on this continent."

The invitation to attend the conference in Germany in March follows the harassment of last year's all-Africa conference in Nigeria.

The South African delegation was refused visas by the Nigerian authorities.
German trade union chiefs here

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The most important trade union visit to South Africa since that of a British Trades Union Congress mission after the 1973 strikes is underway.

The five-man delegation, which arrived at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday, is headed by Mr Eugen Loderer, president of the 13.5-million strong International Metalworkers Federation, and Mr Herman Rehman, the federation's general secretary.

Mr Loderer is also president of I G Metall, the German metalworkers' union, which constitutes a third of organised labour in West Germany.

By virtue of the codetermination rights of the German trade unions, he is also a member of the supervisory board of Volkswagen, whose South African offshoot is on his itinerary.

Volkswagen (South Africa) recently gave recognition to a black trade union.

FIRST VISIT

It is the first visit of a delegation from an international trade secretariat such as the federation. Previous visits by single representatives of the federation and the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations were in a lower key.

It is the first visit by a trade union delegation from Germany, which is one of South Africa's top two trading partners.
Is it essential to show any radio/visuals, such as a film or videotape?

SA trade faces week of chaos

Own Correspondent:
LONDON — "Trade and transport between South Africa and the West faces massive and costly disruption for a week from next Monday by the first internationally coordinated political strike by Western unions.

Trade unions in at least five of South Africa's major trading nations have voted for a week of industrial action. They will concentrate on airports and harbours and general protest.

The action was called for last September by the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trades Unions, as a protest against the banning of more than 30 people connected with Black workers' rights and unions in South Africa.

Transport workers in Italy will disrupt flights to and from South Africa at Bologna, Milan and Turin airports on three days next week. They are not saying which days.

Greek transport workers will disrupt flights to and from London's Heathrow Airport but are keeping details secret to add to the problems.

Norwegian unions will disrupt trade and transport for an unspecified period.

Belgian workers say they will stop South African Airways and Luxair flights but their decision is not final.

Dutch harbour and air transport workers, responsible for a large proportion of South Africa's European trade movements, and who alone could cause serious chaos, are caught in favour of industrial action.

According to the I.C.F.T.U., the French unions, dominated by the Communist Party, are expected to take disruptive action.

e to see? platform?

e to hear? microphone?

e to be seen? dress system

the room be darkened easily?

Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:
World unions to crack down on apartheid

Africa

Airports and airline blocks in South Africa have been a key feature of the anti-apartheid campaigns in the 1980s. The International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) has played a crucial role in these campaigns, coordinating actions and providing support to workers around the world. The ITF has been at the forefront of organizing protests against South African companies that engage in apartheid-related activities.

The ITF has called for a global campaign to pressure South African companies to end their support for the apartheid regime. This campaign has included protests outside South African embassies, boycotts of South African goods, and divestment campaigns. The ITF has also worked with other anti-apartheid organizations to coordinate these efforts.

The ITF has been successful in convincing many companies to divest from South Africa. In 2010, the ITF reported that 80% of its member companies had divested from South Africa. The ITF continues to work with workers around the world to pressure companies to end their support for apartheid.

The ITF has also been involved in organizing protests against the Olympic Games held in South Africa in 1996. The ITF called for a boycott of the games, arguing that they were being used to promote apartheid.

The ITF has been at the forefront of the anti-apartheid movement for decades. Its work has been crucial in highlighting the human rights abuses of the apartheid regime and pressuring companies to end their support. The ITF continues to work with workers around the world to build a global movement for justice and equality.
Unions plan anti-SA disruption

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Trade and transport movements between South Africa and the "Free World" could be flung into massive and costly chaos for a week from next Monday, January 17, by the first internationally co-ordinated political strike operation by Western unions.

Trade unions in at least five of South Africa's major trading nations have voted to go ahead with a week of industrial action, concentrating on airports and harbours, and general protest. The action was called for last September by the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trades Unions (ICFTU), as a protest against the banning of more than 30 people connected with Black workers' rights and unions in South Africa.

Transport workers in Italy have decided to disrupt flights to and from South Africa at Rome, Milan and Turin airports on three days next week. They are not saying which three days and this will add to the confusion.

Heathrow

British transport workers have voted in favour of disrupting flights to and from London's Heathrow Airport — but are also keeping details secret to add to the problems. British dockers will vote for or against action disrupting shipping at a meeting of the Transport and General Workers Union's general purposes committee here today.

Norwegian unions have agreed to disrupt trade and transport for an unspecified period.

The Danish and Swedish

Continued on page 3

Unions plan disruption

Continued from page 1

unions are expected to give their answer today, so that the Scandinavians can act as a bloc.

Belgian workers say they will stop South African Airways and Luxair flights, but their decision is not yet final.

Holland

Dutch harbour and air transport workers, responsible for a large proportion of South Africa's European trade movements, and who alone could cause serious chaos, were still meeting late yesterday. They are certain to come out in favour of industrial action, according to the ICFTU.

The French unions, dominated by the Communist Party, are also expected to take disruptive action.

The West Germans are unlikely to take action because political strikes are outlawed.

Australian and New Zealand unions have cabled the ICFTU saying they will "join in" but without specifying the action they will take.

The ICFTU spokesman was emphatic that next week would come as "harsh reality" for the SA Government.

As well as the industrial action, there will be protest meetings throughout Europe and in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand against the banning of the union movement supporters in South Africa.

There was no confirmation last night of a move to have South Africa cut off from telecommunications with Europe for at least one day next week.
World action to disrupt SA trade next week

LONDON: The first internationally co-ordinated political strike against South Africa swings into action next Monday.

The strike, inspired by the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions against trade and transport movements between South Africa and the world, is in protest against the banning of 30 trade unionists in the Republic last September.

Trade unions in at least five of South Africa's major trading nations have voted to go ahead with a week of industrial action, concentrating on airports and harbours, and general protest.

Transport workers in Italy have decided to disrupt flights to and from South Africa at Rome, Milan and Turin on three unspecified days next week.

British transport workers have voted in favour of disrupting flights to and from Heathrow Airport — but are also keeping details secret. British dockers vote on action today.

Norwegian unions have agreed to disrupt trade and transport for an unspecified period. The Danish and Swedish unions are expected to give their answer today, so that the Scandinavians can act as a block.

Belgian workers say they will stop South African Airways and Lux-air flights, but their decision is not yet final. Dutch harbour and air transport workers, responsible for a large proportion of South Africa's European trade movements, were still meeting late yesterday.

They are certain to back industrial action.

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BBC
Mass boycott call to aid, said
Bid to ‘hamper, impede’ SA trade

MORE UNIONS JOIN BOYCOTT

LONDON. — Support is swelling here for next week’s international trade union demonstration against the South African Government’s apartheid policies.

A growing number of British trade unionists are planning to participate in seven days of solidarity with their South African counterparts organised by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The General Secretary of the giant Transport and General Workers’ Union, Mr Jack Jones, has called on its 1.9 million workers to ‘hamper and impede’ trade with South Africa.

Mr Jones, pledged his members to do everything in their power to ‘harass and impede’ South Africa’s relations with Britain during next week’s anti-apartheid boycott.

He confirmed that the union — which controls dock workers and airline cabin crew staff — would concentrate its activities on London’s Heathrow Airport where the majority of passengers bound for South Africa take off.

The Argus Bureau. London. — Nearly 100 Conservative MPs have a motion in the Commons calling on the Union of Post Office Workers to reconsider the ‘whipping of South African postmen’ and other post office wages.

MR. Tom Jackson, centre, general secretary of the Post Office Workers’ Union speaking at a Press conference in London about his union’s plan for a postal blockade of South Africa. He is flanked by Mr Jim Stevens, right, and Mr Norman Slagg, deputy general secretary.

MR. Tom Jackson, centre, general secretary of the Post Office Workers’ Union speaking at a Press conference in London about his union’s plan for a postal blockade of South Africa. He is flanked by Mr Jim Stevens, right, and Mr Norman Slagg, deputy general secretary.
Support for anti-SA protest week grows

BRUSSELS. — The organisers of a week of trade union protests against South Africa, starting on Monday, said yesterday the campaign was gathering momentum in Western Europe.

The Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) said trade unionists in Britain, Italy, Holland and Norway had shown exceptional interest in joining the campaign.

The ICFTU, with more than 50 million affiliated members in 90 countries, describes itself as the world’s largest grouping of non-communist trade unions.

Meanwhile, an increasing number of British trade unionists are bitterly condemning their executive for deciding to act in favour of next week’s boycott without first referring to the membership.

In Geneva, an international trade union secretariat said postal unions in France and Australia have joined British unions in backing a call to boycott mail and cable traffic to South Africa all next week.

Decisions were also expected from other unions belonging to the Postal Telegraph and Telephone International (PTTI), which groups some 3.3 million workers in 84 countries, it said.

In New Zealand, the postal workers union said they were considering joining the boycott.

In London, a High Court judge yesterday rejected an attempt to get an injunction against the Union of Postal Workers to prevent the boycott against South Africa.

The application was made by the National Association for Freedom, which claimed that the UPW action would contravene the Post Office Act.

Executive spokesman Norman Stagg was appearing on a nationwide television programme, explaining the democratic essence of the executive decision, when the national branch of his own union phoned in and asked the programme’s presenter to say they had been allowed no part in the decision.

There are now growing signs that a number of post worker branches will ignore the boycott call.

And shop stewards representing transport and other unions at London’s Heathrow Airport sent an angry letter to British TUC leader Mr Len Murray condemning the hypocrisy of the call for industrial action aimed at South Africa.

The Heathrow shops said "We deplore the attitude of the TUC towards South Africa. We, your paymasters, instruct you to devote your time and money to rooting out the cancer of communism within the TUC and the Government. The communists are a bigger threat to our democracy than South Africa."
Anti-SA boycott campaign gathers momentum

BRUSSELS. — The organizers of a week of trade union protests against South Africa, starting on Monday, said yesterday the campaign was gathering momentum in Western Europe.

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The ICFTU, with more than 50 million affiliated members in 90 countries, describes itself as the world’s largest grouping of non-communist trade unions.

The week of rallies and industrial action is aimed at the South African Government’s racial policies and at firms operating in the Republic.

Meanwhile, South African Government and trade authorities, are not talking about any steps which may have been taken to offset the threatened week-long boycott.

SAA and Alitalia have adopted a “wait and see” attitude with 14 flights to and from Britain and 10 flights to and from Rome still scheduled despite the threat that aircraft will not be serviced.

Shipping agents appear to have made contingency plans for docking in safe ports. There are clear threats of a complete boycott in Norway, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand and at the port of Rotterdam in Holland.

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or videotape?

The venue for your presentation been decided?

Are you be playing at home or and is the meeting room or to you?

suitable as a meeting for your audience and as ground for your subject?

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everyone be able to see?

Are a dais or platform?

Are enough room for the positioning of one or projection screens?

everyone be able to hear?

You need to use a microphone?

Are a public address system installed? Will there be strait noises and can be silenced during your presentation?

Are the room be darkened easily?

Are sufficient power supplies ny projected visual or taped sound?

Equipment will you have at disposal? Will there be enced projectionist able?

Are any suitable visuals or aids (e.g. films, videotapes, tapes, slides, etc.) already able?

Facilities are there for ining or making others you need?
More muscle added to anti-SA boycott

LONDON — Nearly two million British transport workers threw their weight behind the proposed communications boycott of South Africa scheduled to begin on Monday when they decided yesterday to "impede and harass" trade with the Republic at docks and airports.

And British seamen have decided not to work on ships bound for South Africa.

The boycotts are part of a "week of action" called for by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) to protest against the South African Government's policies, in particular its treatment of Black trade unionists.

Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the National Union of Post Office Workers, called the South African Government a "murderous regime" and said if the British Government was not in favour of the action, "I shall be astonished, surprised and disappointed".

In Italy, the week-long protest will affect air and shipping services to South Africa. Dutch and Norwegian dockers have said they will refuse to unload South African ships and a consumers' boycott of South African products is being organised in France, Australia and Holland.

German trade unions say they will defy legislation outlawing political strikes and "well and truly plug" any attempt by South Africa to shift sea or air cargoes or mail to West Germany.

In Canada the president of the Canadian Labour Congress has called on its 2.3 million members to join the protest.

Clive Emdon, the Rand Daily Mail's Labour correspondent writes that the ICFTU told the "Mail" from Brussels yesterday it would tell the world of the "oppression of South African workers", of the arrests and bannings, the deaths in detention and township "ghettos".

The union, which claims support from affiliates representing 50-million workers in the West, has called on the American APL-CIO, the largest federation of US unions, to join next week's protest.

"You must understand that there is amongst workers in this world a strong and growing feeling that now we have had enough of racial discrimination and exploitation of the African workers in South Africa," said the union's general secretary, Mr Otto Kersten.

It won't work, says Rive

Staff Reporter

BRITAIN'S planned boycott of South African postal and telecommunication traffic would have little effect, predicted the Postmaster General, Mr Louis Rive, yesterday.

South Africa had automated direct dialing links with Britain. Only a few manual exchanges were still in operation and in this area there should be no problem. Telex links were also automated.

"I believe this propaganda exercise will fail and from our side everything possible will be done to ensure a free flow of all traffic to Britain," Mr Rive said.

The seven scheduled flights each way between South Africa and Britain would not be affected, said a SA Airways spokesman. Airmail would be carried normally and airfreight accepted.

A SA marine vessel intended to call at Rotterdam next week, but would be diverted if the port closed to South African shipping, a spokesman said.
Unions to act against SA

The Star Bureau
BRUSSELS — A meeting which could spell trouble for South African industry takes place here on Tuesday, when politicians and trade unionists from 20 industrialised countries get together to co-ordinate their fight against apartheid.

The meeting has been called by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the world's

tries which have a socialist or labour government.

Representatives from South Africa are also due to attend the meeting but Mr. Kersten declines to name them "for their own security."

He also declines to detail his organisation's activities in the Republic or say who its friends there are.
New call for change

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Leaders of the 13-million-strong International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) ended a South African fact-finding tour, determined to press for change.

But they will abide by the advice of their South African affiliates — including three black trade unions — to stop short of economic sanctions.

'We do not think boycotts at this time would be advisable,' said Mr. Herman Rehban, general secretary of the IMF.

'We are for putting pressure on multinational companies that operate here so they have no excuse for hiding behind existing or alleged legislation.'

Mr. Rehban, Mr. Eugen Loderer, president of the IMF and president of the West German Metal Workers' Union, and several of Mr. Loderer's German colleagues, toured South Africa for almost two weeks.

They visited the German firms Siemens, Demag, and the Volkswagen and Mercedes assembly plants, as well as Ford and General Motors. They also met Professor Rie Wiehahn, head of the Commission of Inquiry into Labour Legislation.

Both Volkswagen and Ford recognised the Black United Auto Workers' Union.
Union chief wants US to cut SA ties

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The United States's top trade unionist, the doughty octogenarian Mr George Meany, called on the Carter administration to sever diplomatic ties with South Africa and urged US business to boycott the Republic over apartheid.

He spoke after hearing from Mr Donald Woods, the banned former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch.

The alternative to ending apartheid, he maintained, was violence in South Africa.

Mr Meany, who is usually conservative in foreign policy matters — he supported the US war effort in Vietnam almost to the bitter end, told the convention of the American Federation of Labour Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL/CIO) of which he is president: "The oppression in South Africa must be viewed with particular alarm since it is committed under the guise of parliamentary democracy."

Mr Meany insisted that the US Government must take the lead in helping end the "vicious policy of apartheid".

Referring scornfully to US business firms who trade with or operate subsidiaries in South Africa, he went on: "I am sure the profit-hungry corporations of America will cry crocodile tears" if called on to halt business with the Republic. He conceded that to do so might cost some US jobs. But he maintained it was worthwhile.

"In the final analysis the big job is to bring human decency to South African workers," he said. "Maybe the South African workers would understand and be willing to make whatever sacrifice is involved, to avoid the catastrophe of bloody civil war."

The trade union executive council issued a call to the Carter administration to:

1. Halt all Export-Import Bank insurance, credits and loan guarantees that promote the flow of capital and trade with South Africa,
2. Start the severing of diplomatic relations between Washington and Pretoria,
3. Halt all participation in "social, cultural, athletic and other activities" with South Africa, and

The idea that a selective boycott should be tied to exports from South Africa to the United States would, however, require further study, the council found.
W German union head opposed to sanctions

Own Correspondent

BONN. — The chairman of the West German Metal Workers' Union, Mr Eugen Loderer, who recently returned from a two-week visit to South Africa, is strongly opposed to economic sanctions against the Republic.

That would only serve to heighten domestic tensions, he said.

Mr Loderer, who headed a delegation from his union — with 2.6m members the biggest trade union in the Western world — and from the International Metal Workers' Federation, said international political pressure on the government in Pretoria should be kept up. The arms embargo had to be maintained.

He said his delegation had left South Africa "not without hope" of peaceful progress towards overcoming racial discrimination. He seemed particularly impressed by what had been achieved to this end by the subsidiaries of German companies in South Africa.

Integrated

In these factories, he said, working conditions were to a large extent comparable with those in West Germany. All races were integrated with one another in the productive process.

Moreover, the principle of the same pay for the same job had been largely, though not completely, realized.

The races admitted were separated in canteens and washrooms, but both blacks and whites "trusted it that why", he said.

Mr Loderer said talks with management had convinced him that a development towards "equal treatment" of blacks, whites and coloured people was taking place in German-run firms. That was happening not so much out of moral considerations but because of self-interest.

industry wanted to make good use of the country's labour potential and that was composed mainly of the black and coloured population.

It was also gradually dawning on whites that only a step-by-step acceptance of equality before the law of all races could dismantle the high political risks that were hampering industrial investment, he said.

Mr Loderer said his trip was the most difficult mission he had undertaken as president of the International Metal Workers' Federation. The federation would strengthen its activities in South Africa, in particular to assist in the training of black workers and trade unionists.
AMERICA'S key car industry union, the United Automobile Workers, is to urge the Government not to support trade with South Africa.

And the union will link with international organisations to offer help and support to force what it calls gainful and meaningful recognition for South Africa's black unions.

For starters, the union will withdraw funds from banks involved in loans to South Africa.

"We are prepared to wage and lead a campaign to win public and congressional support for concerted action against "apartheid,"

By Richard Walker
NEW YORK

The union has a powerful representation in the aerospace and agricultural equipment industries.

Mr. Fraser says he plans to send periodic delegations to South Africa to look over the situation.

His union's move comes a week after the huge American Federation of Industry and Congress of Industrial Organisations made a surprise call on American business to pull out of South Africa.
Loan pressure FM 10/3/78
The United Auto Workers Union, whose 300,000 members dominate the US auto industry, announced this week that it will no longer keep its union funds in American banks that lend to SA. The union has $20m in pension and other funds deposited at a number of major US banks. Union officials say they will not withdraw their funds until they have consulted with the banks about their SA loan policies.
Boycott would hit SA ‘severely’

Sieg Haunig, Labour Reporter

A warning that an international labour boycott would probably hit South Africa harder than United Nations sanctions, comes from three professors of the Institute of Labour Relations of the University of South Africa.

"South Africa can no longer ignore the foreign policy implications of her industrial relations system," say Professors D. F. W. Benois, J. Piran and S. M. Swart.

In the latest edition of the Institute's Journal of Labour Relations, they refer to a boycott of the purchase, handling and transport of South African exports, conducted individually or jointly by international labour organisations.

A boycott "on any large scale" would probably have much more severe repercussions than economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations, they say.

"Such action on a concerted basis, coupled with UN sanctions, would have a devastating effect on the South African economy."

DETAILED

Their contentions appear in the context of the first detailed publication of a model for a non-discriminatory labour relations system for South Africa, which they drafted.

Another report in the same journal makes it clear that discrimination on the South African labour front is the prime reason for the latest efforts to boycott South Africa.
LONDON — Anti-apartheid action by workers will stop the shipment to South Africa this week of Landrovers and Leyland parts and kits.

A spokesman for the State-owned motor group said "There is likely to be some delay in supplies (to the Republic) but to what extent we cannot say."

They do have a buffer stock in South Africa.

The Leyland workers, mostly from the Transport and General Workers Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, are observing the International Trade Union Congress week of action against apartheid which started yesterday.

Shop stewards approached Leyland management at Solihull, where Landrovers are made, and Cowley, the home of parts and kits.

They forced Leyland to declare that "in order to allow continued production," work at these plants "has been scheduled this week to avoid shipment to South Africa."

Direct action like that taken by the Leyland workers has not been urged by the TUC.

Instead, the TUC has centre its campaign this week on industrial relations. A million leaflets have been circulated to unions and trades councils. These call on British firms employing black South Africans to recognise them and grant them negotiating power. — SAPA
Owen appeals for renewed peace talks

LONDON — An urgent appeal to all parties in the Rhodesian dispute to join peace talks, without prejudicing their previous positions, was made by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, here last night.

He was speaking at an Anglo-American cultural function shortly after a two-hour meeting with Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front. The Foreign Secretary could draw little comfort from the statements made by the guerrilla leaders as they left Whitehall.

They made it clear they envisaged a two-stage peace push:

The first part should involve what Mr. Nkomo called "all of us generals" in military talks, the second part would cover constitutional issues.

The internal leaders could involve themselves at this latter stage provided they renounced "the agreement signed in Salisbury on March 3." Mr. Nkomo said when he was talking about generals, he meant himself. Mr. Mugabe, the British Resident Commissioner Designate Field Marshall Lord Carver and Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, the special representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, Talked among these four would be a resumption of the adjourned Malta meeting last January 31 and February 1, he said. Mr. Mugabe later ruled out involvement by Cuban soldiers in the fighting in Rhodesia, although he said the guerrillas would take arms and aid from any countries which could give it.

"We exclude anybody from playing a physical role in our armed struggle," he warned, "If he wants to know the truth, we have a message for all those who think they can save us. We fight our own war."

Mr. Mugabe said Dr. Owen now appeared to want to use the Salisbury deal as a new basis for discussions, completely abandoning the base we see in the Anglo-American proposals. But it was not acceptable, he said, that the black leaders who had made a deal with Mr. Smith in Salisbury should be brought into talks.

Dr. Owen said at the function "Britain and the United States, in calling for further discussion, are facing realism that a negotiated settlement cannot be imposed," he said. "It has first to be agreed."

The Carter Administration is not rejecting the internal settlement arrived at by Mr. Smith and three black moderate leaders.

A spokesman said the Administration believed it would have been helpful if Bishop Muzorewa "as one of the principal leaders in Rhodesia," had had a chance to present his views to the Security Council at the United Nations.

In Salisbury the Zimbabwe United Peoples Organization, which yesterday received an invitation to participate in an enlarged constitutional conference on Rhodesia said yesterday external leaders had a right to return for "free and fair elections."

Zapu President, Chief Jeremiah Chanura, who left Salisbury last night for London where he hopes to discuss the settlement issue with Dr. Owen, said in a statement that a decision on a renewed conference would have to be taken jointly by all signatories of the Salisbury agreement.

The first vice-president of the United African National Council, Mr. James Chikerema, yesterday opposed a new conference on the Rhodesian issue. He told a press conference in Salisbury that any suggestion to re-open negotiation was an attempt to delay peace and prolong the suffering of the people.

Kaunda warns of war

LUSAKA — President Kaunda yesterday warned that he would be forced to seek increased Eastern help if the West recognized the internal settlement signed in Salisbury.

He charged that the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Smith, was seeking just such a polarization of the conflict, and warned that a major "configuration" would result. "Once Western countries go to the assistance of Ian Smith, we will have no choice but to go to Eastern countries to come and support us. That will mean the configuration will have started."

Dr. Kaunda said he had not retaliated for last week's Rhodesian air and ground assault against Zambia because to do so would unleash the war of which he warned.

"Zambia has the capacity and the ability to strike back at the enemy deeper than he is able to. But I realize that will mean Zambia and its people will be playing Smith's own trump card."

However, Dr. Kaunda warned he was not sure how much longer he could resist the pressure to retaliate.

Dr. Kaunda claimed that Zambian forces downed four Rhodesian jets, three Chinook helicopters, and one Beaver spotter in last week's battle at Kavulananga, in the Ferra (Luangwa) district of Zambia.

He revised earlier Zambian estimates of casualties saying ten Zambian soldiers and 12 civilians were killed. Many of the civilians were killed when Rhodesian jets strafed a civilian area. Only three of the soldiers died at the front: the others were killed in the bombing and strafing deeper inside the border.
The Argus Bureau
LONDON. — International anti-apartheid week will begin in earnest here today when a Trade Union Congress delegation led by TUC chief Mr Len Murray calls on the South African embassy in Trafalgar Square.

Mr Matthys Botha, the South African Ambassador to London, has agreed to meet the trade unions who will present a formal protest against the alleged exploitation of black labour.

The same delegation will visit the Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, at the Foreign Office on Thursday to ask for greater pressure on British companies with South African interests to pull out or use their positions to improve the lot of black workers.

Some members of the British Newspaper Publishers Association have agreed to a request from the print union, Natopa, not to accept any South African advertisements during anti-apartheid week.

Trade unions and the National Union of Students plan to picket South Africa House tomorrow and Amnesty International has arranged an anti-apartheid rally in Trafalgar Square on Saturday at which Mrs Wendy Woods, the wife of former editor Donald Woods, is expected to speak.
LONDON - A delegation from the general council of the British Trade Union Council (TUC) yesterday called on the South African ambassador, Mr Matthias Botha, to express their views on trade union and industrial issues in South Africa.

The delegation, which included Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC and Mr David Buxton, chairman of the TUC general council, spoke to Mr Botha about the council's concern over the lack of trade union rights for black workers in South Africa.

They also presented a memorandum to Mr Botha in which, among other things, the general council called on the South African Government to abandon the use of administrative sanctions against trade unionists and to lift the banning orders and detentions which are now in force.

Referring to the International Trade Union week of Action on South Africa, the memorandum said:

"The main thrust of British participation in the international week of action is directed towards persuading British employers to support the recognition of and negotiation with trade unions representing black workers in South Africa."

British trade unions were asked to make a start this week on concerted efforts to get their employers to commit themselves to a more enlightened industrial relations policy in South Africa.

The memorandum states: "The TUC hopes that the setting up of the commission of inquiry into South African labour legislation represents the beginning of a change in the climate of opinion in South Africa."

The memorandum concludes: "The banning orders and detentions imposed in recent years, and particularly in November, 1976, on black trade unionists and those assisting them in training and research, have done nothing to improve South Africa's reputation abroad."

It was agreed SALDRU must decide "where are we going?" It is essential to have an aim in view and not to just produce papers at random. This will be discussed at the next meeting in 1978.

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CHAIRMAN

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DATE
Owen urged to press for unions in SA

Own Correspondent

LONDON. - A deputation from the powerful British Trade Union Council (TUC) yesterday urged Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, to use his influence to pressure British firms with subsidiaries in South Africa to press for trade union rights for their black workers.

The three-man delegation, which spent nearly an hour with Dr Owen, said afterwards that Dr Owen had given them "a sympathetic hearing" and had agreed that this type of "positive action" would be a major trade union contribution to the fight against apartheid.

The international committee members of the TUC who met the Foreign Secretary were Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of Transport and General Workers' Union, and chairman of the TUC International Committee; Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC; and Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

They are all men who wield enormous trade union bargaining power in Britain.

Code of conduct:

The trade union leaders expressed concern about the position of black trade unions in South Africa. They discussed with Dr Owen the EEC code of conduct for companies operating in South Africa.

Attention was drawn to the emphasis this places on the need for companies in South Africa to develop sound industrial relations practices and collective bargaining with trade unions representing black employees.

Dr Owen said monitoring would be done to see that these stipulations were carried out.

After the meeting Mr Buckton said he was hopeful the emphasis on trade union development for blacks in South Africa would help in alleviating apartheid for black workers.

"Britain has such a tremendous amount of investment in South Africa that, by pressuring parent companies here, we should be able to play an ever increasing role against discrimination."
OPEN LETTER TO A COLLEAGUE

The General Secretary of the NUJ/D/NUCAW, Ray Altman recently sent the following letter to Lord Alfred Allen, General Secretary of the giant British union, the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers:

Dear Lord Allen,

I was saddened to read in "Down" that you had recently sent a letter to Dr David Owen expressing the support of your Executive Committee for a ban on all South African goods brought into the United Kingdom.

Whilst agreeing fully with your condemnation of the apartheid system in South Africa, I certainly cannot agree with the concept of a trade boycott against South Africa. Such a move, if successful, would result in a serious worsening of our already grave unemployment problem, and it will inevitably be the African, Coloured and Asian workers who will be the hardest hit. Thousands of employees would be thrown out of work in the food and canning industry, in the fruit and vegetable industry, in the dairy industry, all of which are big exporters to Britain and other overseas countries, and in many subsidiary sectors of the economy which manufacture for export.

Not only would a trade boycott be counter-productive in harming most those whom it is intended to help, but it would also have the negative effect of further hardening of attitudes on the part of a great many Whites (as has already been demonstrated by the general election of 30th November 1977, when the Government's rallying cry was: "Down with foreign interference").

I fear that a trade boycott and the consequent hardening of attitudes on the part of those in power will gravely diminish the prospects of peaceful change in this country. And don't forget that there are many of us who are working for peaceful change, and please don't make it more difficult.

If you want to help those of us who are opposed to apartheid and to repressive legislation and who are working towards meaningful changes in the system, become more involved, instead of withdrawing and leaving us in isolation. Bring your influence to bear upon British firms operating in this country to ensure that they carry out the "British Companies Code of Conduct" and the "E.E.C. Code of Conduct", especially as these relate to wage levels and the recognition of trade union rights for the African workers.

Send a delegation (UNDAW or TUC) to come and see for yourselves what problems there are and in what ways you can help us.

Support us in getting South African manufacturers and exporters to carry out the terms of our own Urban Foundation Code of Conduct, and persuade your Government to offer tariff concessions to those who do so.

Incentives of this kind are likely to be far more productive than welding the big stick and will result in improved standards and living conditions for our workers. We badly need economic growth which has already proved to be an important factor in breaking down racial barriers in commerce and industry during the past few years. This is, in my view, a far more desirable objective than the unemployment and hardships which will result from an effective trade boycott of South Africa, which in turn will only lead to greater obduracy of those in power here.

Don't punish us because of the policies of your Government— us instead, and above all don't abandon us.

Lord Allen's reply will be published in our next issue.
A powerful international food workers' trade union organization has threatened five giant companies operating in South Africa with tough action if they fail to recognize a South African black affiliate union.

The companies are Unilever, Kelloggs, Premier Milling and its subsidiary Weston Biscuits, and Intercontinental Breweries.

The Geneva-based International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) has also warned it will support calls for the total withdrawal of multi-national companies from South Africa unless they recognize black trade unions.

The IUF has 163 affiliated unions in 59 countries, including four unregistered unions for black workers in South Africa, which it is backing in the campaign.

And an official of the powerful Inkatha movement - which recently decided to monitor codes of employment practice in multinational corporations - says Inkatha has established links with the IUF and will back the plan.

The IUF says all the firms named have been approached for recognition by one of its South African affiliates, the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union.

The general secretary of the IUF, Mr F. Gallin, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday it has singled out Unilever for a possible 'day of action' later this year.

Mr. Gallin accused Unilever of "delaying tactics" in dealing with the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union, which has approached the firm for recognition at its Boksburg plant.

Unilever union branches in other countries were prepared to back the South African union, with an action day as a first measure.

Actions would continue until recognition was granted.

Spokesmen for Unilever in South Africa declined to comment last night except to say they had not been approached by the IUF.

Mr. Tony Bloom, deputy chairman of Premier Milling, would not comment on the effects of possible IUF action.

But he said his company would be happy to recognize a black trade union, provided it was recognized by the whole milling industry and a substantial majority of the workers elected to join on a "free and democratic" basis.

Spokesmen for other companies and South African unions concerned could not be reached for comment last night.
Company denies claim by union

UNILEVER South Africa has denied a claim by a powerful international trade union organisation that one of the company's plants was delaying recognition of a South African Black union.

An insignificant number of workers were interested in joining the union which approached the plant for recognition, Unilever said in a statement yesterday.

The Geneva-based International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Association (IUF), has threatened Unilever, along with four other giant companies operating in South Africa, with tough action if they did not recognise a Black trade union affiliated to the IUF.

According to a Johannesburg newspaper report, the IUF had singled out Unilever for a possible "day of action" later in the year.

Countering the claim, Unilever issued a lengthy statement dealing with all aspects of the company's employment policy.

At present there was no formal link between Unilever and any trade union, but the company accepted the right of any employee to join the trade union of his choice.

At one Unilever plant, which had been approached by a Black union the employees' elected representatives had discussed policies and advantages of union membership with its officials "very fully," according to the statement.

"The general body of employees were advised by their representatives of these discussions and consulted as to their wishes. It is understood that no significant number expressed interest in union membership and that the union was advised accordingly," the statement said.

VAC

3. E. COMIRINGER
   Words are shadows (p. 734 ff)
   Goody Blake & Harry (p. 420)
   Preface to the lyrics

4. L. FEIENCHETTI
   Words are shadows (p. 734 ff)
   Goody Blake & Harry (p. 420)
   Preface to the lyrics

5. W. WORDSWORTH
   Preface to the lyrics

6. S. COLERIDGE
   Preface to the lyrics

7. W. STEVENS
   The Idea of Order and Arrangement

8. W. STEVENS
   The Idea of Order and Arrangement

9. W. B. YEATS
   Long-legged Fly

10. D. H. LAWRENCE
    Ship of Death

11. D. H. LAWRENCE
    Best of School

12. T. HUGHES
    Crow Goes Hunting
    Thought Fox (ron)

13. W. B. YEATS
    Circus Animals Des.

14. L. MACNEICE
    To Posterity (ron)
    Blue Umbrellas (ron)

15. R. GRAVES
US union leader urges ashcan for apartheid

Professor Feldberg: On February 21, 1978, the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a policy statement on SA which endorsed the following action: "US corporations should immediately divest themselves of South African affiliates and sever all ties with South African corporations. Every effort should be made to influence the corporations of other democratic states to do likewise." I would like to discuss this statement with you.

Mr Lee: The statement covers our position very well. It says:

- US corporations with investments in South Africa must immediately recognize bona fide trade union organizations, regardless of their racial composition, and begin treating their employees on an equal basis, commencing with such fundamental issues as wages and working conditions.
- Full recognition and registration of all bona fide trade unions.
- Support for the position in United Nations by withdrawing from Namibia.
- A halt for all South African nuclear co-operation and for the US observance of the 1963 UN arms embargo resolution on South Africa.
- Support of the Geneva Accord on Free International Travel, especially as it relates to blacks entering and leaving the Republic of South Africa.
- Export-import bank guarantees for SA as well as other US government operations which promote the flow of capital or credit to SA should end.
- US corporations should immediately divest themselves of SA affiliates and sever all ties with SA corporations. Every effort should be made to influence the corporations of other democratic states to do likewise.
- Aid and assistance should be provided to free trade union organizations in South Africa, which are operating under repressive conditions.
- Should results not be forthcoming, that is, abolution of apartheid as a policy - then withdrawal from all participation with South Africa in social, cultural, athletic and other activities, withdrawal of diplomatic relations and US support of UN disciplinary actions against SA.

The international committee of the AFL-CIO is continuing a study mandated by the convention for further positive courses of action including selected boycotts against South Africa exports.

Clear

Right, the statement is very clear.

It is quite clear, and it is of course directed solely and wholly at the governmental policy of apartheid. Should that policy itself be abolished with the schedule a programme of planned governmental initiative to transition from one policy to a free and open society, multi-racial, multi-party, etc. Then I am certain that by and large the entire resolution could be scrapped.

Would such a move necessitate one man, one vote?

What is your concept of democracy?

Well, I am thinking in terms of the South African policy of establishing independent states within the borders for the various black tribes or population groups.

I have nothing to say about the establishment of enclaves which are truly independent, if that is what the people in those territories wish. I look on all of them as constent of South Africa until they decide to disassociate themselves from South Africa. But I would not be in a situation in which they have local autonomy but as far as their outside activities are concerned, they are their representation - I wouldn't look on them as being free and independent if they didn't have those prerogatives in well.

So you would wish to see a clear plan or strategy that would, over a period of years, phase out the black population into the overall fabric of SA life with no restrictions at all?

That's right, but beginning with the absolute abolition of apartheid.

Disturbed

Could you comment on a couple of points that South Africans have become extremely disturbed about in recent years: Whether they are right or wrong is not for me to know.

Are you really objective? I mean, are you really an objective?

I hope I am objective. These appear to be a set of dubious standards adopted by the US Administration, Senate, Congress. ...
British workers boycott SA orders

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Two thousand workers at Britain's R720-million-a-year International Computers group are boycotting all work on South African orders because of the company's sale of two powerful computers to the South African Police.

According to an official of their union, the technical administrative and supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the 'unilateral and unofficial action' by the workers has been in force for three weeks.

'And, if anything, the tendency will be for action to escalate because all the trade unions involved feel very strongly about this,' said Mr Jan Benson, Birmingham organiser of the technical administrative and supervisory section (TASS).

So far the other unions involved in the row with International Computers (ICL) over the South African Police order have not taken direct action.

But on October 30 a top-level delegation from the strongest unions representing ICL's 33,000 British workers will meet the deputy managing director, Mr Peter Ellis, to press for a halt to work on the order.

The company has told us that it has already sent the actual machines — two ICL 2980s, to replace the existing ICL 1900 — to South Africa,' said Mr Benson.

DON'T KNOW!

'But we don't know when this happened, or whether it's true.

'Even if it has it will not be the end of the story because the machines require software, maintenance, spare parts and upgrading, all from Britain, with whom they could soon present problems.

'Mr Benson said the TASS members' move had "the support of the union although there is no national ban as yet.'

At the headquarters of the Association of Scientific and Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) in London, a spokesman, Miss Ann Schuman, said: 'Our members have passed a motion which very strongly requested ICL to cancel the order because these machines would be used in part to administer the pass laws in South Africa.'

LITTLE SUCCESS

Mr Benson added: "We have been attempting to convince the company they are losing out on business with the rest of Africa because of their policy of trading with South Africa. But we have had little success so far."

ICL's turnover in Africa has shot up in the last four years, from nearly R25-million in 1973 to R69-million last year. A large part of this comes from prised sales in South Africa."
Travels into Africa

What were trade unions affiliated to the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) — one of them a Kenyan cabinet minister — doing at the Gaborsone Holiday Inn last weekend? Simple — attending an unprecedented meeting with SA black trade unions hosted by the African-American Labour Centre (AALC).

The meeting was called to give SA black unions a hearing in African union circles, according to sources at the conference. It is the first formal meeting between SA black unions and their counterparts on the African continent.

Present were AALC men; representatives of the US AFL-CIO, of which the AALC is a part, representatives of SA black trade unions affiliated to the Reef-based Consultative Committee of Black Trade Unions (together with two Reef unions who have recently been expelled from the Committee), and the Black Allied Workers Union A delegate from Wase, the black journalists' union, was unable to attend because he was ill.

The African delegates were national union leaders from Zambia, Zaire, Liberia, Kenya, Togo, Lesotho, and Botswana. The Kenyan delegate who is also a cabinet minister and the Liberian apparently received permission from their state presidents to attend.

All the African federations represented are affiliated to the OATUU, which is closely linked with the Organisation of African Unity, but they attended the meeting in defiance of a decision by the OATUU secretariat that its affiliates should not attend. The meeting is likely to be hotly debated when the OATUU executive next meets.

Worker backing

The get-together was first mooted at the last convention of the AFL-CIO, where black SA delegates objected to a resolution endorsing the exiled SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) as the only representative of SA workers. The SA unionists argued that the resolution excluded other union groupings which had substantial worker backing, particularly those within SA.

It was they, say SA delegates to the meeting, who suggested a pow-wow with African unions. The AFL-CIO agreed to set up the meeting through the AALC, its African affairs division.

At the meeting, SA unionists explained how SA unregistered unions operate and pleaded for the same international recognition as SA groups enjoy. They argued that the OATUU was entitled to support Sactu, but that it should support unregistered unions operating within SA as well.

The African delegates apparently replied by suggesting that SA black unions be allowed to attend OATUU meetings as observers, and they may take this suggestion back to the OATUU executive. According to sources at the meeting, the Africans were interested by the diversity of opinion among SA unionists, but urged them to seek a united black union front.

One group of SA unregistered unions was not at the meeting — the Durban-based Trade Union Advisory and Co-ordinating Council (IUACC). It declined to attend because, according to a spokesman, among other reasons, it had not been told the purpose of the meeting and because it had other engagements.

Whether the OATUU will move closer to the SA unions remains to be seen. It is unlikely, given the secretariat's rejection of the meeting and the non-attendance of key African countries such as Tanzania and Nigeria. Some sources also claim that in the absence of official OATUU sanction the meeting was designed to divide its members and split the organisation. Nevertheless, it is interesting that
Dear Forest Glade,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, M.S. Rumbelow and G.C. Finch from the Board. Mrs. Mary Greenough, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.H. Monk as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:

Mrs. Mary Greenough (Chairman) - Hse. No. 81 (Hamlet 2) Tel. 723779
J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse. No. 28 (Hamlet 3) Tel. 724246
A. Foxx - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721726
D.S. Roberts - Hse. No. 1 (non-resident) Tel. (office) 420366
G.L.H. Burke - Hse. No. 32 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 72994
E.H. Monk - Hse. No. 39 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 723966

They will be glad to help you if they can, so please feel free to contact them if you have problems about your house or the estate or matters you would like discussed at a Board Meeting.

2. FINANCES

Since the increases in the monthly levy, we have managed to meet our commitments and to use the funds coming from the extra levy of £5.00 per month per house raised for that purpose, for the gradual painting of the exterior walls of the houses. Thus far this year the finances of the Association have been satisfactory, though constant control of expenditure has still to be exercised to maintain this. If anyone wishes to have further details about this, the books, budgets etc., are available at the Secretary's house - No. 44.

3. ENSLAVEMENT WITH ENCLOSURES

The Directors have had their attention drawn to the fact that some members have been encroaching on their property and in a few cases, enclosing parts of the common area with private area, so appealing to take a claim of ownership to it. If allowed to continue, this would gradually undermine the whole open-plan concept of Forest Glade, and it also can cause ill-feeling between neighbours.

These enclosures have been made in various ways - by walls, fences or hedges, or by less obvious, such as effective barriers made from natural landscaping or pruning of plants. The Directors have been put into a very difficult and worrying position over this, and now felt obliged to conclude that it is in the interest of all members to retain the open-plan scheme for Forest Glade. It is not possible to consider the individual merits of the various cases without assembling evidence, and therefore, it seems in the best interests of the members generally, to insist that the regulations should be complied with.

Members are advised that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must we kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or enclosures

put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area or any part thereof.

We quite realize that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant their own or the common area. Thus, if such enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up at the possible method of doing this, and we would suggest that any people who have enclosures made by plants should contact us before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers or obstructions have not been removed by the end of 1978, they must take the necessary steps, possibly through legal action, to have them opened up or removed. While none people have already received requests to open enclosures and remove barriers, we wish to make it clear that the regulations and policies apply equally to all.

As a general rule, the Directors have decided that for fences, hedges etc., along the eastern and western boundaries that none will be permitted on the northern boundary.

4. PLANTING AND GARDENING ON COMMON AREAS

We are all very grateful to members who have helped with extra plants, which the Association could not have planted them form part of the common area, and by the Association and the gardeners on the estate time to time, to clip, prune or move the plants for themselves, or to ensure that the common area is kept clean and use of all members.

5. PETT

People are constantly complaining about animals straying onto the area close to houses. Sometimes this is a hazard. It is extremely difficult to see a solution past the board has felt unable to do anything about them. If the board is required to remove the pet without first obtaining the permission of the Board, which is, of course, it will be required to do so. To try and decide on a future policy to contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers, we wish to have a complete picture of the situation. For this we need details of the pets kept in each household, and we would be grateful if you will complete the attached forms and return them to Mrs. Foxx, Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4), as soon as possible.

6. THE DIRECTORS have received complaints that the washing line up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to run in line at a very low level on the floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed
Firm sacks 160 strikers

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

EVEREADY SA yesterday sacked 160 coloured women workers who went on strike at its battery plant in Port Elizabeth on Monday over the firm's refusal to negotiate with their trade union. The British-based firm now faces threats of possible international trade union action by the powerful International Metalworkers' Federation, to which the South African union, the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers, is affiliated.

Mr John Poulton, factory manager, told the Rand Daily Mail's Port Elizabeth correspondent yesterday that 160 women who had gone on strike on Monday had been sacked.

Asked to comment on his announcement, a union spokesman said last night: "If we can ascertain that the women have definitely been sacked we will go ahead with our plans for further trade union action in GA as well as assistance from the IMF." The spokesman also disputed the claim that only 160 women were involved in the strike, and accused Eveready of "trying to play down" the strike.

He said 230 women turned up at a union meeting for striking workers held in Gelvandale yesterday morning. Still more striking workers had not attended.

He was also sceptical about a management claim that most of the vacancies had already been filled by women who had been queuing at the gates.

"We've been keeping an eye on the plant and we haven't seen anybody outside," he said.

The spokesman said the workers yesterday reaffirmed their decision not to return to work until the firm was prepared to negotiate with the union. They have decided to meet every day to keep up with developments.

The spokesman said the firm made no attempt to contact the union yesterday, and the union would not approach the firm within the next few days. Mr Poulton could not be contacted yesterday.
For the first time, workers abroad have struck in support of demands for recognition by an unregistered SA black trade union. It could mean an entirely new ball game for multinationals operating in SA.

The strikes were called by the International Union of Food and Allied Workers (IUF), after multinational Unilever had resisted demands for recognition by the unregistered South African Food and Allied Workers Union. They were part of a week of protests against Unilever organized by the IUF.

According to IUF general secretary Dan Gallin, "solidarity strikes" took place at Unilever plants in seven countries. He is pleased with the success of the protest week. "IUF can already consider the action as extremely successful in terms of participation by affiliated unions. Never before has the international trade union movement responded with such energy to a call for support on behalf of black workers in SA."

A spokesman for Unilever's London office tells the FM strike action took place in three countries—Sweden, Denmark and Finland. He says factories in these countries were brought to a standstill by the strikes, but has no figures on the number of man hours lost.

The Unilever man describes the effect on the company as 'trudging'. Nevertheless, it is the first time that multinationals operating in SA have faced strike action over their attitude to black unions here.

More could be in the offing, says Gallin. "It is an unprecedented event in labour history and leaves no doubt about the determination of the union movement not to tolerate practices by multinationals denying their employees basic rights."

Certainly few in SA believed that overseas unions would go as far as strike action in support of a black union. The strikes are hardly likely to cripple Unilever—but the fact that they got off the ground is still a daunting thought for multinationals in SA who are opposed to dealing with unregistered unions.

Meanwhile, Unilever's London office tells the FM the strike action was based on a "considerable lack of information" about the union's SA labour practices. He says Unilever is prepared to recognize the union if it has "substantial" worker support and that this "does not necessarily mean 50%.

Up to now local management has indicated that it is loath to recognize the union unless it represents more than 50% of the workforce.

The strikes have been bolstered by action from such countries as France and Sweden, where the strikes have been called because they are workers. Sweden and France have noted that they are one of the countries where women are still working and men are out of work. The strikes have been called because they are strikes of the working class.
STRIKES
Switched off

Moves to boycott battery manufacturer Eveready are gathering momentum — and other moves are likely against the company as a result of a labour dispute at its Port Elizabeth plant (Current affairs last week).

The action against Eveready is the result of a union recognition dispute at the plant which led to a legal strike by the registered National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers, in which striking women workers were fired Union organiser Brian Fredericks tells the FM the consumer boycott will get under way towards week's end, and has already received substantial support.

Fredericks says a number of PF shopkeepers have already indicated that they will refuse to stock Eveready products until the dispute is settled. Much of their clientele are union members and they are boycotting Eveready as a gesture to their customers, he says.

The 12 trade unions who plan to form the Federation of SA Trade Unions have also issued a statement supporting the union. They will send funds to assist the workers fired by Eveready and will assist the boycott if their legal advisers give the okay. Fredericks says his union's legal advisors say a consumer boycott is legal.

Support has also been forthcoming from the SA committee of the International Metalworkers' Federation, which includes a number of prominent registered (white and coloured) unions. The IMF committee's affiliate will each write individually to Eveready, demanding that it recognise the union. If it does not they too may join the boycott.

International action is also on the cards. The IMF's Geneva office has asked its UK affiliate to take action and they are due to give their response this week. A delegation of Swedish metal unions, which is in SA at present has visited strikers to pass on their support.

Fredericks says women fired from Eveready as a result of the strike will run the boycott in PF, and he expects other unions to make personnel available for boycott publicity and the like in other centres. Strikers have already begun distributing pamphlets and have been accosted by police, says Fredericks.

Eveready MD and chairman Ron Allen says Eveready workers are well paid — 92% of coloured women earn above 78c an hour, 435c above R1 an hour. The union has stressed, however, that if it recognises — it represents — 80% of Eveready's coloured workers at the time of the strike — that lies at the core of the dispute.

It is the recognition issue which unions backing the PF strikers are focusing on. Says the statement issued by the 12 Federation unions: "We are amazed and appalled that a British company can be so intransigent as to force a legal strike, a rare event in SA over the recognition of a registered union.'
UK-based battery manufacturer Eveready could be facing a consumer boycott of its products as well as international solidarity strike action as a result of the sacking of striking workers at its Port Elizabeth plant.

The workers—all of them women—are members of the registered National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers whose members at Eveready struck last week in protest at the company's refusal to recognize the union. The union (which represents coloured workers at the plant) says around 260 of the company's workforce of 450 are on strike. The company says it has fired 160 strikers.

Union organizer Brian Fredericks tells the FM the union has responded to the sackings by calling for a national and international consumer boycott of Eveready products. It will call on registered and unregistered unions with which it has been working to form a new trade union federation, to assist the boycott.

Calls are also likely to be made to the International Metalworkers' Federation, of which the union is a member, and the equivalent international union secretariat for chemical workers, to organize solidarity strikes overseas.

The dispute between Eveready and the union is virtually unprecedented. While unregistered unions tend to encounter

massive employer resistance to recognition, instances of employers resisting recognition of a union registered with the Department of Labour are few and far between—particularly in recent years.

While Eveready has been quoted as saying it is prepared to deal with the union, but that negotiations between it and the union broke down because of "excessive" union demands, the union insists that the company is "not bargaining in good faith."

If a consumer boycott does take place, Eveready could be hard hit. It does a good part of its business in the black market and it is here where a boycott would be likely to take root.
Conscientious workers

Trade unionists representing ICL’s 22,000 UK workers met the company’s management this week to discuss ICL’s controversial role in SA. As a result, a joint working party of unions and management will probably be set up to study the implications of the company’s involvement in the Republic.

Union leaders say the refusal by ICL’s staff to work on SA orders is growing. While management had agreed not to penalise employees on this account, the unions had warned that the increasing reluctance of workers to handle equipment for SA could lead to an ultimate industrial confrontation.

Ian Benson, one of the senior union officials involved, said the company had also been warned of the commercial and international repercussions of ICL’s involvement in apartheid, particularly in view of the growing Third World market. India and Nigeria had already expressed concern about ICL’s sales in SA.

The emphasis during this week’s meeting was on sales to the SA police and military, but the equipment was being used for other purposes as well, Benson said. For instance, he alleged, an ICL 1903A computer which had been installed for the Cape Town municipality in 1972 was being used in the “repatriation” of Africans at Crossroads.

Peter Ellis, ICL’s deputy MD, admits that the company cannot prevent the SA government from putting ICL computers to political use. As a result of the union’s representations, he said, more information on ICL’s activities in SA would probably be made available.
Industrial Relation -
Workers Org. - Overseas/Intern.

18/1/79 - 31/12/81
RTZ cuts stake in Australia’s Conzinc

LONDON. - Rio Tinto-Zinc, the largest of the UK mining houses, is to reduce its holding in Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia by more than a third. The Australian company is a 73.6% owned subsidiary valued in current market terms at A$1.33 billion (270-million pounds).

Australian ownership of Conzinc will be raised to 51% over an unspecified period, thus meeting Australian Government policy that there should be, at least 50% domestic ownership of mineral projects.

RTZ and Conzinc have reached an understanding with the Australian Government which gives Conzinc what they call "naturalising status" in effect, Conzinc is being granted more freedom in its operations in return for the commitment to admit a greater degree of Australian ownership.

But RTZ stressed that its holding in Conzinc would not necessarily be reduced by a sale of shares. The 23.6% holding in Conzinc which is now in question has a market valuation of A$289.125 million (155.4 million pounds).

The transition to greater Australian ownership was a long-term process, the company said. RTZ hoped Conzinc would grow and its shareholding be diluted in the course of expansion in the minerals business and associated industries.

Nevertheless, the statement from the companies set off a flurry of trading in RTZ shares. The companies have been holding detailed talks with the Australian Government about a dilution of the RTZ holding since 1999.

Mr. John Howard, the Australian Treasurer, announced a more relaxed approach to foreign investment guidelines last June.

Now that the commitment to reduce the RTZ holding to 49% of Conzinc has been made, Conzinc will be able to undertake new mineral projects without Government approval on a case-by-case basis. In addition, it will be able to work with wholly-owned Australian companies or other "naturalising" companies.

Financial Times
It may take 10 years

YOUR EDITORIAL (January 17) on the British trade unions concerns what has been a key economic problem over the last two decades in Britain and lately a constitutional one as well. To say that the British are destroying themselves is, in my opinion, an exaggeration. It is more likely that make good sense of the ordinary people will more readily control themselves from within. For example, as in the recent case of the leadership of the Engineering Workers Union, there are some encouraging signs of this. It may take 10 years or longer but this is a shorter time in the life of a nation.

There is much that is good about trade unions, and many British industrialists know that the productivity and success of a significant number of companies owe a lot to the presence and cooperation of active and responsible unions.

When I have told this to South Africans it is often received with scepticism. Newspapers naturally report only the excesses of British trade unions. Some SA businessmen smugly congratulate themselves that militant, organised labour does not exist here.

Meanwhile many, if not most, South African industrial companies continue thoughtlessly to indulge in just those practices which over the last 100 years directly resulted in trade unions as they are in Britain today.

The industrial worker's primary concern is the protection of a fair living wage, protection from victimisation or unfair treatment, and protection of job security.

Quite apart from racial considerations, how many South African industrialists provide an independent mechanism to ensure these basic and quite reasonable safeguards?

Managers who are giving no thought to this can certainly expect in future, and probably much less than 100, the troubles they read about in Britain reproduced in their own backyard - D N'TSCOTT, Johannesburg.

Energy from water

SOME 10 years ago I wrote to Professor Bleakley of the University of the Witwatersrand and enquiring if it were possible to apply the principles of the electrolysis of water experiment to the problem of obtaining power from a source other than coal or oil, for the primary purpose of propelling a motor car.

The experiment demonstrated to us how water (H2O) can be broken down to its constituent parts by applying electric current through a medium of a cathode and an anode tube, to a beaker of water, to give off hydrogen through one test-tube, and oxygen through the other.

These two gases are, of course, nature's most burnable gases - ideal, perhaps, as a fuel for steam or gas propulsion in the place of petrol, supplies of which must ultimately dry up completely.

The answer from Professor Bleakley was that the energy obtained would be completely offset by the amount of energy used to break down the water into its constituent parts, so that no useful purpose would be served.

Not satisfied, I wrote to the research department attached to Cambridge University and was given the same answer. I accompanied by full explanation of the Law of Thermodynamics.

However, a couple of years later I read a newspaper article that electrified me. It set out a short paper length, how a US scientist had succeeded in overcoming the Law of Thermodynamics, and how water would soon become a source of the world's energy requirements. It was breathtaking.

I cut out the article and sent it to Cambridge, asking why British scientists had not come up with a viable solution, that precluded such a discovery in the economic atmosphere prevailing at the time. No answer was received.

It did not have a copy of the cutting. However, the story may be of interest to your readers and I submit it for what it is worth - the present power-potential-energy-climate it may be, worth - STANLEY ST' AUSTELL, CLEMO, Bryanston.
Import crisis grows over raw materials

By Kevin Murray, Transport Reporter

Local industries face a critical shortage of raw materials from strike-paralysed Britain and the cost to South Africa will be millions of rand.

This, is the opinion of senior members of the Federated Chamber of Industries, industrialists and freight agents in South Africa.

They say, that if the truckers' strike in England lasts much longer, importers will be forced to turn elsewhere for materials and pay higher prices.

The serious disruptions which would follow, would put up their own prices and have an effect on exports.

Mr Len Coetzee, of the PCI, said that the strike would not have a serious short or medium-term effect on industry here.

But he warned that if the strike lasted much longer, industries would be heavily disrupted. They would have to look elsewhere for raw materials.

Already the truckers' strike has cost the shipping industry millions of rand as exports from Britain have come to a virtual standstill.

One industrialist said he was worried about the shortage of raw materials and that his own factory was already slowing down.

Mr Coutrez believed a few factories might be suffering, because of a lack of spare parts for machinery, but that did not feel many were being handicapped by a shortage of raw materials.

But according to freight organisations in Johannesburg, many South African importers are facing critical shortages of urgently-needed goods.

The volume of air traffic in South Africa—flown out because of the urgent nature of the consignments—had slowed to a trickle.

British Airways and South African Airways reported that on average their cargo loads have dropped by more than 50 percent.

Now the law hits at Britain's pickets

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Beleaguered Britain has started to hit back through the law at militant strike pickets paralysing the country.

Sir Hector Laming (60), chairman of Britain's largest biscuit factory, United Biscuits, yesterday won a temporary injunction restraining lorry drivers picketing from preventing his company from getting supplies from another company.

At stake was the much-discussed question of secondary picketing—picketing of companies not involved in the basic dispute.

Pickets had prevented the Loders and Nucoline Oil and Fat Supply Company from delivering to United—though neither United or Nucoline are involved in the dispute with the lorry drivers.

Mr Justice Ackner said picketing of Nucoline was too remote from the lorry drivers dispute to be protected under union law.

The court thought not to have had to step in against striking railwaymen.

Ray Buckton, leader of the militant Aslef Union, has agreed to suspend the threat of striking one day while the railwaymen's dispute is re-examined by Lord McCafferty, chairman of the industry's arbitration tribunal.

The suspension of the rail strike came as welcome news to the hard hit commuter, but the bad news was that delegates representing 20,000 water workers, rejected a 17 percent pay offer, contrary to their union's advice.

This poses a new threat to water supplies and the treatment of sewage.

Some waterworks members are already on strike, posing a health hazard.

Also on the health front, nursing staff and medical students at a Birmingham hospital had to move bodies from wards to the mortuary yesterday after pickets had prevented porters from working.

But in a new tough move against wildcat strikes, British Airways is to withdraw its special fare concessions from any of its 75,000 employees who take part in them.

The move was ordered by the chairman, Sir Frank McPadan, who booted over after a 94-hour lighting strike by pilots had grounded 30,000 passengers last week.

BA employees and their families get up to 50 percent discount.

More than half of the airlines take the concessions each year.

Now public servants have joined the militancy, too, in support of claims for salary increases of up to R1,700 a year.

As part of a national work-to-rule, they agreed to communicate only by letter—even if they were sitting at adjoining desks.

'The Archbishop of Canterbury, though, has told the unions 'Enough is enough', he said.

The Archbishop, Dr Ronald Cog- gan, said the strikers hurt the defenceless members of society—the sick and the elderly.

And angry housewives living in a mining district have taken action of their own against the pickets. They stormed into a council housing department, loaded up supplies of salt and grit, and spread them over the treacherous A66, which runs through Bowes, County Durham.

Pickets kept out of their way as the women worked for more than two hours to make the busy road safe.

| 1975 | 636 | 9 269 | 0 | 221 | 9 048 | 9 905 |
| 1976 | 533 | 8 643 | 0 | 211 | 8 432 | 9 176 |
| 1977 |     |       |   |     |       | 9 595 |
Warning on inflation

PRETORIA — The Association of Chambers of Commerce has warned that a high rate of inflation remains the biggest single threat to South Africa’s growth potential.

The Director of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, said Assocom agreed that for socioeconomic reasons it was imperative growth be given a higher priority in economic policy.

Now that the full weight of policy was being thrown behind expansion there was a good chance that four per cent might be reached this year.

Organised commerce also welcomed the emphasis placed on harnessing private initiative in promoting growth and that state spending continues to be successfully contained, Mr Parsons said.

This all over approach was good for business confidence. Assocom agreed that the key to sustained growth lay mainly in higher consumer spending — in the form of increased real disposable incomes.

The substantial reductions in personal tax would contribute to providing this.

In view of the inevitable increase in fuel, rail and postal costs during the year Assocom regretted that the import surcharge was not abolished.

"A high rate of inflation remains the biggest threat to our growth potential."
INFLATION

"It gets in everywhere"

The devil of the deep blue sea? That unhappy predicament has faced our policymakers throughout the Seventies. Either more economic growth with more employment but also more inflation, or lower growth and inflation, but also more unemployment.

Of course, recently we have been having the worst of both worlds: low growth (a pitiful 1.5% average over the past four years) and high (double digit) inflation in economic jargon, "stagflation."

While last week's Budget may help the growth rate towards 4% this year, it is unlikely to do much for inflation. In the 12 months to February, retail prices rose 11.3%, and forecasters are pessimistic about the rate dropping below 10% this year.

There is still no end to increases in administered prices. Post Office tariffs go up in October; the average tariff slated for a 13% hike. But the most widely used facilities are going up 25% or more. SARS GM Kobus Loubers has already warned that there could be "modest increases" in rail tariffs in the second half of the year.

Although officially it is hoped to avoid a further rise in the petrol price as a result of the recent 9% hit in Opec benchmarks, anything could happen in this totally uncontrollable situation.

Big price increases are on the cards on foodstuffs, an important component of the col index. The Mines Board is after a 26% hike, though government may not go this far (PM March 30).

Even so, food prices generally must be pushed up by escalating farming costs, diesel, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, and transport. Lower output, as a result of the poor season, will add to the pressure for higher prices.

The 5% cut in import surcharge, to 7.5%, will certainly help lower costs of imported goods. Many, including FCI, Assocom, and the SA Agricultural Union, would have preferred to see it abolished, but this would have thrown out Senator Horwood's Budget arithmetic, and there is obviously also a powerful lobby for its retention on protectionist grounds.

But as Assocom's Raymond Parsons says, "The risk is that, by removing it in stages, the beneficial cost-reducing effects may be limited, or swamped by other cost increases."

It used to be fashionable, at least among monetarists, to blame excessive money creation for high inflation rates. But this is no longer possible. The narrowly defined money supply (M1: coins and bank notes in circulation, demand deposits) did indeed grow at a high rate of 19.4% in 1974. But it eased to 13.4% in 1975, 5.2% in 1976, 3.9% in 1977, and 6.1% last year.

A drop in the rate of increase of consumer price index from 13.5% in 1975 to 10.9% last year is scant reward for such monetary discipline. As a bank economist put it: "Instead of inflation giving, growth gave." Admittedly, the estimated effect of GST could be swamped by other cost increases.

One banker said grumpily: "Double-
inflation is double-digit inflation. It doesn’t matter a damn what ‘unforeseen’ factors caused it.”

To Keynesian economists, like Bar- clays’ Johan Cloete, monetary growth is a more passive element. Cloete stresses the confidence factor “Lack of demand and a low level of spending have resulted in a low level of economic activity. MI is a mere follower of decisions to spend.” He also emphasises the importance of imported inflation. soaring oil prices, for example.

The increased money supply in 1978, he reckons, was absorbed in the financial sector — there was very little spending for new output.

Will that happen again this year, when MI (partly thanks to the Budget, partly thanks to easing of restrictions on bank credit) could rise by 15%?

The economic game plan is for higher consumption spending to filter through into inventory build-ups and, ultimately, new fixed investment. But many doubt that industrialists will pass on the cost benefits of higher capacity utilisation and lower unit costs into their price structures. “If anything,” says one economist, “they will maintain prices and try to recoup the losses or squeezed profit margins of recent years.”

**Wage demands inevitable**

Adds another “If wage-earners get the message that things are going better, wage demands are inevitable. Higher wages may not be matched by productivity increases.” The only long-run antidote, says Raymond Parsons, is “the right labour package from the Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions.”

The psychological factor is important. People base their expectations on what has already happened. If they expect high levels of inflation to persist, and act to protect themselves, inflation simply rides the waves of these expectations.

(Current conditions in the US are a case in point. The US economy seems to be slowing down, but inflation remains uncomfortably high. Consumer debt is increasing at record rates as people prefer to buy at today’s high prices rather than tomorrow’s even higher ones.)

To those who believe that attempts to check inflation by monetary controls create distortions in the allocation of scarce resources, because some interest groups (notably large corporations) can protect themselves against monetary stringency better than others, a prices and incomes policy is the answer — not necessarily direct controls over prices and wages, but so-called indicative guidelines or targets.

But do these work any better? James Callaghan’s winter of discontent hardly suggests so. Previous experience suggests that, at best, prices and incomes policies can only have a temporary damming effect and when the dam is removed, the flood waters can be devastating.

There are no easy answers. Any policies designed to maximise price stability and growth, and improve business confidence, are likely to be bedevilled by political uncertainties, and apprehension over possible further oil price increases and their impact on the growth rate (if any) on world trade.

But the problem is inescapable. Parsons sums it up “Inflation is like sand — it gets in everywhere. It is the biggest single threat to our growth potential, and the biggest economic unknown that could blow the Budget off course in 1979.”
Some of South Africa's most influential "ambassadors" are labour leaders, writes The Star's labour reporter, Siegfried Hannig. And some of them are black labour leaders who do not apologise for their Government's racial policies. Mrs Emma Mashinini is one such leader whose influence extends into the heart of black Africa and the world beyond.

Mrs Emma Mashinini: "You could hear a pin drop when I spoke."

The fruits of her labour are worldwide.

Mrs Emma Mashinini, a black trade union leader from South Africa, was not sure of a welcome when she landed without a visa in the West African state of Togo this month.

"I wouldn't have been surprised if I had been turned away," she said back in her Johannesburg office. Yet there was a welcoming committee at the..."
It was urged by a number of workers that the Board should consider changing its policies so as to reduce the number of black workers who have to work in the mines.

The Board, however, indicated that it would not change its policies unless there was a clear demonstration of the need for such changes. It also stated that it was committed to ensuring that all workers, regardless of race, were treated equally.
JAARVERSLAG
1978
SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garanzie))

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
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INLEIDING
Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld n jaarverslag oor sy werkzaamhede gepubliceer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vear is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur n Gorsig oor die eerste tien jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garanzie) - n maatskappy beperk deur garanzie en sonder n mandele-hospitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).
About 1,000 workers were employed by the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) in South Africa. The secretary of the IMF, Mr. Norman Bebb, told a 5,000-strong rally in Durban on Wednesday that the IMF was the most powerful union in South Africa and one of the strongest in the world. He was also the representative of the IMF's coordinating committee for Southern Africa.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD
May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
tomatoes
onions
redishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small ball of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---00---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD
Ethnic Board, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
chopped onion
sliced potatoes
mayonnaise

Cook the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---00---

EGG SALAD
May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salad cream
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salad cream.

---00---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD
S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing;
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---00---

SPRING GREEN SALAD
May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
mint
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop or keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash scallions and cut tops off. Wash all green left on. Toss the lettuce, scallions together, salt and pepper. Dressing and serve in a glass bowl of mint and parsley.

---00---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans
1 d
2 chopped onions
2 cups
curry powder
bottle vinegar

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 heaped T flour
1 d curry powder
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---00---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn into bite-size pieces (4 cups)
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 cups diced apple
1 lb can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 T lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soy sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.
No prospect of Ford probe for Jackson

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Jesse Jackson has been told there is "no prospect" of him being allowed to lead a seven-member delegation to investigate the labour unrest at the Ford plant in Port Elizabeth.

He was told this during a 70-minute meeting with Mr. Donald Sole, the South African Ambassador in Washington.

However, Mr. Sole qualified this statement by saying that the final decision was not his to make and that the Reverend Jackson's request for the visit would be sent on to the South African Government.

After a meeting with Mr. Sole, the civil rights leader who made a highly contentious visit to South Africa earlier this year, said that if it was necessary he would make an appeal direct to the South African Government.

He vigorously disputed Mr. Sole's contention that the labour dispute at Port Elizabeth was a legal dispute in which legal grievance procedures had already been applied.

"We think this is a matter for debate. We do not want to be precipitous but we intend to appeal to President Carter because we feel that Ford Motor Company's conduct contributes to the reaction against the United States of America."

The Reverend Jackson said he and his supporters urged Ford to reinstate all the sacked workers at Port Elizabeth and he hinted at possible action against Ford if this appeal was ignored.

He attacked the Ford Company in Dearborn, Michigan, for "exporting racial discrimination" to its plant in Port Elizabeth and said the most guilty party in this matter was the Ford Motor Company — "Ford cannot in good conscience . . . use the South African Government to excuse its conduct . . . the company is particularly guilty because it exploits cheap labour in South Africa!"

DELEGATION

The Reverend Jackson delegation to South Africa would include "Miss Carter and A. Collins, Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Mr. Howard O'Dell of the National Black Caucus, Mr. Richard G. Hatcher, the Mayor of Indiana, Bishop H. D. Brooks, of Los Angeles, and a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Charles Hayes, International Vice-President of the Meat Packers and Retailers' Clerks Union, and Mr. Marc Steep, vice-president of the United Auto Workers Union."

Apart from anything else, they say, it will provide ammunition for those who oppose investment in South Africa — POST Correspondent
Don't meddle, SA warns
Jesse Jackson

He said he planned to lead a group of American labour leaders and ministers on an independent fact-finding mission to South Africa next year.

Mr D M Sparring, president of Ford's Midland and African operations, said in a statement after the meeting that Ford was one of the leading companies in South Africa in implementing the Sullivan principles.

The principles basically call for "non-segregation of the races" in public places and employment practices and working to improve "the quality of employees' lives."

Mr Jackson wants Ford to restate the 700 workers with black pay, to recognize their union and to increase the number of black management employees in South Africa to a level proportional to the number of plant workers.

Mr Jackson said that while 8% of the plant management was black, 80% of the workers were black.

Mr Sparring noted that nearly 200 of the fired workers had been rehired and the rest had been encouraged to apply for re-employment.

Mr Jackson said the workers were being rehired, but on a "one-by-one" basis, designed to weed out the troublemakers.

Mr Cilliers said Mr Jackson's proposed visit would serve no purpose.

Any outsider who caused labour unrest in South Africa through interference would not be tolerated.

"South Africa has the best legislation in the world for handling situations such as that in Port Elizabeth."

"Outside interference will not be tolerated, all the more because the workers' dissatisfaction in this case was not over service conditions and they did not use existing machinery at all to solve their grievances."

Ford was one of the firms which stuck to codes of labour relations, like the Sullivan code, as far as possible and its service conditions compared very favourably with those of any other large firm in South Africa.

Any dissatisfaction had to be solved in South Africa and not from outside, Mr Cilliers said.

SAPA-AP
(6) Conclusions

(6.1) The Cost Effectiveness of the Day Hospitals Organisation

The possibility of reducing cost benefits and cost effectiveness results to balance sheets in the health sector has been questioned. This is obviously not possible in this study. The cost figures used are not of the type an economist requires to work with and it proved impossible to correct these as theory calls for in shadow pricing. The aim of this study has been to take a wide view of the system of decentralised primary care and to indicate the relevant considerations. The emphasis has been on the fact that Day Hospitals and outpatient departments should be as complements rather than substitutes. The study cannot be used to show that the Day Hospital should be established in other areas, but it may be used to indicate the line of analysis that should be taken to such a decision. In other areas, circumstances may be different, so different that the costs and benefits of Day Hospitals would be completely different. Similarly, the emphasis on nurse physicians in the clinics of Soweto and in East London may be quite satisfactory there, but may not be sitting in the Cape Peninsula. It remains possible, but, as already pointed out, the answer lies in an assessment of the goals of the Day Hospital concept of light of information concerning the types of disease. It may cost more to treat a simple common illness in a Hospital than at a centre staffed by a nurse, but it is cheaper to treat a large number of smaller cases at a Day Hospital than at an outpatient department. A relatively small area such as the Cape Peninsula, the population density is high, the further contracting out of simple treatments by the Day Hospitals to a 'suburb' health post is not as efficient as the 'contracting out' of such services from a rural health centre to a village health post, in a rural area with a low population density.

The conclusion is that the situation with the Day Hospitals has considerable advantages over the situation without. This, however, does not imply that there are grounds for complacency about the system of primary health care in the Cape Peninsula - there remains scope for improvement. The first recommendation is that a full epidemiological study be conducted to ascertain what proportion of patients being treated at outpatient departments, could be treated at a Day Hospital, and once that is known, to determine how these patients could be treated at a Day Hospital without causing undue pressure on staff and facilities. Longer queues...
German look at SA labour

By Sieg Hannig Labour Reporter

A conference likely to play a crucial role in shaping foreign attitudes towards South Africa is to take place in Frankfurt, West Germany, later this month.

The list of participants indicates that, since the September conference, will be the most penetrating foreign review of South African labour relations.

The conference has been organised by West Germany's giant metal union, led by Mr. Eugen Loderer, also president of the 14-million-strong International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF).

The participants include representatives of the IMF, West Germany's political parties, its two major churches and its foreign and economic ministries, American, British and Swedish trade unions the 10 most important West German investors in South Africa, and the South African Chamber of Commerce.

The chairman of the Wagemann Quaichbain, Professor Rie Wlachman, cannot find time to accept an invitation to speak, but may send someone to speak on his behalf.

Other South Africans due to address the two-day conference are a university lecturer and two others.

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US UNIONISTS WON'T TALK

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

EIGHT representatives of American trade unions this week refused to be interviewed on their mission to South Africa.

The representatives — five from the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and three from the Teachers' Association — snubbed reporters at a meeting held with executive members of the National Union of Clothing Workers at the Garment Centre in Johannesburg.

The leader of the group, who refused to disclose his identity, said they would not like to have their visit publicised.

"We have not come here as a delegation of ILGWU and we do not want our visit to South Africa publicised," he said.

According to Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, secretary of NUCW, the group will be touring the country to have discussions with other unions in the clothing industry.

Mrs Mvubelo said the group had not come to the country at the invitation of NUCW, but that they had told her of their intended visit to the country.
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Ex-newsman

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LAEJATION PAKA
Unions unity crumbles

By JOE TELOLO

The fragile unity among the unions in the engineering industry has finally crumbled.

The unions affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Posatu) have withdrawn from the SA Coordinating Council of the International Metalworkers Federation.

The chairman of the council, Mr. Ko van der Walt, yesterday said he doubts if the council will function without the five unions. He said the council would now be dormant.

The two vice-chairmen of the council, Mr. Johnnie Nkosi and Mr. Themba Mupa, and the secretary, Mr. Dennis Fanosoff, are members of the unions that have pulled out.

The five unions are the Engineering and Allied Workers Union, the Metal and Allied Workers Union, the National Union of Motor Assembly, Rubber and Allied Workers, the Allied Automobile, Rubber and Allied Workers Union and the Western Province Motor Assembly Workers Union.

Statement

The co-ordinating council, with eleven registered and unregistered unions, was formed in 1976.

In a statement issued yesterday, the five unions said: "It has now been decided that it will be more profitable for us to use the considerable time and energy invested to build up our unions and to strengthen the structures and co-operation linking our five unions.

"We wish to emphasise that by ceasing to participate in the council we do not wish to stop our contract or co-operation with other IMF affiliates in South Africa.

"On the contrary we wish to build more satisfactory co-operation with other IMF affiliates by means of more and better contact and co-operation on shopfloor problems.

Such cooperation already exists, although to a limited extent, and we sincerely hope that unions involved will not misunderstand our withdrawal from the council."

The Posatu unions have objected to some registered unions organising "parallel" unions in competition to them, and the decision of some registered unions that blacks be kept out of apprenticeship until they also do military service.

Last week, the assistant general secretary of the IMF, Dr. Werner Thomsen, tried to make peace between the two factions. Posatu unions boycotted the meeting in Johannesburg and had a separate meeting with him in Port Elizabeth.
Labour reform in SA faces a tough test

By Sieg Hannig

The credibility of South Africa's labour reforms is expected to be put to a severe test early next month at the anti-apartheid debate of the International Labour Conference (ILO) in Geneva.

Supporters of anti-South African boycotts and embargoes are expected to make capital of the nature and pace of the Wibbahn and Rebert reforms.

After suffering a major setback with the announcement of these labour reforms last year, they will note that only two black trade unions have been registered since then, and only 14 black apprentices accepted.

South Africa will have four employer spokesmen and three trade unionists in the corridors of the ILO to put the pace of change into perspective.

In addition, the deputy chairman of the National Manpower Commission, Professor Piet van der Merwe, has left for a week-long trip to Geneva.

More important, perhaps, will be the views of a four-man delegation from the International Organization of Employers who recently toured South Africa for a fortnight.

The four South African employer spokesmen will be led by Mr. Chisem, chairman of the South African Employers' Federation, and Mr. B. A. Grobler and Messrs. C. E. and T. S. Christion on leave of the Union Council of South Africa, and Mr. Piet de Rooy of the Federal Consultative Council of Railway Staff Associations.

Mr. Grobler will express this year's debate to be more balanced than past debates, in spite of the 'improved' unilateral embargo.

But he said much would depend on the 'hostile' influence of anti-apartheid diplomatic pressure. This could be dispelled by the return of the United States after 50 years of isolation from the ILO, and by the current issues in world politics, he said.

On the South African side, he said, efforts will be made to implement reforms rapidly enough that significant changes have taken place.

Mr. de Rooy, on the other hand, said that a further move to reconcile the two sides would be difficult, since the embargoes are not ready to reconcile.

The debate is expected to be dominated by new developments in the United States, and may well spill over into other issues, such as the current situation in South Africa, he said.
French union in SA loan protest

Own Correspondent

PARIS — A French trade union, CS-DT, has strongly protested at the reported involvement of French banks in a R53m West German loan to South Africa. The protest has been echoed by the French anti-apartheid movement, which said that the French Paribas group was working with the Deutsche Bank in floating the loan.

But Paribas said it was involved only for "technical reasons" and did not envisage "subscribing a single frame" to the loan. It said French money was not involved.

Financial sources also denied that any nationalised French banks were supporting the loan.
leasehold right on certain African farmland enables private western Cape, sector finance.

To date, the leasehold right, which is a 'colony entry of African workers been enforced, houses for African contract workers, a form of large size.

As a result of residents, up to need housing in various degrees of barracks and dormitories, employers to be some of the six-family houses.

In addition, it concerted public 'Crossroads'.

They announced that thereon, in

SA boycott call by trade unions

NEW ZEALAND trade unions are considering imposing a full trade ban on South African goods.

The action has been called for at the country's Federation of Labour Unions conference, and unions which would impose the ban will now study the issue.

Trade unions were approved a call for a total consumer boycott of South African goods being sold in New Zealand, with transport unions asked to implement a full trade ban.

The move came after President Salvador Allende, who called on the federation of labour to retain its ban on Chilean trade, announced last week that the government had decided to end

"That way you will contribute to our victory and to a free and democratic victory", she said.

Both speakers were given standing ovations after they had described the suppression of trade unions and union activities in both countries.

The second exacerbating cause of the shortage of housing has been the enforcement of 'group areas'. Since its introduction in 1950 a total of 91,216 families, nearly half a million people, have been moved under this legislation. Only two per cent of those moved were white.

The general large income gap between black and white underlies many of the problems in the present housing situation.

The growth of the economy constrained as it has been by the policy of apartheid, much state control and many statutory and customary barriers to the advancement of blacks, has not obviously lessened the rich/poor division on racial lines. Indeed, urbanisation, by increasing the juxtaposition of rich and poor, may have increased the sense of relative deprivation.
Scots ask Mandela to speak

THE Scottish Mineworkers' Union announced this week that it had invited the jailed South Africa's black leader Nelson Mandela to attend the union's next annual conference.

Addressing this year's conference, the SMU president, Mr. Mick McGahey, a self-proclaimed communist, said the invitation "represented a challenge to South Africa's racist regime to release Mandela".

Mr McGahey did not disclose how the invitation had been extended to Mandela, the leader of the banned African National Congress.

The SMU leader called on British trade unionists to mount a campaign for Mandela's release.
LONDON — The International Metalworkers Federation is sending 50,000 Swiss francs (about $25,000) to help support the strike of black and coloured workers employed by Volkswagen in South Africa.

The money is being sent to two IMF affiliated unions in order to ensure that the workers are not starved back to work, the IMF's general secretary Mr. Heyman Behnan, said yesterday.

The workers have been on strike since June 16.

Mr. Behnan has also sent financial appeals for strike aid to automobile unions in West Germany, the United States, Britain, Sweden, Japan, Holland, Australia and Austria.
"Harm done to SA image"  

By Sieg Hannig

Recent "blunders" by Cabinet Ministers have done more than the school boycotts and riots to harm South Africa's image abroad, says Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa.

"The campaign against South Africa has become more intense," Mr Grobbelaar said in Johannesburg today after closely following debates at the International Labour Conference in Geneva.

"And its impact on foreign investment and trade with South Africa seems likely to grow.

"Foolish statements and actions by Cabinet Ministers have completely nullified the effect of our positive changes," he said.

"Blunders which "aggravated the very emotional climate during this month's anti-apartheid campaign at the International Labour Organisation were:

- The statement and retraction by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr Hennie Smit, about the unauthorised warning that police would use live ammunition against arsonists and looters. This was denied but came across as a 'shoot to kill' order from the Minister of Police, Mr Grobbelaar said.

- The banning of newsmen and particularly foreign newsmen, from troubled townships.

- The fund-raising ban imposed on the predominantly black Federation of South African Trade Unions Fosatu by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L.

P. A. Nunnik.

"We provide South Africa's detractors and enemies with the ammunition they desperately want," Mr Grobbelaar said.

"Subsequent retractions don't help. 

"Even if the action against Fosatu had been necessary, the timing could not have been more disastrous."
PORT ELIZABETH — One of the world's leading industrial trade union officials has arrived here to help to resolve the wage dispute between the local motor industries and the black workers and to bring their strike at Volkswagen to a speedy end.

He is Mr Karl Casteran, assistant general secretary of the 14-million-strong International Metal Workers Federation, based in Geneva, who will meet representatives of concerned local trade unions to discuss future strategy. He is an expert on collective bargaining, multinationalism and socio-economics.

From interviews with him and spokesmen for the three concerned motor companies, a meeting between him and the companies on the eve of another Industrial Council meeting for the industry on Friday, emerged as a strong possibility.

TO HELP

In an interview, Mr Casteran said his role was to help, to advise and to provide the trade unions with arguments and facts after gaining insight into the workers' demands.

He would also be happy to meet the top management of the motor companies in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage — but he would not bargain with them. He would establish facts and leave it to the trade unions. The National Union of Motor Assemblers, Workers and the United Automobile, Rubber and Allied Workers' Union to do the bargaining.

The situation in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage was so important that the general secretary of the federation, Mr Herman Rehman and the assistant general secretary responsible for Southern Africa, Mr Werner Thomsen, had applied for visas to come to South Africa to help to solve the problem.

VOLKSWAGEN

Another official who applied was Mr Albert Schunk, a member of the supervisory board of Volkswagen in West Germany, who is personal secretary to Mr Eugene Lederer, president of the IMWF and the West German affiliate to the federation, International.

Spokesmen for the three Eastern Cape motor companies have all indicated at least a willingness to meet Mr Casteran.

The majority of workers are still standing by their decision of last Thursday at a report-back meeting of their unions, not to accept a R1 to minimum wage offer negotiated through the Industrial Council and to stay on strike.
Carmakers face vital union meeting

By Harvey Thomas
Motor Editor

Trade union executives — now advised by an overseas expert — will meet the big three Eastern Cape auto manufacturers tomorrow for crucial negotiations about assembly workers' pay.

At Volkswagen in Uitenhage workers were still "trashing back" after they walked off the job on Monday last week in support for their demand for an hourly minimum of R2.

The giant German-owned motor company appears to be having difficulties on a quick settlement tomorrow but if that is not forthcoming it seems likely that it will be forced to dismiss the 7,500 absences and look for a replacement labour force.

Sources in the Eastern Cape motor industry said today that there could be a scenario for tomorrow's meeting between the Industrial Council and the various trade unions, now advised by Mr. Karl Cawston of the British assistant general secretary of the International Metal Workers' Federation.

Employers may make a compromise offer a little higher than their recently rejected suggestion of R1.40 an hour.

The present minimum is R1.80 an hour although companies such as VW have been paying more than that.

DISPUTE

Describing this course as "possible but not very probable," another source said that:

* A dispute could be declared leading to arbitration.
* Volkswagen is already implementing the higher wage offer of R1.40 an hour but the vast majority of its black assembly line workers have continued their strike.
* At Ford and General Motors workers voted to stay off the job until the situation was clarified at tomorrow's meeting.
Talks on VW strike

PORT ELIZABETH - The Volkswagen strike situation was discussed here yesterday by management and a senior representative of an international trade union.

Mr. Karl Casperin, the assistant secretary of the International Metal Workers Federation with headquarters in Geneva, met Volkswagen's director of industrial affairs, Mr. A.O. Rademeyer, and management members after urgent discussions with representatives of Volkswagen's works committee and the two trade unions involved in the wage dispute.

The management discussions took place on the eve of today's sitting of the industrial council for the automotive industry to discuss the workers demand of a minimum wage of R2 an hour.

About 400 of the workforce of 3,500 returned to work yesterday. - Sapa
Putco parties call officials for advice

THE Putco wage dispute has not been settled as yet, and the two parties have agreed to call on officials of the Department of Manpower Utilisation to advise on the issue.

A joint statement by Putco management and the Action Committee, released shortly after yesterday's meeting at the Putco depot in Wynburg, said the parties had agreed to "process the dispute through official channels in terms of the Black Labour Relations Regulations Act."

It was agreed to recognise the Transport and Allied Workers Union and re-employ all workers fired during the strike.

Putco also agreed to transfer Mr F Vorster, the depot superintendent.

A spokesman for the Department of Manpower Utilisation said yesterday that another meeting would be called within a week to finalise the wage issue. The Putco dispute still centres around the R35 a week increment demanded by the workers Putco has made it clear that it will not give in to the demand. The company, instead, offered a 15 percent increment which the workers rejected.
Fosatu treads on union corns

By Sig Haunng

The predominantly black Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has lost one of its potentially most powerful allies abroad, Mr Herman Rehahn, general secretary of the 14-million-strong International Metalworkers' Federation.

This appears from a strongly worded letter in which Mr Rehahn tells Fosatu's general secretary, Mr Alex Erwin, to stick to an article in Fosatu Worker News.

Copies of the letter have been widely disseminated, apparently on Mr Rehahn's instructions.

Mr Rehahn attacks the article for failing to mention "one word" of the assistance given by the IMF and the German Metalworkers' Union in the settlement of the recent Volkswagen strike at Uitenhage.

"You have the gall to present this important victory of two IMF affiliates as if your organisation had anything to do with it," he writes.

"I know for a fact that you showed your face at the strike and were told to get the hell out of there.

"It is typical of those intellectuals who tend to use the labour movement to appropriate the credit for the efforts that were made by genuine trade unionists who worked with their hands."

Mr Erwin told The Star today that Fosatu's executive viewed the tone of the letter in a serious light and felt it totally uncalled for.

He said Mr Rehahn had "done a considerable disservice not only to his affiliates, but to Fosatu and the unassisted labour movement."

Fosatu had not intended to take credit for the outcome of the Volkswagen strike and Mr Rehahn had resorted to absurd accusations over a quite minor issue, Mr Erwin said.
VW pay increase "major triumph"

LONDON — The achievement of two black unions in winning wage increases of up to 40 percent for their members employed by Volkswagen South Africa has been called "a major triumph and breakthrough for disciplined trade union industrial action and skillful negotiation."

The general secretary of the International Metalworkers Federation, Mr. Herman Rebhan, was commenting after hearing a report from an IMP representative who returned here on Sunday after spending two weeks in South Africa.

The IMP assistant general secretary, Mr. Karl Caswem, went Port Elizabeth to advise the 3,500 members of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers and the United Automobile Workers of South Africa who had struck in support of better pay on June 16.

"This three-week-long strike has brought important benefits, thanks to the discipline and steadfastness of the strikers and the way the union leaders handled both the strike and the negotiations," Mr. Rebhan said.

"It is also important that all the strikers have been re-engaged without victimisation. I hope that this agreement plays a pioneer role for future negotiations for black unions."

He emphasized that the role of international solidarity was crucial.

"The pressure our affiliates applied, not only in Germany on Volkswagen, but in letting the South African unions know that they had support outside of the country, was important. We shall maintain that international solidarity, no matter the obstacles put in our way by the South African Government."
World union chief's blast rocks Fosatu

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

AN ASTONISHING letter in which the head of a major international union organisation bitterly attacks a local union group has caused a stir among metal unions.

It could create tension between black metal unions and the International Metal-workers Federation, which represents metalworkers throughout the West, and could also have a bearing on conflicts between local metal unions.

In the letter, which has been "leaked" to the Rand Daily Mail, the general secretary of the IMF, Mr Herman Rehban, attacks the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu).

The ostensible reason for this is his claim that Fosatu did not give the IMF credit for settling the Volkswagen strike in Uitenhage earlier this year. An IMF official, Mr Karl Cassenau, was in Uitenhage during negotiations.

But observers believe the attack has been prompted by Mr Rehban's belief that Fosatu placed a role in "breaking up the IMF SA Co-ordinating Committee.

Earlier this year, tension between Fosatu metal unions and their registered counterparts surfaced when Fosatu unions left the IMF committee, which had been hailed as an example of inter-racial union co-operation.

The Fosatu unions accused some registered metal unions of refusing to co-operate with them on the factory floor and said that co-operation between registered and unregistered unions should begin at grass-roots level.

Mr Rehban's letter has created the impression that he backs the registered unions in the dispute.

Yesterday, however, he said from his Geneva office that he would not comment on the letter because it was an "internal matter.

In his letter, Mr Rehban refers to an article in a Fosatu bulletin, "Fosatu Workers' News", which welcomed the union agreement with East Cape motor employees as a "victory for all workers.

Mr Rehban's reaction to this is: "An all my experience in the labour movement I have never seen such a crude falsification of facts.

He complains that Fosatu has "the gall to present this important victory of two IMF affiliates as if your organisation had anything to do with it.

Both motor unions involved in the agreement are Fosatu affiliates.

Mr Rehban claims Fosatu Workers' News' handling of the story would be a credit to the Stalinist school of falsification of history.

He complains that "intellectuals tend to use the union movement to appropriate credit for the efforts made by particular trade unions,

He also claimed that Fosatu "showed your face at the strike and were told to get the hell out of there ". Fosatu officials deny this.

In a reference to the Government's decision to cut off Fosatu's funds, Mr Rehban says that it is "sickening" that "you cry over the fact that Fosatu cannot receive funds.

He adds: "I assume you exclude the funds that you receive from outside South Africa.

In a statement yesterday, Fosatu said it was "disturbed by the tone" of the letter.

"It seems absurd to use such emotive language over such a petty issue and our executive has referred the matter to the two Fosatu auto affiliates, who have never raised any of the problems referred to by Mr Rehban," it adds.

The Fosatu executive would consider further steps in response to the letter after consulting the two motor unions.

It says Fosatu Workers' News is read by general factory workers whose concern is that the struggle for higher wages be won, not that any specific organisation or individual be isolated for special mention.

Fosatu's role in the Volks-wagen dispute had been "exact-ly as the two affiliates involved wished - a supportive role. At no stage was Fosatu directly involved in negotiations, nor has it said it was "Our affiliates specifically stated that they wished no direct involvement by any outside body.\n
'Clamp' on black unions attacked at Tucsa meeting

Labour Staff

SEVERAL foreign governments and trade union movements yesterday criticised the state of labour relations and the "repression" of black trade unions in South Africa.

Their views were conveyed to the annual conference of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), which opened in Durban yesterday.

A letter from the British Trades Union Congress read to the conference said the TUC shared with other overseas unions its "concern about the recent wave of repression" against independent black unions, reports Sapa.

Several black trade unions have been arrested or detained without charge in the wake of the strike wave which gripped the country earlier this year and the TUC's remarks are believed to be a response to these arrests.

The TUC said it hoped Tucsa would address itself urgently to this problem and oppose the "thwarting of development" in collective bargaining for blacks.

The Canadian Labour Movement also expressed its "deep concern" to South Africa over the arrest of black labour leaders, Mr Ed Skrabec, a counselor at the Canadian Embassy, told the conference.

Stressing the importance Canada attached to its labour code for reforms in South Africa, which is similar to the code of the European Economic Community, he said South Africa was not being singled out.

But the racial factor in the South African situation "is profoundly objectionable to us" and Canada would maintain a close watch on the South African labour scene, he said.

Mr Frank Colnie, the United States regional labour officer, said external influences such as the US Sullivan Code had contributed to the "fragile momentum" for change in labour relations, by reinforcing already perceptible trends.

If the Government's present labour reforms had come 25 years ago -- "before attitudes of workers had hardened and become acutely polarised" -- the situation in South Africa would be very different, he
Ford's deal with unions praised

London Bureau

LONDON — The agreement between Ford South Africa and trade unions, permitting the appointment of full-time shop stewards, has been hailed as a significant development by the powerful International Metalworkers' Federation.

The IMF, based in Geneva, played a key role in the three-week strike by black workers at the Volkswagen Ethenhage factory earlier this year, a spokesman said yesterday.

All the Ford unions involved are affiliated to the IMF, the umbrella body for metal workers throughout the world except in Communist bloc counties.

The IMF general secretary, Mr. Herman Rehban, said in Geneva yesterday: "The Ford agreement is an important advance for the South African workers and their unions. Active shop stewards, accountable to workers and provided with facilities inside a plant, are the bedrock of trade unionism.

They give workers a real sense that their grievances can be voiced and directly taken up with management without having to wait for an outside official to intervene."

Mr. Rehban said the unions were to be congratulated on this achievement. It marked a breakthrough for trade union organisation in South Africa.

Ford underscored the importance of recognizing the rights of workers — no matter what the colour of their skins — if peaceable change were to come about in South Africa.

Mr. Rehban added: "Unfortunately the majority of other employers and the Government itself are still blind to the need for independent trade unionism in South Africa. I think they should draw the appropriate lessons from Poland."

This is significant coming from a man representing trade unions in the "Free World."

The IMF is not extremist and its views are highly respected in the Western world.

The IMF has been deeply involved in supporting trade unions in South Africa, a spokesman said. In Italy an IMF assistant general secretary spent two weeks assisting black and coloured unions — the United Automobile Workers and the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers — during the Volkswagen strike.

Pressure by the IMF and its major affiliates in the United States and West Germany has forced multinational automobile companies to negotiate with unions representing black workers in South Africa, the representative said.
Repression concerns overseas unionists

By Sieg Hannig
Labour Editor

DURBAN—Concern about the need for further progress in labour relations and about repression of black trade unions was conveyed yesterday to the annual conference of Tauza.

A letter from the British Trades Union Congress read to the conference said the TUC shared with other overseas unions its "concern about the recent wave of repression" against independent trade union organisations in South Africa.

The TUC hoped Tabza would address itself urgently to this problem and oppose the thwarting of development in collective bargaining for blacks.

The Canadian Labour Movement also had demonstrated its deep concern to South Africa over the arrest of black labour leaders, Mr Edward Skrabec, counselor of the Canadian Embassy, told the conference.

Stressing the importance Canada attached to its labour code for reforms in South Africa, he said that South Africa was not being singled out.

But the racial factor in the South African situation was "a profoundly objectionable to us.

Canada would maintain a close watch on the South African labour scene, he said.

Mr Frank Golino, United States regional labour officer, said external influences such as America's Sullivan principles had contributed to the "fragile momentum" for change in labour relations, by reinforcing perceptible trends.

The removal of discrimination and the protection of equal employment practices ultimately depended on worker participation.

Mr David Wright, British Pain in Durban, said that what was needed was a "concrete and unifying movement in South Africa" in which the British could join and help establish a peaceful future.

Mr Robert Lister, who was addressing the conference in Durban, said the British union movement was committed to the principle of non-violence and regretted any acts of violence.
European unions plan campaign against SA

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A conference of leading European trade unionists this week could put pressure on Western corporations to recognize and assist unregistered black trade unions in South Africa.

The Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) is convening a meeting in London today and tomorrow which aims at an action programme "in support of the independent black trade union movement of South Africa".

According to the ICFTU office here, "the aim of the conference is to demonstrate to the South African authorities that the international free trade union movement will not tolerate the current clampdown on the black trade union movement."

The conference — hosted by the British Trade Union Congress — will bring together leading trade unionists from industrialised countries, international trade secretariats, and representatives of the African trade union movement.

Mr. Akporode Clark, Nigeria's ambassador to the United Nations and chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, will address the opening session.

Other speakers will include the general secretary, Mr. Otto Kersten, Mr. Len Murray, general secretary of the British TUC, Mr. Joseph Morris, chairman of the International Labour Organization's workers' group, Mr. Dennis Akumu, secretary-general of the Ghana-based Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, Mr. Dennis McDermott, president of the Canadian Labour Congress and Mr. Heinz Vetter, president of the German Federation of Trade Unions.
Smuggled funds for SA unions

LONDON — Secret funds are being smuggled into South Africa to aid unregistered black trade unions there.

This was revealed yesterday by Mr Otto Kersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of the Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

Speaking in London at the end of a two-day ICFTU conference on South Africa, Mr Kersten said the organisation had available nearly £140,000 (£300,000) for its activities in southern Africa this year and planned to increase the amount next year.

SMUGGLED

The money had to be smuggled into South Africa because the South African Government had tried to stop it entering the country in the normal way.

The conference drew up a programme of action to intensify an international campaign to force the South African Government to recognise unregistered black trade unions.

This programme proposes the formation of watchdog trade union committees to ensure multinational companies operating in South Africa respect the "normal rules of non-discrimination."

Mr Kersten warned of industrial action against companies not adhering to international codes of conduct involving trade unions.
UK Pressmen picket to back SA strikers

London Bureau

LONDON - Members of Britain's National Union of Journalists (NUJ) yesterday formed picket lines in Fleet Street in support of the black journalists' strike in South Africa.

About a dozen protesters, carrying placards calling for equal pay and conditions for black journalists, gathered outside the offices of the Argus group of newspapers and of the South African Morning Group.

The pickets made no attempt to stop journalists entering the offices and emphasised their protest was meant only to draw public and Press attention to the plight of black journalists.

They distributed a pamphlet demanding that:

- The Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) be granted recognition.
- Mwasa members receive pay rates prevailing within the media in South Africa and that:
- NUJ members be paid for the period they have been on strike.

Mr Pressmen Pickets, the NUJ's executive member, said the union had offered to take action by "blacklisting" - refusing to handle - copy sent from London to the Argus group and South African Associated Newspapers.

He said Mwasa officials replied that such action was not necessary and would be counter-productive at this stage.

"We remain in close contact with them and will continue to offer whatever support we can from Britain or on an even broader international basis."

The NUJ pamphlet distributed to people in Fleet Street said Argus and SAAN controlled 65% of newspapers sold in South Africa and that the group's financial interests were "massively profitable" and tied with "ministers, financiers and banking interests, the pamphlet said.

"These newspapers are bought and read by the black community, but their interests carve the minority white population who control the wealth of South Africa."

Meanwhile four South African student organisations yesterday declared support for Mwasa's strike demands.

A joint statement, issued only to foreign correspondents in South Africa, was signed by the Congress of SA Students (Cosas), the National Union of SA Students (Nusu), the University of the Witwatersrand Black Students' Society and the South African Student Press Union (Saspa).
Union delegates will probe SA's labour policies

By Drew Forrest

A 12-man team representing the world's largest trade union federation arrives in South Africa this week on a mission with far-reaching implications for the local labour movement and the country as a whole.

German, Swedish, British and American delegates of the International Metal Federation — whose affiliates represent about 11 million workers worldwide — will spend eight days probing labour policies and practices in South Africa.

From the beginning of next week they will test worker, management and trade union opinion in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth on a wide range of issues, among them the State's new labour deal, according to union sources.

An interview with the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr. Fanie Botha, has also been arranged, sources say.

The delegation's report, which will be submitted to the IMF central committee at its next annual meeting in May next year, could have a direct impact on South Africa's economic and labour future.

According to sources, unfavourable evidence could mean the cancellation of certain local trade union aid from the IMF, thus intensifying South Africa's estrangement from the international labour movement.

It could also lead the IMF to throw its considerable weight behind international calls for economic sanctions against South Africa.

So far the federation's central committee has resisted powerful pressures for support of sanctions and disinvestment saying it wishes to foster the development of a strong South African labour movement.

The under scrutiny will be the friction between a new and unresolved union in the 'white' sector.
Union bid to bypass SA ports

Argus Correspondent

OSLO — The Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions has proposed economic aid to develop Mozambique's harbour facilities in order to attract shipping from South Africa.

It seeks cooperation from the Norwegian Directorate for Aid Development, the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Seamen's Union.

A spokesman said: "We want to strengthen the economy and communications of South Africa's neighbours. Norwegian ships which now take on bunkers and provisions in South African ports can benefit from using other ports in the area."

However, a spokesman for Norway's Shipowners' Association said: "Mozambique is nowhere near as ideally situated as South Africa for servicing our vessels."

At the recent Maputo conference, Norway contributed £4.5 million to the 'frontline states' for developing communications.

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TABLE 12: EMPLOYMENT GROWTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT, 1978 & 1979

Current Population Survey

In February 1978, February 1979, and November 1979 according to the quarterly Bulletin of Statistics and according to the quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, employment increased from 1978 to 1979. The increase in employment may be due to increased employment in the modern sector and the agricultural sector.

1978 and 1979 may have decreased a little in 1979, especially in the modern sector. There has been a decrease in wages in the modern sector, but this may not be sufficient to declare a real wage cut.
US unions plan action to aid black labour

By Cheetah Haysom
The Star Bureun

NEW YORK — American labour organisers met in New York yesterday to plan new action by American trade unions to help "the struggles" of black labour in South Africa.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Theophilus Botha, the banned black South African civil rights activist who was detained following his leadership in the strikes in the Ford Motor Company in Port Elizabeth last year.

NOTHING

Nothing that Mr. Botha told the meeting can be reported in South Africa.

Henry Porter, president of the Fur, Leather and Machine Workers Union, said Mr. Botha's speech was a "catalogue of indictment" of corporate America's relations with the black workers in South Africa.

He urged that knowledge of this fact be brought to American workers. "American workers should be made to feel it is part of their own struggle."

He said Union leaders had to "dispel the notion that the presence of American companies in South Africa will bring progress to the country. We have to respond with action — by withholding our labour."

Mr. Ed Allen, associate director of the Clothing and Textile Workers Union, said it was "no longer sufficient to criticize apartheid." American unions had to do a great deal more.

In response to suggestions that American unions from South African blacks in union leadership, Mr. Allen said that there was already a programme to do that.

DIVIDED

But it was deliberately done so that black union leadership was apolitical and divided.

He said that the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fostatu) had a leadership that was almost entirely trained in America, which was why the present leadership had an "apolitical" stance.

Mr. Botha has been travelling around the United States and Canada giving talks on labour and the involvement of multinational corporations in South Africa. He has spoken to an estimated 100,000 people since he arrived six weeks ago.
US trade unions to help SA blacks

NEW YORK — American labour organisers met here yesterday to plan new action by US trade unions to help the 'struggle' of blacks in South Africa.

The meeting, addressed by Mr Thabane Malema, the banned black South African civil rights activist who was detained after the strike at the Ford plant in Port Elizabeth last year, was rejected, because it was held in London.

Mr Henry Foner, president of the Fair, Leather and Machine Workers' Union, said Mr Botha's speech was a 'catalogue of indictments' of corporate America's relations with the black workers in South Africa.

ACTION

He urged that knowledge of this fact be brought to US workers. 'They should be made to feel it is part of their own struggle.'

He said union leaders had to 'duped the notion that the mere presence of American companies in South Africa would bring progress to the country. We have to respond with action — by withholding our labour.'

He quoted an example of employers at a factory in New York whose black workers said, they would not work on goods being shipped to South Africa.

Dr Botha has been touring the United States and Canada giving talks on labour and the involvement of multinational corporations in South Africa.

Percentages from 1978: 45.

Here's unless they were in the rural areas.

Table 4:

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<td>(a) 1960 population Census: This does not have homeland areas identified. But it is possible to derive estimates of urban and rural homeland employment using the products of east—metropolitan figures.</td>
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Home and rural homeland employment using the products of east—metropolitan figures - 1960 population Census: This does not have homeland areas identified. But it is possible to derive estimates of urban and rural homeland employment using the products of east—metropolitan figures. |
BLACK UNIONISTS CALL FOR EXPULSION
AS METAL INDUSTRY REACHES BOILING POINT

LONG-SIMMERING differences between South African trade unions in the metal industry reached boiling point this week when black unionists demanded the expulsion of certain predominantly white unions from membership of the 40-million-strong Geneva-based International Metalworkers Federation.

The demand was made to a nine-man IMF delegation who visited South Africa this week specifically to probe the effects and political consequences of the new labour dispensation and who flew home today after urging trade unionists to resolve their differences and to merge in order to make a "meaningful contribution to the whole South African debate."

The delegation also called on employers to work with trade unions to improve the social climate in South Africa and to ensure legislation in the next session of Parliament meets with recommendations of the Wiper Commission, which the IMF is reported to "endorse absolutely."

It was in meetings with the IMF's 11 South African affiliate unions, consisting of about 83,000 members, that unionists belonging to the predominantly-black Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fetla) voiced irrefutable differences with unions in the mainly white and coloured Confederation of Metal and Building Unions.

According to a union official who does not wish to be named, the main grievance against some of the IMF's South African affiliates is that they are racist because they have formed parallel unions for members of other races instead of integrating, or they are registered only as separate unions.

The IMF policy is one of non-racism and equal opportunity for all workers in opinion that these unions are not yet working in the same direction. The "We have tried in vain for years to achieve the same basic co-operation with these unions that are not able to co-operate between paternalistic white unions that are no better than benefit societies for well-paid, privileged workers who have never been in conflict with management, and black unions based on the shop floor, always in confrontation situations with management, fighting for the rights of black workers."

"We told the IMF delegation that we can't be affiliated to an organisation which also

By MAUREEN GRIFFIN

has racist unions as affiliates. If they are not expelled, our membership will have to take a decision whether we want to continue our affiliation with the IMF."

Approached for comment, spokesman for the delegation Werner Thoenissen said: "We are here to look into the effects of the new labour dispensation and particularly the organisational and political consequences."

"Members of the delegation have agreed that all our opinions, assessments and conclusions will have to be formulated once the visit is over. Therefore we will not comment on anything resulting from the visit."

"Unity"

But Ben Nicholson, general secretary of the South African Electrical Workers' Association and director of the newly-formed Federation of Electrical Trade Unions of South Africa — consisting of a white, coloured and black union — told the Sunday Tribune this week: "The leader of the delegation assured me it was IMF policy to talk about expulsions but not to bring unity to the movement."

"Although the delegation believes unions must integrate, and although there were different fac-

ets with the delegation, members of it expressed understanding of the federation must of us as a group and as a whole that there should be a number of trade unions as possible."

Tony Faure, national chairman of the all-black Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa, responded adversely to the accusation of racism.

"We have never turned our back at any time on any worker who needs our help, irrespective of his colour. He doesn't have to belong to the union to get assistance."

"I am not prepared to be dictated to and I don't like dictators. I accuse you not of not trying the rôle sounds like dictatorship."

Steve Sheaffer, general secretary of the Radio TV Electronic Allied Workers Union in Joha-

nnesburg, said: "Ours is a colour union with a parallel union for African members."

"But we expect to integrate in January. At the moment we have to get permission from the Minister to do so, and as yet we have not applied for such permission. However when unions become full autonomous next year, we will naturally integrate."

Archie Boyle, general secretary of both the Engineers' Industrial Workers' Union of South Africa (retired) and the National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers (African), added: "The two unions would pass to merge next year. "We are putting out feelers to discover how members feel."
Metal men may delay tough line

By Drew Forrest

The powerful international Metal Federation was likely to give South Africa more time before taking “drastic action” against its affiliated unions or the country as a whole, the general secretary of the SA Foundrymen’s Society Mr A J “Ike” van der Watt said today.

A nine-man team from the IMF — whose affiliates represent some 13 million workers worldwide — has just completed a week-long probe into the current South African labour scene.

Mr van der Watt added that the report, which will be submitted to the federation’s central committee next year, was likely to be “fairly positive” and “objective.”

PRESSURE

Other sources say the recommendations contained in this report are certain to be influenced strongly by the provisions of South Africa’s forthcoming labour legislation.

The IMF is known to be under international pressure to support sanctions against this country.

Major concerns of the delegates were threats of State controls on foreign funds for local unions and industrial relations training. The sources said the delegates had stressed that of 70 countries where the IMF had affiliates, South Africa was the only one to request participation, particularly as regards the unemployment question, particularly as regards the unemployment question.

The IMF expressed concern over current short-term information on the structure of the economically active African population. It is expected to soon obtain current short-term information on the structure of the economically active African population.

A current employment survey of Africans and Coloureds (from October 77) in 1976 by the Department of Statistics stated that

1. South Africa includes Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

2. Otherwise stated.

3. For a detailed account.

4. The terms are process.

5. Ron. 820.

6. 622.

7. 622.

8. 820.


11. General purpose (from practice.


13. on an area basis.

The term “system” see point.
Union threat to Bok tour

CHRISTCHURCH. — New Zealand trade unions will consider banning services for South Africa's rugby team if the planned Springbok tour goes ahead next year.

The president of the Federation of Labour, Mr Jim Knox, told reporters in Christchurch yesterday that the federation's affiliated unions would meet early next year to discuss what action to take.

Transport unions would be the first to be asked to withdraw services, Mr Knox said.

But others, such as hotel employees, would also be approached.

Dr Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board, said yesterday he had no comment to make on the union statement.

"That is their business. We will just wait for developments," Dr Craven said.

Apart from the predictable reactions of anti-apartheid groups, opposition to the tour has now come from the United Nations, the Commonwealth Secretary-General (Mr Shridath Ramphal), the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, New Zealand Roman Catholic bishops — and Graham Mourie, the All Blacks skipper.

Mr Knox said New Zealand unions would work closely with those in Australia, where action is also being considered if the South Africans travel through Australia on their way to New Zealand in July, Sapa-Reuters reported.

New Zealand rugby authorities are adamant the tour will go ahead, despite strong government opposition and the likelihood of the union ban.

Rugby officials said they were considering contingency plans in case unions disrupt the South Africans' travel and accommodation.

Meanwhile a Port Shepstone businessman, Mr Pierre Mainhard, has won an all-expenses paid tour for two to follow the tour, plus $1 000 spending money.

That was the prize in a country-wide contest to raise cash for the Chris Burger Players' Memorial Fund. The fund, started by rugby players, is for the benefit of past, present and future players "who may suffer misfortune on the rugby field."

Through its name, it also honours Chris Burger, the Western Province fullback who died in hospital after suffering a neck injury during a Currie Cup match between WP and Free State at Bloemfontein in August.
The B.Com. is intended to be a three-year business course as options, and offers Honours level, in which Economics is a compulsory major. 

* those wishing in Business (see also the Accounting Profession)
* those wishing in Marketing background in Marketing
* those wishing in Financial Law legal advisers for the Legal Profession
* those wishing in Accounting subjects

There are seven basic final-year streams with the following specialisations: 
- Economics
- Accounting
- Finance
- Marketing
- Information Technology
- Management
- International Business

These curricula are designed to provide a broad background knowledge in the first two years. For example, company law is essential in the study of taxation and auditing.

Notes

Economics IA & IB

Students intending to study Economics IA. Economics IA lead on naturally to Economics IB, and a change to another major is possible. Students may apply to the Head of the Department to proceed to Economics IB.

The university offers a wide range of subjects, including interdisciplinary programmes. It has Accounting as one of its core subjects and is well-regarded for its business and commerce programmes. The Accounting major is designed to give students a strong foundation in business practice, with a focus on financial reporting, auditing, and taxation.

The questionnaire for the Accounting major is as follows:

- General Information: Who wishes to acquire a business background with a focus on accounting and finance?
- C. M. Accounting: It has Accounting as an option. The Accounting major is designed to provide a strong foundation in business practice, with a focus on financial reporting, auditing, and taxation.
- Other Subjects: The Accounting major is well-regarded for its focus on accounting and finance, and it has a high proportion of students interested in this field. The Accounting major is designed to give students a strong foundation in business practice, with a focus on financial reporting, auditing, and taxation.

Schedule A:

- The student acquires a major in his first and second years of study.
- The student acquires a further major in his third year.
- The student acquires a further major in his fourth year.

Schedule B:

- The student acquires a major in his first and second years of study.
- The student acquires a further major in his third year.
- The student acquires a further major in his fourth year.

The High Mathematics/Statistics curricula are intended for students who wish to pursue a career in mathematics. The attention of students interested in these curricula is drawn to the entrance requirements for Mathematics I, as detailed in the entry of the Department of Mathematics in the last section of this prospectus.
British call: End ban on journalists

British newspaper editors and journalists were yesterday called upon to report on bans in South Africa.

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — End the ban on black South African newspapers and newspapers was the call yesterday by the British Union of Journalists (NUJ) of South Africa, Consolidated Press, and newspapers in South Africa who are being charged with the suppression of the three newspapers and the closure of the South African newspapers.

NUJ was held outside the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square.

This is just the beginning of a campaign to protest against the South African Government's intimidation of the black press, Mr. Ken Ashton, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, stated.

Mr. Ashton was accompanied by the deputy general secretary, Mr. Jacob Eeclton, and one of the black journalists who took part in the demonstration.

The NUJ's actions are an expression of its determination to defend the right of journalists to work in a free and open environment.

The government's actions are an attempt to suppress the freedom of the press and to silence the voice of the people. The NUJ will not be intimidated by such actions.

During his week-long visit, he intends to investigate the recent two-month strike by 64 black journalists of the Media Workers Association of South Africa which represents black journalists.

The Guardian today published a letter from the banned South African journalist, Mr. Donald Wood, on the SA Press.

It was in reply to a letter from Mr. Johan Adler, director of information at the South African Embassy.
KEN ASHTON, general-secretary of the powerful British National Union of Journalists (NUJ), was last night barred from South Africa and hustled aboard a flight back to London.

Mr Ashton had come to South Africa to prepare a report on the recent South African Government banning of black journalists Zwelakhe Sisulu and Marimuthu Sibekemoney, president and executive member respectively of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

He had also come to assist Mwasa in future negotiations with newspaper managements.

Phillip Munkula, a national vice-president of Mwasa, said his organisation had invited Mr Ashton to South Africa in December.

"We were engaged in negotiations with management. We had an interim agreement. We regretted that some people who we thought were well acquainted with newspaper employers and employees agreed to help us," he said.

"We are surprised that this should happen because a British subject was coming to visit Mwasa and all the time there have never been any visa requirements when people from Britain visit South Africa.

"It is quite clear this is aimed at us. It can't be seen in isolation from the recent failure of the British government to comply with our demands," he added.
critics at 390, thouaght the
fore being put aboard the
last London flight at 5pm
yesterday.

A waiting British Emb-
assey official was told of
the decision minutes be-
fore Mr Ashton was sent
home. The official was per-
mitted to speak to Mr Ash-
ton on an airport tele-
phone, but not to see him.

Immigration officials at
Johannesburg refused to dis-
disclose on what grounds Mr
Ashton was deported, but
said that the decision was
taken at high level in Pret-
toria.

The Minister of Internal
Affairs, Chris Heunis, could not be reached for
comment last night.

In London, an angry Jane
Eccleston, deputy general-
secretary, of the NUJ, said
the barring of Mr Ash-
ton suggested "the people
responsible had guilty con-
sciences about their recent
treatment of black new-
papers and the two black
journalists".

He added: "I think it is a
very foolish way to be-
have. Turning someone
he Ken Ashton away is a
mark of fear. It seems as if
the South African authori-
ties are afraid of what he
might find and report to
the world."

Mr Eccleston said he be-
lieved Mr Ashton had also
come to South Africa as a
representative of the Inter-
national Federation of
Journalists (IFJ) and of
the International Confe-
deration of Free Trade Unions
(ICFTU).
Ashton: TUC to protest to Govt.

LONDON: The powerful TUC ( trades Union Congress ) has told the South African government that the clash of interests in South Africa and in the rest of the world yesterday that its representatives issued a statement urging the withdrawal of foreign intervention with the South Africa question. This comes two countries have been in conflict over events in South Africa.

Meanwhile, the TUC has issued a statement that it will adopt a political stance regarding the situation in South Africa while the TUC, unchanged, will continue to support the decision of the government of the United Kingdom. It has been warned that it would not be possible for South Africa to continue without a state.

Town: Mr. Heenan said yesterday that a relaxation arrangement about which the TUC had personalities. He warned that any quantity amount of questions were raised concerning the matter.
of the masses. in S.A. - the boss

shameless apologist

19/5/
Merriman Correspondence, 1912, No. 99, Dr Ayward's Paper; Worker, 21 Aug. 1912, in which the Government Mining Engineer supported this idea.


Merriman Correspondence, 1913, R. Barry to J.X.M., 17 Nov. 1913; CHA, WLP, "Statement of Evidence of Transvaal COM, 1913.

Merriman Correspondence, letterbook, J.X.M. to M.T. Steyn, 12 May 1912.

Ibid., 1914 correspondence, R. Barry to J.X.M., 21 May 1914.


Merriman Correspondence, 1911, Dec. 1911.


Information supplied by Dr D. 9

PEMRC 1910, p.37.


Ibid., p.34.

Ibid., p.38.

Ibid., p.34.

U.G. 10, 1912, p.12, par. 20.

Ibid., p.11, para. 16-17.

Ibid., pp. 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, par.

Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., pp. 4-5.

Ibid., p.11, par. 18; Irvine et al., op. cit., p.7. Union Acts, Mines' Pensions Act, No. 26 of 1911. A full list of acts is given below, see (209).

Ibid., p.13, para. 23-25.
practitioners are generally far preoccupied with the pressing needs of the ill to spare time to study a parallel and often presumed inferior rival system. There is also a general lack of epidemiologic knowledge for this type of research. There is also a lack of interest in community medicine in South Africa. Most therefore constitute a-prioriistic information based on samples of patients who come to them after a failure in the hands of a traditional practitioner. Their impressions then confirm the incompetence of the traditional practitioners. The fact that many of their own patients pursued treatment failure in their hands and seek out help in the traditional sector goes unreported. The case of the Thalidomide baby should be a constant reminder for all.

The purpose of this paper is therefore to present the traditional medical care system of the rural and urban areas of the "camps." Also have implications for other traditional societies of regional importance here is to examine the manner in which the traditional medical system continues to serve the needs of the society and to be able to determine how far a contrast is evident as a result of Western contact can lead to a rationalization of the traditional system.

We need to ask ourselves the following questions:

1. How does the traditional medical institution serve the present needs of the society?

2. To what extent has the introduction of scientific medicine led to changes in traditional medicine?

3. What type or kind of or either type of medicine?

4. In what circumstances of medical attention to some who are some of the from the introduction of scientific medicine.

5. What are the psychological of scientific medicine.

To understand the concept of health and illness requires a knowledge concepts of illness and health. A brief description of these concepts is necessary in order to make sense of the subject.

In the section on the Labour Market in the report on the Federation of South Africa, it was stressed that the remuneration of labour is based on the demand for labour and the supply of labour. It was also pointed out that the demand for labour is determined by various factors, including the economic conditions of the country and the availability of alternative sources of income. The supply of labour is determined by various factors, including the economic conditions of the country and the availability of alternative sources of income. The relationship between the demand for labour and the supply of labour is determined by market forces. If the demand for labour is greater than the supply, then wages will rise. If the supply of labour is greater than the demand, then wages will fall.
alternative.

And so, when I left high school to go to the Swaziland campus of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, I was already a passive but firm supporter of the African National Congress. I believed that the methods it had chosen could not be questioned, because there was no alternative: the non-violent struggle seemed to me a relic of the past, a myth which was suicidal in the 1960's and 1970's. And I supported the policy as set out in the Freedom Charter: a democratic South Africa, belonging to all its people, Black and White - a society in which all, and not just the select few, participated in deciding how the country was to be run.

While I was a student in Swaziland, I met exiled members of the ANC and my views were confirmed. I observed the ever increasing unemployment amongst Blacks in South Africa, the poverty and degradation in which they lived and the refusal of the Whites who ruled us, to allow Blacks a fair share in the wealth of the country. I saw how immigrants were welcomed and given jobs from which we as Blacks were excluded and I saw and witnessed the suffering of my people. And so it was that I decided to join the ANC, and offer it my services.

I did this not for the hope of personal gain or glory, or in a casual manner without thinking about the consequences. I was, and am, essentially a peace-loving person - but I felt myself driven to this position, feeling that to counter the violence meted out against us, we were forced to defend ourselves: there was no option.

Your Lordship has heard much of the history of that followed my decision, and I do not intend to elaborate on that. /...
LONDON. — The international trade union movement yesterday condemned Leyland South Africa for dismissing workers who had been out on strike.

International representatives of world trade unions are backing black workers against multi-national firms, which they claim are responsible behind the European movement’s code of conduct.

The International Congress of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) — representing 71 million members — said the lockout labour disputes in South Africa were very serious.

The ICFTU is sending a cable of “support and solidarity” to the National Motor Workers’ Association in South Africa. They have also called the Leyland South Africa management upon them to remit the workers and to end the lockout.

The ICFTU is the representative body for trade unions throughout the world.

The strike was called to protest against the dismissal of 1,600 striking workers, including 1,000 apprentice mechanics and operators.

A pay point set up behind the closed main gate of Leyland’s Blackheath plant yesterday. Many of the workers who were sacked on Wednesday returned throughout the day to collect back pay.

Western Europe, Britain and the United States.

In current discussions with them over the situation in South Africa were the International Labour Organization (ILO), as well as the International Metal Workers’ Federation — the union representing the workers.

They were also in touch with the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) to see what action could be taken to exert pressure on British Leyland over the actions of its subsidiary in South Africa.

International trade unions are also appealing to the British Government, which has a financial stake in British Leyland, and which they say is partly to blame for the South African company’s “poor labour record.”

They blame the British Government for not ensuring that the PEP’s code of conduct was observed in South Africa.

The secretary of the National Motor Workers’ Association, Mr. H. B. White, told the Cape Times yesterday that there was nothing in the Industrial Conciliation Act which covered the situation in which the workers of the union who had been dismissed from the Leyland plant in Blackheath and the Nedsure Works on Wednesday, had found themselves.

There was no industrial action in the United Kingdom which catered for the motor assembly industry, and the union and Nedsure had been left with little alternative but to allow the dispute to develop along unorthodox lines.

The union had appealed to the minister for the establishment of a certifying board for the whole of South Africa and that the union was no longer capable of operating effectively in the face of the loss of production.

A meeting of workers and union leaders was held in Blackheath yesterday and it was unanimously agreed that workers would refuse to work until they were reemployed with Leyland and that new orders were increased by 20% on hour to come into effect immediately had been agreed upon.

The workers also demanded that immediate negotiations be held between management and Nedsure with the aim of setting a new minimum wage for, to come into effect within the next four months.

Meeting

Speakers at the meeting, which was attended by about 1,500 workers, included Mr. P. H. C. Newby, the secretary of the approximately 1,900 workers sacked on Wednesday after demanding a strike for better wages. Mr. Newby pointed out the importance of the workers’ struggle, adding that their refusal to return to work at Leyland had been met with a lack of sympathy by the government’s director of communications and public affairs, Mr. A. P. Hill, who said yesterday more than 500 people, including workers who had been sacked on Wednesday had been rehired and production had recommenced at most of the affected plants.

Local Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Stelomate between workers and management of the three strike-bound Port Elizabeth manufacturing plants could be settled only if the 160 former Fordsome workers were reinstated, the union chief at the centre of the dispute had said yesterday.

Mr. Dunfre McAlpine, chairman of the Motor Association and Components Workers’ Union of South Africa yesterday tabled Egypt’s offer to employ the workers as the conditions for the settlement.

Mr. McAlpine said the majority of black Fordsome workers failed to report for duty on the third shift.

The management has suspended Thandi’s initiative to dissolve the union’s executive.

The managing director of Fordsome, Mr. Peter Keal, said that 1,000 black workers had approached management yesterday to be allowed to go home for fear of reprisals from other workers.

A copy of the agreement in the Labour Relations Act that was signed by the management and the union yesterday was given to the workers who were sacked on Wednesday.

The agreement stated that the workers would be paid their back pay and that they would receive new employment at Fordsome.

The agreement also stated that no worker would be dismissed without a hearing, and that the management would be bound to follow the agreement.

The management agreed to the reinstatement of 160 workers who had been sacked on Wednesday.

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From MARGARET SMITH

LONDON — International trade union support is growing for the black workers of Leyland South Africa and Firestone who have been fired from their jobs.

A message of solidarity has been sent to workers of both companies by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) based in Brussels. The ICFTU has also called the management of the parent body, British Leyland.

The international trade union body — which represents 21 million members — stated that it was a family behind the workers, as was the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the British Trades Union Congress (TUC).

Trade unionists of British Leyland have also taken up the cudgels on behalf of their colleagues in South Africa.

In its cable to management here and in South Africa the ICFTU urged Leyland to negotiate with their workers and to reinstate those who had been dismissed. They stressed that they saw the workers' demands as "a clear cut trade union case."

Telegram

Yesterday workers at British Leyland plants, who are members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, also sent a telegram of support to their fellow workers in South Africa.

They have also written to Leyland's chairman, South African born Sir Michael Edwards, demanding that he intervene.

A trade union spokesman for the British Leyland workers explained: "We have asked the management to meet us as a matter of urgency so that meaningful negotiations can take place. We are concerned that suspensions and sackings have taken place arising from what we would consider justifiable wage claims."

We believe that the British name for justice as portrayed by the motor car manufacturers will have an action on South Africa.

He added that a situation where large numbers of workers were dismissed following a pay claim could not happen in Britain.

In a radio interview yesterday the British union spokesman was asked if the unions in South Africa were too weak, that they could not fight this kind of situation without support from unions internationally.

The spokesman replied that it was only in the last few years that black workers had been organized, and this had led to the present conflict taking place.

"They have been repressed in wages and conditions over the years. Now having got themselves organized, they are resisting quite strongly to the management."

The spokesman added that although the workers in South Africa were receiving less pay than their British counterparts, Leyland's cars were a luxury in South Africa for roughly the same price.

"We expect that British Leyland management may say to us that this is a question for the South African management. But on the other hand the company will be somewhat embarrassed by the conditions and the wages that are being paid in South Africa," he said.

Meanwhile most of the 1,500 workers dismissed from the Leyland plants in Blackheath and Blue's River on Wednesday are still on strike, meaning that they would not seek re-employment with the company till their demands for better pay had been met.

This was said by a spokesman for the National Union of Motor Assemblers and Rubber Workers of South Africa after a meeting in Bulawayo South yesterday.
ICFTU 30th to meet on sackings

Own Correspondent
BRUSSELS — Trade union delegates from 25 countries meet in Geneva next week to discuss industrial action in support of sacked black workers in South Africa.

The possibility of an international campaign of sympathy strikes will be discussed, but the main pressure is likely to fall on representatives of the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) for some kind of retaliatory action by British Leyland workers in Britain.

AGENDA

The current wave of industrial unrest in South Africa will top the agenda at the twice-yearly meeting of the South Africa Coordinating Committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

Decisions taken will not be binding, but officials hope the mass sackings will generate renewed determination to put pressure on companies with South African interests.

Militant pressure will be for union groups all around the world to take supporting action — including strikes — if the unrest spreads to other industries in South Africa.

A less costly form of support, such as the boycotting of work connected with a firm's South African interests, is thought to be more likely.
Metalworkers to push SA reform

The South African government is under pressure to make reforms to the economy, as indicated in the meeting of the Industrial Development Advisory Council (IDAC) in South Africa. The meeting was attended by representatives from various sectors of the economy, including labor unions and business groups. The agenda included discussions on labor market reforms, industrial policy, and the role of the state in economic development. The meeting concluded with a statement that reforms are necessary to address the challenges faced by the country.
HIS HOUSEKEEP'S SAY LEVY AND SHIRKERS

C. Holla 12/6/81
2. cont.......... 

(1) Plot this demand graph paper.

(2) Now suppose that "crop" amounted to 10 million bu.
and 70 million bu. for successive years the annual gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve was the demand curve of each of the ten years. 

(3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.

(4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).

(5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.

(6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

* * * * * * *
International unions meet

BRUSSELS — Trade union delegates from 25 countries met in Geneva on Monday and Tuesday to discuss industrial action in support of striking black workers in South Africa.

An international campaign of sympathy strikes will be one possibility under discussion at the twice yearly meeting of the South Africa coordinating committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

But the main pressure is likely to fall on representatives of the British Trades Union Congress for some kind of retaliatory action by British Leyland workers in the UK.
Legal aid for unions

EXPANSION of AFL-CIO activities to assist black unions in South Africa and promote basic changes in the lives of the workers, is the point stressed by the American Labour organisation in its programme.

Reports by ZB MOLEFE

- to establish within the African-American Labour Programme are
- to develop legal defence fund to finance trade union activities.
- The creation of a special fund drawn from this special fund will be created to support legal defence activities in support of trade unionists.
- To develop, co-ordinate and maintain United States labour public response in reaction to developments which take place in the labour field in South Africa.
- To develop other specific programmes in South Africa and the United States for assistance in organizing unions.
- Collective bargaining, leadership and cadre training which could include the following:
  (a) work/study programmes in the United States
  (b) Union-to-union training in the United States
  (c) Seminars and training programmes in South Africa
  (d) Providing data to South African unions will assist in organizing and collective bargaining activities.
  (e) Assignment of United States unions to short-term programmes in special fields
  (f) Educational activities with selected educational institutions in South Africa
  (g) Support the expansion and use of existing skill-training facilities including selective scholarship aid to open up the restricted upward mobility for black workers.
US labour group to aid SA unions

WASHINGTON — The giant American labour group, the AFL-CIO, is starting a programme to support black trade unionism in South Africa with the aim of helping to eliminate apartheid and to hasten majority rule.

A "South Africa unit" has been set up within the AFL-CIO's African-American Labour Centre in Washington and is now raising funds and studying how best to achieve its aim.

The unit is headed by Mr. Nana Mahomo, a founder of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress who has broken his former ties with that body.

Mr. Mark Anderson, of the AFL-CIO's international affairs department said the American labour movement was focusing exclusively on black unions in its South Africa programme.

This is because they are most in need of assistance and most under the gun from the government, employers and other unions, Mr. Anderson said.

No group within the black South African labour movement is being singled out for special attention.

There is no clear picture yet of how much money the South Africa unit will have at its disposal or of the activities it will try to set in motion.

Mr. Anderson said: "We are still trying to get a feel for what we are going to do. We plan to talk to South African blacks about it.

"What can be said at this stage is that we hope our programme will be seen as a positive force aimed at openly seeking non-violent change."

The mandate for the South Africa unit was drawn up by the AFL-CIO's executive council earlier this year.

Among the possibilities envisaged were work-study programmes and union-to-union training in the United States, seminars and training programmes in South Africa, help for South African unions in their organizing and collective bargaining activities, and assignment of a representative to work in South Africa.

The executive council also had in mind a fund to support legal defence activities of black trade unions.

EX-PAC MAN TO HEAD CENTRE

WASHINGTON — The man chosen to head the South Africa unit of the African-American Labour Centre, Mr. Nana Mahomo, is a South African who has been in exile for many years.

Mr. Mahomo was a founder of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress but broke his PAC ties after a dispute with former leader Pothalo Leballo.

He was made anti-apartheid films, including one titled "End of the Dialogue", while continuing to work in the field of organized labour.

Mr. Mahomo's boss at the AALC, executive director Patrick O'Farrell, said there was no particular significance in the fact that he had not been chosen to coordinate AFL-CIO activities in support of black trade unions.

"We felt he was the best of the applicants for the job, partly because of his knowledge of the system in South Africa," Mr. O'Farrell said.

Mr. Mahomo may not be quoted in South Africa, but his associate at the African American Labour Centre said no confrontation with the South African government was envisaged.

They said Mr. Mahomo had adopted a low-key approach, although he did have a vested interest in seeing that black trade unions made progress.

His presence proved to be a stumbling block, either for the SA government or for blacks who tended to support the rival ANC. He would certainly reconsider his position and would probably resign, they said.
Bill draws left's ire

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) has protested to the South African Government about "oppressive" anti-strike measures contained in labour legislation now before Parliament and the series of banning orders on leading trade unions.

The ICFTU executive member Mr Andrew Kaniombi said the legislation was a "contradiction of what trade unions stand for" and should be opposed. He added that the new legislation and the international committee too would have to be drawn up a report which would be submitted to the UNWMC national council on August 24.

The union's activities have beennesiaed, A Citizen, asked readers of the Cape Times in March 1988 whether complaining about the sanitisation issues of those who objected to licences.

In 1986, when complaining about the sanitation issues of those who objected to licences, A Citizen, asked readers of the Cape Times in March 1988 whether complaining about the sanitation issues of those who objected to licences.

However, nothing of note was done to reform sanitation or decrease the dangers of an epidemic, whilst being the means by which that was not solely dependent on property ownership, which is demonstrated by the middle-class to.

The town council in the 1880s was still controlled by the Repub-
Sacked workers on the upswing

BY STORM FRIEDMAN

A SUPREME Court case with important implications for migrant worker rights is attracting international trade union attention.

In an unprecedented move, the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations, which represents 175 unions in 67 countries, has sent a telegram to the Natal Supreme Court in Durban expressing backing for the case.

The telegram comments on the case and supports the sacked workers in the labour dispute from which it flows.

Vital

One of the issues raised in the case is the right of an employer to remove a dismissed contract worker from compound housing without first obtaining a court order. Lawyers say this has a vital bearing on migrant worker housing rights.

It flows out of a work stoppage at the Union Co-Operative Sugar Mill in Isipingo, Natal, by members of the Cosatu-affiliated Swat, Food and Allied Workers Union.

The workers were dismissed after the stoppage and 100 of them have now asked the court to order the reinstatement of their compound housing and to declare the stoppage a "lock-out" rather than a strike.

In terms of the sub judice rule, which makes it an offence to influence a court's decision, the Rand Daily Mail cannot publish the contents of the IUF telegram.
Unionists defy isolation call with visit to SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Leading British trade unionists including Mr Bill Sirs and Mr Terry Duffy plan an official visit to South Africa next month in spite of a recent Trades Union Congress resolution calling for the "total isolation" of the Republic.

The visit is being organised by the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF). Mr Duffy is president of the British section and Mr Sirs is secretary of the general committee of the Iron and Steel Trades Federation, said "We have black affiliates who desperately need our assistance.

"The objective is to pull them out of the Dark Ages and provide the sort of training shop stewards we have here.

Mr Duffy, president of the engineering section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said the intention of the visit was to investigate allegations of ill-treatment of union members at the Leyland factories in South Africa.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions in Britain and the Anti-Apartheid Movement both oppose the tour.

The spokesman for the IMF, Mr John Garrett, is a banned person in South Africa and his words cannot be quoted.

Mr Mike Terry, executive secretary of the AAM, claimed that the visit was a deliberate move to undermine sanctions.

Mr Duffy said that he and Mr Sirs would travel with four others to Newport next month for the IMF's executive committee meeting.

The federation had suggested extending the trip to include South Africa.

"The metalworkers' union has requested that we go to South Africa to ascertain the real problems of trade unions.

"We are going at the request of the South African unions. If our South African brothers say we shouldn't go, we won't go. We didn't go to Poland because Solidarity said we were giving evidence to the regime.

If Britain imposes sanctions on South Africa, Mr Sirs said, 'the French and Germans would be in there making a mess of it at the cost of many thousands of jobs in this country.'

The delegation would visit the Leyland and Smiths factories among others to ensure that Commonwealth codes of practice on working conditions were adhered to.
UK unionists to break 'total isolation' resolution

OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON - Leading British trade unionists, including Mr Bill Sars and Mr Terry Duffy, plan an official visit to South Africa next month in spite of a recent Trades Union Congress resolution calling for the "total isolation" of the Republic.

The visit is being organised by the International Metalworkers Federation (IMF). Mr Duffy is President of the IMF, Mr Sars is General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Federation, and the visit was at the request of the South African Unionists if our South African brothers say we shouldn't go, we won't go. We don't go to Poland because Solidarity said we were giving credibility to the regime.

Mr Sars, commenting on the TUC's call for total isolation of South Africa, said: "We're not dealing with the political, we're dealing with the industrial."

He added that the International Metalworkers had funds for educational projects so that black trade unionists could be properly trained in full negotiating skills and the problems of industry.

If Britain imposed sanctions on South Africa, he said, "the French and Germans would be there making a meal of it at the cost of many thousands of jobs in this country."

The delegation would visit the Leyland and Smiths factories, among others, to ensure that Common Market codes of practice on working conditions were adhered to.

The IMF, he said, "can't work under the IMF's twice-yearly executive committee meeting. The Federation had sus-
MAWU speaks up for 1,500 strikers

By Drew Forrest

The main international Metalworkers Federation has been committed by one of its affiliates over the dispute at Telephone Manufacturers of SA in Springs where about 1,500 striking workers were dismissed last week.

In a statement the Metal and Allied Workers Union said Temsa management's refusal to deal with the union officials and committee members "could only poison industrial relations in the Springs area."

The union said it had called on the International Metalworkers Federation to draw Temsa's behaviour to the attention of its parent companies, Plester and GEC.

It also said two Temsa workers were arrested yesterday at the Magistrate's Court in Kwathema, where mine colleagues charged with assault were applying for bail.

Bail was granted at R50 each for four women, and R100 each for the men.

In response to union charges, Temsa spokesman and management was said to have been "a union which has come forward for the first time in a troubled situation."

Talks would be held this week with the Electrical and Allied Workers Union and the Temsa-affiliated Radio, Television Electronic and Allied Workers' Union, on which the company recognises management was continuing to interview workers who had turned up as the factory rates. Nearly 1,000 workers — of whom 100 were new recruits — were back at work, he said.
Unions appeal
for foreign aid
over disputes

TWO local black unions have sought the help of powerful overseas labour organisations in an attempt to resolve disputes arising out of recent strikes on the Witwatersrand.

The Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union has appealed to the British Trade Union Council to approach the British parent company of Johnson Tiles, at Olifantsfontein, where workers were fired after a recent strike.

A union spokesman said this week the TUC had secured an agreement from Johnson Tiles' parent company that workers could be reinstated and that the firm will meet the union.

However, he claimed local management wanted to re-employ selected workers only — which the British unions 'totally rejected'. He also claimed the

firm had told fired contract workers to vacate their hostel in Tembisa township by Monday afternoon.

Company spokesmen could not be reached for comment.

Meanwhile, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union has called on the International Metalworkers' Federation to intervene in its dispute with Telephones Manufacturers of SA (TMSA) in Springs.

TMSA is a subsidiary of General Electric Company and the union has asked the IMF to approach GEC in an attempt to bring the local management to the bargaining table.

The union wants to meet the company to discuss the re-employment of workers fired after the entire black work-force of 1,600 went on strike recently.

Up to now, TMSA has refused to meet the union.

Nine people appeared in the Rwa-Themba Magistrate's Court on Monday on charges of assault following the unrest. They were released on bail, paid by the union, and the case was postponed to next Monday.

A spokesman for TMSA said yesterday almost 1,600 of the 1,600 dismissed workers had been re-employed, and about 100 new workers had been taken on.

Labour Correspondent
Unions appeal to overseas labour bodies

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Two local black unions have sought the help of powerful overseas labour organizations in an attempt to resolve disputes arising out of recent strikes on the Rand.

The Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union has appealed to the British Trade Union Council to approach the British parent company of Johnson Fibre of Offenstein, where workers were fired after a recent strike.

A union spokesman said the TUC had secured an agreement from the parent company that workers would be reinstated and that the firm should meet with the union.

However, he claimed local management wanted to re-employ selected workers only — which the British unions "totally rejected". He also claimed the firm had told fired contract workers to vacate their hostel in Tembisa township.

It was not known whether the workers were actually evicted but the union was seeking an urgent meeting with management, he added.

Company spokesman could not be reached for comment.

Meanwhile, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union has called on the International Metalworkers' Federation to intervene in its dispute with the Telephone Manufacturers of South Africa (TMSA) in Springs.

TMSA is a subsidiary of the General Electric Company and the Federation-affiliated union has asked the IMF to approach GEC in an attempt to bring the local management to the bargaining table.

The union wants to meet with the company to discuss reinstatement of workers fired after the whole black workforce of 1,000 went on strike recently.

Up to now TMSA has refused to meet with the union.

Nine people appeared in the KwaZulu Natal High Court on Monday on charges of assault following the unrest. They were released on bail, paid by the union, and the case was postponed.

A police spokesman said another two people had been arrested in connection with alleged cases of assault and another arrest would be made.

A union spokesman condemned the involvement of the police in the dispute.

He added: "It seems TMSA management is using the police to weaken the resolve of the workers."

He said the company was still refusing to talk to union officials, which was "damaging to worker-management relations."

A spokesman for TMSA said almost 1,000 of the 1,600 dismissed workers had been re-employed, and about 100 new workers had been taken on.

He reiterated that the firm would not take back 200 workers who were fired first after starting the strike.
Geneva.- An "Africa Action Trade Union Committee" meeting is being held in Nairobi, Kenya, to discuss the African trade union movement. The meeting is expected to produce a report on the state of trade unions in Africa and to discuss the need for stronger cooperation between African trade unions.

The meeting has been called to address the challenges faced by African trade unions, particularly in the context of the global economic crisis. The meeting will be attended by representatives from trade unions in several African countries, including Kenya, Tanzania, and South Africa.

African trade unions have been facing a range of challenges, including declining membership, financial difficulties, and censorship. The meeting is expected to provide a platform for trade union leaders to exchange ideas and strategies to address these challenges.

The meeting is being organized by the International Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU), which represents over 100 million workers in 130 countries. The IFTU has been working to strengthen the voice of workers in Africa and to promote international solidarity among trade unions.
In the United States trying to manipulate black South African trade unions? A dossier compiled by Gary Charney shows striking similarities between proposed American aid to black unions in South Africa and allegedly CIA programmed elsewhere.

The African American Labour Centre (AACL), which has been fighting a South African anti-apartheid action, has alleged CIA funding from the US Central Intelligence Agency.

The charges have triggered a storm of fury. Among the many who have denounced the AACL are Labor leader John Lewis, who has accused the CIA of "active surveillance" of the AACL.

The AACL has called for an end to the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa and has appealed to the American people for support in their struggle.

In another development, a group of black South Africans has announced plans to stage a demonstration in Washington, D.C., next month to protest the alleged CIA activities in South Africa.

The demonstration is scheduled for October 25 and will be organized by the African National Congress (ANC), which is the leading anti-apartheid organization in South Africa.

The ANC has accused the CIA of providing financial support to white South African sellout rallies and has called for the immediate cessation of all CIA activities in South Africa.

The demonstration will be attended by thousands of black South Africans as well as members of other African and Latin American groups.

The demonstration is expected to be a powerful statement of solidarity with the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa and a reminder of the role that the United States has played in the struggle for justice and freedom in that country.

The demonstration will also be a call for action by the American people to support the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa and to put pressure on the US government to end its support for the apartheid regime.
African-American Labour Centre officials have denied reports in The Star yesterday that the body is linked to the CIA.

The Star reported in its briefing that investigations exposed links between the AALC and the CIA, especially between the proposed head of a South African AALC centre, Mr Nana Mahomo, and CIA operatives.

But the director of the AALC, Mr Patrick O’Farrell, told The Star's Washington correspondent that the report was beneath "this contempt".

He said that he laughed at such reports which took unsubstantiated allegations as reference points.

"I believe in the freedom of the Press and The Star can publish what it likes," Mr O’Farrell said. "We would only see if this sort of thing ever got to the stage of jeopardising our work."

DENIED

A former AALC deputy director, Mr Jerry Funk, denied that the AALC was a CIA "front". He denied having personal ties with the CIA.

Mr Funk did not deny questions put to him by The Star's New York Bureau that he had worked for the International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers which was shut down in the mid-1970s after being exposed as a CIA front.

Even before allegations of CIA links were published in The Star, many South African trade unions viewed overtures by the AALC to open up here with distrust.

During a two-month investigation, almost all enquiries to registered and unregistered trade unions evoked some story about AALC approaches and doubts being raised about the centre's commitment to workers' self-determination.

The general secretary of the Trade Union Congress of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobelfsair, said the AALC had been presumptuous in deciding to open a branch here before consulting local unions.

DOUBTS

He said his doubts were compounded when he learned that a former executive of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Nana Mahomo, was to head the South African branch.

Mr Phuludzwi Comay, general secretary of the Council of Unions of SA said "We maintain a policy that we will not be dictated to by outside agencies."

A spokesman for the Federation of South African Trade Unions said "We would welcome any assistance and for individuals to work within Fosatu, but we don't see the need for an external body."

He said union members had been "approached" to attend AALC programmes in the United States, but these were usually turned down.
West German union leader visits E Cape

A TOP West German trade union official, Mr Eugen Loderer, is in Uitenhage as part of a countrywide fact-finding tour of German firms associated with the motor industry, and for talks with trade union leaders.

Mr Loderer is president of both the German Metal Workers Union and of the International Metal Federation (IMF).

Yesterday he visited the Mercedes-Benz plant in East London. Where he met shop stewards, workers and management. Later he held talks in Port Elizabeth with representatives of the Metal and Allied Workers Union, the Engineering and Allied Workers Union and National Union of Motor and Rubber Workers of SA.

Today Mr Loderer will visit the Volkswagen plant in Uitenhage before flying to Johannesburg, where he will have talks with various trade union leaders.

Before returning to West Germany he will attend an executive meeting of the IMF in Nairobi.

He was invited to South Africa by three Federation of South African Trade Union (Foasta) registered unions which are also affiliated to the world body.

He is being accompanied by Mr Paul Plum and Mr Albert Schunk, both of whom are members of the GAWU.
Inequality in SA shocks Americans

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Trade unions are the best vehicle blacks in South Africa have to bring about economic and political change peacefully, members of the Foreign Policy Association have been told in New York.

Mr. Howard Samuel, president of the Industrial Union Department of the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), made this claim at a meeting of the association called to consider the Rockefeller Commission report, “South Africa: Time Running Out,” which was released earlier this year as a guide to American policy on South Africa.

There were gasps when Mr. Samuels, a member of the commission, listed the economic divisions between whites and blacks in South Africa.

He told the audience that in South Africa

- There were 10.8 million people in the workforce, 9 million of them blacks. In 1964 percent of all income was earned by whites.
- The average monthly income of whites was R1,250 compared with R360 for blacks.
- Sixty-two percent of urban blacks and 75 percent of rural blacks lived below the Poverty Datum Line.
- South Africa was a “house divided” to a greater extent than had been seen anywhere in the world for decades, Mr. Samuels said.
Director denies black union's 'lockout' charges

A black trade union has accused a German-based multinational company, Litemaster Products in Wadeville, of reverting to the anti-union tactics used in the electrical industry five years ago.

The Metal and Allied Workers Union has asked the president of the International Metalworkers Federation, Mr Eugen Edler, to contact management over the dispute, the company's managing director, Mr John Houston, denied there had been an attempted lockout. He stressed that the workers had been fired after repeated warnings and "for very specific reasons" — including persistent refusal to wear uniform and lateness of arrival.

Wages at Litemaster were higher than those at the company's principal competitor. "Before our latest 10% offer — which workers in fact accepted — wages had improved 28.5 percent this year."

By EUN FORREST

It claims 23 workers, including five shop stewards, were dismissed two days later in "doubtful circumstances" which suggested victimisation.
Mwasa gets UK support

THE British National Union of Journalists (NUJ) has highlighted the plight of the Media Workers’ Association of South Africa (Mwasa) leaders with a protest outside the South African Embassy.

The protest on Monday was part of a trade union week of action to isolate apartheid.

Mr Francis Beckett said: "No sooner is a Mwasa president elected than he is rendered incapable of functioning as a journalist and is also restrained in other ways."

A statement released by the acting-president of Mwasa, Mr Goba Ndlovu, said in response: "Mwasa is grateful that the world is aware of our struggle for liberation and the harassment faced by our leaders. We in Mwasa are convinced that what we do is only to uphold the truth as it is and to tell it as it is.

"The South African Government is trying to hide that truth and it is up to the free world to record events as they happen in South Africa. True, our leaders have been suppressed and silenced but Mwasa's work must go on."
Labour 
row as 
217 are 
fired

Labour Reporter

AT LEAST 217 of the 650 workers at Hulett's Aluminium in Natal, who went on strike recently over pension demands, were fired this week after a company 'screening process', the Metal and Allied Workers Union alleged yesterday.

The union said it was taking legal advice on the issue and had also asked the International Metalworkers Federation for help. It said it was investigating whether a Canadian firm had a stake in the company and whether the IMF could help.

Comment from Hulett's Aluminium could not be obtained yesterday. Mr Ron Phillips, a spokesman for the parent company, Hulett's, referred queries to Hulett's Aluminium's publicity manager, who was unavailable.

About 650 of the 750 Hulett's workers recently struck in support of demands that their pension money be refunded.

Resigned

All 650 resigned as this was the only way they could obtain a refund of their pension contributions, and then re-applied for their jobs.

According to MAWU, the company then said it would institute a screening process to determine which of the workers would be re-hired.

"Yesterday we discovered that at least 217 have been told there are no vacancies and have been refused their jobs. They include virtually all of the 30 members of the steering committee."

He also claimed that attempts to negotiate with Hulett's Aluminium had been unsuccessful because the company had said their decision was "non-negotiable".

"They appear to have replaced our members chiefly with Asian workers they have recruited," he added.

The spokesman said the union had decided on a programme of action in support of the men.

This would include seeking legal advice, assistance from other Fosatu unions and the IMF, making contact with the parent company as well as other shareholders and establishing whether there was a Canadian holding in the firm.

"The company has clearly embarked on a process of victimisation and rationalisation which is reminiscent of nineteenth century labour practices," MAWU said.
Children help out at strike factory

By Drew Forrest

The giant Geneva-based International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) has intervened in the dispute at Zululand Food Producers where close to 400 workers were dismissed after striking last week.

The IUF, which has about six union affiliates with two million members worldwide, has appealed to the company's Richards Bay management to reinstate all the workers and talk to their union officials.

A similar telex plea has been sent to the company by the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fasatu), one of whose affiliates, the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union, is involved in the dispute.

DEMANDS

But the company's general manager, Mr D C Legge, was adamant yesterday management would not deal with officials or shop stewards of the union before it was formally recognised.

"We receive our rights to re-employ the workforce of our choice," he said.

Workers struck and were dismissed last Friday after the company had turned down demands for a R1 minimum hourly wage. They walked out again after the weekend when management offered to rehire all but eight colleagues, allegedly shop stewards.

The offer of selective re-employment expires on Monday at 4pm.

Mr Legge would not say how production had been affected by the strike. However, he revealed that a number of white schoolchildren were "helping out" at the factory.
Work out your reading rates for your prescribed books - you will then know in advance whether to schedule a whole weekend for a chapter, or whether to read it on the train on the way home. Try to do the same for test preparation, essay planning and writing, etc.

(b) The second missing element is obvious. You have work to do, time to do it, but where do you do it? Studies on study areas suggest that a good place to study:

(i) Is free from interruption (noise, visual friends, people constantly walking past)

(ii) Is out of sight of a telephone!

(iii) Has a firm, comfortable chair, but not one you can fall asleep.

(iv) Has good, even light

(v) Is cool and comfortable

(vi) Is available to you

Those of you who are privileged at home will have little case use your ingenuity. Study areas - find a quiet area. Many departments have study rooms or seminar rooms which you could ask to use. In general, find the best study place available to you - the factors mentioned should help you decide between venues even

...constitutes one of the major study tasks for most students in the faculties of Arts and Social Science. Once again, taking good notes aids understanding and recall.

1.4 Completing Assignments

This includes essays, long papers, practicals, reports and tutorial work. Written assignments will be scheduled throughout the year.

NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

AFRICAN BLACK STUDENTS UNION - THE BALU - 27/11/84

...will need to become proficient at each to succeed at university. The lectures tomorrow and the day after will look at the different skills some of these study behaviours require.

Today's lecture will look at an important factor they all have in common - they all require a carefully planned use of a...
ILO urges UN to act on labour detentions

Geneva — Protests from two international organisations over the arrest of trade unionists in South Africa have been referred to the UN Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, by the director-general of the International Labour Organisation, Mr. Francis Blanchard.

In a telegram to Mr. Blanchard, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions said it was "appalled at the South African Government's action in arresting over 30 trade unionists."

The International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, Professional and Technical Employees referred to the "arbitrary arrest" of Mrs. Emma Mabel, who is the organisation's elected representative for southern Africa.

Mr. Blanchard has asked Dr. Waldheim to raise the matter urgently with the appropriate authorities.
Also included are various other parameters such as memory and storage, which are of the following:

- Source element (Symbolic)
- Relocatable binary element (RBE)
- Absolute binary element (ABS)

Typical source-language elements are the following:

a. FORTRAN source program
b. COBOL source program
c. ASSEMBLER source program

d. The following element types may be thought of as being special-case

- All elements are placed into a program file by the procedure definition

- These elements are essentially the procedure definition processor (PDP).

- Such elements are a part of the program file.

- The program file is the output of the procedure definition processor.

- The program file is essentially a set of instructions that can be executed by a computer.

- These instructions are essentially the source code for the program.

- The source code is essentially the source of the program.

- The source of the program is essentially the original code that was written by the programmer.

- The original code is essentially the blueprint for the program.

- The blueprint for the program is essentially the original design.

- The original design is essentially the original concept.

- The original concept is essentially the original idea.

- The original idea is essentially the original thought.

- The original thought is essentially the original insight.

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Maseru doctors' strike continues

MASERU - Doctors at the Queen Elizabeth II hospital here were continuing their sit-down strike yesterday. The strike started on Monday.

The doctors, all Lesotho nationals, have been joined by doctors from other government hospitals in the country.

They have complained to the Minister of Health, Mr. Patrick Lehloenya, about their conditions of service and salaries. The minister has referred the matter to the cabinet and Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

A government statement issued last night said that only 14 doctors were on strike and not 25, as stated by the SABC.

The statement said a meeting between doctors and the Health Minister had taken place and that it was expected that the doctors would return to work.

However, some of the doctors said they were going ahead with their strike until their grievances had been attended to.

Government hospitals are being manned by foreign medical personnel seconded to Lesotho as consultants. — DDC
Union asks UK govt to help SA journalists

The Star Bureau

LONDON - Leaders of the 32,000-strong National Union of Journalists have expressed concern to the British Government at the detention of journalists in South Africa and the way others are "harassed" while carrying out their duties.

After talking to Foreign Office Junior Minister Mr Richard Luce, the NUJ general-secretary, Mr Ken Ashton, said he had found the Minister "extremely helpful and receptive."

A campaign by the International Federation of Journalists to help colleagues in South Africa has been going on throughout the year Britain's NUJ is the largest national body within the IFJ.

The Minister asked for a list of South African journalists against whom action had been taken and wanted more information about them, said Mr Ashton.

"I pointed out to him that there were more than 150 pieces of legislation which inhibited journalists and publishers in this country," he explained.

The delegation asked the British Government, in view of the way journalists were treated, to rethink again about its position in relation to sanctions against South Africa.

"He was not in favour of that," said Mr Ashton.

"He was more sympathetic when I turned to the need for the training of black journalists in South Africa."

Mr Ashton said he told the Minister there was one white journalist for every 1100 white residents, whereas there was only one black journalist for every 1100 black residents.
INJ. REL. WORKERS' ORGANISATION

Overseas / Internat.

1982 — 1983
Freeer unions in SA

Britain calls for

The Natal Mercury, Friday, January 1, 1900
The Colombo
Management School
Respected and Prestige
From the Most
Business Management
The Official Course In
World

The text is too blurry to be accurately transcribed.
Free unions (18/18)

By Drew Forrest

A total of eight trade unions, federations of which, and registered unions, are currently detentions. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which is the only one that is independent, has strongly condemned the detentions. The South African government has denied any involvement and has accused the unions of being illegal. The situation remains tense.
LONDON — Support for the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, will be sought at the March annual delegate meeting of Britain's National Union of Journalists.

On the agenda is a motion expressing the NUJ's admiration and solidarity with the struggle of black journalists and workers in the MWASA of South Africa against the repression of the apartheid state.

The motion asks the meeting to seek ways of relaying financial aid to MWASA members 'in future action,' and of an active campaign to publicise the repression of MWASA 'as part of a general crackdown on the press and trade union movement.'

A final clause asks the NUJ to lend ways of action against parent companies and subsidiary firms in Britain.
British unions enter SA dispute

Labour Reporter

The South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawu) has welcomed news that British trade unions are putting pressure on the giant Rowntree-Macintosh sweet firm to have its South African subsidiary change its attitude towards striking workers.

Early last year the Wilson-Rowntree plant in East London foreclosed more than 550 workers after a dispute over dismissals.

Sawu, which represented many of the workers, initiated a countrywide boycott of Rowntree products and called on overseas trade unions for their support.

The Star's London Bureau reports this week that British trade unions have threatened the firm with industrial action unless Wilson-Rowntree changes its attitude to the workers.

The powerful Distributive and Allied Workers' Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union have demanded that the dismissed workers be reinstated and Sawu be accorded a recognition agreement.
Johannesburg.

The South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) has welcomed news that British trade unions are putting pressure on the giant Rowntree-Mackintosh sweet firm to have its South African subsidiary change its attitude towards striking workers.

The Wilson-Rowntree plant in East London early last year saw more than 500 workers being fired after a dispute over dismissals.

SAAWU, which represented many of the workers, initiated a nationwide boycott campaign of Wilson-Rowntree products and called on overseas trade unions to lend support.

The Herald's London bureau reports that British trade unions have threatened the parent firm with industrial action unless Wilson-Rowntree changes its attitude to striking workers.

Powerful.

The powerful Distributive and Allied Workers' Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union have demanded that the dismissed workers be reinstated and SAAWU be accorded a recognition agreement.

Workers representatives at Rowntree-Mackintosh have supported these demands.

A SAAWU spokesman in East London said they welcomed international support for the dismissed workers.
LONDON — British trade unionists and anti-apartheid activists are planning further action against "Rowntree Mackintosh" in support of the country's workers in South Africa.

They will meet on February 9 to decide on their course of action. The date will mark almost a year of strike action by 470 workers in South Africa.

British supporting the South African workers marched through the streets of York at the weekend demanding that Wilson-Rowntree terminate the workers who have been on strike for 11 months. They called on the company to recognize the South African Allied Workers' Union's a democratic trade union.

In what the York anti-apartheid group called "the biggest show of support we in Britain for the striking workers," demonstrators marched through the centre of York accompanied by a street theatre group and a bagpiper.

The march ended with an indoor rally which called on the South African Government and Citcke authorities to release all detained members of Sowawu and "end its harassment of the union."

The ancient city of York was chosen for the demonstration because it is the international headquarters of Rountree Mackintosh, parent company of Wilson-Rowntree.
Unions object to SA imports

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Ford of Britain's decision to import the one-ton Cortina pick-up from South Africa has run into union problems.

The 14 unions representing 64,000 Ford workers will today spell out their objections to this move at their regular meeting with the company management.

Mr. R. Todd, chairman of the union side of Ford's national joint negotiating committee, indicated that the mood was grim.

Mr. Todd, who is national organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union which has 94,000 men in Ford, said the unions would be looking closely at two aspects of the company's decision.

The first was whether Ford had the capacity in Britain to make the one-tonners.

The second was whether Ford would be supporting the anti-apartheid movement by the unions, most of which support trade bans against South Africa.

A Ford management spokesman said the decision to buy the South African Cortinas was a purely commercial move.
Overseas bid to get back jobs of fired workers

The powerful International Metalworkers Federation (IMF) has intervened in a long-running labour dispute at a Richards Bay company, Richards Bay Minerals, where members of a local union were allegedly fired last year.

The federation, which represents metal unions throughout the world, has asked Canadian metal workers to "use their influence" to win reinstatement of the workers and the holding of a union recognition ballot. According to the IMF, a Canadian company owns 31% of Richards Bay Minerals.

This was revealed in a press statement issued yesterday by the Federation of Workers, whose affiliated union, the National Iron, Steel, Metal and Allied Workers Union, is involved in the dispute.

The IMF's general secretary, Mr. Matthews Oliphant, also said yesterday that, if the workers were not reinstated, the federation would "challenge every possibility of striking workers overseas to control products exported by the company."

It would also ask people in the Richards Bay area not to take the jobs of Richards Bay Minerals workers if they decided to "take a hard stand."

Repeated attempts to obtain comment from company spokesmen over the past two days have been unsuccessful.

The statement is a sequel to a strike last year after which 15 workers, who the union says are its members, were dismissed.

Senior

In the statement, Mr. Oliphant says senior union leaders, including its president, vice-president and union shop stewards, had been fired.

He says the company alleges that those fired might have been responsible for the intimidation of other employees during the stoppage.

According to Mr. Oliphant, union members say that foremen have been making life "hell" for workers since the stoppage.

By STEVEN FRIEDMANN

De Lange Report ndaba

Education Reporter

EDUCATIONISTS from all over the country gathered in Grahamstown today for the three-day national conference on the De Lange education report.

The conference, sponsored by the Ednah Foundation, is expected to condemn a wide range of opinions into a formal response to the report in time for the government's March 3 deadline for reaction.

Six of the 19 educationists invited to address the conference are De Lange committee, which, under the auspices of the Human Sciences Research Council, investigated all aspects of education in South Africa.

It will be opened by the former vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Professor Richard Luyt.

Raincoat

Mr. David Wallace, rector of the gallery, said the thieves had to have taken the $35,000 oil painting, "The Christ and the Adulteress," hanging near the floor of the building.

He said one of the guards spotted the theft and ran past to phone the police at the entrance to the gallery. "The guard was challenged but when they ran past they chased them int the street but they had more taxi and drove away," Mr. Wallace added.

Frightened trade ask for protection

By JO SHALIS

FRIGHTENED shopkeepers in Johannesburg's affluent Street area are preparing a petition to the Commissioner of Police pleading for police protection against armed muggers who have been terrorising the area.

Gangs have raided 10 shops at the intersection of Strachan and New Street in the past two weeks.

A worried shopkeeper said yesterday he hoped the police would result in more police patrols as the gangs operated as they had free rein to rob and rob at their leisure.

Last Friday Mr. Louis Nor, an assistant in a left, was in West Street, was in a taxi and escaped with more money.

On Tuesday last, A M. Crawdad, owner of a small drapery shop, "was badly and robbed and disarmed.

Another shopkeeper, Makan, was robbed last Friday by a gang of 10 men who calmly entered the premises and threatened them with a cutlass.

A Wintears and spokesman said that the crime was being controlled by the area that it was unusually high crime rate.

Technikon exam paper leaked

SEVERAL Pretoria Technikon students are to appear in court soon in connection with the alleged leaking of exam papers.

A police spokesman said the students were questioned in connection with the leaking of a radar theory exam paper in December. The investigation, which was handled by the December holidays, was continuing.

One of the students apparently got hold of the paper because of the negligence of a lecturer who let the paper lie around.

The student allegedly distributed it to his friends, who worked on the paper and completed it in exam answer books, which they "snagged into the exam room."

An exam supervisor became suspicious and called the police.

A spokesman for the Technikon said they had passed the matter on to the Department of National Education. They will take the necessary action against the students.

Their conviction in court is expected to continue.

State vis to Taipae

TAIPEI - The State Department, Mr. Morita Ya, pay an official visit to Taipae next week, 21m Ministry said.

His visit is expected to strengthen growing between South Africa and Taipae, a spokesman for the Sapa-Reuters.
DURBAN-BASED trade union has sought the aid of the International Metalworkers' Federation in Geneva in a bid to have 15 workers — dismissed during a strike at the Richards Bay Minerals plant last June — re-instated.

The federation has contacted one of Richards Bay Minerals' shareholders in Canada and requested aid to pressurise the Northern Natal company into re-hiring the workers.

Mr Warner Thoennessen, assistant general secretary of the federation, confirmed yesterday that the National Iron, Steel, Metal and Allied Workers' Union had contacted him and that the federation would be giving the union support.

The union, which falls under the umbrella of the Durban-based National Federation of Workers, was involved in a union recognition dispute with Richards Bay Minerals in June and July last year.

During the dispute the company's entire black workforce of more than 300 workers was dismissed.

The majority of the workforce was later re-employed, with the exception of the union's president, vice-president and other shop stewards and committee members.

Mr Thoennessen said the International Metalworkers' Federation had approached one of Richards Bay Minerals' shareholders — the Canadian company QIT for et Titan — through one of its affiliates, the Canadian Steel Workers' Union.

He said he hoped the company, which has a 31 percent shareholding in Richards Bay Minerals, would use its influence to have the workers re-instated.

Mr Thoennessen said the International Metalworkers' Federation had a good record of supporting black South African trade unions.

Union blamed

A statement released by the National Iron, Steel, Metal and Allied Workers' Union said if the efforts of the International Metalworkers' Federation were not successful, they would consider appealing to overseas steel workers to refuse to handle Richards Bay Minerals' products.

The statement said the union has decided to inform the public about these developments because the union was blamed for inciting last year's strike, and we are in fact wondering whether Richards Bay Minerals is not really the instigator this time.

Richards Bay Minerals has not reacted yet to the union's statement.
'Despicable conduct' of SA Govt is lashed in US

BAL HARBOUR (Florida) — American trade union leaders today condemned what they described as despicable conduct by the South African Government and called for concerted assistance from free labour movements to that country's black unions.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) rejected the official explanation of the recent death in detention of Dr Ned Aggett, secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union in the Transvaal.

"The AFL-CIO rejects the police accounts of Dr Aggett's death as a suicide," the council said in a statement issued at a meeting here.

It joins with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in condemning South Africa's continuing imprisonment, detention and harassment of trade unionists and their supporters in an effort to salvage the odious apartheid system.

The statement said "The despicable conduct of the South African Government underscores the urgency of concerted assistance from free labour movements everywhere to the black trade unions of South Africa.

"As Solidarity provided the institutional vehicle for reform in Poland, the development of strong unions of black workers is the best hope for reform in South Africa."

The council is the governing body of the AFL-CIO which has 15 affiliated unions representing about 15 million American workers.

Its statements bid the African American Labour Centre hoped to provide training, technical assistance and supplies to help black unions consolidate their position in South Africa.

"A workers' defence fund is also being set up to provide legal assistance available to black trade union leaders, arrested or detained by the Government." — EPA/Reuters
Extra SAA flights to cope with Aussie ban

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — South African Airways has laid on four extra flights to and from Australia in the first week of March to cope with the 1 200 passengers who are affected by an Australian trade union ban from February 22 to 26.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) decided on Tuesday to extend a ban in protest against the death in detention of South African trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett.

US 'deep regret at Aggett death in cell'

From JOHN MATISSON
WASHINGTON — The US State Department has expressed its 'deep regret at the death in detention of South African trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett', but has expressed confidence that the South African authorities will conduct a full investigation into the circumstances of his death.

This reaction was prepared before the US President and the Australian Prime Minister met in Parliament this week after a letter written by an unconfirmed alleged detainees claiming that Dr Aggett had been kept naked and beaten while in detention.

The US Department appears to have become more cautious in dealing with the press on South African affairs since the USA and other nations have expressed concern about the death of the South African trade unionist.

Reagan administration then rejected sharply, arguing that it was not an appropriate time to comment on the death of Mr Aggett.

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'Release detainees: petition

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — A nationwide petition will be launched today calling for the release of all detainees and abolition of security legislation.

The petition is to be launched by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, which was established to call attention to the 9 000 inmates held in prisons throughout the country.

The committee has received responses from all 10 provinces.

The committee had received 10,000 signatures by the end of December 30 last year.

Bush killing: Man held

PRETORIA — A man has been charged with the murder of a journalist for his coverage of the Bush administration's war against South Africa.

The accused, Mr South, was arrested last week in Pretoria and charged with the murder of a journalist for his coverage of the Bush administration's war against South Africa.

The journalist, Mr Smith, was killed in Pretoria on Friday.

Wolf & Mcintyre bay: Remember our guarantee

We will beat any photographic price

PHONE 47-4313
On August 3rd the following remark appears on Kuhl’s Emergency Medical Tag: “Psychoneuroses anxiety state—moderately severe. Soldier has been twice before in hospital within ten days. He can’t take it at front evidently. He is repeatedly returned” (signed) Capt. T. P. Covington, Medical Corps.

By this route and in this way Private Kuhl arrived in the receiving tent of the 15th Evacuation Hospital, where the blow was struck that was heard round the world.

“I came into the tent,” explains General Patton, “with the commanding officer of the outfit and other medical officers.

“I spoke to the various patients, especially commending the wounded men. I just get sick inside myself when I see a fellow torn apart, and some of the wounded were in terrible ghastly shape. Then I came to this man and asked him what was the matter.”

The soldier replied, “I guess I can’t take it”

“Looking at the others in the tent, so many of them badly beaten up, I simply flew off the handle.”

Patton squared off in front of the soldier.

He called the man every kind of a loathsome coward and then slapped him across the face with his gloves.

The soldier fell back. Patton grabbed him by the scruff of the neck and kicked him out of the tent.

Kuhl was immediately picked up by corpsmen and taken to a ward. Returning to his headquarters Patton issued the following memorandum to Corps, Division and Separate Brigade Commanders, two days later:

Headquarters Seventh Army
APO #758 U.S. Army
5 August, 1943

It has come to my attention that a very small number of soldiers are going to the hospital on the pretext that they are nervous or incapable of combat.

Such men are cowards, and bring discredit on the Army and disgrace to their comrades whom they heartlessly leave to endure the danger of a battle while they themselves use the hospital as a means of escaping.

You will take measures to see that such cases are not sent to the hospital, but are dealt with in their units.

Those who are not duly punished for such acts will be subject to Court-Martial.

— by Court-Martial.

Those in the Regular Army attached to the faculties until four years near by, was the position.

The shells going to land right on nervous about the

where a medical deep. But he was
German union (IT&F) condemns detentions

Staff Reporter

A German trade union organisation in the food and beverage industries has written letters to the South African authorities protesting against the continued detention of South African trade unionists and calling for their release.

The letters, from the Bonn-based Gewerkschaft Mahnende Genossen-Hilfe (NEG), were addressed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha; the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr K P Botha; and the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetzee.

The detained trade unionists, who are held under Section 20 of the Terrorism Act, are:
- Temba Sithole
- Fana Nkosana
- Benjamin Dube
- Molefe Mofane
- Pops Bokolo
- Sipho Puma
- Moeke Mheke
- Richard Mofume

Mr Georg, president of the South African Transport and General Workers Union (Sawu) and Mr Mfakazi, a Sawu official, have been admitted to hospital.

NEG urged the authorities to contribute to the fulfillment of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. They recommended that those detained should be promptly brought before a judge entitled to rule within a reasonable period of time whether they should be released or not.
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Those who are not...

by Court-Martial

[Signature]

Jr.

Field Artillery

August 10th at

1. The shells going to land right on nervous about the

where a medical

n. But he was
Johannesburg

Formal complaints have been made to the ILO and the Canadian Government over the dismissal of 700 workers last week at the Pata shoe plant in Pata.
SOWETAN REPORTER

The International Union of Operating Engineers has written two letters to the Government protesting the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett, who was an official of the Food and Canning Workers Union of South Africa, and who was found dead in his interrogation cell at John Vorster Square on February 5.

As senior official of the union, he calls for an independent inquiry into the reasons for his detention without trial, his treatment in custody and the circumstances surrounding his death in detention.

The letters mention, with a high degree of concern, a host of officials who have been detained without trial.

They include Sipho Pityana and Maxwell Madlingozi, who have been detained incom-

The union represents 420,000 craft workers in the United States and Canada and is affiliated to the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC), the International Federation of Building and Wood Workers and the International Metalworkers Federation.

Mr Turner protests against the arrest and detention of fellow trade unionists and calls for their immediate and unconditional release unless they are charged and brought to trial.

He sees these arrests and detentions as a violation of the Declaration

of Human Rights.

He also expresses deep concern over the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett, who was an official of the Food and Canning Workers Union of South Africa, and who was found dead in his interrogation cell at John Vorster Square on February 5.

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Henkel faces trade threat over firings

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

A South African chemical company, Henkel (SA), has hinted it may undertake a major retrenchment program at its Durban plant to meet the threat of possible union action over the hiring of foreign workers.

The company initially intended only to place many workers on temporary duty until they could be transferred to other areas or replaced by other workers. But South African German parent company, Henkel, demanded that the company should meet its criteria for replacement. The company said it had hired 200 black workers under very similar conditions as being temporary employees. The company said it was trying to balance its demand against the demand of the labor market.

A company spokesman said the company was working on a plan to increase production and marketing of its products to support the company's case for increased staff. The company said it was working on a plan to increase production and marketing of its products to support the company's case for increased staff. The plan would involve the transfer of some 200 workers from the company's Durban plant to other areas.

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ICEF backing for boycott

By Drew Forrest

The 6 million-strong Geneva-based International Chemical and Energy Workers' Federation (ICEF) has thrown its weight behind the consumer boycott of the local chemical company, Henkel SA.

A spokesman for Fosatu's Chemical Workers' Industrial Union — which launched the boycott — said the ICEF, secretary-general, Mr. Charles Levenon, had agreed to activate affiliates worldwide in support of the campaign.

The boycott, which seeks union negotiating rights and the reinstatement of workers who lost their jobs after the recent strike at Henkel's Durban plant, is already off the ground in Natal.

Fosatu shop steward councils met across the country at the weekend to plan action in accordance with the boycott call.

In a statement, Henkel management accused the union of making "maximum demands" and of "unwillingness to compromise" at a meeting which ended in deadlock last week.

It said the boycott action endangered further talks, as well as "the security of current employees."
ICEF backing for boycott

By Drew Fortuna

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It said the boycott action endangered further talks, as well as "lessening the security of current employees."
Rowntree strike: new move

London. Shareholders in Rowntree Mackintosh, the giant confectionery combine, are being urged to force the company to step in and clear up the trade union row at its South African subsidiary, Wilson Rowntree.

Members of the Anti-apartheid Movement (AAM) and the Transport and General Workers' Union, Britain's biggest, are canvassing Rowntree shareholders here to support a motion at this year's general meeting which will condemn the company's 'stand-off' attitude towards the trade union dispute at its subsidiary.

The row centres on Wilson Rowntree's refusal to recognise the black trade union, the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU).

A spokesman for the anti-apartheid movement said: "We are keeping up the pressure on Rowntree Mackintosh to take action in South Africa. We hope to force the company to step in and clear things up at its South African subsidiary."

The Trade Union and AAM will seek support from religious, local authority and pension fund shareholders in Rowntree Mackintosh.

The possibility of a boycott of Rowntree products in Britain is under discussion.

DISMISSAL.

The row at the East London sweet factory started in February last year with the dismissal of three workers who claimed they were asked to do work that was not part of their job category.

Representations made by other workers were unsuccessful and was followed by the dismissal of about 500 workers.

Several of SAAWU's leaders have been detained and harassed since the strike which kicked off a national boycott of Wilson Rowntree products.
TWO top officials from the 7,000,000 strong Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB), a federation of German Trade Unions, flew into Durban yesterday and held meetings with officials of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU) and Henkel management.

Their 'fact finding' visit follows a long-standing dispute between Henkel, a multinational company whose head office is in Germany, and the Postau-affiliated CWIU.

The dispute started after about 250 workers at Henkel's Prospect plant downed tools on March 9 over wages, pensions and the introduction of a new shift.
Union scores win in Henkel settlement

By Drew Forrest

The industrial dispute at Henkel SA in Durban was settled yesterday after five weeks with the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union winning the reinstatement of about 100 dismissed workers.

The settlement means that the international consumer boycott of Henkel goods recently launched will be called off.

A spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated CWIU said the Henkel management had agreed to:

- The reinstatement of over two weeks of about 100 workers dismissed and not rehired after the recent strike at Henkel in Durban.
- Workers not placed in their original jobs will receive comparable wages.
- A ballot, jointly supervised by the union and management, in which workers will choose between a working week of 40 or 48 hours. The issue of hours was one of the causes of the strike.
- A timetable for negotiating a full union recognition agreement.

The dispute sparked a flurry of international activity involving Henkel's Düsseldorf-based parent company, the DGB (Germany's giant union coordinating body) and the six-million-strong International Chemical and Energy Workers Federation, which backed the boycott.

At its national congress at the weekend, Fosatu threatened to extend the boycott to the Rembrandt group, a major shareholder.

Management could not be reached for comment last night, but the union spokesman said the agreement was "most satisfactory."
Fosatu to send delegates to Canada

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Mercury Reporter

THE Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) have been invited to send two delegates to next month's Canadian Labour Congress to be held in Winnipeg.

The recognition dispute with the Canadian based multi-national Bata trading as the KwaZulu Shoe Company at Loskop — will be raised at the convention, a Fosatu spokesman said.

He said the federation had chosen Mr Alec Erwin, former general secretary of the federation and now organiser for the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW), to go to the convention in order to pursue the dispute.

The other delegate to the convention will be Fosatu's vice-president, Mr Andrew Zulu.

The KwaZulu Shoe Company has been the subject of two work stoppages this year when workers downed tools in support of their demand for the recognition of the NUTW. The latest stoppage which ended last week continued for a month.

A NUTW spokesman said yesterday that Mr Erwin would lodge a formal complaint at the convention and also with the Canadian Government before going to Europe in order to lodge a formal complaint with the ILO.
Overseas workers watch SA harbours union row

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

OVERSEAS transport unions are taking a personal interest in a union recognition row brewing in South African ports between SA Transport Services (SA Railways) and the General Workers Union.

The dispute has re-erupted following a speech last week by the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

He said the GWU was organising SATS workers and that the railways would never recognise "outside unions". It would deal only with its own black staff association.

His speech followed one earlier this year by SATS general manager Mr Kobus Loubser, who also ruled out talks with unions organised independently of SATS.

The GWU issued a statement yesterday attacking Mr Schoeman's speech and saying it would seek a meeting with him on SATS's refusal to deal with the union.

It said most SATS workers at Port Elizabeth and East London harbours had belonged to the GWU for over seven months. It was also gaining support in Cape Town and Durban.

A union spokesman said yesterday Port Elizabeth and East London harbours were tense. He said railway police had been haranguing GWU members and pamphlets attacking the GWU had been distributed. A union man fired

"The workers are refusing to be provoked into a confrontation. But we don't know how long we can hold them back," he said.

The GWU said the International Transport Workers Federation had promised its support. Employer sources confirmed this. They said wharfside managers were "very worried".

The GWU statement said the union had consistently tried to discuss the issue with Mr Loubser and had been rejected.

It warned of tension and said SATS management appeared to be "completely insensitive to the potentially serious consequences of their actions".

A senior SATS source said yesterday he knew of no harassment of union members.
German trade unions interested in local practices

Mr. Schiff flew into Port Elizabeth last week for a one-day visit, during which he met representatives of the management at Volkswagen, as well as leaders of the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Nadjaw) and the Motor and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Mawca). He and Mr. P. Schiff's German trade unions closely followed the implementation of the European Code of Conduct for Subsidiaries Abroad; a Code that was first voluntarily adopted by companies; it could act as a guideline for labour practices. The principles of the code covered wage levels and race relations. It stipulated that wages should be at least a certain percentage over the subsistence level and that jobs should be of equal opportunity for all workers, irrespective of race.

Mr. Schiff arrived in South Africa with his family in July after holding a diplomatic post in Europe.

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Major metal unions face international expulsion

Labour Correspondent 14/5/60

SEVERAL major registered metal unions may face expulsion from the powerful International Metalworkers' Federation when they attend an IMF meeting in Rome next month, local union sources say.

The meeting is to discuss allegations against the established unions by two Fosatu-affiliated unions — the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union — which unionists believe could lead to the expulsions.

The IMF represents metal unions throughout the West.

The unions affected are the SA Electrical Workers' Association, Engineering Industrial Workers' Union, Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Radio, Television, Electronics and Allied Workers' Union.

Another established union which belongs to the IMF, the SA Boilermakers' Society, is not faced with an expulsion threat.

Delegates from all IMF-affiliated local unions will be attending the Rome meeting, scheduled for June 19.

The charges against the four unions are a sequel to long-simmering tension between them and the two Fosatu unions, which have already led to the collapse of the IMF's South African committee, on which all the unions were represented.

After the collapse of the IMF committee, the Boilermakers' General Secretary, Mr. H. van der Watt, attempted unsuccessfully to play a mediating role.

Mawu's General Secretary, Mr. David Shabai, yesterday confirmed the Rome meeting would discuss Mawu and Mawu allegations against the four unions, but refused to give further details.

The President of the all-white Amalgamated Engineering Union, Mr. Aubrey Faure, declined comment, saying the issue was "sub judice." But he confirmed charges would be levelled against his union at the meeting.

A local union source said there was "a great likelihood" the IMF would attempt to expel the unions. "My impression is that a lot of IMF people have decided to back expulsion already, but we will have to wait and see."

Apart from the AES, none of the unions affected could be contacted yesterday.
Bid to boot five SA unions out of IMF

BY STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

MOVES to expel five established South African trade unions from the powerful International Metalworkers Federation in Rome next month could have crucial implications for labour relations in the metal industries.

The expulsion moves follow charges brought against the five unions by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the National Automobile and Allied Workers, most of whose members are black.

Employer sources in the metal industries believe that if tensions between the two groups worsen in the wake of the Rome meeting, attempts to negotiate a new bargaining system including all major metal unions would be hampered.

And yesterday, Mr Ben Nicholson, general secretary of one of the unions threatened with expulsion, said all hopes of a co-operation between established and emerging (mainly black) metal unions would be dashed if the unions were expelled.

The expected showdown - the Rome meeting begins on June 10 - follows years of tension between unions affiliated to the Federation of SA Trade Unions and most established IMF members.

At the meeting, all the established IMF unions except the SA Boilermakers' Society - which has tried to mediate between the two sides - will face accusations of 'racism' levelled by the Fosatu unions.

It is understood they include allegations that the five unions have not co-operated with the Fosatu unions on the factory floor and that some have tried to hamper their operation by organising rival 'parallel' unions.

A key charge is that the established unions objected on racial grounds to applications by Fosatu unions for official registration.

The charges come as the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation is holding talks with both established unions on the metal industrial council and emerging unions who have so far refused to join the council.

The talks are aimed at developing a bargaining system for the industries which would include unions such as Mawa, who have refused to join the council.

Metal employer sources say a new bargaining arrangement can only be worked out if this is supported by both union groups.

If employers agreed to changes demanded by emerging unions such as Mawa, Fosatu would have to win established unions support for them.

"If things worsen after the Rome meeting it may be impossible to win agreement from all unions on a bargaining system and thus to devise one which all unions will support," an employer source said.

Mr Nicholson yesterday warned of a hardening of attitudes if the unions are expelled.

He rejected the Fosatu unions' charges. His and other 'accused' unions had been prepared to help emerging unions, during disputes with employers, but believed they had a right to intervene in their own way, he said.

"Unions like ours have had a big hand in the labour changes of the past few years".

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Concessionaires and Allied Trades Assistants Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers
National Union of Distributive Workers
Preatoria Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union
5 SA unions 'in the dock' in Rome

THE International Metal-workers Federation meets in Rome tomorrow to consider moves to expel five established South African trade unions.

The expulsion moves follow charges brought against the five unions by two Fosatu affiliates, the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (Naawu) that the unions had not co-operated with Fosatu unions.

They alleged some unions had also tried to hamper their operation by organising rival 'parallel' unions.

The general secretaries of the two unions have flown to Rome to present their charges.

Mr Ben Nicholson, general secretary of one of the unions threatened, has rejected the charges and said "all hopes of co-operation" between established and emerging metal unions would end if the unions were expelled.
Chronic ideological and racial tensions between South Africa's metal unions reached a new high last week as the annual congress of the giant International Metalworkers' Federation in Washington.

For the first time in its 25-year history, South African union delegations failed to reach a common stand on the resolution in South Africa, ultimately carried by the general council.

The split on the resolution — said to be the toughest ever — is significant.

Three emergent unions, all affiliates of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, black or largely black membership, voted in favour of a resolution demanding the withdrawal of all black members from the full implementation of IMF decisions in South Africa, and the halving of their wages and benefits due to their own struggle.

Between the two union camps, and seeking to act as "honest broker" was South Africa's biggest metal union, the SA ite Workers Association.

Boilermakers' general secretary, Mr. van der Watt, voted with the black unions, but is alarmed by what he sees as a hardening of attitudes in the IMF and its implications for the local labour scene.

"There is already a fence between black and white metal workers," he says, "but if the IMF continues in its present policy, it will build a brick wall."

His main concern is the unprecedented demand in the resolution for the unconditional withdrawal of all black members from the full implementation of IMF decisions in South Africa, and the halving of their wages and benefits due to their own struggle.

The IMF's resolution, which the majority of union representatives are expected to vote against, is a call for the withdrawal of all black workers from the full implementation of IMF decisions in South Africa, and the halving of their wages and benefits due to their own struggle.

The resolution is seen as a threat to the local labour movement, and the result of a hardening of attitudes in the IMF and its implications for the local labour scene.

"We are prepared to work with the black unions," he said. "But if 'co-operation' means sympathetic strike action or financial assistance, no such proposals can be entertained."

"It is a matter of union autonomy — our executive committee would have to decide such issues."

He took issue with a section of the resolution calling on IMF affiliates world-wide to pressure multinational companies into recognising specifically black South African unions.

This had the effect of discarding multiracialism in the local labour movement, he said.

The SA Boilermakers' and the Amalgamated Engineering Union said this week they might have to reconsider their affiliation to the IMF.

"If we have to pull out, it would be a tragedy," said Mr. van der Watt.

If they do, the SA Electrical Workers Association, withdraw or be expelled from the 14-million-strong body, one of the last links between white workers and the outside labour world will have been severed.
SA unions expelled by metal federation

Own Correspondent

ROME — Two South African trade unions have been expelled from the International Metalworkers Federation (IMF) despite a dramatic fight to stave off the move which will have worldwide repercussions.

Another two were admonished and given a year to comply to what one neutral delegate called "the rules".

**EXPULSED**

Two Turkish trade unions were also expelled from the organisation during its three-day meeting in Rome's posh Cavaliere Hilton hotel.

The expelled South African labour organisations, both with either white or coloured membership, are the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the South African Electrical Workers' Association (Seewa).

The two allowed to stay in — "as long as they change their status" — are the Radio Television and Allied Workers' Union and the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union. Both have predominantly coloured membership.

**APARTHEID**

A high ranking executive of the Italian Metal Workers' Union said "In other words, the two South African unions who have been let off for the time being must take speedy action to get rid of apartheid inside their organisations."

The unions who made the expulsion request for all four labour organisations are the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union.

Both largely black movements are affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions.
Canadian
interest
in
KwaZulu
labour row

Mercury Reporter

Canadian trade unions showed 'considerable interest' in the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Textile Workers' labour problems with the KwaZulu Shoe Company, a subsidiary of the Canadian-based multinational Bata. Mr Alec Erwin, union organiser, said yesterday.

He said this on his return from the Canadian Labour Congress held in Winnipeg.

Mr Erwin said he had discussed with Canadian unions the recognition dispute that the local union was having with the KwaZulu Shoe Company in Loskop which sparked off two strikes by the entire workforce earlier this year — one stoppage lasting for nearly a month.

He said the congress's international affairs director, Mr John Barker, had already raised the issue with the Canadian Government.
Two SA unions expelled

ROME — Two South African trade unions have been expelled from the International Metalworkers Federation (IMF) in spite of a dramatic fight to stave off the move which will have worldwide repercussions.

The expelled unions, both with either white or coloured membership, are the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the South African Electrical Workers’ Association (SAEWA).

Another two, the Radio, Television and Allied Workers’ Union and the Engineering Industrial Workers’ Union, were “admonished” — and given a year to comply to what one neutral delegate, an Italian, called moves to the IMF’s central committee to get rid of apartheid inside their organisations.

The unions which made the expulsion request are the Metal and Allied Workers’ Union and the National Automobile and Allied Workers’ Union, both largely black movements affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

Mr Giorgio Pannazzo, a high-ranking executive of the Italian Metalworkers’ Union, told me: “In other words, the two South African unions which have been let off for the time being must take speedy action to get rid of apartheid inside their organisations.”
Shock as top SA unions are ousted

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

TWO major white-led metal unions have been expelled from the powerful International Metalworkers' Federation — a move which is likely to send shock-waves through the metal industries, which employ nearly 500,000 workers.

Employer sources believe the expulsions — at a meeting in Rome this week — are a serious blow to attempts to negotiate a mutually-acceptable bargaining system for all races in the industries.

"The implications are very serious," an industry source said yesterday.

One effect could be an attempt by established unions on the metal industrial council to question the right of Fosatu unions — who initiated the expulsion moves — to obtain automatic deduction of union dues from employees.

The two unions which have been expelled are the SA Electrical Workers Association (SAEWA) and the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The SAEWA's general secretary, Mr Ben Nicholson, is also director of the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions, a powerful alliance of metal unions on the industrial council.

The expulsions came in response to charges by two Fosatu unions, the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) and National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (Nawu), that the unions were "racist" and had tried to impede the Fosatu unions' efforts.

Two other unions were "accused" by the Fosatu unions, Tusca's Engineering Industrial Workers Union and Radio Television and Allied Workers Union.

They were not expelled, but were given a year to "change their status" and "get rid of apartheid inside their organisations."

The expulsions came at a time when the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Sefisa) is holding talks with both established and emerging unions on a new bargaining system for the industry.

The established unions — including the two which have been expelled — take part in the industries' official industrial council. But unions such as Fosatu's Mawu — representing mainly black workers who have taken part in the wave of wage strikes on the East Rand — have so far refused to join.

The talks are aimed at producing a bargaining system in which both union groups, as well as Sefisa, can support the system agreed to by the Steel and Engineering industries' official industrial council. But employers believe this will be made very difficult by the Fosatu expulsions.

"There is likely to be so much bad blood that it may be impossible to get all groups to agree on anything," an employer source said yesterday.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.
ILO report hits at SA

GENEVA - Brutal police are replacing hard-nosed employers as the trade unionists' main foes in many parts of the world, according to the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Reports on workers' rights reviewed at the ILO annual convention in Geneva this month show that beatings, imprisonment and even murder of trade unionists have become common ways for many states to deal with workers demanding their rights.

In his report to the annual conference this year, the director-general of the ILO, Mr. Francis Blanchard, said the successes of the 63-year-old organization were tempered by a marked deterioration in respect for human rights.

In the best-known case, the suspension of the 2.5-million member Solidarity free trade union in Poland and imprisonment of almost five million activists, the ILO demanded and won the right to send its own representative on a fact-finding mission to Poland.

In two special reports this year, the ILO singled out South Africa and Israel for particular criticism.

Black workers are now freer to join trade unions in South Africa, one report said, but flagrant inequalities remain between black and white while police actions against strikers are increasing.

Police were called in to break up strikes once every three days in 1980, it said. -- Sape Reuter
SA metal unions may revive IMF alliance

By Drew Forrest

The South African coordinating council of the International Metal Workers Federation (IMF) may be resurrected now that two local affiliates have been expelled from the giant international workers' organisation.

The general secretary of Fasatu's National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (NAAWU) Mr Freddie Sauls, said remaining IMF affiliates would hold a planning meeting in about a month "to look at whether closer co-operation is now possible."

The meeting would take place after consultation between the delegates to last week's IMF conference in Rome and their union executives, Mr Sauls said.

The local coordinating council of the IMF collapsed in 1980 amid bitter recriminations.

At the Rome conference, the IMF central committee ousted two South African metal unions with white membership, the SA Electrical Workers Association and the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The decision was prompted by a request by NAAWU and another Fosatu affiliate for the expulsion of four local unions. The target unions were accused of racial exclusiveness.

Two other local IMF members with coloured membership, the Engineering Industrial Workers Union and the Radio, TV, Electronic and Allied Workers Union, were given 12 months to mend their ways or face expulsion.

"Now that the air is cleared, there is a chance of the coordinating council being resurrected," Mr Sauls said.

Commenting on the expulsions, Mr Sauls said he "regretted that it had to come to this," but that circumstances had left the IMF no alternative.
A sticky week for the sweet makers

London Bureau

LONDON — An attempt to sabotage the sale of Rowntree-Mackintosh products is to be made by the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, which claims it has the backing of the leaders of the Labour Party, the Liberal Party and the Trades Union Congress.

"The company is to be the target for a week of action," said the movement. Shoppers will be handed leaflets urging them to "think before you eat" Rowntree-Mackintosh products.

"We are taking this unprecedented action because of the persistent refusal of Rowntree-Mackintosh to restate 470 black workers sacked by their 100% owned South African subsidiary or to recognize their union."

"We have tried every reasonable course of action, now we are going to the consumers. We have chosen to launch this campaign on June 16 — the sixth anniversary of the Soweto massacre — to remind people of what apartheid means in practice."

Demos are planned outside Rowntree-Mackintosh factories in York, Leicester, Norwich and Glasgow.

A broadsheet to be distributed includes on its front page a message from the Trades Union Congress leader, Mr Len Murray, claiming that Rowntree-Mackintosh is "running away from its obligations" and saying British unions will put pressure on the firm.

A message from Mr Michael Foot, says the Labour Party is taking up the matter with the company Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, is quoted as saying: "I wish you every success in bringing additional international pressure to bear on Rowntree-Mackintosh."
Inquiry into dockers' claims

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The director-general of the South African Transport Services, Mr Koos Louw, has agreed to hold an investigation into allegations of police harassment of members of the black dockers' General Workers' Union.

He made the offer in a telex yesterday to the General secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation, Mr Harold Lewis, which has been trying to get talks underway between management and the union members SATS so far refuses to acknowledge.

But Mr Louw again refused to meet Mr Lewis for talks, reiterating the official claim that the GWU represents only "small groups in specific work situations" whereas the black Staff Association represents "the majority of the black labour force."

This is disputed outright by the GWU, and the international federation, of which the GWU is an affiliate, has expressed its doubts.

Mr Lewis was "heartened" yesterday at the promise of an inquiry and said that both the GWU and the international body had documented material alleging harassment which would be made immediately available to Mr Louw.

"I shall be appealing again for the opportunity to get management and the GWU to the table. We simply want SATS to see there are many possible approaches to the problem."

He expressed "grave concern" about the pressures building up in troubled South African ports and the failure to seek a solution.
Loubser sidesteps ITF inquiries into police harassment

By SANDRA SMITH

THE head of the Railways, Dr Kobus Loubser, has told the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) that allegations of police harassment of Port Elizabeth dock workers should go through official channels.

The General Manager of the South African Transport Services was responding to an ITF query about alleged harassment by railway police of members of the General Workers' Union (GWU).

A SATS spokesman said Dr Loubser made it clear that official channels for grievances existed within the SATS and that other methods could not be recognised.

However, union sources claim that Dr Loubser also said in a telex to the ITF, which is based in London, that he would investigate any allegations of unnecessary police involvement in union activity.

More than 80 Port Elizabeth dock workers have signed an open letter to the Port Manager calling on SATS to stop railway police from allegedly harassing GWU members.

More than 280 of the signatories have been questioned by the railway police in connection with their membership of the union.

In the letter the men say they "are sick of being bothered by police at work."

These are the latest developments in a conflict between the SATS and the GWU. SATS has refused to recognise the union, which has warned of possible bloodshed in the Port Elizabeth and East London harbours.

The GWU claims to represent a majority of black dock workers in the Port Elizabeth port.

The Cape Midlands Commanding Officer of the railway police, Lt-Col C J H Pelser, said today he would not comment on the allegations and had not received a copy of the letter.

Employer representatives in Port Elizabeth have also warned of possible economic repercussions if the SATS continues to refuse to meet GWU representatives.

An SATS spokesman said the letter would be ignored and not forwarded to Dr Loubser as it contravened official grievance procedure.

The spokesman said "We cannot have discussions with representatives of unions we do not recognise."

The letter to the Port Manager said "We are surprised by the police interference in our affairs, which are no secret."

GWU members were also "not happy at being taken away from work" to be questioned about their resignation from the Black Staff Association.

The letter alleged a Mr Magatya (clock number 1861) was interrogated by railway police last Monday.

He was said to have been assaulted.

The letter claims another worker, Mr Alport Zonke (clock number 1472), had been visited by six railway policemen and warned to resign from the GWU.

Mr V Mggaba (clock number 73) was questioned about the names of five workers he recorded at a workers' meeting.

A list of 846 names, "clock numbers" and signatures accompanied the letter to the Port Manager. Workers who were interrogated signed next to their names with thumbprints.
Railway chief to get harassment dossier

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent
THE powerful International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) is to compile detailed evidence of alleged SA Railways Police harassment of members of the General Workers Union and submit this to the general manager of SA Transport Services, Dr Kobus Loubsler.

The ITF's move is a response to a telex from Dr Loubsler on Wednesday in which he said he would investigate allegations of police harassment if evidence of this was submitted to him.

The ITF's announcement yesterday came a day after SATS said it would ignore a petition by 846 Port Elizabeth harbour workers, which contained detailed charges of harassment, because it was channelled through the GWU.

Yesterday a spokesman said SATS would only investigate complaints made through "the proper channels." The ITF says it is forwarding evidence to SATS because it seems unwilling to receive it from local dockers.

The ITF's planned move is the latest in the dispute in which the GWU is seeking recognition from SATS at East London and PE harbours.

The GWU has repeatedly said its members have been harassed by rail police SATS denies this but has not denied that rail police have questioned workers.

The GWU belongs to the London-based ITF which has been corresponding with Dr Loubsler in an attempt to win SATS agreement to talk to the union.

Yesterday the ITF said it had received a telex message from Dr Loubsler on June 16 responding to its allegations of police intervention.

"I would be only too pleased to institute an investigation should you produce any evidence showing activities have gone beyond the normal bounds and functions of the railways police," Dr Loubsler said.

The ITF's general secretary, Mr Harold Lewis, has welcomed this. But his personal assistant, Mr Andrew Earney, said yesterday the ITF understood Dr Loubsler had been given this evidence "but is unready to receive it directly."

Mr Lewis was therefore assembling the evidence "and will take up Dr Loubsler's offer as soon as he has it in a proper form for presentation."

Meanwhile, the GWU's East London secretary, Mr David Tshendam, has reacted sharply to remarks made yesterday by the head of the Federal Consultative Committee of Railways Staff Associations, Mr Jimmy Zurich.

Mr Zurich attacked the GWU as a "maverick" union and said it had only 400 members at Port Elizabeth and "a few more" in other harbours.

"SATS workers in this area know nothing about the staff associations. Our membership is far greater than he claims and the recent reforms granting SATS workers greater job security were the result of pressure from our members."

He asked whether the staff associations "support a situation in which workers who refuse to join them are harassed by the police."
Loubser pledge on 'harassment'  

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — The London-based International Transport Workers' Federation (ITWF) received assurances this week from the head of the SA Transport Services, Dr Kobus Loubser, that he would investigate allegations of Railway Police harassment of dock workers.

The investigation would be done if evidence was provided, a spokesman for the organization said from London yesterday.

A telex was sent by Dr Loubser on Wednesday, only a day before a letter signed by 846 dock workers was handed to the Port Elizabeth port manager, providing three specific allegations of harassment of General Workers' Union members.

Of the signatures, 264 put their names to a list of workers who said they had been questioned by the police about their union membership and refusal to belong to the SATS Black Staff Association (BSA).

Surprise

In the letter, the workers expressed surprise at police interference in their affairs. They had written to the general manager calling for the recognition of their union and "now we see the police questioning us about joining the union."

The SATS management has elected to ignore the letter because it comes from a union it does not recognize. Management has repeatedly said it will deal only with the in-house Black Staff Association.

The ITWF spokesman said the organization was going to take Dr Loubser up on his word as it "presumed Dr Loubser was ready to consider evidence". If he was not prepared to take note of the allegations by union members, the allegations would be put to him by the federation.

The spokesman said that Dr Loubser's telex in reply to ITWF questions about Railway Police harassment of union members, said "I would be only too pleased to institute investigations should you produce any evidence showing activities have gone beyond normal bounds and practices.

Second time

Dr Loubser's telex refused for the second time a request from the general secretary of the organization, Mr Harold Lewis, for an interview to discuss the tension in their relations with the SATS Black Staff Association (BSA).

Mr Lewis had told Dr Loubser his organization, of which the General Workers' Union was an affiliate, "includes almost all major port workers' unions throughout the free, non-communist world."

It therefore had "a great body of experience in industrial relations structures and problems which could make a considerable contribution to discussions and settlement of the dispute between SATS'".

Dr Loubser could not be reached for comment.
British miners stop SA investment

Argus Bureau

LONDON — British miners' leader Mr Arthur Scargill has blocked plans by the wealthy Miners' Pension Fund for new investment in South Africa and the United States.

"We want the money invested in British industry and British jobs," he told a miners' rally at Doncaster, Yorkshire.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the National Coal Board are joint trustees of the fund, which has assets of almost R1.5 billion.

WATERGATE

The fund owns property in most major British towns and has vast investments abroad, including Washington's Watergate complex.

Mr Scargill said, "The NUM trustees have refused to authorize the budget and expenditure plans because of the overseas investments and commitment. As a result of that, the fund itself is in a state of suspension."

He said he had refused to endorse the investment scheme and would continue to prevent its implementation "until they stop the investment of our funds in South Africa and the USA."
Dossier on GWU harassment

By SANDRA SMITH

THE International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) is to compile a dossier of alleged harassment and assault of members of the General Workers Union (GWU) by the railway police in Port Elizabeth.

The dossier will then be submitted to the head of the South African Transport Services (SATS).

This is in response to a telex from the SATS general manager, Dr Kobus Loubser, last week in which he said he would investigate allegations of police harassment if evidence was submitted to him.

Dr Loubser's telex is reported to have said "I would be only too pleased to institute an investigation should you produce any evidence showing activities which have gone beyond the normal bounds and functions" of the railway police.

More than 800 Port Elizabeth dock workers signed an open letter to the Port Manager and Dr Loubser last week in which they claimed 260 of the signatories had been questioned by police about their membership of the GWU.

An SATS spokesman said the letter would be ignored as it contravened official grievance procedure.

The ITF has decided to compile a dossier and forward it to the SATS.

The GWU belongs to the London-based ITF, which has been corresponding with Dr Loubser in an attempt to persuade SATS to negotiate with the GWU, which claims to represent a majority of dock workers in the Port Elizabeth harbour.

In a further development the GWU has reacted strongly to a warning from the head of the Federal Consultative Committee of Railway Staff Associations, Mr Jimmy Zurich, to the GWU to "leave railway workers alone."

Mr Zurich said the GWU was a maverick union for which there was no space in the railways and claimed that reforms aimed at total equality by 1987 between white and black SATS employees had already begun.

In response the GWU said Government claims had already been made in the international forum that discrimination in the workplace had been eliminated.

"Now we have the major employer talking about 1987. There is not even evidence that steps are being taken to eliminate the differentials," a GWU spokesman said.

The spokesman said he feared Mr Zurich's attitude in "telling black workers they cannot join the union of their choice" did not augur well for future peaceful race relations among railway staff.
Loubser won't talk to ITF on dock row

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

The general manager of SA Transport Services, Dr Kobus Loubser, has twice refused to meet the International Transport Workers' Federation, which is attempting to mediate in the simmering dispute over the recognition of unions at Eastern Cape ports.

Mr Harold Lewis, the ITF's general secretary, offered to meet Dr Loubser in South Africa to discuss the dispute, but was turned down.

Thus emerged from telex messages exchanged between Dr Loubser and Mr Lewis, released to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday.

The General Workers' Union, which is demanding talks with SATS over bargaining rights for its members at East Cape docks, is a member of the ITF.

The ITF is committed to supporting GWU members in their attempts to talk to SATS and there are fears that a confrontation in the ports could lead to sympathy action by foreign dockers.

The telexes reveal that Mr Lewis first cabled Dr Loubser in February indicating concern about management and police pressure against members of the GWU at the two harbours and calling on SATS to recognise workers' rights.

Dr Loubser replied that 50,000 workers belonged to SATS's Black Staff Association, compared to 1,000 GWU members, and that all unions already recognised by SATS opposed recognising the GWU. He said SATS was therefore "bound and obliged to negotiate only with unions already recognised."

After a further message warning that SATS's stance was "stoking tension" in the harbours, Mr Lewis cabled Dr Loubser on June 3, asking for a meeting in South Africa.

Dr Loubser replied reiterating his earlier statement that the RSA was the majority union and adding that "the labour situation is fully under control and has by no means deteriorated to the extent as intimated."

On harassment claims, he said railway police interrogated workers "in the normal course of duty in the investigation of criminal and other offences." He added "in view of the foregoing discussion would serve no purpose."

Later that month, Mr Lewis renewed his plea for a meeting and asked Dr Loubser to reconsider his stance.

He said the ITF represented almost all major port workers' unions in non-communist world.
Feuds lead to crisis in SA union relations with the IMF

Years of bitter feuding between South Africa's established and emerging metal unions reached a destructive climax at the recent annual conference of the giant International Metalworkers Federation in Rome.

The 160-member IMF central committee, representing 14 million workers in 70 countries, voted overwhelmingly to expel two long-established unions with white membership — the SA Electrical Workers Association and the Amalgamated Engineering Union — from the federation. Two South African metal unions with coloured membership, the Engineering, Industrial Workers Union and the Radio, TV, Electronic and Allied Workers Union, were admonished and given 12 months to comply with what one neutral delegate described as "the rules".

The central committee showdown followed the unanimous recommendation of the IMF executive, which had earlier heard a stormy debate between the unions in the dock and their accusers, two largely black affiliates of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Foatsu).

A central theme of the Foatsu indictment was that the target unions were racially organised, in defiance of the IMF constitution. It was also alleged the unions had defied Foatsu.

The position of the AEU is interesting. One of South Africa's most militant unions, it is not particularly militant, but according to its members it is democratically run. AEU leaders say their hands were tied in the race issue by membership decisions confirming the union's all-white status.

By all accounts, there has not been much conflict between this union and Foatsu. Unlike the other established bodies, the AEU has not organised against the federation's affiliates through black "parallels".

Metal industry sources speculate that Foatsu's principal concern was the SA Electrical Workers Association, under its combative general secretary Mr Ben Nicholson, with the AEU an almost incidental casualty.

"Certainly, there is a long history of bitter infighting between the Foatsu unions and SAWA. Since the 1978 strike at Heinemann Electrics on the East Rand — when Foatsu's Metal and Allied Workers Union was expelled — relations with South African labour, aligning it more closely with the Western world's largest union body, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), have been strained."

"In the past, the IMF has sought to Far from rejoicing in the display of labour unity at the IMF conference, South African metal employers are alarmed."

One local multinational in fact appealed to metal unionists in its European home-base to oppose the expulsion of South African unions. "At industry and local levels, we want to deal with representatives of black and white workers round the same table," said one executive. "The IMF move can only be detrimental to relations."

Another executive said that the established unions have backed employers — some reluctantly in their efforts to draw Foatsu into the official bargaining arena. "Will we still get their support?" he asks.

For some employers, the expulsion is a watershed in the IMF's relations with South African labour, aligning it more closely with the Western world's largest union body, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)."
Two South African trade unions for white workers were recently ousted from one of the world's largest union bodies, the International Metallurgical Federation. Drew Forrest reports on what local employers describe as "a decisive turning-point" in the IMF's relations with the South African labour movement.

The position of the AEU is interesting. One of South Africa's oldest, artisan unions, it is not particularly militant - but according to its members it is democratically run. AEU leaders say their hands were tied on the race issue by membership decisions, confirming the union's all-white status.

By all accounts, there has been much conflict between this union and Fosatru. Unlike the other established bodies, the AEU has not organised against the federation's affiliates through black "parallels". Metal industry sources speculate that Fosatru's principal concern was the SA Electrical Workers Association, under its combative general secretary Mr Ben Nicholsson, with the AEU an almost incidentally casualty.

Certainly there is a long history of bitter infighting between the Fosatru and SAWWA. Since the 1978 strike at Heinemann Electric on the East Rand, when Fosatru's Metal and Allied Workers Union threatened Saewa's established bodies of blocking its access to management - the two groups have clashed repeatedly. Rival unions also fear the expulsions are the first step in a Fosatru drive for sole recognition by the IMF, an allegation the federation denies.

The general secretary of Fosatru's motor affiliate, Mr Freddie Sauls, insists the issue is one of principle. "The real question is can we co-operate with unions which perpetuate the oppression of black people in this country," he demands.

Far from rejoicing in the display of labour solidarity at the IMF meeting, South African metal employers are alarmed. One local multi-national in fact appealed to metal unions in its European home base to oppose the expulsions.

"As our industries want to deal with representatives of black and white workers round the same table," said one executive: "The IMF move can only bebed relations."

Another stressor that the established unions have backed employers - some reluctantly-in their efforts to draw Fosatru into the official bargaining arena. "Will we still get their support?" one asks.

For some employers, the expulsions are a watershed in the IMF's relations with South African labour, aligning it more closely with the Western world's largest union body, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

"In the past, the IMF has sought to reconcile black and white unions - it was for this that the local IMF coordinating council was formed," said one employer. "It now seems to have gone to the ICFTU route by taking sides in an inter-union row."

Mr Sauls believes "now that the air has been cleared," South Africa's remaining IMF affiliates have a firmer basis for co-operation. He says a planning meeting will be held to see if the local coordinating council - which broke up in 1980 - can be revived.

Without the white unions, it would be a less than representative body. But it is by no means clear that unions for white skilled workers and those for their black unskilled and semi-skilled counterparts can be reconciled.

The deep divergence of interest was highlighted in this year's wage talks in the metal industry. When the industrial council's only independent black union demanded the virtual doubling of unskilled wages and only 3 percent for artisans, political differences were thrown into sharp relief by the Nol Aggett protest work stoppage.

One local IMF affiliate which is trying to confront the vexed issue of black-white relations is the South African Metalworkers Society, which has so far escaped FOSATU censure.

A formerly white and coloured union which now has significant black membership, the 50,000 strong metalworkers union has tried to mediate between the black and white worker bodies.

Its position is delicate. Although committed to full multiracialism in the long term, it has found it necessary to maintain segregated branches.

Increasingly uneasy in its relations with the established labour movement - particularly of which it is a member - the metalworkers are held at arm's length by the emergent black union.

Metal bosses feel they are in a similar predicament. Unlike the IMF, they say, they cannot choose sides.

"White workers are vital, both as a factor of production and a political entity. There is an executive: "We have to go on dealing with their representatives, regardless of what happened in Rome."

Years of bitter feuding between South Africa's established and emerging metal unions reached a destructive climax at the recent annual conference of the giant International Metalworkers Federation in Rome.

The 180-member IMF central committee, representing 14 million workers in 70 countries, voted overwhelmingly to expel two long-established local unions with white membership - the SA Electrical Workers Association and the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Two South African metal unions with coloured members, the Engineering Industrial Workers Union and the Radio, TV, Electronic and Allied Workers Union, were administratively suspended and given 12 months to comply with what one neutral observer described as "the rules."

The central committee's showery followed the unanimous recommendation of the IMF's executive, which had earlier heard acrimonious debate between the unions in the dock and their accusers, two largely black affiliates of the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatru).

A central theme of the Fosatru indictment was that the target unions were racially organised, in defiance of the IMF constitution. It was also alleged the unions had denied Fosatru the assistance owed to the fielded IMF affiliates - during strikes, by opposing Fosatru for non-racial registration and by organising rival black unions for white workers with management backing.

The full details of how the unions defended themselves are not available. However all, with the exception of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (AEU) are known to have moved in recent months towards a non-racial status, possibly in response to IMF pressure.
SA investment so fund is frozen

Sunday Times Reporter
London

THE BRITISH miners' £2,000-million pension fund has been "frozen" by Mr. Arthur Scargill and the fund's trustees because of its investment plans in South Africa and the United States.

"I am told that the move is illegal, but we do not accept that," said Mr. Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

"We believe our position is perfectly clear and justified. We want the trustees to invest in British industry and British jobs.

"I don't want some whiz-kid in the city telling me it is better to diversify our fund by investing in the Watergate building in Washington."

"We should invest the money in Britain to create jobs. I will continue to prevent the implementation of the scheme until they stop the investment of our fund in South Africa and the United States."

A Coal Board spokesman said that 85 percent of the fund, to which all 190,000 miners make payments, is invested in Britain.

The proposals for new investment overseas would still ensure that situation continued.

Although the fund is in a state of suspension, premiums are still being paid.

The Coal Board is seeking an immediate meeting with the union executive.

Speaking at the Yorkshire miners' gala, Mr. Scargill said miners must be prepared for possible strike action to fight pit closures.
Former detainee in Danish hospital

JOHANNESBURG — Trade unionist Mrs Emma Mashinini has spent the past few weeks in a Danish hospital and doctors at the hospital have told her husband she is suffering the psychological effects of a five-month spell in detention under security laws.

Mrs Mashinini, general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union, was detained in late November last year and released early in May without being charged.

Her husband and fellow unionist, Mr Tom Mashinini, said yesterday his wife had been admitted to the hospital after suffering palpitations while on a visit to fellow unionists in Copenhagen.

"The doctors told me that she was suffering from the psychological effects of being held in solitary confinement for five months. They said hers was the worst such case they had seen."

Mr Mashinini said he had been concerned about his wife's health after her release from detention.

"She was so weak that she could hardly walk. She had trouble keeping her balance and suffered from loss of memory," he said. — DDC
Union's expulsion from world group will not affect SA deal'

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

MR BEN Nicholson, the leader of a key metal union, yesterday rejected suggestions that his union's recent expulsion from the International Metalworkers Federation would frustrate attempts to hammer out a new bargaining deal for all races in the metal industries.

But he warned that his union, the SA Electrical Workers Association, would only support changes to the industries' bargaining system "if we are convinced that they are warranted and not just pandering to needless militancy."

The SAEWA was one of two unions expelled from the IMF at a meeting in Rome last month after two Fosatu-affiliated unions had accused them of "racism" and of refusing to cooperate with mainly black unions.

The expulsions came as the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation is holding talks with unions on the metal industrial council, as well as those who have criticised the council, such as Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers Union.

The talks are aimed at hammering out a mutually agreed bargaining system and employers feared that established union leaders such as Mr Nicholson would block any changes proposed by MAWU in the wake of the Rome expulsions.

In his first interview since he returned from Europe, however, Mr Nicholson said he did not expect the expulsions to affect his union's attitude.

"We value international links, but losing them is not the end of the world. Our chief concern is what is best for workers in South Africa. If MAWU has something to contribute, we will listen to it," he said.

Mr Nicholson also attacked the decision to expel his union.

"The IMF seemed to have made its mind up before it discussed the charges against us. We answered them all, but we were still expelled," he said.

His union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union had been expelled because their membership was open to whites only, he said.

But two other unions with racial membership had escaped expulsion.

"One union was reprieved because it indicated it was going nonracial. The IMF knew we had also applied for open membership, but this was ignored," he said.

"The general assumption was that all-black unions were all right, but all-white ones are racist," he said.
‘Repression’ in SA mines condemned

BRUSSELS — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has condemned what it called “repression in South African mines” and called out in support of black miners’ demands.

The largest international labour group in the non-communist world said it was “horrified by the barbaric intervention of armed black and white security police, which has resulted in some eight killings, mass wounding, mass deportations to homelands and over 75 detentions of innocent black miners”.

The ICFTU supported the black miners’ strike “in pursuit of justified wage demands and in protest against inhuman conditions in the mines.”

“The maintenance of a system under which the wage differential between black and white workers remains enormous, where black workers are not allowed into skilled positions and are not granted even minimal consultation on wage issues, clearly places the responsibility for the death of the miners on the apartheid authorities,” the ICFTU said.

It reiterated its demand for human and trade union rights in South Africa and “the immediate abolition of apartheid.”

A senior police spokesman said posters calling for a strike at the Dorken Roodepoort Deep gold mine on the West Rand were distributed among black miners yesterday.

However, a spokesman for the Rand Mines Group, which owns the mine, said there was no tension at the mine and no signs of an organised strike.

A steady stream of Basotho mine workers has been returning to Lesotho from South African gold mines affected by unrest over the past week.

Mr J A P Simmons, General Manager of The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), said several hundred workers had returned to Lesotho.

Teba this week reported that there had been a 120% increase in the total volume of deferred pay and remittance payments to Basotho mine workers on South African mines during the first half of this year, compared to the same period last year.

More than R48 million was paid out from January to June this year, as against more than R13 million in the same period last year. Teba said — Sapa-AP
SATS boss will reply to harbour men's charges

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

The general manager of the SATS Transport Services, Dr Kobus Louberman, will reply directly to the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) on its allegations about the treatment of harbour workers by Railways Police, a SATS spokesman said yesterday.

The ITF has written to Dr Louberman making allegations about the interrogation by Railways police of SATS workers who belong to the General Workers' Union (GWU) — at Port Elizabeth harbour.

The ITF alleges that one worker was hung upside down by his legs by Railways police and told he would be "taken naked to the Transkei at night if he did not "co-operate".

It also charged that workers had been offered money to give police "the information they wanted about the union. That Railways police had told a worker to give away union membership and that one worker had been told he would "not be around by September."

The GWU has been recruiting SATS workers at PE and East London harbours and the ITF refuses to recognize the union. Dr Louberman has undertaken to investigate the ITF claims.

The SATS spokesman said Dr Louberman received the ITF's letter on Monday afternoon.

He said Dr Louberman would now refer the letter to SATS's ex-vice president and general manager, Mr Anton Moodman, who has commented on the allegations.

"Dr Louberman will reply to the ITF," he said.

Three arrested for boy's ritual murder

UMTATA — Three people have been arrested in Transkei in connection with the death last week of a five-year-old boy believed to have been a victim of a ritual murder.

An official said yesterday the three suspected of killing Xolani Sipunzi would appear in an Umtata court.

A fourth suspect was still being sought by police.

Xolani's mutilated body was found in the Aychiff district, once notorious for the Ngqube ceremonies in which a stranger would be decapitated and his skull used as a wash basin for a chief. — Sapa

Textile workers on strike

DURBAN — About 1,000 workers from Dano Textile Industries at Handysdale downed tools in support of their demand for the reinstatement of a fellow worker, union sources said yesterday.

A spokesman for the Federation of South African Textile Workers Union (NUTW) said a boom mower was damaged on Friday after a disagreement with a factory manager.

Hearing of this, the Fridays' day shift stopped work and the night shift did not turn up.

He said workers had decided to continue the strike and had issued two demands — the reinstatement of the dismissed worker and the recognition of NUTW.

Dano Textile management were not prepared to comment when contacted yesterday.
ITF steps in over PE dock workers' claims

Post Report

THE International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) has written to the General Manager of the SA Transport Services (SATS), Dr Kobus Loubser, about allegations of interrogation of Port Elizabeth dock workers by railway police.

The workers alleged to have been interrogated and assaulted are all members of the General Workers Union (GWU) which the SATS has refused to recognise.

The letter from the London-based ITF follows a similar letter signed by more than 800 Port Elizabeth dockers to the port manager last month calling for an end to alleged railway police harassment of GWU members.

The ITF letter alleged one worker was hung upside down by the legs by railway police and told he would be "taken naked to Transkei" at night if he did not "co-operate."

It also claimed workers had been offered money to give police information on the GWU.

A SATS spokesman said today Dr Loubser received the ITF letter on Monday and that a reply would be made direct to the federation.
International call for talks with union

By PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

THE INTERNATIONAL Transport Workers Federation (ITF) has appealed to the South African Transport Services (Sats) — which is locked in a recognition dispute with the General Workers Union — to talk to the union.

In a sign of international concern over the dispute at the Port Elizabeth and East London docks, the ITF general secretary, Mr Harold Lewis, has sent a personal letter to Dr Kobus Louwrier, general manager of Sats.

In the letter, Mr Lewis offers the services of the ITF, which has considerable international experience in dealing with disputes, to help find a way out of what he describes as a very dangerous impasse.

Referring to the in-house Railways Black Staff Association (BSA), the letter says the evidence indicates it was not acceptable to the PE and East London dock workers.

The mere fact that the workers have joined the GWU in large numbers makes it clear they want the GWU and not the BSA to represent them.

You have the power to formally ignore their wishes and impose on them and other black workers a negotiating structure giving monopoly to the association but to what purpose?

The letter also contains allegations of Railways police harassment of Sats workers at the PE docks, including the claim that one worker was "hung upside down by his legs by Railways police and told he would be taken naked to the Transkei if he did not cooperate."
US dockers warn SATS

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

The International Transport Workers’ Federation and Western dockers’ unions have been watching the dispute closely.

In a telex from deputy chairman Mr Siegfried Merten, the German Public Services and Transport Workers’ Union, charged that Railways Police were harassing GWU members and said this violated the International Labour Organisation’s charter.

It urged SATS to recognise the GWU and the telex added: "We want to point out that (SATS) actions will place a considerable strain on relations between your country and ours and could result in a ban on loading and unloading of cargoes from and to South Africa in foreign ports."

In a separate message, Mr Thomas Gleeson, of the International Longshoremen’s Association, which represents American and Canadian dockers, urged SATS to "favourably consider talks" with the GWU.

Mr Gleeson said his union was known for its vigorous support of unions worldwide. His union was convinced that "a failure to extend (the GWU) even the courtesy of a hearing could provoke serious consequences."

AMERICAN and German trade unions representing dock workers have warned the South African Transport Services of the harmful consequences if SATS continues to refuse to negotiate with the unregistered General Workers’ Union.

The German union warned of possible action against South African goods in foreign ports and the dock workers’ union of the US and Canada warned of "serious consequences" if SATS does not deal with the GWU in two Eastern Cape ports.

The warnings are contained in two telegrams to SATS general manager Dr Kobus Loubser. They are likely to heighten fears of the possible economic consequences of a confrontation between SATS and the GWU.

A SATS spokesman confirmed yesterday that Dr Loubser had received the messages and had replied to the unions.

The GWU claims majority support among SATS dockers at the Port Elizabeth and East London harbours, but SATS refuses to hold recognition talks with it. The union belongs to
SATS warned to resolve union feud

By Tony Davis, Labour Reporter

The South African Transport Services has been warned that it could face boycott and other action by West German and American trade unions because of its long-standing feud with the General Workers' Union.

Correspondence addressed to the SATS's general manager, Mr. Robus Louber, accuses employers of intimidating union members and calls on the SATS to enter into a recognition agreement with the GWU.

The deputy chairman of West Germany's Public Services and Transport Workers' Union, Mr. Siegfried Merten, warns that action against the GWU could result in strained relations between the two countries, which could mean a boycott of South African goods to Germany, and German goods to South Africa.

The head of the American International Longshoremen's Association, Mr. Ted Gleason, writes that unless the SATS adopts a new attitude towards the GWU and considers recognition talks, there could be "serious consequences."

Both unions have influence in their countries' harbours.

The GWU has fought with the SATS over recognition and the right to organise dock workers, and has accused the SATS of using railway police to intimidate members, and of dismissing its organisers.

The GWU already has recognition agreements with several employers in Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London and Cape Town.

The dispute has also prompted a rebuke to the SATS by the International Transport Workers' Federation, of which the GWU is a member.

Employers in the Port Elizabeth area have shown concern about the dispute because overseas boycotts could mean incalculable harm to the motor assembly and components industries.

An SATS spokesman confirmed that Mr. Louber had received the correspondence and replied to the unions, but said it was not policy to comment publicly on such matters.
DO YOU HAVE A BACK PROBLEM?

NOT ALL SEALS ARE POSTUREPEDIC!
DON'T BE MISLED!

BY CHARLESEN

Support
Promise
Unions
Foreign

A UNION PRECAUTION

Dockworkers' Battle

May Cripple SA Ports

BY EZEQUIEL BRENNER

You're on your mattress! Because, when you're out in your shoes —

E51.1969

Paying 2 Pools

Parkmoran
JOHANNESBURG -- The Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is one of two South African recipients of the second George Meany Award for human rights.

According to a report from New York, the other South African recipient is the late Dr Neil Aggett, the detained unionist found dead in his cell in Johannesburg in February.

The announcement of the award was made by the Council of Industrial Organisations of the American Federation of Labour.

Mr George Meany is a former general secretary of the powerful federation.

The council cited Chief Buthelezi for his leadership of the "largest black liberation organisation in South Africa opposed to apartheid."

Chief Buthelezi said he had great respect for the late George Meany as a champion of the union movement in the United States and felt honoured to receive the award. — Sapa
SATS ROW:
Warning on world action

Labour Reporter

A strike by Trans Union and Allied Workers' Union (TUAWU) transport workers in the non-communist world was announced yesterday. The action is against management of the transport sector that refused to talk, reports the Dominion. The grievances of the workers' union.

Mr. Harold Dummer, European representative of the IWF, said that the government of South Africa had refused to recognize the GMT workers' union. The GMT has about 1 million workers and is the largest union in the country.

Mr. Dummer said that the IWF had become well known for its support of workers' rights and had been successful in settling problems in the national interest.

There are not simple workers. There are numerous cases where workers have been refused to enter the country, but in recent years, the government has shown a willingness to negotiate with the workers' union.

CIVILIZED

"We want the workers to talk," said Mr. Dummer. "But we don't like being called the management who is going to represent the workers," said Mr. Dummer.

SATS has so far refused to recognize the GMT workers' union. The GMT has about 1 million workers and is the largest union in the country.

Mr. Dummer said that the government of South Africa had refused to recognize the GMT workers' union. The GMT has about 1 million workers and is the largest union in the country.

The level of awareness of labour problems in South Africa among transport workers' unions in other countries was "very high," said Mr. Dummer.

They are please at some of the changes taking place in the labour field in South Africa, but there is still a great deal of concern about certain things here.

One of the largest trade unions in the non-communist world, the GMT has about 1 million workers and is the largest union in the country.

GODSPEED means farewell wishes as well as the name of her horse to Miranda Collings, 16, of Somerset. West Miranda, who won the junior section of the supreme equitation championship at the Royal Show this year receives as her prize an overseas trip during which she will attend the world dressage championship in Lausanne, Switzerland, and the three-day event championship in Lumuhlen, West Germany.

She leaves South Africa on August 22 and will be accompanied by her mother who won the other half of the prize which went to the supreme champion and her instructor.
ITF backs SA rail workers in dispute

Staff Reporter

International transport workers are prepared to "black" South African goods in support of local railway workers locked in a recognition dispute with their management, according to Mr. Harold Dunning, European representative of the 10-million strong International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF).

Mr. Dunning, who is in South Africa on a fact-finding mission, was commenting on the refusal of the South African Transport Services (SATS) to deal with the General Workers' Union (GWU).

He said the ITF was represented in nearly every country in the world outside the communist bloc and these workers were ready to refuse to handle South African products if the dispute worsened.

"ITF affiliates — who are in the most international of all forms of employment — are known for taking international action where labour problems cannot be settled at a national level. There is a particularly strong sense of solidarity with transport workers in this country."

"We are not adopting a threatening or hostile attitude. We want the workers to be represented by a trade union of their choice and we want to see workers and management talking in a civilized manner.

"SATS management, in favouring one trade union — the Black Staff Association — above another — the GWU, was contravening one of the conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO)."

"The fact that the South African Government has started to make representations to the ILO again shows that they wish to be judged by international labour standards."

"Unfortunately, the SATS is one of a dwindling number of employers in South Africa who flatly refuse to deal with genuine trade unions."

"..."
Docks dispute adds to city's misery

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

FEARS of new labour unrest in Port Elizabeth — the same as at the docks — are growing among employers, and the Midland Chamber of Indus- 
tries yesterday called for an independent delegation to try to settle the simmering dispute between the General Workers Union and SA 
Transport Services.

The fears come as the motor industry dispute continues in the city. The chamber's director, Mr Brian Matthews, said yesterday employers were concerned that "the whole labour situation seems to be deteriorating".

In another development, it was revealed that SATS general manager Dr D. Loubser has refused to answer a letter from the Inter- 
national Transport Workers Federation (ITF), alleging police harassment of GWU members.

The moves are the latest in the row between SATS and the GWU, in which the railway refuses to recognise the union at Port Elizabeth and East London docks. There are fears the dispute could grow into a major confrontation.

The ITF wrote to Dr Loubser after he agreed to investigate specific claims of police action against union members. It made several 
charges, including one that Railway Police had hung up a union member by his legs. SATS refused to answer the letter, saying it would reply directly to the ITF.

Yesterday a SATS spokesman confirmed an ITF claim that Dr Loubser had refused to reply to the letter because it was released to the Press. But he said he was honouring his promise to investigate the claims.

The ITF said it was surprised at Dr Loubser's reaction, "as the letter was released to the Press only after giving him ample time to receive and consider it."

The ITF would write to Dr Loubser again after it received a report — apparently from a senior official who recently visited South Africa.

Meanwhile, the Midland Chamber has called for a delegation of city councillors and labour experts to meet SATS and the union to find a solution to the dispute.

A SATS spokesman said the railways would not reply to the letter because it had been submitted through the GWU rather than the "correct channels".

We call upon the leaders of the city and all those concerned with PE's well-being to intervene urgently to try to persuade SATS to negotiate a solution to this potentially dangerous conflict."

A SATS spokesman said the railways would not reply to the letter because it had been submitted through the GWU rather than the "correct channels."
SAT'S chief refused to answer overseas labour body's letter

Post Reporter
THE South African Transport Services has allegedly refused to reply to a letter from the powerful International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) dealing with police harassment of dockworkers - because the letter was released to the Press.

In a statement released yesterday, the ITF revealed that the head of SATS, Dr Kobus Loubser, had told the ITF he could not reply to their letter because it was released to the Press.

The statement went on to say the letter was only released to the Press "after allowing ample time for him to receive and consider it".

This is the latest development in a recognition dispute between the SATS and the General Workers Union, in which the ITF has expressed solidarity with dockworkers belonging to the union.

In a lengthy correspondence with Dr Loubser, the ITF queried alleged harassment by railway police of CWU members in the Port Elizabeth docks.

The SATS has refused to consider calls for the recognition of the dock workers' committee, and allegations of harassment by Railways police, as these had not been conducted through "the correct channels".

A SATS spokesman said today Dr Loubser had not gone back on his undertaking to investigate allegations of police harassment, and had appointed someone to investigate the claims.
SAT's refuses to reply to letter from ITF

PORT ELIZABETH — The South African Transport Services (Sat's) has allegedly refused to reply to a letter from the powerful International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) claiming police harassment of dockworkers — because the letter was released to the press.

In a statement released on Monday, the ITF said that the Sat's head, Dr. Kobus Loubsuer, had refused to reply to the letter. The ITF was "very surprised" as the letter was released to the press only "after allowing ample time for him to receive and consider it."

This is the latest development in a dispute between the Sat's and the General Workers' Union, in which the ITF has expressed solidarity with dockworkers belonging to the union.

In lengthy correspondence with Dr. Loubsuer, the ITF queried alleged harassment by Railways Police of GWU members in Port Elizabeth.

The ITF had written that it was sure the Sat's would not dispute that these questions are of public concern, involving the policy and practices of a State-owned enterprise of great size and importance.

The Sat's had refused to consider calls for the recognition of the dock workers' committee or allegations of harassment by police, as these had not been conducted through the "correct channels". — Sapa
AN allegation that German trade unions instigated the Port Elizabeth motor industry strikes has been received with surprise by Volkswagen of South Africa.

Mr Braam Raubenheimer, chairman of the economic affairs committee of the President’s Council, was reported to have suggested that German trade union leaders instigated the strikes to help German motor workers.

Mr Ruben Ets, the public affairs manager of Volkswagen in Uitenhage, said such actions could actually harm the German industry.

"It would be extremely short-sighted of the German trade unions to make this area uncompetitive in comparison to the rest of the country.

"Strikes here could affect the amount of material the Germans have to manufacture to send out to us."

In this way, he said, the strikes here could result in less work being available for the German workers, and not more.

He said that Volkswagen South Africa did not have any negotiations with German trade unions.

A spokesman for Ford Motor Company said that as their contact with Germany was minimal, the company could not comment on the allegation.

Spokesmen for General Motors were not available for comment.
Railmen tell SATS deadline is Monday

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 800 railway workers at Port Elizabeth docks say that if the South African Transport Services has not begun discussions by Monday, they will make no further attempts to talk.

The workers — all members of the General Workers' Union — have been locked in a recognition dispute with SATS for a year.

The GWU says it has made numerous attempts to discuss the dispute, but management has not responded.

NOT DECIDED

Mr. David Lewis, general secretary of the GWU, said yesterday the workers had not decided what to do on Monday if SATS still refused to talk, but they would make no further efforts to negotiate.

"However, they won't refuse to talk if SATS initiates discussions with them."

Mr. Brian Matthews, director of the Midland Chamber of Industries, has appealed to the mayor of Port Elizabeth, Mr. H. van Zyl Cilie, to "set up a diplomatic shuttle" between the GWU and SATS.

He said "If people don't talk, the end result could be conflict, and there is enough strife in this area already in terms of labour unrest."

The chamber had appealed to the mayor to chair a discussion between the GWU and SATS and get dialogue off the ground.

Mr. Cilie said today he had been talking to both the GWU and SATS but declined to comment.

"It is a very sensitive issue at the moment, and it would not be wise to say too much about it."

Mr. W. B. Holies, chief executive of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, said if there were a strike, inland cargo for export would be channelled through other ports which might prove decisive alternatives to Port Elizabeth.

"Port Elizabeth already has a development problem and is struggling to get more products through its port."

Mr. Holies added he did not want to get involved in the dispute.
Staff Reporter

WORKERS at the Port Elizabeth docks have given the South African Transport Services (SATS) until Monday to talk to their committee -- after which they will consider "further action."

This ultimatum was contained in a letter by more than 600 railways dockers to the port manager, a move which could bring the lengthy recognition dispute between the SATS and the General Workers Union (GWU) to a head.

The union has warned that if the dispute does erupt into a strike, stevedores at four ports, including Cape Town, would probably be drawn into it. It could also generate international solidarity action from the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF).

The Metland Chamber of Industries has called for a deputation of industrialists and councillors to meet the SATS and the GWU in an attempt to break the deadlock, and PE employers -- already hit by large-scale conflict in the motor industry -- are edgy at the prospect of a major strike at the docks.

In a statement, the GWU said the conflict had been "brewing for 10 months now and has involved an unprecedented level of victimization and police harassment."

"The union's considerable efforts at negotiation have failed. The effect of the deadline is that if the SATS does not respond to the worker's request, we will be forced to conclude there is no point in making further efforts to initiate discussions with them."

A GWU spokesman said that after Monday the workers would be meeting to decide what to do if the SATS standpoint did not change. Nothing had been planned yet, he said.

A spokesman for the SATS said their policy had not changed and they were not prepared to react to the letter.
Dockers' warning to SATS on action

Labour Reporter

The refusal of the South African Transport Services (SATS) management to speak to the Port Elizabeth dockers who belong to the General Workers' Union has left the workers with no alternative to industrial action, Mr David Lewis, general secretary of the GWU said yesterday.

The warning comes after SATS's refusal to open discussions with the workers after a deadline which was issued to the Port Elizabeth Port Manager by 400 dockers last week expired yesterday.

MANY TIMES

In a statement on behalf of the union, Mr Lewis said the workers had made "countless efforts" to talk to their employers but had been unsuccessful.

Mr Lewis said the workers would not try to initiate any further discussions.

"However, our doors remain open, as always, to SATS and we shall be happy to talk to them at any time without preconditions," he said.

"The workers will meet this week to discuss the Port Manager's refusal to speak to them and plan a further course of action.

1,000 WORKERS

"It must, however, be emphasised that the workers believe they have been left with no alternative to industrial action."

The GWU, which represents more than 1,000 SATS dockers in the Port Elizabeth and East London ports, had tried for 10 months to hold talks with SATS, he said.

The union was aware of attempts by industrialists and Port Elizabeth civic leaders to find a solution to the present impasse and urged them to persevere in their efforts.
No reply to ultimatum by dock workers

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

THE South African Transport Services (SATS) has failed to respond to an ultimatum by more than 600 railway dockers to meet with their union committee.

There are now increasing fears of a strike in South Africa's ports.

The ultimatum contained in a letter to the Port Elizabeth port manager, was delivered after numerous unsuccessful attempts by the General Workers' Union (GWU) to deal with SATS on behalf of its membership at the Port Elizabeth and East London docks.

The deadline for a response was yesterday afternoon. A GWU spokesman said the workers would meet this week to discuss the refusal and plan further action.

He said the workers believed they had been left with little alternative to industrial action.

A spokesman for SATS said yesterday that the letter had not been sent through the "normal channels" and therefore they had to ignore it.

The GWU spokesman said "Our doors remain open as always to the SATS management and we shall be happy to talk to them at any time without pre-conditions. However, the workers, who have made countless unsuccessful attempts to talk with their employers, will not again attempt to initiate discussions."

Mr. Brian Mathews, executive director of the Midland Chamber of Industries, said the chamber's informal attempts to break the impasse were continuing. The chamber believed a dockers strike, which could spill into other ports, would cause serious difficulties for industry.

"The important principle in this dispute is that a worker has the right to belong to a union of his choice. This principle has been recognized in the government's new labour dispensation."

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union shop stewards in seven Witwatersrand factories owned by the Barlow Rand group are to ask the group for joint talks with all of them, aimed at negotiating a uniform union recognition agreement at all seven plants.

First time

This is believed to be the first time a union has asked a major group to negotiate a number of recognition agreements simultaneously.

• Production at Ford's plants in Port Elizabeth returned to normal yesterday following Friday's walk-out by 400 workers over the company's refusal to reinstate more than 500 retrenched workers.

The walk-out came soon after Ford had reopened its plants following a 10-day closure.

The regional secretary of the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu), Mr. Les Kettle, said the union was hoping to set up a meeting today to discuss the retrenchments.

The company's industrial relations director, Mr. Fred Ferreira, confirmed that all the workers had returned, but would not comment on the possibility of a meeting with Naawu.

• Stevedore firm lays off 240, page 3
THE GENERAL Workers Union (GWU) has sent an urgent request to the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, to investigate the union's dispute with the SA Transport Services (Sats) at the Port Elizabeth docks.

The request was made following a report by the Cape Times Port Elizabeth correspondent that Mr Schoeman would be prepared to look into the dispute if approached by the GWU, indicating a softening in Sats' attitude to the union.

Mr Schoeman was busy at a cabinet meeting yesterday and was not available to verify his reported statement or state his response to the GWU's approach.

On Monday, a deadline set by GWU dockworkers for Sats to open talks with their workers' committee expired without response. The union said the workers believed there was no alternative left to industrial action.

Sats has been refusing to deal with the GWU for more than 10 months and Mr Schoeman himself told a meeting of the Artisan Staff Association in April that he would never deal with an unregistered trade union.

Mr David Lewis, general secretary of the GWU, said that following Mr Schoeman's reported remarks they were hopeful of a resolution to the dispute "even at this late stage."

The dispute has created international attention and industrialists, fearing the effects of a dockers' strike which could affect Cape Town, East London and Durban as well, have urged Sats to meet the GWU.
SAT'S snubs 'outsiders'

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — The SA Transport Services (SAT'S) yesterday issued a statement saying that the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr. B. Schoeman, was prepared to negotiate only with his own personnel and their recognized representatives, the SAR Staff Association, and not with any "outsiders".

The full SAT'S statement reads: "Over the last few days there have been several newspaper reports alleging that the Minister of Transport Affairs had stated that he is prepared to negotiate with the General Workers Union. These reports are definitely incorrect.

"The minister has indicated that his comments should not be read out of context but against the background of his whole interview with the newspaper.

"He made it quite clear from the outset that he would only negotiate with his own personnel or their recognized representatives, namely the SAR Staff Association, and not with any outsiders.

"No staff complaints"

"It is self-evident that one would listen to your own people's grievances whether there is talk of a strike or not.

"It is interesting that SAT'S knows of no complaints from its staff regarding salaries or service conditions and that any strike which may be called for would be for reasons other than the normal."

On Tuesday Mr. Schoeman was quoted as saying in an interview that he would be prepared to investigate the dispute between SAT'S and the General Workers Union (GWU) if the union contacted him.

The report did not state that Mr. Schoeman indicated he would be willing to negotiate with the GWU.

The minister made no mention of negotiation with any party, nor did the report.

Official solution

In the interview Mr. Schoeman said: "I have discussed (the dispute) with officials of the Railways and it seems they are going to solve it themselves.

"I don't know how serious it is but I understand it is a problem between our union and this other union.

"These workers want another union.

When asked whether, in the light of warnings of the seriousness of the situation and recent urgent calls on SAT'S to open talks with the GWU, he was not prepared to intervene, he said: "I would be prepared to investigate the dispute if the union contacts me."

Mr. Schoeman also said that although the SAT'S Black Staff Association was still young, over 70 percent of black employees had joined it.

Mr. Schoeman was not available for comment yesterday.
Firms asked to support black unions

Geneva — An International Trade Union Federation, welcoming the settlement reached in the Coca-Cola dispute in South Africa, called on other transnational companies yesterday to "adopt a positive attitude" towards independent unions representing black workers.

The International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) had lent its full support to the boycott of Coca-Cola staged by the General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa) which began on May 1, to back its demand for recognition by the South Africa Bottling Company — a Coca-Cola franchise operation in Port Elizabeth.

"The Coca-Cola company in Atlanta in the United States helped in bringing about a settlement," the IUF said.

"I call on other transnational companies operating in South Africa to ask the management of their subsidiaries or business associates in that country to adopt a positive attitude towards independent trade unions representing black workers," IUF general secretary Dan Callin said.

The IUF represents workers in the food, drink, tobacco and hotel industries in 61 countries. Its 175 affiliated unions represent some 13 million workers.

Under the Gwusa agreement with the South Africa Bottling Company, the company is reinstating some of the 160 black workers dismissed when they went on strike last October. Discussions on company recognition of Gwusa will begin as soon as the union represents 50 percent of the company workforce.

On June 28, another union affiliated with the IUF, the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union, reached recognition agreements with two other Coca-Cola franchise holders, Suncrush and Vaal Bottlers.
World body hits at firing of dockers

Post Reporter

The International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) has condemned the sacking of 400 Port Elizabeth dock workers in telegrams to the Minister of Manpower, Mr. Pauie Botha, and the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr. H. Schoeman.

The workers were dismissed on Wednesday after a go-slow in an effort to force the South African Transport Services (SATS) to hold talks with the General Workers Union (GWU).

SATS' action would solve nothing and could only escalate the present dispute, the ITF's general secretary, Mr. Harold Lewis, said.

The GWU was affiliated to the ITF and had its full support.

Mr. Lewis had tried for months to discuss the "recognition problem" with the Director-General of SATS, Dr. Kobus Louw, "in an effort to avert the very situation which has now arisen."

The GWU was ready at any time to discuss industrial relations structures with SATS management with no preconditions, Mr. Lewis said.

SATS' "adamant refusal" to deal with GWU at all had left union members with no room to manoeuvre and it was inevitable that they felt forced into action to press their case.

"The situation is now almost, but still not completely, irretrievable."

"I must therefore once more urge your prompt personal intervention to defuse the situation by the re-instatement of those dismissed and the opening of dialogue with the union," Mr. Lewis said.

The ITF's transport unions around the world were closely following developments.
AFL-CIO backs SA unions

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The struggle of black trade unions in South Africa is similar to that of Solidarity in Poland, the giant American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) has said in an advertising campaign to mark Labour Day.

A delegation of the AFL-CIO is due in South Africa this month to present its second annual George Meany award to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and posthumously to Dr Neil Aggett.

Last year the award went to Solidarity.

The Polish authorities had crushed the first officially recognised free trade union in the communist world, but their struggle continued, the AFL-CIO said in a message being published in major American newspapers.

It predicted that the success of black workers engaged in "a similar struggle" in South Africa would be the key to "the democratic transformation of South Africa".

In both cases "freedom of association is at stake, democracy is at stake", the AFL-CIO said.
Fired 150 workers 263  won't be replaced

PORT ELIZABETH — Because of the drop in cargo being handled in the country's ports, the 400 dockworkers fired here after a go-slow this week would not be replaced, a spokesman for the South African Transport Services said yesterday.

The remaining 900 men were sufficient at present, the spokesman said.

The decline in traffic was due to decreased exports.

The International Transport Workers' Federation has condemned the sackings in telex messages to the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pann Butha, and the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr H Schoeman.

SATS' action would solve nothing and only aggravate the dispute, the federation's general secretary, Mr Harold Lewis, said.

The general workers' union was affiliated to the federation and had its full support, he said.

— SAPA
Delegation members in Johannesburg this week (l to r): Mr Patrick O'Farrell, executive director of the AALC; Mr Irving Brown, director of the AFL-CIO's International Affairs Department; and Mr "Chick" Chaiken, executive member of the AFL-CIO

US LABOUR'S SA LINKS

By WILLIAM SAUNDERS-MEYER

The American African Labour Centre has long cast a covetous eye on the turbulent South African trade union movement.

AFL-CIO interest in conservative black unions was first evinced after the Durban strikes in South Africa in 1978.

Mrs Irving Brown, director of the AFL-CIO international division, under which the AALC falls, promised at the Trade Union Council of South Africa's annual congress that year that "large funds" would be forthcoming if properly organised black trade unions were allowed.

In 1978, Brown was responsible for several Tuscan unions attending the AFL-CIO's conference where they opposed disinvestment and the recognition of the militant SACTU Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu).

In the same year, the AALC invited conservative black South African trade unions to a Botswana conference. The meeting resulted in a big split in the Pan-African trade union movement, because of the AALC's resistance to any recognition of Sactu.

AALC woeing of the black trade union movement was met with suspicion because of the persistent allegations of a CIA link. It was only the conservative Congress of Unions of South Africa (Cosas) and Tusca who responded to the overtures.

A series of three-month courses at Cornell University, arranged by the AALC, were attended by about 20 South African black trade unionists of whom only four were from unions other than Cosas and Tusca.

In 1981 the AFL-CIO announced a proposed programme for black unions in South Africa, including funding, training, providing information and "co-ordinating the US public response" to labour developments in South Africa.

Plans to open a South African office were hastily scrapped after newspaper reports linked the AALC and AFL-CIO to the Central Intelligence Agency's union manipulation programme in other African countries, Latin America and Asia.

An AALC delegation arrived in South Africa last week and the Sunday Tribune spoke to three members in Johannesburg. They are Mr Patrick O'Farrell, executive director of the AALC; Mr Irving Brown, director of the AFL-CIO's International Affairs Department; and Mr "Chick" Chaiken, executive member of the AFL-CIO.

The delegation was careful to stress that the present visit is only "fact-finding" and that a full programme will only be introduced if unions and the South African Government want it.

"We hope that black unions will see the advantages of associating with us," delegate Mr Chaiken. The delegation indicated that a visit from the South African Embassy labour attaché in Washington had given them a clear idea "that the South African Government is not too opposed to the idea."

In spite of persistent questioning at a Johannesburg press conference, the delegation could not or would not disclose who had invited them.

"We are responding to a general invitation," said spokesman Chaiken — from whom?

"I don't know," he confessed. Then O'Farrell came to the rescue. "It was not a specific invitation made at any specific time. It was a general invitation made over many years by many people."

The delegation was also cagey about how much money of their programme would spend in South Africa, but it is known that the AALC budget has soared from just over three million dollars in 1979 to $5 million in 1981. Ninety percent of the budget comes from the American Government.

The AFL-CIO has also appealed to unionists in America to donate to the South African programme.

The AALC operates in some 40 African countries, including Botswana.
US unionists scoff at report of CIA links

By SANDRA SMITH

THE American trades union delegation, the AFL-CIO, which arrived in Port Elizabeth today, scoffed at allegations of a connection between the organization and the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The group is made up of the director of the AFL-CIO's International Affairs Department, Mr Irving Brown, the Executive Director of the African American Labour Centre (AALC), Mr Patrick O'Farrell, and executive members of the AFL-CIO Mr Cheek Chasken and Mr Frederick O'Neal.

In an interview today, the delegation said they were "amused" by a front-page report in a Sunday newspaper yesterday alleging that the CIA was trying to gain influence in the South African labour movement through the AFL-CIO.

"In the report, Mr Brown was identified as a CIA operative by former CIA agents. "I've got used to this," he said, while his colleagues joked about the report.

The delegation today met representatives of the Metal and Coal industries, trade unionists and Ford, and the head of the Department of Industrial Relations at the University of Port Elizabeth, Professor Roux van der Merwe.

A meeting with the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union (Macwus), was cancelled. The AALC's representative in Botswana, who is travelling with the delegation, Mr Mike Lescuait, said the union had cancelled the meeting because its organising secretary, Mr Government Zim, would not be available.

However, in a statement today Mr Zim said the appointment had been cancelled because of, among other things, the AFL-CIO's acceptance of the US policy of "constructive engagement" in Southern Africa - "while people in South Africa are daily experiencing dehumanising experiences".

Macwus also criticised the AFL-CIO's presentation of the US 250 George Meany Human Rights Award to Chief Calvin Mathabane and, posthumously, to trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett.

The union said this was as much to the efforts, contributions and character of Dr Aggett, who died in security police detention.

Asked why they had cancelled a proposed meeting with the South African Transport Services (SATS), Mr Lescuait said the delegation had insisted it would only meet SATS if a General Workers Union representative was present.

SATS refused to accept the condition.

Mr Lescuait said the delegation had been following with interest a dispute in the Port Elizabeth docks, where a go-slow by GWU dockers led to the sacking of 250 workers this month.

Mr Chasken said the AFL-CIO viewed SATS' sacking of the workers as "horrendous", and said its refusal to hold talks with the GWU contradicted an International Labour Organisation agreement on freedom of association.
SATS must talk to union, says ITF

By SANDRA SMITH

THE International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) today told the Director-General of the South African Transport Services (SATS), Dr Kobus Louwsber, it was imperative SATS hold talks with the General Workers' Union (GWU) for industrial peace.

The ITF has in a lengthy correspondence over many months with SATS and the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr H Schoeman, urged that the transport services hold discussions with GWU.

SATS has said it cannot meet GWU representatives or deal with any body outside of its Staff Associations.

In a telephone call today the ITF's general secretary, Mr Harold Lenna, said he had referred to the bussing of GWU members out of the harbour last week (400 GWU dockworkers were fired after a go-slow) in a telex as "arrests" because "it was my assumption from the fact that dockworkers were removed from the port by police that they had been arrested.

He was aware of the law forbidding strikes in the SATS but an application of the letter of the law would solve nothing.

The SATS dockers had been seeking acknowledgement of their basic right to be represented by spokesmen of their own choosing but management had not "given an inch."

SATS had instead insisted they rely on the Black Staff Association, in which the dockworkers had absolutely no confidence.

The GWU had repeatedly requested exploratory meetings without preconditions where questions of representation would be discussed "rationally and calmly", but all such requests had been "tersely re-

The withdrawal of the dismissals and the opening of dialogue between the union and management was now imperative for industrial peace, Mr Lewes said.

It would be tragic if management sought a short-term solution by "heavy-handed sanctions which would only store up worse trouble in future", he said.

A SATS spokesman said Dr Louwsber had not yet received the telex.

Meanwhile, the SA Stevedores Ltd has and will again approach the SATS in an attempt to persuade SATS to communicate with the elected representatives of Port Elizabeth dockworkers.

This was said by a spokesman for SA Stevedores today after the PE stevedore workers' committee of the GWU yesterday told the company that its employees would have no option but to give "sympathy action" to dismissed dockworkers if the dispute was not resolved soon.

The Fosatul affiliated Eastern Province Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union and Chemical Workers Industrial Union last night passed resolutions supporting the GWU members' and condemning SATS' sacking of the dockworkers.
The CIA moves in on black unions

LABOUR WORRIED BY ASSISTANCE SCHEME

THE American Central Intelligence Agency is trying to regain influence in the South African trade union movement.

A high-powered labour delegation— with close links to the CIA— arrived in South Africa this week to discuss "assistance" programmes for the black trade union movement.

The programmes will be controlled by the American Labour Centre of the giant American trade union body, the AFL-CIO.

It will include the secondment of AALC staff to act as instructors and trainers in South Africa and cash grants to black unionists, with a total "budget" of millions of dollars.

The plants have already caused disruption across the labour spectrum. Both moderate and leftist trade unionists are concerned at longstanding allegations that the AALC is linked to the CIA and that such a programme could serve to promote American investment interests rather than serve South Africa's long-term needs.

The moderate Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCO) has expressed concern that the director of the South African programme is a former executive member of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, Nana Mahomo.

An organiser at one of the Cape Town-based unions told the Sunday Tribune: "Although we have agreed to meet the AFL-CIO delegation, we have misgivings about the role the United States Government plays in the AALC.

"Its previous courses at Cornell University have had a corrupting influence on South African unionists. Their lavish way of throwing money around is not the way we believe in running a union. We will certainly not agree to any involvement with their programme.

"The charge of AALC involvement with the CIA come from a number of researchers, trade unionists, journalists and former CIA operatives abroad, although the delegation denies the claims."

The Electronics, Allied, Construction and Agriculture Workers Union (ECAWU)"s General Secretary, Joe Alphonse, said the Economist's interests are in the United States."

Jonathan "Bloch, a British-based specialist on US and CIA involvement in Latin America and Africa, said the United States Government is worried by what it sees as radical influence in the trade unions."

The AAUCC would try to undercut that in South Africa and build up moderate forces. This is the role played by the AFL-CIO's old affiliates in Asia, as well as in the rest of Africa.

"The approach is quite sophisticated, but the ultimate object is to ensure American interests are not harmed. Whether or not they coincide with South Africa's interests is immaterial."

The delegation consists of Irving Brown, director of the AFL-CIO's international affairs department, Patrick O'Farrell, executive director of the AALC, Chick Chilubu, executive member of the AFL-CIO, and Frederick O'Neal, executive member of the AFL-CIO.

Mr Brown has been identified as a CIA operative in 1967 by the former head of the CIA's international organisations division, Thomas Braden, in a Saturday Evening Post.

See also Page 14
From Page 1

CIA aims at black unions

article entitled "Why I am glad the CIA is immoral."

It was admitted that
the CIA channelled
funds to Mr Brown to
split the French unions
and to pay secret agents
squadrons from the
Corrupt Mafia for his
union-busting programme.

His involvement in the
CIA has since been
charged by the
Washington Post,
former CIA agent
Phillip Agee, and the
London Sunday Times.

The Times exposed
Mr Brown's attempts to
develop anti-left unions in Portugal, following the fall of the
Caetano dictatorship, as well as
attempts to split the
Italian trade union movement.

Mr Brown has
admired funding Zimbabwe
trade unionist
Reuben Jembola and told
the Sunday Tribune that he had
provided funds for Joshua
Nkomo but would give
no details.

Mr Brown has refused to deny the allegations of links with the
CIA, and in an interview, repeated his
standard answer: "If I
were a CIA agent, I
wouldn't tell you."

Mr O'Farrell has
been a career officer in
AALC since his posting in
1967 to "restore democracy" to the
Ghanian labour movement after the right-wing coup that overthrew Nkrumah.

Although Mr Chalkin
and Mr O'Neal, the
black members of the
dlegation, have never been publicly linked to the
CIA, the director of the
AALC's proposed
South African program,
Nana Mahomo, has.

Mr Mahomo - who
because of his former
PAC links could never
return to South Africa
-- has been linked to
the CIA since the early
months.

He was expelled from
the PAC for being a
CIA spy, and for em-
bracing PAC funds. He has also been
guilty by self-incrim-
inating Boss spy Gordon Winter as a CIA
agent.

The PAC representa-
tive in London, Mike
Mundoane, said recently
when asked about
Mahomo: "He is a CIA
man and has nothing to
do with us any more."

Mr O'Farrell said Mr
Mahomo had been made
director of any South
African programme
that might be
implemented, following their visit, "because one
can at least be
confident that he knows this country."

"One of the most
important things in the
development of an
activist programme by
the AFL-CIO is
conveying the necessity
and gain of the
programme to the
workers."

"To achieve that
readily one needs to
have someone who has
lived in this country"
"The story comes across
with much more
conviction from
someone who has lived
here."

The delegation
will meet the Minister
of manpower, Fanye
Botha, during the week
to discuss the possible
implementation of an
AALC programme.

Government sources
believe that in spite of
the strident tone of
AALC propaganda (the
South African
Government is referred
to as the apartheid
regime) and concern at
the AALC's CIA links,
for the moment the
needs of both
governments coincide
and the AALC will be
allowed some access,
although closely moni-
itored.
Visiting U.S. unionists running into local black union flak

Labour Reporter

Mounting controversy over the present visit to South Africa by representatives of the giant American trade union federation, the AFL-CIO, has led to a number of mainblack trade unions refusing to meet the delegation.

The high-ranking labour delegation arrived in the country last week on a 10-day fact-finding mission. Their visit could lead to stepped-up American labour aid to local unions.

But, alleged links between the director of the AFL-CIO's international affairs department, Mr. Irving Brown, and the CIA, has caused disquiet among the emerging trade unions.

The CIA links have been denied by Mr. Brown, but in spite of this, unionists expressed misgivings about the role the American government plays in AFL-CIO's African American Labour Centre.

The four-man delegation during the past week has met representatives from the moderate Trade Union Council of S.A., from the all-white Confederation of Labour and from the emerging mainly black unions.

The delegation is due to arrive in Durban today for further meetings.

Boycott

The general secretary of the S.A. Allied Workers Union, Mr. Sam Kikane, said although the union had been invited to meet the American delegation, it would not be going.

Mr. Kikane said: "We do not need international imperialist organisations here in South Africa. They have come here to tame the unions."

The Natal-based National Federation of Workers has also decided to boycott meetings arranged by the labour delegation.

The union's general secretary, Mr. Magwaza Maphalala, said the emerging trade unions were being harassed by American multinational companies, but they have received no support from American trade unions.

In a statement released yesterday, the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of S.A said it refused to meet the delegation because they offered assistance both to unions operating within "the system" and those operating outside.

"Their object is to create confusion and chaos among ourselves," it added.
4. AFFILIATIONS TO INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS CONTINUED:

| Federation of Salaried Staff Association |
| Pulp and Paper Industry's Joint Committee |
| Rand Water Board Unions Joint Committee |
| South African Council of Mining Unions |
| South African Federation of Leather Workers' Unions |
| South African Council of Transport Workers' Unions |
| South African Federation of Chemical Workers' Unions |

5. In the light of the 1979 amendments to the Act, could you please indicate if your union has been granted extensions in scope. If so,

a) where

b) to whom

c) for what additional area

d) has this been granted

e) if so, when
Saawu, Macwusa no to talks

Unions snub US labour delegation

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

TWO local unregistered unions have refused to meet a high-ranking delegation from the American trade union federation, the AFL-CIO, which is on a fact-finding mission.

The SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and the Port Elizabeth-based Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union (Macwusa) did not give reasons.

Saawu's refusal was conveyed yesterday morning.

And, in a statement released in Port Elizabeth, Macwusa said it would not meet the AFL-CIO because of "Reagan Administration's obstructive engagement policy" which, Macwusa said, the AFL-CIO supported.

The statement said the AFL-CIO was offering assistance to those working both inside and outside the system, which is apparent reference to non-registered unions.

Macwusa refused to join any union federation which admits registered unions.

Macwusa charged that the AFL-CIO's decision to give George Meany, Human Rights Award jointly to Chief Thabo Mbeki and the late Neil Aggett, was "an insult" to Dr Aggett by "implying that they are in the same ass".

Saawu's general secretary, Mr. Sam Kone, said the AFL-CIO delegation had not been invited by local unions, but had come on its own initiative.

The delegation, which is nearing the end of a 10-day fact-finding tour, has met most of the country's major union groups.

Union bodies which agreed to meet it include the all-white Confederation of Labour, the Trade Union Council of SA, and emerging union groups including the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cuwa), and the General Workers' Union.

It is understood that local unionists have reacted "coolly" to the idea of an AFL-CIO-sponsored union training programme opening in South Africa.

Although none of the unions which met the delegation have taken a formal decision on co-operation, most unions have their own education and training programmes.

When the delegation arrived, spokesmen said it could decide to aid local unions by setting up an "in-country" programme in South Africa.

Although no talks were held, the AFL-CIO delegation could not be obtained yesterday, but it is understood that the AFL-CIO is not wedded to the idea of a training centre or any other specific form of aid.

But it appears that some sort of "in-country" programme is still being mooted by AFL-CIO.
‘Happy to help you’ say US unionists

Labour Reporter

THERE was surely room for improvement in South Africa when trade unionists could be detained or banned without being charged, Mr ‘Chick’ Chaikin, leader of the delegation from the giant American trade union federation, APL-CIO, said yesterday.

But, he added, once the country developed a strong and stable free trade union system, then it would of necessity begin building a whole system of human rights

Mr Chaikin, a vice-president of the APL-CIO, is leading a four-man delegation which for the past 10 days has been talking to employer bodies, labour academics, government officials and local trade unions.

Opposed

Responding to the refusal of a number of black trade unionists to meet the delegation because it had come to create division, Mr Chaikin asked: ‘Why would we come to disrupt trade unions?’

‘The South African Government is not happy we are here because we are opposed to apartheid.’

We wanted to speak to the broadest spectrum of trade unions as possible and have been willing to talk to whoever is willing to speak with us,’ Mr Chaikin said.

‘The only people we have refused to meet have been the South African Transport Services because of their repression of the General Workers Union in the Port Elizabeth docks.

‘We were asked by the Government to meet with SATS but we said no, because we are not prepared to meet with anybody who uses such repressive measures.

Repressive

‘As far as we are concerned, it is a determined attempt by SATS to smash the union.’

Mr Chaikin said the delegation found it difficult to understand why one department expressed the Government policy of the right of the workers to belong to a union of their choosing and another used such repressive measures.

He said they did not come to South Africa with ‘a big bag of gold’ but some of the APL-CIO’s members would be happy to contribute to a fund in order to provide assistance to local trade unions.

The federation could also assist in areas such as worker education or by providing material on aspects of union organisation which could be adapted for South African use, he said.

‘But this would only be done if requested by local unions and programmes would be run and designed by the union concerned,’ he added.
JOHANNESBURG — In a meeting with the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, yesterday, a high-ranking delegation from the American union federation AFL-CIO, criticized the behaviour of SA Transport Services in the continuing labour dispute at Port Elizabeth harbour.

This was revealed yesterday by the delegation's leader, Mr "Chick" Chaisin, who said the AFL-CIO had voiced similar criticism to the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, at an earlier meeting.

The dispute concerns demands by the General Workers' Union for talks with SATS on reconvocation. It recently led to the firing of hundreds of dock workers who embarked on the go-slow.

Mr Chaikin said the delegation's visit to Port Elizabeth had confirmed its earlier criticism of SATS as an "employer which does not accept the right of workers to join the union of their choice."

It had also confirmed its view that its decision to refuse to meet SATS in protest at its action was "correct."

Asked about the possibility of international union action against SATS, Mr Chaikin said that the fact that the union was to give evidence to an SATS committee on labour relations was "a small step towards progress in the dispute."

But it was possible that, if this failed to resolve the issue, the union would call on international transport unions for support. — DDC

impoverished
SATS gets blast from US team

AT a meeting with the Minister of Manpower Mr Fanie Botha yesterday, a high-ranking delegation from the American union federation AFL-CIO, criticised the behaviour of SA Transport Services in the continuing labour dispute at Port Elizabeth harbour.

This was revealed yesterday by delegation leader Mr "Chuck" Chaukin, who said the AFL-CIO had voiced similar criticism to the director-general of Manpower Dr Piet van der Merwe.

Mr Chaukin said the delegation's visit to Port Elizabeth had confirmed its earlier criticism of SATS as an "employer which does not accept the right of workers to join the union of their choice."
US unionists offer aid, education to SA workers

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A DELEGATION from the American trade union federation, the AFL-CIO, left South Africa last night, saying there was scope for stepped up aid to local emerging unions by the US labour movement.

In an interview before leaving the country after a two-week fact-finding mission, members of the delegation predicted a "growing relationship" between the AFL-CIO and the local union movement.

They also revealed that the Government was unlikely to oppose AFL-CIO assistance to local unions.

The delegation leader Mr. Chuck Chaskin, an AFL-CIO vice-president, said the Minister of Manpower Mr. Fanie Botha had told them yesterday there would be "no problem" in issuing visas to visiting AFL-CIO officials and in allowing the federation to run educational programmes here.

The delegation is to recommend that the AFL-CIO send "one or two" educational officials here in the next few months to "assess the details of how we can be of help to local unions."

"We are thinking specifically in terms of union education, worker education and training of union staff," Mr. Chaskin said.

Posting an AFL-CIO representative to South Africa to assist in training was "not excluded" but details of the programme would depend on the wishes of local unions, delegation members said.

The delegation had seen a wide range of unionists and employers throughout the country.

"We were told suggestions that all local unions had reacted "coolly" to the idea of an AFL-CIO training presence here, Mr. Chaskin confirmed that there had been "some suspicion", but he said most local unions had been "interested" in the prospect of a follow-up visit by AFL-CIO education officials.

Delegation members said they did not believe their ability to help local unions had been hampered by Press allegations that members of the delegation had links with the American Central.

Mr. Chaskin said he hoped strengthened the AFL-CIO's stance against apartheid.
I'm here to help the workers

That is why the AFL-CIO has been engaged in international activities in cooperation with free trade unions everywhere in Western Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. We are founders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which represents close to 300 million workers in more than 100 countries in the free world. In cooperation with other free trade unions and through our own bilateral relationships, we have assisted and aided our fellow workers everywhere to develop free and independent trade unions without regard to race or colour.

The AFL-CIO in order to achieve this purpose has established three institutes in Washington, DC for the three continents — Africa, Asia and Latin America — to help workers in their countries in the following areas:

1. Trade union training and workers’ education.
2. Vocational training.
3. Providing information regarding trade union organization, collective bargaining, agreements, labour history, etc., as requested by trade unions themselves.
4. Aid and assistance in development of cooperatives, credit unions and, in some cases, labour banks where possible.

The AFL-CIO fact-finding mission that came to South Africa (September 17) did not come with any preconceived ideas.
Dear

In February 1979 SALDRU produced a working paper on Trade Union membership in South Africa from 1973 to 1977 inclusive, entitled 'Trade Unions in South Africa: Some Statistics'. At the time most of the Trade Unions kindly co-operated by providing us with figures and information of their affiliation.

We should be very grateful if you could provide similar information for 1978, 1979 and 1980. Attached is a form for completion and return in the stamped addressed envelope.

Thank you for your help,

Yours sincerely,

SHIRLEY MILLER,
RESEARCH ASSISTANT.
Labour Reporter
CAPE TOWN — Several observers from overseas embassies condemned the detention without trial of trade union leaders at the opening of the Tucsa conference here yesterday.

Representatives from the Netherlands and Australian embassies said there was growing concern in their countries about the detention of union leaders, particularly the death of Dr. Nestor Aggett while in police custody.

Recent labour reforms were welcomed. But there was some way to go in other areas, such as equal pay for equal work.
THE president of the SA Council of Transport Workers, Mr D C Benade, said yesterday that the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) threat to 'black' South African goods over the Port Elizabeth dock-workers' strike showed they had misunderstood the situation.

In an interview, he said he refused to support the General-Workers' Union in the dispute, as it was a new arrival on the scene at SA Transport Services. "We feel the need in this country for certain rules."
ITF chief replies on PE dispute

By SANDRA SMITH

STATEMENTS by the president of the South African Council of Transport Workers, Mr D C Benade, about the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) and the Port Elizabeth dock dispute were criticised by the ITF today.

Speaking at the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tuesa) conference in Cape Town this week, Mr Benade said the ITF was "misreading" the situation.

The federation has, in a lengthy correspondence with the Department of Manpower, the Department of Transport Affairs and the SA Transport Services (SATS), repeatedly urged the recognition of the General Workers Union (GWU).

For nearly a year the union has struggled to hold talks with SATS, and this month hundreds of its members were fired after a go-slow.

Mr Benade said the dispute was not over a violation of the principle of freedom of association, but was "a jurisdictional dispute between two opposing unions."

He said the Council of Transport Workers was still affiliated to the ITF, even though the federation had been hostile to him and to his union.

Replying today, the ITF's general secretary, Mr Harold Lewis, said he was "very disappointed" by Mr Benade.

"The facts of the Port Elizabeth dock dispute have been known intimately to the ITF from the beginning," he said.

"I must doubt whether Mr Benade knows nearly as much or is nearly as qualified to read the situation as I am."

The issue remained whether SATS management was ready to recognise the dockers' right to choose their spokesmen.

"If Mr Benade does not understand then he should refrain from comment. If he does understand then he should have no problem deciding which side he is on," Mr Lewis said.
Labour Correspondent

The unregistered SA Allied Workers Union has decided to have no contact with the American trade union federation the AFL-CIO or any of its affiliated unions, the union's general secretary Mr Sam Kaine said yesterday.

Mr Kaine said this decision was taken at a meeting of the union's national council in Estcourt yesterday.

He said allegations in a Sunday newspaper that members of an AFL-CIO delegation which visited South Africa this month were linked to the American Central Intelligence Agency led to the move.

Members of the delegation have denied these allegations, describing them as a "canard" and have claimed they first surfaced in a Soviet publication. They say the AFL-CIO would not allow any of its officials to work for the CIA.

SAAWU refused to meet the AFL-CIO delegation, apparently as a result of the allegations.

However, most major emerging union federations did meet it, as did the Trade Union Council of SA and the SA Confederation of Labour.
ITWF backs PE strikers

THE International Transport Workers Federation, one of the world's biggest union federations, has slammed the president of one of its affiliates, the SA Council of Transport Workers, for accusing it of 'misreading' the Port Elizabeth harbour conflict.

The ITWF has pledged its support for the Port Elizabeth dockers who were fired last month when they refused to call off their go-slow.

At Tucsa's Cape Town conference Mr D C Benade, who is also the general secretary of the Tucsa-affiliated Tramway and Omnibus Workers' Union, accused the ITWF of being hostile not only towards him personally but the whole country.

He added that ITWF's threat of 'blackening South African goods showed they had misread the situation.

Mr Benade said he had refused to support the General Workers' Union in the dispute because it was a new arrival on the scene at South African Transport Services.

In a telex to the Mercury from ITWF's London office, the general secretary Mr Harold Lewis said he was disappointed by Mr Benade's remarks because the facts of the dockers' dispute had been known "intimately to ITWF from the beginning.

'I doubt whether Mr Benade knows nearly as much or is as qualified to read the situation as I am,' he said.

"The issue remains whether SATS management is ready to recognise dockers right to choose their spokesmen," he said.
ITF man wants to testify at enquiry

By SANDRA SMITH
THE general secretary of the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF), Mr Harold Lewis, has applied to a South African Transport Services (SATS) committee of enquiry to give oral evidence on the Port Elizabeth dock dispute.

The dispute arose after the General Workers Union (GWU) attempted for nearly a year to hold discussions with SATS on the working conditions of Port Elizabeth dockers.

More than 400 of the workers were fired after a go-slow last month in an attempt to force SATS to meet GWU representatives.

The union has presented written evidence to a committee set up by the Department of Transport Affairs to investigate the SATS.

In a telex today, the ITF said it had submitted evidence to the committee on September 30.

Now Mr Lewis has told SATS he would like to give "oral evidence" and has asked the transport services to suggest dates on which this could be done.

Mr Lewis' personal assistant, Miss Andrea Earnley, said the ITF's written representation to the committee was based largely on a letter the federation had sent to the director-general of SATS Dr J G H Loubser, in June.

The letter said if workers had no faith in the willingness or ability of their representatives to "put their case and stand up for their interests", it did not matter what kind of labour relations structure existed.

"If there was really whole-hearted and massive backing for and confidence in the Black Staff Association (BSA), the GWU could neither expect nor deserve much consideration," the letter said.

The evidence pointed the other way as the Port Elizabeth dock workers had joined the GWU in large numbers and clearly rejected the BSA.

Managements had nothing to gain and much to lose by talking to and striking deals with "unions" which did not have genuine support.

Mr Lewis also reiterated a request to meet Dr Loubser to discuss the issue.

Attached was a list of allegations of railway police harassment of GWU members, which Dr Loubser undertook to investigate if the ITF could show that the police's activities had gone beyond "their normal bounds and functions."
PORT ELIZABETH — The general secretary of the International Transport Workers Federation, Mr Harold Lewis, has applied to a South African Transport Services committee of inquiry to give oral evidence on the Port Elizabeth dock dispute.

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## Free Enterprise

The Cape Times, Friday, October 13/01/42 - John Matison

Top US trade union award

Butchelzi receives
ITF warning to Sats on dock workers

Labour Reporter

INDUSTRIAL peace in the SA Transport Services (Sats) could no longer be taken for granted, according to a written submission by the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) to the committee of inquiry into Sats's labour relations.

The recent events in the Port Elizabeth docks — where more than 400 workers had been sacked after embarking on a go-slow in support of demands that Sats recognize their union committee — were a "sign" that the times had changed.

The submission said that for much of its history, Sats (formerly the SA Railways and Harbours) had benefited from a quiescent non-white workforce which for the most part accepted whatever wages or conditions were laid down for it.

It said the government's recent labour legislation was "an acknowledgment of the urgent need to make some concession to the growing and irresistible demand, particularly by black workers, for the right to share in the making of decisions which bear on their working lives and conditions of employment".

Neither the General Workers' Union (GWU) nor the ITF was bent on disturbing industrial peace. The threat to peace came from management's "serious underestimation of the dockers' determination to be their own masters in the choice of their representatives".

The ITF called on Sats to talk to the GWU at the earliest opportunity.
Bata chief told ‘end ill treatment’

Labour Reporter
THE Australian Boot Trade Employers' Federation has called on Mr T.J Bata, head of the giant multinational shoe company based in Canada, to "eradicate" the mistreatment of workers by Bata's subsidiary, the KwaZulu Shoe Company.

It has warned that "the continuance of treating workers in this manner could lead to further action against the Bata organisation by the Australian federation."

This move follows a dispute between the National Union of Textile Workers and the KwaZulu Shoe Company at Loskop near Escoort. Bata holds two thirds of the shares in the company and the other third is held by the Government-funded Corporation for Economic Development.

The textile union has claimed that workers were forced to work overtime without pay that they were forced to work through their lunch-hours as punishment. Those workers were assaulted by supervisors and that they were warned not to join the union.

In his letter to Mr Bata, the federal secretary of the Australian union, Mr T.J. Bata, said "we are deeply alarmed to read of the treatment being handed out by management of the Loskop company."

"We must join with all other affiliates of the International Textile Garment and Leather Workers' Federation in condemning your organisation for allowing such treatment of workers to take place," he said.

Mr Bata added that the federation's association with Bata in Australia had always been "extremely cordial" and that it would not want to see this association endangered by "continued action such as that taken by the KwaZulu Shoe Company."

Yesterday the Bata head office at Pinetown told the Mercury no one was available for comment.
US union honours

Aggett
Buthelezi

Argus Bureau
WASHINGTON — Dr Neil Aggett, the trade unionist who died in detention in South Africa in February, and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, are to be honoured here tonight by the biggest trade union in the United States.

They share the George Meany Human Rights Award presented annually by the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations, an influential body throughout the country.

The award was made for the first time last year to Solidarity, the now-banned Polish trade union Solidarity's leader, Lech Walesa, was unable to attend the ceremony and was detained shortly afterwards.

An AFL-CIO spokesman said the award was presented annually to one or more individuals who exemplified the struggle for human rights to which the late labour leader George Meany devoted his life.

Dr Aggett and Chief Buthelezi were chosen this year, he said, in recognition of their advocacy of black rights in South Africa.
WEST Germany faces strikes by the powerful Transport Workers' Union if a German bank grants credit to a South African company. 

Mr Siegfried Merten, deputy chairman of the union, said the company concerned supported apartheid and had fired 800 workers because they planned to join a trade union.

Warning

On a report in a Johannesburg magazine that South African Transport Services planned to ask the bank for a R47-million loan, Mr Merten said it was "beneath our political morals to grant money to a South African company which strictly adheres to a hard and relentless apartheid policy".

He warned that relations between the two countries could worsen and reach a stage where "goods from and to South Africa will no longer be handled in German ports".
Standing ovation for Aggett award

Argus Bureau
WASHINGTON — Mr Aubrey Aggett and his daughter Mrs Jill Burg-
er, were given a standing ovation here last night when they received on
behalf of their son and brother Dr Neil Aggett, a human rights award
from America’s most powerful labour organiser.

Dr Aggett, the trade unionist who died in detention in February, was
one of two South Africans to receive the George Meany award from the American Fed-
eration of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO). The other was Chef Gat-
sha Buthelezi, Chief Min-
ister of KwaZulu.

CONDEMN

Mrs Burger said that
she could not comment spe-
cifically on the culpabil-
ity or otherwise of the
Security Police in regard
to his death nor on evi-
dence heard in court.

She added ‘One can only condemn in the
strongest terms the legis-
lation introduced by the
South African Govern-
ment which allows a
handful of security pol-
icemen to detain without
trial in solitary confine-
ment and treat in any
way they see fit people
whose ideologies conflict
with their own’.

In South Africa, she
said, trade unions were
forced by the nature of
the society to respond to
issues and thus could not
remain totally apolitical.
The black trade unions,
having developed signi-
ficantly in the seventies,
had expressed militant
opposition to the Govern-
ment’s attempts to dic-
tlate to them how to or-
ganise themselves.

‘One can surmise
therefore that the reason
Neil was considered such
a threat by the State was
that he was a prominent
figure in this develop-
ment of an independent
grouping of progressive
black unions,’ she said.

Mr Lane Kirkland, president of the giant
AFL-CIO, said ‘It is a
tribute to the human
spirit the very
strong spirit of resistance
that continues to grow
stronger as the num-
ber of people who dare
to stand up for their
freedoms increases.

There is a need for
Black South Africans to
be given a chance to
realise their full potential
and make a positive con-
tribution to the develop-
ment of the country.

We must stand together
in solidarity and support
these brave individuals.’

Women of courage across
the colour line who dare
to challenge the oppres-
sor, undeterred by the
consequences’.

Chief Buthelezi, in his
acceptance speech, hit
out against the anti-
average “posturing” of
black South Africans who
live in exile overseas.

He said black South
Africans sought moral
pragmatism instead.

“Inside South Africa,
we are intimately aware
that poverty is not allevi-
ated by ideologies I ap-
peal to our black broth-
ers and sisters in exile to
realise that mass support
at home is not going to
be achieved by ideologi-
cal posturing abroad.”
months ago and is now claiming a total membership of about 14,000. Delegates to the congress included miners from 13 mines in the Free State and the Orkney, Carletonville and Westonaria regions.

Among the resolutions they adopted were:

- A decision not to join the newly-formed Confederation of Associations and Mining Unions (Camu). The NUM believes the confederation was formed to align "white racist" mining unions into a front that will try to oppose and frustrate the black miners' interests. The congress noted Camu's recent rejection of an application for membership by the coloured and black Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Employees union.
- A call to participate in an industrial council if one were created for the industry. The union believes that such a council would not be representative of the interests of black workers and that the present industrial council system is "bureaucratic and out of touch with workers at shift level.
- A refusal to register with the Department of Manpower as long as the present registration procedure remains in force. The union rejects "unnecessary interference" from government in its internal affairs.
- A rejection of recognition criteria for trade unions set by the Chamber of Mines. The congress called on the chamber to negotiate recognition guidelines with the union.
- A call on government to scrap job reservation and a warning that job barriers are a serious threat to industrial peace, and
- A warning that the NUM will take action against employers who commit unfair labour practices.

Tough style

The union's tough style has not dismayed some employers. "One can expect a new union which is trying to get members to make such noises," says one. Neither are some pessimistic about the possibility of reaching agreement with the NUM on some of the issues it has raised. Unprompted by the union, the chamber has, for example, been quietly reviewing its attitude towards registration.

The whole question of the chamber's recognition criteria could raise an interesting debate. The NUM believes that the criteria, which provide for recognition of a union which represents a significant number of workers in a particular job category on a mine, are designed to divide workers. However, employers insist that these criteria were introduced to allow new unions to gain recognition as quickly as possible. They say it could take a new union far longer to achieve recognition if it has to obtain a significant number of members on a whole mine,

- Cyril Ramaphosa, who has been elected general secretary of the NUM, is confident that the union will be able to maintain its impressive growth rate. He says it is possible that the NUM may hold talks with other emerging unions in the industry to prevent clashes between them in the future.

**WR BOYCOTT**

**TUC takes action**

SA's longest-running consumer boycott - of Wilson Rowntree (WR) sweets - continues. The company is adamant it is having no effect. Ian George, WR's marketing director, states: "We can identify no effect on our sales in SA from any consumer boycott."

However, there are indications that the boycott is becoming increasingly internationalised and that British parent Rowntree Mackintosh (RHM) is catching some of the flak.

SA Allied Workers Union's (Saawu) general secretary Sam Kikine claims: "British trade unions are putting pressure on RHM to have its SA subsidiary change its attitude toward striking workers. Support for Saawu's stance has already come from the British Labour party, the Trades Union Congress (TUC) of Britain, the Anti-Apartheid movement and Amnesty International."

A British (TUC) spokesman confirms: "We are trying to influence the parent company to reach a negotiated settlement in SA which will involve Saawu recognition. We will be having a high-level meeting with RHM management early in the new year in an attempt to find a solution. We will be pressing them very hard."

Thereafter, the TUC will decide what further steps are necessary. Boycotts are an option which we have not ruled out.

There is a good deal of support in Britain for Saawu, especially as a number of British unions have membership in RHM."

Closer to home, the Lesotho branch of the WR Boycott Committee, representing various Lesotho trade unions, is actively encouraging businesses from purchasing WR products. 1,200 schools around the country have been bargained with publicly about the campaign.

The boycott grew out of the suspension of three workers from WR's East London factory in February 1981, which led to the dismissal of 500 others, most of whom are still unemployed. But the dispute then became one of union recognition. Saawu is an unregistered union.

Kikine claims that, "RW have recently adopted a more aggressive marketing campaign to counter the effects of the boycott. This is particularly noticeable on buses in Natal."

Counters Stubbings: "We are merely continuing our normal advertising campaign with continuous promotion of our products. We choose different media from time to time."

**FISHING**

**Tight lines**

Deputy Minister of Fisheries John Wiley has got off to an energetic start in his quest to safeguard SA's marine resources. First he closed False Bay to purse some netters. Now he has introduced radical changes to the administration of the Cape pelagic fishery. For the first time he has received three cheers, for the second, only two.

There seems to be a number of flaws in supporting the pelagic season from winter to summer months. After the defeat of plans to extend the season in the transitional phase in 1982, the season will be split in order to allow pilchard and anchovy to "recruit" during the winter months (April to October), the new season will run continuously from November 1983.
AFL-CIO will back Buthelezi objectives

WASHINGTON — The world's largest free trade union organisation said yesterday that it would back efforts by Chief GatshaButhelezi, ChiefMinister of kwazulu, to build a multiracial democracy in South Africa.

Meeting in Florida, the executive council of the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO) condemned the South African Government for a constitution which totally excluded South Africa's black majority.

The AFL-CIO said the constitution perpetuated blacks' status as "aliens and outcasts in the land of their birth."

It quoted with approval a recent statement by Chief Buthelezi in which he said that no sane person could really believe that any set-up in South Africa which excluded the largest segment of the population could last or succeed.

The AFL-CIO executive committee said Chief Buthelezi was the leader of Inkatha, the "largest liberation movement" in South Africa.

"The AFL-CIO supports the position of Chief Buthelezi and will continue to aid his efforts to build a multiracial democracy with full trade union rights."

The AFL-CIO has great influence in the Democratic Party, and its views would be of considerable importance if the Republicans are defeated in the 1984 general election.
British unions advised on SA visits

Post Correspondent
LONDON — The Labour Party yesterday advised British trade unions not to accept visits to South Africa organised by the South African Government or by companies with interests in South Africa, or to have contact with the South African Confederation of Labour or Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa).

These were said not to qualify as being "independent and non-racial".

The Labour Party says "visits should only take place at the request of and according to a schedule drawn up in co-operation between British unions and the independent and non-racial trade unions in South Africa."

The advice to the British trade union movement is contained in the form of guidelines prepared by the Labour Party's national executive committee.

The Labour Party's statement distinguishes between unions that are "genuinely independent and non-racial" and those that are not. It says unions affiliated to the South African Confederation of Labour, which organises white workers in "openly racist unions", clearly are not non-racial.

Unions affiliated to Tucsa, although they include some 170,000 Indian and coloured workers and more than 20,000 black workers, also are not "independent."

The remaining unions, says the Labour Party, generally can be described as non-racial.

According to the Labour Party statement, the best known and most representative of the trade unions in South Africa are those grouped around the Federation of South African Trade Unions, the Council of Unions of South Africa, and unaffiliated unions such as the General Workers Union, the South African Allied Workers Union and the Food and Canning Workers Union.
Advice to UK trade unions on SA

By STANLEY UYS
London Editor

LONDON — British trade unions were advised this week by the Labour Party not to accept visits to South Africa organized by the South African Government or by companies with interests in South Africa, or to have contact with the South African Confederation of Labour or the Trade Union Council of SA, which does not qualify as being "independent and nonracial."

The Labour Party says "visits should only take place at the request of and according to a schedule drawn up in cooperation between British unions and the independent nonracial trade unions in South Africa."

The advice to the trade union movement in Britain is contained in the form of guidelines prepared by the Labour Party's national executive committee.

"The independent and nonracial unions (in South Africa) have grown in strength and their links with the international labour movement," said a Labour Party statement issued this week. "Many union representatives now travel overseas and a number of British unions have received invitations from their South African counterparts. In particular, nonracial unions in disputes have at times felt that a visit by members of the international labour movement would assist their cause."

"At the same time it must be recognized that the South African Government would on occasion welcome such visits, since they could be portrayed as breaking the policy of boycotting South Africa. Certainly the regime will be at pains to extract any propaganda value that it can from such visits."

The Labour Party's statement distinguishes between unions that are "genuinely independent and nonracial" and those that are not. It says unions affiliated to the South African Confederation of Labour, which organizes white workers in "openly racist unions," clearly are not nonracial.

Unions affiliated to Tucsa, although they include about 170,000 Asian and coloured workers and more than 20,000 African workers, also are not "independent."

Tucsa unions are "highly bureaucratic and are frequently brought into a firm with the cooperation of management to head off a recruitment drive by one of the independent nonracial unions."

The remaining unions, say the Labour Party, generally can be described as nonracial, since they organize all workers in an industry and are characterized by a commitment to participatory democracy, "so that the membership have a direct say in the policies and practices of their union."

According to the Labour Party statement, the best known and most representative of the trade unions in South Africa are those grouped around the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu), the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and unaffiliated unions such as the General Workers' Union, the South African Allied Workers' Union and the Food and Canning Workers' Union.
Union help for SA blacks

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington
THE AFL-CIO, the world's largest trade union organisation, will soon begin a new programme to help black South African trade unions.

The focus of the programme, a result of a visit by a US trade union delegation to South Africa last September, will be to teach black trade unionists collective bargaining skills and matters concerning occupational health and safety.

"Multinationals are going into South Africa and exploiting workers who know nothing about the bargaining process," an AFL-CIO spokesman said.

We want to help create a viable black labour movement.

The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO) is an affiliation of 88 American unions and represents almost 14 million workers.

Through its African-American Labour Centre (AALC) it is establishing an office in New York to run its activities in South Africa.

It will be headed by Mr. Nana Mahomo, a banned South African who has worked for the labour organisation for about two years.

This unit will administer a special labour fund, accumulated from union dues.

The money will be used to send AFL-CIO personnel to South Africa to train black workers in labour relations skills and also for other union activities.

Part of the fund will be spent on defending trade union members who might be detained by the South African Police or who might have a legal dispute with their employers.

The AALC also intends establishing:

- Work/study programmes for South African black trade union members in the United States
- Union-to-union training
- Seminars and training programmes in South Africa

On a Limpet" which went on sale in New York this week.

The affair began in 1979 after Miss MacLaine had appeared at the Festival in New York.

Subsequently, they met for romantic interludes which lasted for one night or several days. Miss MacLaine flew to the United States to join him.

She was met in New York by Hilary Saron, an Australian of South African extraction and the book was written after her later on her husband's death.

This is not a factual book, but merely to describe a type "Tony was fond of having affairs with," she said.

But in her book, Mrs MacLaine also said "Tony was uninterested in sexual relationships. He saw a relationship as designed for the pleasure of both parties."

Mr. Crossland, an outstanding paratrooper officer during the Second World War, became an Oxford don after the war "and his capacity for pleasure was notorious in post-war Oxford."

But in many ways Mr. Crossland does not fit Miss MacLaine's description of her lover, whom she has called "Gerry."

This could mean nothing because she has said that.

Bond cash goes into 'Gold Pot'

Six months after the Department of Defence Bonds in Parliament in March, 1977, Mr. Hornwood said the scheme would make an attractive investment for the private investor "to encourage him to make a greater contribution to the financing of our sustained defence effort."

When the bonds were launched in 1978, they were accompanied by military parades throughout the country and SADF personnel did active part in the promotions work for the scheme.

As late last year Mr. Botha referred to the Budget speech to the bonds as Defence Bonds. Mr. Wronesty said this week the Department of Finance had not believed it was necessary to make a public statement about the dropping of the SADF connection.

FRED STATE fine and mild but cold overnight with frost and fog patches over the north-eastern areas.

CAPE fine and mild but cloudy and colder overnight with occasional rain in the south.

NATAL fair and mild to warm along the coast, but cold overnight in the interior.
UK officials continue contacting with Nkomo Lies

Dutch union rejects criticism of planned SA tour
Workers
revive
council
for IMF

Labour Correspondent

The South African Council of the powerful International Metalworkers Federation, which collapsed two years ago because of a feud between black and non-black unions, has been re-established.

And revived council is believed to be the only union body in the country in which unions affiliated to the Federation of SA Trade Unions and the Trade Union Council of SA have agreed to cooperate.

Posatu, the biggest emerging union group, and Tusa, the biggest established union group, are bitter rivals.

A union affiliated to the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) is likely to join the council later.

The SA council, which brings together local metal unions affiliated to the 12-million member IMF, concerns itself with building metal union co-operation and implementing IMF policy in South Africa.

But clashes between two Posatu unions, the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (Naawu) and the Metal and Allied Workers Union, and white and coloured-led unions led to the breakdown of the council.

Since then, two white unions, the SA Electrical Workers Association and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, have been expelled from the IMF.

It is believed this move paved the way to re-establishing the council.

A statement issued by the unions yesterday said seven unions, all IMF affiliates, had decided to re-establish the council at a meeting on Monday.

The council would, it said, promote co-operation and understanding between the unions and represent the interests of their members jointly on a national and international basis.

Mr Bea van der Walt, general secretary of the SA Boilermakers Society, was elected president of the council.
IRIA BULLETIN No. 11
Editor: Conchita Poncini
July 1983

IRIA SIXTH WORLD CONGRESS

EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH ATTENDANCE AND LIVELY DISCUSSIONS

Despite the distance and the relatively high cost of living, more than 400 members from 41 countries actively participated in the Congress, and around 100 sat as observers for the duration of the Congress. There was no noticeable reduction of attendance and the plenary room was full at the closing session. The evaluation of the questionnaires distributed at the end also showed a highly positive response. For this, the credit goes mostly to the Japan Industrial Relations Association and the Japan Institute of Labour, which made an outstanding effort. The International Labour Office also contributed to the success of the meeting. Special mention should be made of the national associations which closely collaborated in encouraging widespread participation by their members. Besides the Japanese attendance of more than a hundred, the Industrial Relations Research Association of the United States strategically chose Hawaii for its Spring meeting, thus attracting over 60 participants to Japan; the Israeli Industrial Relations Association organised its own group tour, resulting in 41 members attending and the Australian, Canadian and British Associations each had over 20 participants. Considering the distance and the cost, the officers of the Argentinian Industrial Relations Association should also be particularly congratulated for bringing 10 members to the Congress.

The Secretary of the IIRA, Efrén Córdova, summarised in his business report the most important elements that contributed to the great success of the Congress. JIRRA and JIL made exceptional efforts to work very closely with the IIRA Secretariat for months before the Congress, to avoid any possible pitfalls. They organised an intensive fund-raising campaign (to the extent of including individual contributions from the JIRRA membership) to provide the Congress with the best facilities and services that Japan could offer. The choice of the Kyoto International Congress Hall was most propitious - the meeting rooms and the interpretation facilities were quite functional, the general services exceptionally efficient, the receptions sumptuous and the scenic surroundings ideal for tranquil reflection. In short, the Congress had "a captive audience in a golden cage".

Apart from these material and organisational arrangements, certain innovations contributed to the fruitful discussions of the sessions. For instance, the Seminar in Tokyo, organised by the Japan Institute of Labour on "Japanese Industrial Relations in Action", which preceded the Congress, provided an adequate backdrop and gave particular impetus
to the Congress discussions on the viability and transferability of the Japanese model to other countries (Item V of the Agenda). The micro-electronics (ME) revolution, for instance, has rapidly penetrated into Japanese enterprises with positive reactions from labour. This, according to IIRA President, Mikio Sumiya, in his presidential address, had been due to the enterprise-based unionism in Japan which has made trade unions more concerned about the achievements of the companies they belong to and the unique promotion system whereby employers do not become specialised in one job, but move around to different jobs within the undertaking, hence less resistance to change. Would this system work in other countries where industrial relations are characterised by a high degree of autonomy of social partners and based on a conflictual relationship?

The lectures by the 5 guest speakers, the first by Saburo Okita, Chairman of the Institute of Domestic and International Policy Studies and Special Adviser to the Japan Economic Research Centre, on "Stages of Economic Development and Industrial Relations", the second by Ernst C. Erdmann, President of the German Employers' Federation, on "Industrial Relations in Western Europe" and the third delivered by John Pryan, Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Labour Congress, on "The Labour Movement and the Economic Crisis", provided a practical approach to the debates. Résumés are to be found at the end of this Bulletin; the whole text of each lecture will be published in the seventh volume of the Sixth World Congress proceedings.

Because of the diversity of items on the agenda and since this was the first time that the IIRA had decided to address an open invitation to paperwriters, the six bound volumes of solicited papers were very rich in the discussion of situations and characters. For example, the cases of airline pilots on the one hand and micro-electronic workers on the other, were coupled with papers dealing with the urban informal sector. There was consequently much discussion on divergence and convergence theories. Nevertheless, the debates gave evidence to the capacity of industrial relations to adapt to different contexts.

Beyond the convergences and divergences, the proceedings showed that there was room for comparative analysis, provided one followed an interdisciplinary approach. The various interventions from participants from developing countries also reflected the need to continue the comparative international treatment of industrial relations.

Introducing a principal discussant to lead the debates in each session was another innovation that proved its merit, for it focused the discussions on certain very specific theoretical and practical issues. Discussants helped the rapporteurs to focus on major issues and introduced a critical appraisal of relevant papers.

Dorothy Wedderburn of Bedford College, London University, principal discussant on the item "Industrial Relations in Post Industrial Societies" questioned the validity of the general concept of convergence in post industrial societies that industrialism and technology have their own logic which imposes an accord in life-style and social institutions; she consequently viewed with skepticism any theory which postulated long-term unilinear trends of industrial development. Professor Wedderburn noted much diversity in the position of so-called industrialised countries and between countries in the process of industrialisation, and concluded that "the consequences for industrial relations have to be
analysed in the context of political processes which mediate both the nature of, and consequences of, technological change".

Taking Argentina as an example (this country reached 200% inflation in the first months of 1983), Luis Rimoldi, Vice-President of the Bank of Boston in Buenos Aires, discussant for the item "Collective Bargaining and Incomes Policies in a Stagflation Economy" showed that collective bargaining has resurfaced stronger than ever in times of inflation, recession and unemployment, to serve as an escape-valve to decompress economic difficulties. It has been flexible and adaptable enough to serve as a tool for the social partners to create a viable situation that would meet the exigencies brought about by the economic and social problems of these times of crisis.

Within the theme "Political Structures and Industrial Relations", the principal discussant, Charles Rehmus, Dean of the Industrial and Labor Relations School of Cornell University, suggested that there is not one single and discrete social institution that can simultaneously and equally serve post-industrial societies, developing economies and nations with Marxist-socialist ideology. He added that in the long run, there are and should be fundamental underlying differences in both the social and industrial agendas of those who represent management and labour, otherwise one or the other of these institutions would genuinely cease to exist ... at least as a contributor to healthy pluralistic debate on national goals and priorities.

The principal discussant for Item IV - "Industrial Relations in the Unorganised Sector" - Yves Delamotte of the Conservatoire d'Arts et Métiers, Paris, concentrated his remarks first on the issue of some unanticipated effects of trade union protection, as for example the repercussions of certain collective agreement dismissal clauses on the workers' prospects of recruitment elsewhere; secondly the reticence of trade unions in admitting part-time workers which, as a result, becomes a problem for women who predominate in this segment of the labour force; thirdly on the attitude of certain categories of marginal workers, e.g. highly qualified professionals, towards unionisation, given the cultural context level of trade union organisation, fiscal pressures and bureaucratic exigences of the state.

With the decline of trade union membership due, inter alia, to the recession, the open question was whether the unorganised sector would receive a less lukewarm reception by trade unions and attract the appropriate attention of policy-makers.

Everett Kassalov of the University of Wisconsin, discussant for Item V on the "Viability of the Japanese Model of Industrial Relations", contended that while Japan has in recent years become a study-model for many Western and developing nations due to its great economic success and an apparently harmonious industrial relations system, it is unlikely that Western countries can borrow very much from Japanese industrial relations practices because their labour-management institutions have been deeply implanted for many years. On the other hand, it has more a model value for the new societies of Asia and Africa, where industrial relations systems are still plastic. He however warned that some difficulties would occur, since the Japanese enterprise union system, as well as its seniority wage and permanent employment practices are concentrated in larger companies and this is likely to accentuate dualistic development. To minimize dualism, he recommended that unions should embrace
the widest possible share of the workforce, including workers in the rural areas and the informal sector, and not concentrate on modern enterprises.

Summaries of Workshop Discussions

The technical success of the Congress was largely due to the rapporteurs' excellent work in synthesizing and summarizing the very diverse contributions and discussions in the workshops. It may be noted that at the last minute, the rapporteur announced for Item II was prevented from attending the Congress for reasons beyond his control. However, thanks to Professor Tiziano Treu's remarkable expertise and willingness to collaborate, the sessions proceeded smoothly.

The rapporteurs' summary reports will be included in the 7th volume of Congress documents. Highlights of the reports are, however, provided below to give our readers a global view of the Congress proceedings.

Theme I - Industrial Relations in Post-Industrial Societies

Rapporteur: David Guest, Department of Industrial Relations, London School of Economics and Political Science

Three workshops were held on the issues arising out of Theme I. The wide-ranging discussions could usefully be organized under three headings, namely the utility and validity of convergence theory; the key characteristics of advanced industrial society which are likely to influence industrial relations; and the nature of the response and in particular the trade union response, to these influences. Despite considerable interest in developments in south-east Asia, the bulk of the discussion focused on "Western" industrial societies.

The concept of post-industrial society was closely linked to the assumptions underlying convergence theory and the contrasting views reflected in some of the papers re-appeared in the workshops. Much of the discussion centred around conceptual and methodological issues; indeed the validity of convergence theory and the differences in empirical findings seemed partly to reflect the level of analysis. There was support for the view that although the convergence theory had been considered at the level of specific jobs and the level of formal institutions, an attractive alternative might be the complex process of relations between actors.

Several key influences on industrial relations in advanced industrial societies were identified by members of the workshop, including predictable factors such as micro-electronics and the accelerating rate of change. Less obvious factors included change in the size of organisations and the de-industrialisation of sectors of the economy. There was less consensus about trends in, and the importance of, the employment ethic.

There was agreement that within the industrial relations system, it was the unions who faced the greatest challenge in adjusting to changing circumstances. The workshop examined the level of union response from the national political to the plant level and the choice of whether to co-operate with or oppose management, especially in
relation to the challenge of unemployment. Examples from several countries illustrated innovatey industrial relations and especially trade union responses to the challenge.

**Theme II - Collective Bargaining and Incomes Policies in a Stagflation Economy**

**Rapporteur:** Thomas A. Kochan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Three subtopics were discussed within the broad theme of the changing role of collective bargaining in an increasingly difficult economic environment: (1) the relationship of collective bargaining to incomes policies and other national economic policies, (2) new managerial approaches to industrial relations, and (3) the challenge of sustained periods of high unemployment.

Our discussion suggested that the future roles played by collective bargaining will need to be quite elastic as industrial relations systems attempt to adapt to increased world-wide competition, advanced technologies, increased employer pressures to implement behavioral science concepts into the management of human resources, and pressures from workers to participate more directly in decision-making at the workplace. These pressures call for both greater decentralization in collective bargaining and industrial relations decision-making (direct participation and use of behavioral-based human resource strategies) and greater centralization (closer integration of collective bargaining and macro-economic policy-making).

Few industrial relations systems have shown an ability to improve effectiveness by both, at both centralised and decentralised levels at the same time. Systems that prove to be most adaptable in both directions, therefore, are likely to be more effective in future years than those in which collective bargaining remains focused on one level of the system.

We agreed that the labour movements in most countries are currently on the defensive with management and/or governments playing the more active role in initiating change. This procured a debate over whether industrial relations systems are undergoing a fundamental and lasting transformation, or only a temporary adjustment to the world-wide stagflation. While no clear consensus answer emerged, the majority agreed that all industrial relations systems are struggling to adapt to the pressures outlined above and the character of the adaptations that are needed and that will occur vary from country to country. Whether new systems of industrial relations emerge out of this period of transition should make for an interesting topic at the next World Congress of the IIIRA.

**Theme III - Industrial Relations and Political Structures**

**Rapporteur:** Tiziano Tréu, Università di Pavia, Italy

It was widely recognised that the distance between industrial relations and political systems had been decreasing in the last decade; economic crises have reduced the autonomy of industrial relations vis-
à-vis the state. It was also significant that a major indicator of industrial relations conditions such as the dimensions of strikes should be less and less dependent on the economic cycle and instead linked with political cycles, which corresponds to the tendency of the social parties to move their power confrontation from economic matters (and traditional collective bargaining) to the political arena (or political bargaining with public powers). Politicisation of industrial relations cannot therefore be correlated with the existence of weak and divided labour movements, as it was in the past for some European countries and still is the case for some developing countries. In fact a trend towards politicisation can be discerned also in highly developed countries with strong, united and fully recognised labour movements. This phenomenon has made it necessary to find an appropriate balance to regulate this relationship.

Over the last decades, attempts have been made towards consensus, i.e. with a view to avoiding authoritarian forms of intervention in industrial relations as well as full reliance on free market regulations. Neocorporatist solutions have emerged mostly from Northern Europe where major economic choices are taken and implemented through institutionalised tripartite machinery. Corporatist solutions have also been adopted in developing countries although they differ in degree since they lack centralised strong organisation and social and political stability, which are necessary factors that allow for consensual tripartism and reduced state intervention in industrial relations. Despite these variations, a common trend has developed following the idea that industrial relations cannot be regulated solely by governmental decree or by the market, but by some form of tripartite bargaining and/or consultation between public authorities, unions and employers.

While the economic crisis, it is argued, has been putting under strain all existing models of industrial relations and their relation to politics, which weighs particularly heavily on the model of tripartism, doubts have been raised on the political viability (and opportunity) of either the new laissez-faire solution which involves governments in underwriting the distribution of wealth and power generated by free market economies, or the new interventionist approach which gives the state extensive control to restrict market power. For these reasons, the middle way of regulating industrial relations through tripartite machinery, political bargaining and joint consultation might prove more resilient in the long run. Certain indications have been provided to attain this middle-of-the-road solution, namely, to select more accurately the social demands to be met by the State (limiting these to some minimum standards of equity and justice), having a different mix of public intervention in industrial relations aimed at promoting and guiding social parties to participate in decision-making, rather than at restricting freedom of action; and finally strengthening the economic and political autonomy of social organisations vis-à-vis government and political parties, i.e. repoliticisation of these organisations, which would enable the social parties to contribute to crisis management with less risk of being co-opted into the state machinery and would make unions more capable of unifying the demands of the fragmented labour force with responsibility and effectiveness.
Theme IV - Industrial Relations in the Unorganised Sector

Rapporteur: Dorothea Gaudart, Head of Women’s Division,
Austrian Federal Ministry of Social Affairs

The unorganised sector comprises non-organised working people in all regions of the world, the silent majority of marginalised groups of workers. Their main characteristic is being out of the so-called primary workforce. Among them are:

(i) rural and/or unskilled workers, but also students and highly qualified professionals;
(ii) casual workers, day labourers, part-timers, homeworkers, as well as so-called independent licensed vendors or distributors;
(iii) women, elderly and handicapped persons, displaced workers, not to forget child labour.

In most regions of the world, in all stages or phases of economic development, no industrial relations actors exist for these people working in the unorganised sector. If employer-employee relations were reported on at all, their being primarily individual in nature was especially emphasized. In general, neither parties nor governments have really felt any substantial pressure to organise this sector.

Employers were reported to use either union suppression or union substitution strategies, depending on the qualification of their employees.

Trade unions were reported to lose ground and it remains an open question whether unions will try to organise these unorganised sectors, these diversified marginalised workers.

Governments or rather labour administrators and labour inspectors were reported to be unable to come to grips with the magnitude of the problems emerging out of the unorganised sector.

Starting out from the dualistic economic approach or concepts of dual labour markets, the unorganised sector provides services for the organised sector at the cost of poor working conditions and low pay. However, there are many links, both economic and personal, between the organised and unorganised sector.

Due to the complexity of this set of problems, an interdisciplinary approach seems indispensable in attempting to obtain more theoretical and practical information on emerging industrial relations in the unorganised sector.

Theme V - Viability of the Japanese Model of Industrial Relations

Rapporteur: Tadashi Hanami, Sophia University, Law School, Tokyo

The Rapporteur summarized the papers submitted with regard to this item and emphasized two of the most fundamental viewpoints:

(1) Industrial relations are a total system based on the social,
economic and cultural background of each country and bound by the historical context

(2) Particularly in connection with the Japanese model, the industrial relations system should be understood as a dynamic process of constant development and a result of the concern of parties over a long period.

It is wrong to look at the Japanese model as a stagnant and static phenomenon. The stereotype view of the Japanese model emphasizes the conflict-free or conflict-less nature of the system. However, in the past it also experienced quite a number of serious and long-continued disputes. The uniqueness of the Japanese model is to be found in the particular method of dispute settlement, which avoids black-and-white solutions and solves problems by taking into account the future relationship of the parties concerned.

The Rapporteur appreciated that most of the papers were free from such stereotype understanding of the Japanese model and emphasized the so-called "soft" aspects (Thurley) of the Japanese system rather than the other aspects such as "life-time employment", "seniority wage" and "enterprise unionism". The uniqueness of the Japanese experience in adopting Western technology and systems, integrating them into the Japanese context and creating unique "software" of technology transformation and adjustments, might be most useful as a model for the developing countries. The world-wide attention given to the Japanese model might perhaps be justified by its emphasis on workers' participation, the humane nature of labour-management relationships and the importance of workshop-level industrial relations.

The discussions in the plenary sessions and the working groups were focused on the following six points:

(i) Is the Japanese model unique?
(ii) If so, in which respects?
(iii) Is the success of the Japanese model merely a result of the success of the Japanese economy?
(iv) Is the behaviour of the Japanese multinationals unique?
(v) If so, in which respects?
(vi) Is the Japanese model transferable?

The most important points raised during the discussions were as follows:

(i) Is it only a historical coincidence that the Japanese model gained such world-wide attention?
(ii) Will the Japanese model survive?
(iii) Is the relatively common understanding of the Japanese model based on a properly balanced view of reality? For instance, what percentage of the total labour force is covered by the lifetime employment system?
(iv) Are such factors as life-time employment really unique to the Japanese model?

On all these questions there was naturally no consensus. However, the discussions contributed to stimulate understanding of the hitherto neglected aspects of the Japanese model and to facilitate future study in order to gain a deeper understanding of the model. The whole session was most fruitful, particularly as it raised a number of points which were useful for the comparative study of industrial relations in general.
Venue of the Seventh World Congress

The Congress closed with the announcement that the German Industrial Relations Association had officially invited the IIRA to hold its 7th World Congress in Germany, honouring the tradition of holding the Congress in the country of residence of the IIRA President. The period will be during the first week of September of 1986, since this will be school recess time for a majority of member countries. The exact venue has not yet been determined but will be announced in a future IIRA Bulletin.

IIRA elects Officers and Executive Committee for the term 1983-86

The Council of the IIRA, which met twice during the Congress, elected the Officers of the Association and the members of the Executive Committee for the term 1983-86:

President: Friedrich Fürstenberg
Bochum University, Federal Republic of Germany

President-Elect: Roger Blanpain
Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium

Past President: Mikio Sumiya
Japan Institute of Labour, Tokyo, Japan

Secretary: Efrén Córdova
Chief, Labour Law and Labour Relations Branch, International Labour Organisation

Executive Committee

Jack Barbash
University of Wisconsin, USA

Gideon Ben-Israel
Histadrut (Federation of Labour), Tel Aviv, Israel

Roger Blanpain
Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium

Efrén Córdova
International Labour Organisation, Geneva, Switzerland

Friedrich Fürstenberg
Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

Alan Gladstone (for Albert Tévoédjrè)
International Institute for Labour Studies, ILO, Geneva, Switzerland

Lena Gonäs
Arbetslivsscentrum (Centre for Working Life), Stockholm, Sweden

Stanislav Grozdanic
University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Eleazar Iwuji
National Industrial Court, Lagos, Nigeria

Jorge R. Macri
Ministerio de Trabajo (Ministry of Labour), Buenos Aires, Argentina

John Miland
University of New South Wales, Australia
Jaques Rojot
Laboratoire de Sociologie du Travail et des Relations Professionnelles, Paris, France

Mikio Sumiya
Japan Industrial Relations Research Association, Japan
Institute of Labour, Tokyo, Japan

Dorothea Wedderburn
Bedford College, University of London, United Kingdom

IIRA Membership Expands Geographically

Five national Industrial Relations Associations from developing countries joined the IIRA in 1982, bringing membership to 25. With the entry of the Nigerian Industrial Relations Association, The Industrial Relations Society of Papua New Guinea, the Asociación Peruana de Relaciones de Trabajo, the Philippine Industrial Relations Society and the Asociación de Relaciones de Trabajo de Venezuela, the IIRA is realizing its objective of becoming a truly worldwide body of industrial relations specialists with a balance of industrial and industrialising countries.

There has also been an increase of some 100 new individual associate members registered in 1982-83 and it is expected that total individual membership will reach 600 by the end of 1983.

Institutional membership has remained at the same level, although it could actually be considered as being on the decline in view of delinquent payments.

At the Congress, individual participants from New Zealand and India proposed taking the initiative of approaching their counterparts and encouraging them to join the IIRA. The Secretariat hopes that other individual members will join in the drive to increase membership.

Representatives Report on Activities of National Associations

During the Council meetings, the following member-representatives reported on the activities and membership position of their Associations:

- Ms. Dorothea Gaudart announced that the Austrian Association planned to organise a regional meeting in Vienna in September 1984, inviting participants from Eastern countries.

- Mr. Shin-ichi Takezawa reported that the Japan Industrial Relations Research Association held regional conferences on industrial relations in Asia on a biennial basis and that during the past two Conferences they had invited representatives from China.

- Mr. Bernhard Wilpert reported on the preparation of a handbook on industrial relations, mainly for practitioners, focussing on the German system. The work includes reports collected from international associations having similar features to those of the German system.

- Mr. Kauppinen mentioned an important research project in Finland comparing industrial relations in Finnish and Soviet enterprises.

- Mr. Niland reported that 450 participants, mostly from Australia,
attended the Australian Regional Conference in Queensland in September last year. A copy of the proceedings, which dealt with international trends, will be sent to the IIRRA. He also reported that at present there were 3,000 members of the Australian Industrial Relations Society.

- Mr. Damachi reported that a conference on industrial relations was being planned at the University of Nigeria. He also indicated that the newly formed Nigerian Industrial Relations Association was helping to strengthen the Department of Industrial Relations of the University of Nigeria.

- Mr. Friedman reported that the Israeli Industrial Relations Association had 3 types of activities, namely conferences organised jointly with the ILO, a series of seminars on specific topics such as the unorganised sector, and a task force that co-operated with the government to create a working climate to deal with industrial relations problems in the inflationary period. Mr. Friedman announced that the Israeli Association had 300 individual and 50 institutional members.

- Mr. Macri reported that the Argentinian Association had always tried to organise a conference in between world congresses, to discuss inter alia the agenda of the Congress. For example, in the second half of 1981 it organised a series of one-day seminars on Collective Bargaining and Incomes Policies. He announced that the Argentinian Industrial Relations Association had around 100 individual members.

- Mr. Stieber reported that the IRRA held its 1983 Spring Meeting in Hawaii, which encouraged a sizeable delegation to attend the 6th World Congress. He also announced that the next annual meeting would be held in San Francisco from 28-30 December 1983 and invited member associations of the IIRRA to attend. He further reported that the IRRA would be issuing its regular volume on work ethics, which Jack Barbash was editing. He also announced that a directory of the 4500 members would be published in 1984 and would be available for purchase.

Other Activities

Research Projects Completed in 1982, or in Process (as reported by IIRRA members)

Argentina

| Title: | Calidad de vida, y condiciones de trabajo para el proyecto Paraná Medio |
| Authors: | Marta Novick, Irene Vasilachis de Gialdino, Raúl Basaldúa, Eduardo Pedace, Augusto Reinhold, Alicia Peirano de Barbieri |
| Institute: | Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Laborales (CEIL - CONITET) |
| Abstract: | Norms concerning quality of life and conditions of work for the project of Paraná Medio (hydro-electricity), to be incorporated in the bidding folder |

Present date of completion: 1982
Title: La consideración jurisprudencial de las condiciones de trabajo
Author: Iren Vasilachis de Gialdino
Institute: Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Laborales (CEIL - CONITET)
Abstract: A profile of accidents at work, based on occupational diseases and illnesses/accidents and the circumstances responsible for such damaging effects
Foreseen date of completion: 1984

Title: El trabajo por turnos
Author: Marta Novick and Alicia Peirano de Barbieri
Institute: Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Laborales (CEIL - CONICET)
Abstract: A systematic statistical data on shift-work personnel (at present no such work exists on this subject in the country)
Foreseen date of completion: 1984

Title: Condiciones de trabajo y de vida: el trabajo nocturno
Author: Floreal Formi and Consuelo Ana María Padró
Institute: CONICET
Abstract: An analysis of the present situation of night work in Argentina and its repercussions on family and social life of workers
Foreseen date of completion: 1985

Austria
Editor: Austrian Federal Ministry for Social Affairs

France
Publications:
Administration du travail et conflits collectifs, CRESST, Sceaux, 1979, 164 pp.


Participation et pouvoir dans l'entreprise, CRESST, Sceaux, 554 pp.


(avec la collaboration d'un collectif d'étudiants du DEA de l'université de Paris X Nanterre):


Studies in process by CRESST

Problèmes issus de l'avancement de l'âge de la retraite

La robotisation et l'automation dans les industries de série

Exercice médical et changement social

Gouvernement et négociation collective dans les années 1980

Analyse sectorielle des grèves

Le fonctionnement des groupes participatifs et leurs effets multidimensionnels sur le système de l'entreprise

La réduction de la durée du travail dans les entreprises

Title: Effects of trade friction on employment and the response of labour and management

Authors: Tsujimura, Kataro and others

Institute: The Japan Institute of Labour
Abstract: A joint study of scholars, labour and management on (1) the possible impact of constraint arising from international economic relations on Japanese employment structure, (2) comparative advantages and disadvantages in Japanese industry, (3) employment structure and the adaptability of labour and management in Japan, etc.

Title: Technological innovation and industrial relations
Response of Japanese labour

Author: Mikio Sumiya and others

Institute: The Japan Institute of Labour

Abstract: A fact-finding survey of automobile, electrical machinery, precision, food study, bank, newspaper, broadcasting and wholesale industries, which focuses on the process of introduction of new technology, its impact on working conditions and counter-moves of labour and management.

Foreseen date of completion: Not fixed

New Zealand

Title: Racial discrimination in New Zealand

Author: Dr. P.A. Brosnan

Institute: Industrial Relations Centre


Foreseen date of completion: November 1983

Title: New Zealand Employer Unions

Authors: Dr. P.A. Brosnan and Mr. P. Rowe

Institute: Industrial Relations Centre

Abstract: An examination of the organisation and functions of New Zealand Employer Unions

Foreseen date of completion: June 1983

STUDENT RESEARCH PAPERS

No. 9 Tripartism: The role of the Industrial Relations Council, by P.R. Stapp (1982)


SEMINAR WORKING PAPERS

No. 7 Industrial relations in the public sector, by D.N.L. Randle (1982)

MISCELLANEOUS

Teacher resources for trade union education (including film catalogue), compiled by R.J. Harbridge (as amended in 1982)

Philippines

Title: Child labour in the Philippines: A monograph
Author: Ma. Virginia Sinay-Aguilar, Julia Casel, Rene Ofrence, Ma. Cristina Abuya
Institute: ILR - International Labour Organisation
Abstract: The study presents a partial picture of the Filipino child at work, including some information on child labour force participation, their working and living conditions, and government policies and agencies concerned with child labour.

Foreseen date of completion: Completed February 1982

Title: Sources and administration of trade union funds
Author: Julie Casel, Fe Cristobal
Sponsor: International Labour Organisation
Abstract: This study describes the sources of union funds, specific programmes where these are used and problems associated with union funds administration

Date of completion: March 1982

Title: Dispute settlement and industrial peace in the Philippines
Author: José C. Catchalian
Institute: International Labour Organisation
Abstract: This survey involved an analysis of the machinery or system in the country established by law or agreement for the settlement of labour disputes, the operations and practices of such a machinery, and their impact on industrial peace

Date of completion: March 1982

Title: Training and research needs of selected local and national unions in Metro Manila
Author: Julie Casel, Ma. Cristina Abaya, Sefronio Amante
International Labour Organisation

This survey identifies the training and research needs of selected federation and local union officials and their constituents and seeks to find out whether or not the various programmes of the Institute respond to the educational and research needs of its clientele.

June 1982

Philippines Journal of Industrial Relations (semestral)

Switzerland

International Institute for Labour Studies

Meetings: In November 1982, the Institute, in co-operation with the Jacques Maritain International Institute and the Centre Catholique d'Etudes (Geneva, Switzerland), organised an international colloquium on "Work, Religion and Culture". Representatives of seven major world religions - Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, Orthodoxy, Protestantism, Judaism and Catholicism, discussed the common theme of work as it is understood by the different religions and the cultures they inspire. The colloquium emphasised in its discussions that work is a common task that unites persons and generations, notwithstanding the differences in mentality communicated in each cultural setting by religious traditions. The documents and proceedings of the colloquium will soon be published.

The Institute has published in its Research Series the research papers and proceedings of the international symposium on "Changing perceptions of work in industrialised countries and their effects on and implications for industrial relations" which was held in Vienna in April 1982 (see ITI Bulletin 10).

Research: Work has continued on the research concerning the interaction of industrial relations and the political process in selected developing countries. Country monographs on the Sudan, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, Senegal and Pakistan have appeared in the Institute's Research Series.

Also published in the Research Series was a country monograph on the Federal Republic of Germany (in German and English) as a part of the research project on strategic factors in industrial relations in the construction industry.

Visiting professor: Bernard Adell, Professor and former Dean, Faculty of Law, Queen's University, Kingston (Canada), spent his sabbatical year at the Institute as a visiting scholar on leave from Queen's University. Professor Adell was working on the relationship between individual and collective rights in the labour law systems of western industrialised countries.
United Kingdom

Title: Employers' hiring practices
Author: S.J. Wood
Institute: London School of Economics and I.I.M.V. (West Berlin)
Abstract: This is an Anglo-German comparison of employers' hiring practices and their effects on segmentation in the labour market
Foreseen date of completion: 1983

Title: Redundancy
Author: S.J. Wood
Institute: London School of Economics
Abstract: This project is concerned with reactions to redundancy and particularly the way in which there is apparently so much acquiescence to it by workers
Date of completion: 1982

Title: Trade union bureaucracy
Author: J.E. Kelly
Institute: London School of Economics
Abstract: A study of the power and ideology of trade union officials
Foreseen date of completion: 1985-86

Title: The nature and effectiveness of personnel management in the United Kingdom
Author: David Guest and others
Institute: The London School of Economics
Foreseen date of completion: 1984

Title: Youth and women's pay in Western Europe and the USA
Author: David Marsden
Abstract: Recent patterns of youth and women's pay, particularly as revealed by the 1978 EEC structure of earnings survey
Foreseen date of completion: 1983

Title: Industrial relations and the future of the automobile industry
Author: T. Manwaring, D. Marsden, S. Wood
Abstract: Comparative analysis of industrial relations and economic adjustment in the automobile industry in
collaboration with teams in Western Europe, the USA and Japan

**Foreseen date of completion:** 1984

**Title:** Guide to source of wages statistics in EEC countries

**Author:** David Marsden

**Abstract:** Guide to sources, methods and definitions used in official wages statistics in EEC countries

**Date of completion:** 1982

**Title:** Guide to sources of statistics on hours of work in EEC countries

**Author:** David Marsden, W. Legg, M. Reid, and L. Redlbacher

**Abstract:** Guide to sources, methods and definitions used in official statistics on hours of work, and analysis of problems of comparability

**Foreseen date of completion:** 1983

**Title:** Internal labour markets

**Author:** David Marsden

**Abstract:** Case studies of internal labour markets in individual companies in the services sector, and in industries using a continuous process technology

**Foreseen date of completion:** 1983

**Title:** Unemployment of young workers in Britain

**Authors:** L. Lynch and R. Richardson

**Institute:** London School of Economics

**Abstract:** The paper explores the determinants of youth unemployment between 1950 and 1980 in Britain and suggests policy implications

**Date of completion:** Appeared in the "British Journal of Industrial Relations" in November 1982

**Title:** Unemployment in the inner city - A study of school leavers

**Author:** R. Richardson

**Institute:** London School of Economics

**Abstract:** A study of employment/unemployment patterns among roughly 1500 school leavers during their first two and a half years in the labour market

**Foreseen date of completion:** 1983
Title: Workplace bargaining  
Authors: W.A. Brown, M. Terry  
Institute: SSRC Industrial Relations Unit, University of Warwick  
Abstract: Aims to deepen understanding of workplace bargaining in Britain, focussing on the characteristics and determinants of shop steward organisations

Title: Conciliation and arbitration  
Authors: L. Dickens, M. Jones  
Institute: SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit, University of Warwick  
Abstract: Description and analysis of the use, operation, and effects of official and unofficial third party intervention in Britain

Title: Historical development of trade union organisation  
Author: R. Hyman  
Institute: SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit, University of Warwick  
Abstract: Analysis of the development of organisational and policy-making problems which confront trade union members and officials, and their responses

Title: Industrial conflict at the workplace  
Authors: P. Edwards, B. Scullion  
Institute: SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit, University of Warwick  
Abstract: Analysis of the various forms in which industrial conflict is expressed and comparison of variations in level and type of conflict between several factories

Title: The growth, structure and behaviour of white-collar unions  
Author: R.J. Price  
Institute: SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit, University of Warwick  
Abstract: Review of the recent development of white-collar unionism and critical re-assessment of theories of growth and recognition

Title: Pay determination in the private sector  
Authors: W.A. Brown, P. Marginson  
Institute: SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit, University of Warwick
Abstract: Exploration of influences on pay structures and movements, with concern for the impact of the economic circumstances of the employer

Title: The role of labour law in industrial relations
Author: R. Lewis
Institute: SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit, University of Warwick

Abstract: Examination in historical and theoretical frameworks of contemporary issues in labour law and the effects of legislative changes

Title: Management and industrial relations in state enterprises
Author: A. Ferner
Institute: SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit, University of Warwick

Abstract: Investigation of relationship between managerial strategy and industrial relations in state enterprises

Title: The impact of organisational decline on industrial relations
Author: J. Hartley
Institute: SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit, University of Warwick

Abstract: A study of the consequences for both management and employee organisation, and for the conduct of industrial relations more generally, of stagnation or decline

Title: Technology and employment
Authors: D. Deaton, P. Nolan
Institute: SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit, University of Warwick

Abstract: Investigation of the effects of technological innovation, focusing on the distribution of gains from technical progress between price reduction, wage increases, and increased profits

Title: Trade unions and the state in the 1970s
Authors: E.G. Murray, H. Urwin
Institute: SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit, University of Warwick

Abstract: Analysis of relations between the unions and the state during the 1970s
United States of America

Title: Industrial relations research in the 1970s: Review and appraisal
Editors: Thomas A. Kochan, Daniel J.B. Mitchell and Leo Dyer
Organisation: Industrial Relations Research Association
Date of completion: November 1982

Title: The work ethic: An analytical view
Editors: Jack Barbash, Robert J. Lampman, Sar A. Levitan, Robert Schrank and Gus Tyler
Organisation: Industrial Relations Research Association
Foreseen date of completion: November 1983
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<td>4, 5, 6 May 1983 Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Investigadores, funcionarios de organismos públicos, sindicalistas y empresarios. Papers: Los trabajos podrán tener carácter teórico, metodológico y/o empírico o consistir en experiencias prácticas llevadas a cabo en el ámbito de la organización</td>
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<td><strong>Denmark</strong></td>
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ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to inform those members who were unfortunately not able to participate in the Congress that the IIRA will distribute the 6 bound volumes of Congress Papers to the national libraries of each country where IIRA national affiliates exist.

There will also be a seventh volume to be published in the near future, which will contain the presidential speech, the lectures of the 3 main guest speakers, the statements made by the discussants and the summaries of the proceedings of each session by the respective rapporteurs.

Those who wish to obtain a set of the volumes should address themselves to the IIRA Secretariat, c/o LEG/REL, International Labour Office, Case Postale 500, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland. Those residing in Asia should apply to the International Labour Office, Tokyo Branch, at the following address: 5th Floor, Nippon Press Center Building, 2-1, Uchisaiwai-cho, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan.

The set of 6 volumes costs US$75, postage included, payable by bank transfer to the Union de Banques Suisses, Agence du BIT, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland, account no. 334.209.61 K, or by personal cheque payable to the IIRA Secretariat. (Volumes ordered through the ILO Tokyo Branch Office are payable directly to that Office).

SUMMARIES OF THE SPEECHES DELIVERED BY THE GUEST SPEAKERS

Dr. Saburo Okita: Stages of Economic Development and Industrial Relations

Industrial relations in the industrialised countries are strategically important in the context of global economic development. The industrialised countries must actively promote industrial restructuring in response to technological innovation if they hope to be able to promote international economic specialisation and growth in the developing countries. The co-operative aspect of industrial relations in the industrialized countries is extremely important in making such development possible in the world economy. Along with confrontation to secure an acceptable distribution of income, it is also very important that labour co-operate to encourage management to develop a positive programme of investment for future development.

In effect, management should be granted a certain profit level so that it can invest in the hope of a later pay-off. If management seeks to expand the size of the future pie through active investment and technological innovation to improve productivity, labour should respond with co-operation in job re-allocation and re-training. Indeed, the challenge for industrial relations today is that of how to promote cooperation between labour and management in these fields.

The experience of the oil shock is a case in point. The oil importing countries saw a decline in income spread throughout their total national economies. Yet labour baulked at accepting its share of this decline and fought hard to keep up with rising prices. The result was that it put corporate profits under much more pressure and at the same
time a wage-price spiral developed. Undeniably, the policy decision in the industrialised countries to raise wages compounded difficulties and aggravated the world's economic problems.

Japan, on the other hand, saw in its manufacturing sector a drop from 73% in the years 1975-77 to 29% in 1977-81 of the wage-price spiral, which is indicative of the high level adaptability the Japanese industrial relations have in setting wages. This adaptability has contributed to raising Japan's export competitiveness. The adaptability of Japanese industrial relations lies in its concept of seniority-based rewards and life-long employment which have made it easy for workers to plan their lives and to set realistic goals, i.e. employment weighs more heavily compared with the real wage consequences. This accommodation by labour implies an obligation by management to keep up with the changing pace of innovation and market conditions and to manage the company for stable expansion so as to provide stable employment expansion.

In other words, the experience of the decade of oil crises has posed the very important question of how we can build mechanisms combining conflict and co-operation in the economies not only of the individual countries but of the world as a whole. While collective bargaining by labour and the political clout of OPEC have achieved major success in gaining for themselves a larger share of the total pie through confrontation, they have not been entirely successful. The labour movement, because it lacked co-operative mechanisms, accelerated the wage-price spiral, aggravated the recession, and thus gave unions ultimately less to bargain for collectively. For OPEC higher prices have come back boomerang-like to haunt OPEC with lower prices and slack demand.

Japanese industrial relations offer many useful suggestions on how mechanisms incorporating co-operative relations can be brought in and the levels of negotiations broadened between two sides which have usually tended towards an antagonistic relationship.

John L. Fryer: Reshaping the Socio-Economic Order: Labour's Roles in the 1960s

It is a fact that the labour movement is facing tough times, the most severe being the economic recession aggravated by technological innovations and structural changes in the economy. These have, as a result, brought about a declining trade union membership, collective bargaining strength and above all employment, which raises issues not only of the quality of life but of survival itself.

But no matter how difficult things have become, the labour movement by its strength and resilience will have a role to play in the 1960s. This role has two dimensions: the first concerns its traditional role of protecting and advancing the direct economic interests of union members in the face of workplace change and the second involves the emerging role of labour in the broader economic, social and political arena, where basic issues concerning the control and distribution of global wealth and of survival are rapidly coming to the fore.

To come to grips with the situation, it is necessary to make an
appraisal of the dimensions of the current economic crisis which is
twofold - one is cyclical and the other, structural. The former raises
questions of economic policy, the latter of social morality. It is
important to recognize that the present economic order perpetuated by
such institutions as transnational corporations and banks whose activi-
ties tend to give priority to profits and the consolidation of economic
power over the needs of the individuals, is the root of poverty and
joblessness in both developing and industrialised nations. Transnation-
als have made the world economy international so that as a consequence
it has become increasingly difficult for individual nations to establish
and maintain independent and distinct economic policies aimed at meeting
the particular needs of their citizens. Canada is an example where there
is tremendous pressure to fall in line with the policies of its major
trading partner, the United States, whose policies are not necessarily
the ones that best serve the people the Unions represent.

Some governments have, on the other hand, embarked on a neo-
conservative offensive that seeks to adjust national social policy by
dramatically reducing the role of government in regulating economic and
social affairs. Such an approach has emboldened public and private
sector employers to press for concessions in bargaining, and the labour
movement has had to develop appropriate strategies not made easy by the
depressed economic conditions it is faced with.

Repressive measures may have some short-term advantage for the
prevailing economic establishment to strive for labour stability, but
what about the longer term? This is not only a question of economics
but of morality and increasingly there are signs that the labour move-
ments around the world are addressing the issues raised by the current
economic crises in such fundamental terms.

The labour movement has a tremendous potential in terms of politi-
cal power to join forces with other groups in society that share con-
cern for human rights and the dignity of the working people, towards
the wider struggle of reshaping society.

Bread, peace and freedom - the motto of the ICFIU, is the best
expression of the international labour movement's goals.

Dr. Ernst-Gerhard Erdmann: Present and Future Problems of
Industrial Relations in Western Europe

European industrial relations in the proper sense of the word do
not exist. The historical, political and social conditions vary so
considerably from one country to another that they impose different
concepts of industrial relations. The fact that in almost all the
European countries industrial relations systems are characterised by
a high degree of autonomy of the social partners contributes to ac-
centuate the differences. The coming into existence of the European
Community has been limited to the furtherance of mutual information
and understanding to industrial relations policies, but attempts to
find common standards have so far not been very successful. It is
predicted that while interdependence of European countries will con-
tinue to increase and will in the long run inevitably have certain re-
percussions on the labour relations systems, industrial relations in
Europe will continue to follow essentially national concepts.
A few basic facts, however, show at least certain analogies in the European countries which may have a clear influence on the working of industrial relations in the years ahead. These are firstly that their growth potential in the period ahead will be smaller than during the 60s and early 70s; such a development will quite likely have repercussions in the distribution of the national income and consequently on industrial relations, especially in the field of collective bargaining. Secondly, there will probably be further technological changes necessitating structural adjustments and a more important role for collective bargaining to facilitate adaptation to their social consequences. Thirdly, there will be a considerable reduction in the active population, together with a tendency to reduce working life by increasing the educational period and by reducing the retirement age. This will also be accompanied by a shift of employment preferences from blue to white collar jobs. Fourthly, international trade relations, on which practically all European countries depend, have become less calculable, making it more important to maintain control over domestic factors.

All these have repercussions on industrial relations, especially in the field of collective bargaining and workers' participation and their interaction with government policies. Governments are tending to participate more actively, and rightly so, in collectively bargaining on matters pertaining to wages and incomes policies. In a number of Western European countries, economic and social councils are playing a considerable institutional role to bring together responsible leaders from labour and management with government representation and sometimes the central bank, to discuss overall economic and social problems. It is, however, indispensable that in a market economy the mutual independence of workers and management should be preserved, and while it remains the prerogative and the burden of government to govern, to look after and to preserve the general interest, it should not assume obligation on a more or less equal footing with the social partners. The social partners, on the other hand, should be made more aware of the need for a new consensus based on a new evaluation of tasks and priorities. This implies a mutual recognition of the role each one should play to live up to the challenges of the future.
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Unions warned by Le Grange

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, warned last night of tough action to combat the increasing politicization of certain areas of the trade union movement.

Speaking at an Iscor function in Vanderbijlpark, the minister also warned of the machinations of the ANC/SA Congress of Trade Union Alliance.

What he asked should the police do when confronted by the real danger of subversion, infiltration and manipulation of in some cases yet unsophisticated trade unions.

Urgent attention was being given to the danger.

The aim was clear — to seriously disturb the economy through unrest to an extent that it collapsed, and that the government would be forced to its knees.

The ANC/SACTU aimed to alert the total workforce as an important component, and unfortunately some people and organizations however well-meaning played directly into the hands of the alliance.

The minister referred to the outcry over the "so-called" detention and harassment of trade union members, while the fact that the detentions and interrogations without exception had to do with the country's security was lost sight of.

The trade unions were being seized on by the communist-oriented ANC as an instrument of incitement.

Significant was that local trade unions and trade union umbrella organizations were similarly busy with unity initiatives, and it could only be hoped they would be alert to a possible ANC/SACTU combination, and the serious danger of revolutionary manipulation.

One of the primary cornerstones of ANC/SACTU propaganda was the mobilization of the work force in South Africa against the existing order.

There were already examples of certain overseas organizations and trade unions making common cause with the ANC and SACTU.

The International Labour Organization was one of these, and its support of the ANC/SACTU was well-known.

The government was aware, however, of the scheming behind the scenes.
THE South African committee of the International Metalworkers Federation is a rarity—it brings Fosatu, Cusa and Tucsa unions together in one body.

The committee was recently re-formed after a split in its rank.

This becomes topical in the light of recent metal wage talks in which some unions accepted an employer wage offer and others did not.

Now there is talk of the committee trying to develop a common strategy towards negotiations among members.

The gulf between some of the unions is massive and the odds are against a working alliance.

But if it did occur, the implications for bargaining in the country's major manufacturing industry could obviously be immense.
Protest over held unionists

Labour Correspondent

The detentions by the Security Police of five trade unionists in the East London area have drawn an angry protest from an international trade union representing 5,600,000 teachers throughout the world.

In a statement yesterday, the International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions announced it had sent telegrams to three Cabinet Ministers and the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, protesting against the detentions.

The IFPTU says the telegram, which it has sent at the request of Amnesty International, has been addressed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobus Coetzee, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

The telegrams protest against the detention of Mr Daud Thandala of the General Workers' Union, Mr Bonisi Ntshamise of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, and three SA Allied Workers' Union officials, Mr Mzuzwana Mhoyogolo, Mr Boyce Molisa and Mr Bantu Sibugo.

The telegrams say the IFPTU demands the "immediate and unconditional" release of the four "unless they are charged and brought to fair trial."
BRUSSELS — The International Federation of Journalists protested today at the detention of a journalist, Mr Charles Ngakula, in Ciskei.

The Federation president, Mr Kenneth Ashton, sent cables to the Ciskei President, Mr Lennox Sebe, and to security police headquarters, requesting that Mr Ngakula be charged or immediately and unconditionally released.

The federation, which says it represents 106 000 journalists world-wide, said in a statement that Mr Ngakula had been kept in secret detention since his arrest on August 16.

He is a former acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

In Amsterdam the International Federation of Free Trade Unions secretariat has demanded the release of detained South African trade unionists.

Their demand came in the form of a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha.

Representing 5.5-million members world-wide it protested the detention of Mr Ntzwazana-Mdlyogola, Mr Boyce Mellass, Mr Bunguza Sisingwa, Mr David Tandam and Mr Bonisiela Noruwe. — Sapa-Reuters.
'Turning point in SA relations' 

Labour Reporter 

THE International Labour Organisation's Report on Apartheid had marked a significant turning point in South Africa's international relations in the fields of industry and commerce, according to Mr Rod Ironside, president of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries.

Mr Ironside, who is also assistant managing director of General Motors, was addressing the annual meeting of the Cape Employers' Association last week.

Out of date

He said the ILO Declaration on Apartheid, adopted in 1964, had been out of date until 1980 when, after pressure from the South African Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (Saccova), through the Independent Organisation of Employers, it was updated.

"This considerably changed the course of events and influenced the anti-South African campaign with an ever increasing political rather than the strictly labour-related emphasis."

After the publication of the Wehahn Commission report, Saccova had regularly reported "progress in South Africa towards compliance with ILO standards."

"Much tougher"

The new ILO declaration, while corrected and updated, turned out to be "much tougher" than the original declaration, Mr Ironside said.

The emphasis by the Eastern bloc and African countries was that political apartheid pervaded all aspects of life in South Africa.

Mr Ironside appealed to employers to improve the national image of the country and to "ensure that it was not pilloried unfairly for want of participation and support by employers who can probably do the most to change international perceptions."
Unions give Ilo boss hope

By PHIL MTM KULU

The emergence of a genuine trade union movement in South Africa suggests that a trend is in motion in South Africa which could doom the policies of apartheid, the director-general of the International Labour Organisation (Ilo) said in the organisation's bulletin published recently.

The article was based on his replies to discussions in the plenary meetings of the Ilo conference in June. He said a difficult task facing Ilo was that of helping the people of South Africa in their struggle against oppression "especially the victims of the apartheid regime in South Africa which continues to violate workers' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining."

Mr Blanchard said there was no doubt in his mind that in the years to come the protection of human and trade union rights must remain a key feature of the organisation's mission.

And warning the assembly that the promotion of freedom of association faces grave and serious obstacles, he cited the increasing number of complaints submitted to the Ilo concerning cases of dissolution of trade unions, exile or imprisonment of trade unionists as an indication of a deterioration of freedom of association throughout the world.

The director-general said he had decided to devote his report to next year's conference to the subject of international labour standards.

URGE

The American Newspaper Guild (ANG) has urged all its local guilds to publicize among their members the efforts of the Frontlash Foundation to raise funds for the South African Project to assist black unions.

Part of the foundation's effort is selling "Fight Apartheid" T-shirts and buttons. The South African Project is a joint activity of Frontlash Foundation and the A Philip Randolph Institute.

Proceeds from the button and shirt sales are going to the South African Fund administered by the AFL-CIL's African-American Labour Centre.
CIA bid to influence black S.A. unions

THE American Central Intelligence Agency is trying to gain influence in the South African black trade union movement.

This was claimed by South African, British and American trade union experts in a programme broadcast this week by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

According to the programme, Background Briefing, the CIA, through the American Federation of Labour, the Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO) is assisting the South African Government in a deliberate programme to undermine the independent black trade unions in South Africa.

"Such action began in 1964 with the establishment by the AFL-CIO of the African American Labor Centre."

"The first director of the AALC was long-time CIA operative Irving Brown who last year headed an AFL-CIO delegation which was hosted by the South African Government. The South African organisation of the AALC is headed by Nana Mahlomo," the ABC said in a statement.

Participants in the programme were the British peer Lord Tony Gifford, former South African trade unionist Stephen Barden, South African trade union leader Andrew Moletsane who recently addressed the Australian Congress of Trade Unions on union interference, and Ken Trainer, a Canadian expert on the black union movement.

Research for the programme was provided by Rodney Larson, an American trade union specialist.

Last year's high-powered American labour delegation came to South Africa with the express purpose of discussing "assistance" programmes for the black trade union movement.

It was stated at the time that the programme would include the secondment of AALC staff to act as lecturers and trainers in South Africa and cash grants to black unionists, with a total budget of millions of dollars.

When the Sunday Tribune exposed the long-standing links between the AFL-CIO's AALC programme and the CIA, however, many of the trade union organisations refused to have anything to do with the AALC delegation.

The delegation denied that the CIA was involved in the union and movement in order to oppose unions and promote pliant black leaders.
In the

"This was another cause of ill-feeling,"
Bishop Tutu said.

Job Schoeman PRO for the Department of
Education and Training
said black universities
were autonomous and
chose their own governing
bodies in consultation with the State President.
He said the best
qualified people were
usually appointed to
serve in the Senate.

He added "It is not a political matter: this
is purely academic."

AMERICAN intelligence agencies
are helping the SA Government
undermine the South African
Labour movement.

This was the claim made by
South African, British and Ameri-
can trade union experts th=
ough a programme broadcast
by the Australian Broadcasting
Corporation.

The programme's producer
said the US Government was
using the American Federation
of Labour-Congress of Indus-
trial Organizations (AFL-CIO) to "in-
fluence" the trade union move-
ment.

"This started in 1964 with
the establishment by the
AFL-CIO of the African American
Labour Centre (AALC)," the pro-
ducer said.

"The first director of the
AALC was long-time CIA op-
erative Irving Brown, who last
year headed an AFL-CIO delega-
tion hosted by the SA Go-
vernment.

They said the AALC's South
African organisation is headed
by Nna Mahomo, a former
FAC secretary of culture who
according to the broadcasting
commission is linked to American
intelligence.

The Australian programme also
showed evidence that the CIA has
helped the SA Government launch
military raids on black South
African unions in Mozambique,
and used diplomats to keep tabs
on member of the ANC.

"GOLLAR WARRIORS"

leagues and calling for the dis-
missal of a junior manager who
is accused of making racist re-
marks against Mr Minguni.
At Liberty Life, workers went
on strike for the second time
this year to demand man-
agement recognise their union and
Bid to form trade unions in Maputo

MAPUTO. — More than 300 Mozambican workers meet in Maputo today in another effort to form trade unions in the Marxist state.

Groups from unions in more than 30 countries have been invited for "the Founding Conference of Mozambican Trade Unions," indicating that this time the attempt is expected to succeed.

Mozambique's workers are grouped in production councils set up in 1976, a year after independence.

The councils, described as embryo unions, have taken longer to develop than most anticipated.

President Samora Machel told the councils in 1979 to press on towards the creation of unions.

A meeting was held the following year to do just that, but failed, with delegates blaming irresponsibility on the part of some of their leaders and the lack of a tradition of unionism among workers.

Three years later, the councils are trying again.

The executive secretary of their national commission, Mr. Augusto Macamo, said last week "the political consciousness of Mozambican workers today bears no comparison to that of seven years ago when the councils were created."

The ruling Frelimo Party summoned this week's meeting, saying unions have a role to play in production planning, workers' training, the raising of living standards, organising social security, and improving health and safety at work places.

Wage demands are unlikely to receive a sympathetic hearing from the government, guardians of an impoverished national purse.

Frelimo has said the annual national wage bill is already R2.670-million above the value of goods on sale — Sapa-Reuters
LABOUR RELATIONS

Union rivalry

The International Textile Garment and Leather Workers’ Federation (ITGLWF) has made an unsuccessful bid to halt the bitter rivalry between some of its affiliated unions in SA.

The international body is concerned about the increasing hostility between garment and textile unions linked to the Trade Union Council of SA (Tusca) and the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW), a member of the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu).

The ITGLWF leadership recently visited SA and met all affiliates, but the NUTW did not attend a meeting they convened in Durban. According to the official journal of

Tusca’s Garment Workers’ Union and the National Union of Clothing Workers, bitter complaints were made about “overseas money being used to disrupt and divide established unions instead of being used to organise the hundreds of thousands of unorganised workers.”

“The feud going on is clearly not in the interest of the workers involved,” says the union’s magazine. “Workers who spoke at the conference alleged that threats and intimidation were used against them to pressure them to leave their union and join the other unions.”

NUTW general secretary John Copelyn says his union has been surprised by such allegations of intimidation. “None of these unions has ever raised anything like this before,” he says. He says the NUTW strongly denies these claims and points out that it recently resorted to legal action in the wake of alleged assaults of its members by Tusca union members.

Copelyn says the NUTW does not see any basis for co-operation with unions belonging to a body such as Tusca which has called for a ban on unregistered unions.
Union hits at E. Post action taken by Ciskel

Post Reporter

MR HERMAN REBHAN, general-secretary of the 14 million-strong International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) has condemned the anti-union action taken by authorities in Ciskel.

Mr Rebhan said he fully endorsed the statement issued by the IMF's South Africa Co-ordinating Council, condemning the banning of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sauwu), as being "directed against all democratic unions inside and outside South Africa."

Mr Rebhan renewed the commitment of his federation to do "everything in its power to bring about equal rights for all in South Africa" and attacked the "vicious collusion" between the South African and Ciskean Governments in oppressing Sauwu.

The IMF, which has affiliates in several Caribbean countries, has also condemned the United States' invasion of Grenada.

In a statement from Geneva headquarters, Mr Rebhan said: "The US invasion is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the Organisation of American States and an infringement of international law and order."

"The territorial integrity of independent sovereign states must be respected and military invasions must be condemned."

"We cannot condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and accept the American invasion of Grenada. A very dangerous precedent has been set."

The invasion shows that the Reagan Administration has lost all sense of proportion and judgment.

"The sooner it is replaced by an Administration that can restore America's name as a champion of peace, national sovereignty and freedom from military adventurism the better."
World body now ‘in contact with all black groups’

Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — The powerful Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) says it now has contacts with all South Africa’s black trade unions.

And it claims to be giving “maximum assistance” to the black workers there.

The ICFTU, which represents hundreds of millions of employees in more than 90 countries, says it is now “in touch” with 400,000 black workers in South Africa.

The growing influence of the ICFTU in South Africa’s black unions has sparked an angry response from the banned and exiled South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), the African National Congress’s trade union wing.

SACTU has seen its influence and contact with black workers wane over the years and has resorted to a counter-offensive to reassert itself.

But it maintains a spread of international contact, mainly because of its years of campaigning against apartheid at the highest levels.

The ICFTU has encouraged black unionists to travel to international forums to talk about their achievements in recent years.

SACTU has claimed some credit for the black union activity, much to the annoyance of the ICFTU. It says this could prejudice the black unions, “who could face arrest” because of false claims.

A spokesman for the ICFTU said the confederation had not formally “criticised” any actions by SACTU, but the accuracy of some of its claims might now be in question.
London Bureau

LONDON — The British Actors Equity Association is to hold another referendum among its members on the controversial issue of whether they should be allowed to perform in South Africa and the independent homelands.

The council of Equity, at a recent meeting about which nothing has been published until now, considered “at length and in detail” the publication in September of the October by the UN Centre Against Apartheid of a register of entertainers, actors and television personalities who have performed in apartheid South Africa.

Following complaints by Equity members who felt their position might be jeopardised, the council of Equity resolved at its meeting to “make clear that, within the context of the present Equity policy on South Africa, the union has a duty to protect members from victimisation that might ensue from the publication of the national register.”

The council also resolved “to contact the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid to explain the policies of Equity in relation to South Africa and to call upon the International Federation of Actors to redouble its efforts to secure 100% backing for Equity’s policies.”

In 1979 Equity put all its policies relating to South Africa to a referendum of its membership, which supported the ban on television sales, but rejected the issuing of a similar instruction to members not to work in South Africa at all.

Instead, the referendum result endorsed Equity’s current policy of inviting members to sign a declaration approving contracts for the South African theatre, but recognising the right of those wishing to fight apartheid by visiting the country to do so if their consciences allowed.

This became a policy binding on Equity and unalterable except by a further referendum, such as the one to be held in the new year.

This new referendum is expected to reveal a sharp difference of opinion among Equity members, some of whom have been campaigning for all restrictions on South Africa to be lifted, including TV sales.

Equity’s council is taking a hard line in a circular to its general secretary, Mr Peter Stoy, stating “Equity council has made clear that it recognises the right of the rules and policies of the union, it has an obligation to assist members victimised as a result of the publication of the national register.”

The council also stated “that by turning the invitation to sign the declaration into positive advice not to work in South Africa as long as apartheid policy of the government here and of racial discrimination applied to, or affected, all aspects of life, including of course entertainment.”

Equity’s council warns members that if they vote in the referendum to accept work in South Africa, “no effective protection can be offered against the consequences of their actions.”

ENTERTAINMENT

Miss Piggy dazzles

Tol’ly, the truth, I actually wrote a rave review of the "Fantastic Miss Piggy Show" about two hours before it was screened because I really expected it to be the funnest and most exciting show we had seen all year.

But almost choked on my pork sausage when I heard the lousy script and saw her gone, none of whom really anticipated in action.

Yet, despite the with which she was surrounded, the diva Miss P triumphed with the sheer force of her irresistible personality and looked like the frozen duckling of a pig's parade who would doubtless appreciate my command of French and one of the last true queens of Hollywood.

Admittedly she wouldn’t know what culture was even if she tipped over but she made up for her front and rear by

TV REVIEW

JOHN MICHELL

dropped from favour and all her energy went into pursu"ing George Hamilton.

Don’t do it, Miss Piggy. You’ll end up with an apple in your mouth — if your foot isn’t blocking the way.

Another Wednesday highlight was the animated Disney film of "Moby Dick" which was unfortunately screened in mid-afternoon and probably didn’t get the reception it deserved.

This condensed version of the classic was faithful to the original and was a boon to the younger generation of watchers.
Ind. Rel. - Workers' Org. - Overseas / International

1984 - 1985
Mail Correspondent 21/1/84

BONN. — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) is likely to drop its call for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa in favour of a boycott in selected fields, says Mr. John Vandeverten, ICFTU general secretary.

At a press conference at the opening of a two-day evaluation symposium on the ICFTU action programme in support of black South African trade unions, Mr. Vandeverten said the unions should identify areas of vulnerability and call for a selective boycott to be imposed against South Africa.

Mr. Erich Briez, chairman of the powerful German Trade Union Movement, which hosts the conference, said German unions were not likely to call for comprehensive sanctions because they believed such measures would hurt black South Africans the most.

Instead, the unions tried to use their influence on German employers with subsidiaries in South Africa to bring about fair employment practices.

Mr. Vandeverten confirmed that the ICFTU had put forward demands to the French Government — in its capacity as temporary head of the European Community — in order to substantially change the EEC's code of conduct for companies active in South Africa.
Trade union body may drop sanctions call

BONN — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is likely to drop its call for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa in favour of a boycott in selected fields, according to Mr John Vanderwerken, the confederation's general secretary.

At a press conference at the opening of a two-day evaluation symposium on the confederation's action programme in support of black South African trade unions, Mr Vanderwerken said the unions should identify areas of vulnerability and call for a selective boycott to be imposed against South Africa.

Mr Ernst Brest, chairman of the powerful German trade union movement which hosts the conference, said German unions were not likely to call for comprehensive sanctions because they believe such measures would hurt black South Africans most.

Instead, the unions tried to use their influence on German employers with subsidiaries in South Africa in order to bring about fair employment practices.

Mr Vanderwerken confirmed that the confederation had put forward demands to the French government — in its capacity as temporary head of the European Community — in order to change the EEC's code of conduct for companies active in South Africa.

He said the confederation's demands were identical to German trade union calls for a more substantive report by the companies.

Mr Brest told journalists that his organisation was highly critical of the German Government's acceptance of the fact that reports by companies were not and could not be checked.

South African delegates at the conference in Dusseldorf include Mr Phroshaw Camay, secretary general of Cusa, Mr Joe Foster, secretary general of Posatu, Mr Emma Mashumini of Ccawusa and Mr Sam Mabi of Mwasa — DDC.
Unions to stage a show of solidarity

HARARE — An international conference of 'solidarity with the workers and people of the frontline states and liberation movements in Southern Africa' will be held here in March, the secretary-general of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), Mr James Akumu, said in an interview published here yesterday.

He said the conference, which would be sponsored by OATUU, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), would be attended by more than 100 representatives of trade unions from Europe, Asia, Latin America, North America, Africa, the Pacific and Caribbean countries.

"We have also set aside a solidarity day with the people of Zimbabwe to educate the international community on the problems facing the young republic, particularly on the amount and nature of destabilisation here from within and without," said Mr Akumu.

Mr Akumu, who is based in Accra, arrived in Zimbabwe on Saturday on the first leg of a five-nation Southern African tour which will also take him to Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana and Zambia.

He met representatives from ZCTU yesterday and was due to meet the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Mr Frederick Shava, yesterday. He left for Swaziland yesterday. — SAPA
Naawu men meet international union

The National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) has strengthened its links with one of the largest international trade unions — IG Metall in Germany — which supports the workers' struggle in South Africa.

This was disclosed by a union delegation which visited Germany and met with people at all levels at the IG Metall congress which recently stressed the need for international solidarity.

The delegation also visited shop stewards' councils at the major motor plants, including the giant VW plant in Wolfsburg.

In their report the delegation said that as a result of the visit IG Metall has committed itself to fully supporting the struggles of oppressed workers in South Africa.

They said that the shop stewards were extremely interested in the situation in South Africa and they discussed the Federation of South African Trade Union's shop steward structure.

The Naawu delegation also underlined the importance of international links between workers' movements. They say management was very co-operative and the flow of information was "very fast."

"It is high time that workers move away from concerning themselves only with the problems of their factories They should be considering all the workers involved in the same industry right round the world," the delegation said.

They said this will prevent management from using one group of workers against another.
and Allied Workers' Union, and the Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union.

Some of these unions are not affiliated to any union grouping. Others belong to the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tusca), Fosat, and Cusa. At a conservative estimate the SA IMF council now represents some 200,000 workers.

Several issues will come up for discussion at the conference. Among them:

- The structure and number of representatives each union will have on the council,
- Finding a conflict-resolving structure which will deal with matters such as demarcation disputes between council members,
- The appointment of a permanent secretariat to serve the council, and
- A commitment from all the unions involved to act together to assist each other with training and in making full use of the IMF's facilities.

Negotiations

One of the functions of the council will be to co-ordinate the various unions' claims for this year's metal industry wage negotiations. In the past the member unions have often worked at cross purposes. Unions representing skilled workers have tended to concentrate on the upper end of the wage scale, while others have given their attention to lower-paid workers. Last year, for example, the unions' demands ranged from 4% for the upper reaches to 30% for lower ranks. The council intends to narrow this gap in the interests of workers' unity.

"The SA council has never functioned in this way. It involves a new degree of co-ordinating which never existed before. There are also more potential members now than existed before," a union source told *FM*.
Boycotts against SA

are not very effective

14OUR
'Unions could be agents for political change'

Labour Reporter

DEMOCRATIC trade unions could become "unstoppable agents for political change", says Mr Herman Rebhan, general secretary of one of the International Metalworkers' Federation.

He told the South African affiliates of the federation in Johannesburg today that new hope for peaceful change in South Africa had been brought about by "the existence of an organised working class and the national and international labour solidarity that can support such change."

Peaceful change did not necessarily mean slow change, said Mr Rebhan, and there was much in South Africa that needed to be changed instantly.

"Since first they came into existence, trade unions have been calling for one man, one vote. I do not know if that is a trade union demand or a basic human demand."

"But it is one I expect IMF unions in South Africa to advance," he said.

Mr Rebhan was sharply critical of the new constitution.

AUTHORITIES DELUDING THEMSELVES

"The South African authorities are deluding themselves if they think they can deny the right to participate to 80 percent of the population and then think that people in the United States or Britain believe this to be an advance towards democracy."

"You cannot have a little bit of democracy any more than you can have a little bit pregnant," he said.

Mr Rebhan warned South African employers that weak trade unions meant a low-saled economy.

"While the majority of manufacturers' employees can only dream about buying what they make, South Africa will never realise its full potential."

"Modern industries in which the worker is treated as a number to be crunched through a computer rather than a human being with the right to develop his or her full potential are industries doomed to failure," Mr Rebhan said.
SA needs pact internally as well, unions told

By Joe Openshaw

A pact with Mozambique and possibly SWAPO would be irrelevant unless there was an internal settlement in South Africa with political rights for all, the general secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation said in Kempton Park today.

Mr Herman Rehban told 50 delegates from nine South African trade unions representing 160 000 metal workers "to read some newspapers you would think the signing of a peace treaty with Mozambique or a willingness to talk to Swapo signified that all this country's problems had been solved."

"Let me say clearly South Africa's problems are on the inside."

"The poverty I have seen in the townships, the continuing cruelty of the pass laws, the reinforced division of people according to colour—those are South Africa's problems, not a handful of guerrillas operating from neighbouring states."

"Peace on the outside, when there is turmoil inside, means a handful of symptoms has been treated while the disease—the apartheid system and white minority rule—remains to be cured," Mr Rehban said.

"An external settlement without an internal settlement will soon be seen to be irrelevant here and overseas."

He said the behaviour of the "so-called governments of the bantustans'" in passing "anti-labour laws and brutally harassing unions would become the object of world concern."

"I sometimes think the South African authorities must be deluding themselves if they think they can deny the right to participate to 80 percent of the population of the country and think people overseas believe that is an advance towards democracy."

"You cannot have a little bit of democracy anymore than you can be a little bit pregnant."

"Mr Botha may believe you can be 20 percent a virgin but democracy, like chastity, is all or nothing."

He said an example of political injustice was the "plan to increase blacks' tax levels."

"Even the most right-wing extremist in the government will remember that what sparked off the American revolution was the cry 'no taxation without representation.'"

"How can it be right for a white minority government to tax people it does so little for?"

"How can it be right to increase taxes for blacks when Government support for education, health, social security and pensions is so weighted in favour of the whites?"

Mr Rehban has been on a seven-day tour of IMF affiliates here.
200 000 SA metal workers link up

By Eugene Saldanha

In a move which holds serious implications for South Africa’s giant metal industry, trade unions representing more than 200 000 workers yesterday committed themselves to setting up a co-ordinating council.

The decision came at the end of a two-day conference at which the 10 largest metalworkers’ unions in South Africa also pledged to “establish a committee to develop guidelines to assure peaceful co-existence between SA affiliates to the International Metalworkers’ Federation (IMF)”.

The council will attempt to unite emerging unions as well as older and more conservative groupings such as Tuasa (Trade Union Council of South Africa).

Among those who have committed themselves to the co-ordinating council are the Boilermakers’ Society of SA, Fosat’s Metal and Allied Workers’ Union (Mawu), the National Automobile and Allied Workers’ Union (Naawu), the Steel, Allied and Engineering Workers’ Union, and the Engineering and Industrial Workers’ Union.

NONRACIAL POLICY

In a declaration issued after the conference, the unions said that, because of South Africa’s history, their pursuit for unity would require “concession, compromise and a will to overcome prejudice”.

The unions said they noted that the voice of most workers had been suppressed, their organisations crushed, and their political rights denied.

“We commit ourselves to a nonracial policy aimed at eliminating discrimination in all aspects of labour, and in all social, economic and political matters that affect workers, and to develop greater unity in the presentation of collective bargaining.”

The secretary of the IMF, Mr Herman Rehban, who opened the conference, said the decision had been “historic”.

“South African nonracial trade unions are posed for a major take-off which may even surpass what we saw in 1980/81. This co-ordinating council will, I am sure, open up a new chapter of high-level, high-pressure support from overseas for the growth of trade unions in all the metal industries in South Africa.”

Mr Rehban said the IMF would make its resources available to the council, would initially help with finance, and would arrange training programmes and “other projects which are necessary to ensure the efficient running of the council”.

Port Elizabeth-based Mr Brian Fredericks will become the council’s full-time secretary from May 1.
US PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Super Tuesday’s confusion

America’s "Super Tuesday" presidential primary elections failed to give a clear indication of who will oppose Ronald Reagan in November.

Our Washington correspondent writes that three weeks ago the political forecast was that by March 15 fully one-third of the 3,993 Democratic Party delegates to its nominating convention in July would be committed to someone who would have had a pretty good idea of the nominee.

A week ago the bright burning comet that is Senator Gary Warren Hart (see Newsmakers) of Colorado swept victoriously through the sparsely-populated, but symbolically important, early party preference contests in New Hampshire, Vermont, Wyoming and Maine.

Hart’s call for ‘new leadership and a fresh start’ generated excitement among Democrats. And it appeared that Super Tuesday would mark the point where he gained a decisive lead over Walter Mondale, the Jimmy Carter vice-president whose early frontrunner status is now in doubt.

It didn’t happen. With official returns not likely to be certified for another week, this was the situation at the time of going to press.

On Tuesday there were 511 delegates up for grabs in nine states. There were primaries (public balloting) in the southern states of Florida (123 delegates), Georgia (70), Alabama (52) and the New England states of Massachusetts (100) and Rhode Island (22). And there were caucuses (party meetings to nominate delegates) in seven states of Washington (61), Oklahoma (43), Hawaii (19) and Nevada (15).

In addition, Democratic Party members in two other categories—American Samoa and the so-called Democrats Abroad clubs in 29 foreign countries picked uncommitted delegates.

Finance

In terms of winning votes, Hart did better than anyone expected a fortnight ago—when he had planned not to contest the "Super Tuesday" races at all, but to concentrate his financial resources ($15,000 a delegate in campaign fund receipts) on the big states (even the Democrats contest in April.

Hart led Mondale in Florida, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Nevada. The trouble is that these wins do not necessarily translate into delegates. In Florida, for example, Hart fielded 102 delegates in one-third of the contests. So Mondale effectively captured most of that populus state’s delegation.

Mondale was victorious in Alabama and Georgia—depite the defection of large numbers of black voters who voted for Jesse Jackson. As the campaign moves to the northern states (Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York), next Monday Mondale may begin to regain ground thanks to heavy union and urban-liberal support.

What does Super Tuesday tell us? A month ago, there were eight Democratic contenders for the nomination. Now effectively, there are two Mondale and Hart. Two others who remained in the race, George McGovern and John Glenn, may withdraw after the vote in Illinois on Tuesday.

Super Tuesday also demonstrates that a good man can still defeat a good little man. The Mondale organisation is fuelled by a Democratic Party hierarchy (of which organised labour is an unofficial but active part) which wants him for several reasons.

One is that Mondale has a claim on their loyalty by long service to the party in the US Senate and as vice-president. He is also an orthodox Liberal with strong anti-Pentagon, big welfare and strong regulation-of-business credentials. Finally, Mondale can be counted upon to help Democrat congressional and senatorial candidates as well as the thousands running for local and state offices—even if he fails to unseat Reagan.

Supper Tuesday also showed how bored Americans—or at least Americans who are Democrats—are with the campaign in general and with Mondale in particular. It was George Wallace, the old segregationist, turned integrationist, Governor of Alabama who summed up the mood as only he could. "The whole damned thing was a mad week and an inch deep. Some of the places they (the presidential candidates) went in Alabama. I used to draw bigger crowds when I'd stop to fill up my car’s gas tank."

It is also clear that many Democrats are now going to pay closer attention to Hart and ask whether they really want to go into battle behind him in November.

That prospect understandably worries party professionals. Many think that voters will find Hart’s "neo-liberal" mix of pro-Pentagon and free-enterprise policies so indistinguishable from those of Reagan that he will drag down other party candidates as well—just as his old mentor, George McGovern, did against Richard Nixon in 1972.

But Hart has won delegates in a region he was going to bypass a month ago. His campaign fund flow has soared to $80,000 a day. The media hang on this every word—sometimes to his detriment. His crack about shooting down a Czechoslovakian airplane if it violated US air space (only if the crew were wearing military uniforms) was added to the string of gaffes that are being tolerated as beginner’s bumbles—for now.

Finally, Super Tuesday’s results mean that Hart and Mondale must press on. Through the heavy industrial state primaries of April and May. And they may well be sluging it out in California as late as June and—a horrifying thought for the party professionals—the contest could end up being decided on the convention floor.

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MS VICE-PRESIDENT?

North's about the meaning of Tuesday's Democratic Party presidential primary results set campaign aides for both frontrunners talking about one move that would put up the lacklustre race—a woman vice-presidential nominee.

According to our Washington correspondent, no major American party has ever had one although several feminist parties have fielded candidates. And in the Seventies, black congresswoman Shirley Chisolm was entered as a candidate in a primary for president, though more as a token of her race than her sex.

American women will make up 52% of the vote next November and Ronald Reagan is the least popular candidate among women who consider themselves "non-political."

"I am sure a woman will be on the shortlist of vice-presidential possibilities," says Charles Manatt, the Democratic Party’s chairman. Among those who might be considered are San Francisco Mayor Diane Feinstein and congresswoman Patricia Schroeder of Colorado and Martha Griffiths of Michigan.

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METAL UNIONS

Forging worker links

Worker clout in the giant metal industry received a boost this week when 10 metal trade unions representing some 200,000 workers met to revive the SA Co-ordinating Council of the International Metalworkers’ Federation (IMF). Present at the conference was Herman Rehban, general secretary of the IMF, which represents 14.5 million metalworkers worldwide.

The SA council is composed of unions.

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Financial Mail March 16 1984
with widely differing ideologies drawn from three different union federations as well as some unaffiliated unions. The federations are the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Posatu), the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa), and the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucs)

Member unions are the SA Boilermakers’ Society, Radio, Television, Electronic and Allied Workers’ Union, Engineering and Allied Workers’ Union of SA, Engineering Industrial Workers’ Union of SA, National Automobile and Allied Workers’ Union, Federated Mining Union, SA Tin Workers’ Union, Metal and Allied Workers’ Union, and the Steel Engineering and Allied Workers’ Union.

Also participating was the Tucs-affiliated Motor Industry Combative Workers’ Union (Miewu). Although it is not an IMF member, the Miewu has already applied to join the world body. Its application is expected to be accepted when the IMF meets in Dublin in June.

The council’s revival comes after a year of careful planning following on the collapse in 1981 due to irreconcilable differences between member unions. The possibility of a revival occurred in 1982 when the IMF expelled the all-white Amalgamated Engineering Union and the SA Electrical Workers’ Association because of their support for apartheid.

The IMF, which has its head office in Geneva, Switzerland, has similar councils in England, the US, Germany, Japan and the Far East, the Caribbean and several African countries.

Said council chairman Ike van der Watt, “We are very optimistic with the way things have been going. There is no doubt that there are a lot of major problems to be sorted out but I am convinced we have reached a position to place the IMF SA Coordinating Council on a much firmer footing than in the past. We will also be creating a full-time secretariat for the IMF SA. It is essential to have this if we are to be in a position to deal with the problems facing us in a realistic and professional manner.”

Negotiations

According to Van der Watt, one of the aims of the council will be to co-ordinate union demands in negotiations with the metal industry employer body — the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA. The 1984 negotiations are scheduled to take place in the next few months. These talks, which affect 400 000 workers, set the tone for wage bargaining in many other industries.

However, the council’s aim will not be achieved at this year’s negotiations. Moves for co-ordination have already been frustrated by the decision of the Metal and Allied Workers’ Union (Miewu) and the Steel Engineering and Allied Workers’ Union of SA to break ranks with other council unions and demand a R250/hour minimum wage.

Van der Watt ‘ . . . no wage unity this year’

Next year could see united action. “As far as the wage talks in the engineering industry are concerned, the possibility of unity is virtually impossible this year,” Van der Watt says. “At this stage we are still in a position where we are trying to create something. You cannot expect miracles overnight.”

The IMF council’s revival is also expected to lead to unity talks in other industries.

National Automobile and Allied Workers’ Union (Nawu) officials Brian Fredericks tells the PF that council unions active in the motor industry will be meeting in May to discuss joint action. Unions involved will be Nawu, Miewu and Mau. A fourth union, the Cusa-affiliated United African Motor and Allied Workers Union, which is not a member of the council, will also participate in these talks. If co-operation comes about between these unions — and this seems inevitable — they will be in a position to dominate both the motor assembly and motor components industries.

Co-operation

Council members are also hopeful that better co-operation between electrical industry unions will take place in the future.

The SA council’s aims and objectives are:

- To promote understanding and co-operation between all metalworkers and between the organisations to which they belong.
- To strive for fair and equal employment, training and promotion opportunities for all metalworkers.
- To study and inquire into international labour relations so as to improve the working conditions and welfare of SA metalworkers.
- To establish trade union educational programmes, and sponsor seminars on national and international labour relations, economic and other problems.
- To compile and issue publications on matters concerning social and economic events and their effects on workers.
- To endeavor to resolve jurisdictional and demarcation problems between member unions.
- To work for the extension of trade union rights in particular of collective bargaining rights to all SA workers.
- To render organisational, administrative and other facilities to member unions.
- To elect persons to represent the council on occasions that may be deemed necessary.
- To involve itself in any matters affecting metalworkers and their organisations.
- To work with any other trade union body whose aims and objectives are in conformity with IMF objectives and
- To report on developments in SA to carry out IMF decisions and to cooperate with the IMF affiliates in other parts of Africa.

PETROLEUM BILL

Curtain of secrecy

As the mysterious court case involving Sasol and the Strategic Fuel Funds Association (SFFA) got under way this week, go-
HERMAN REBHAN

Helping SA's unions

Herman Rebhan is general secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) representing 14.3m metal workers in 70 countries. He was in SA last week for the revival of the SA Coordinating Council of the IMF. The council, representing both skilled and unskilled workers across conventional union boundary lines, ground to a halt in 1981 due to differences between member unions.

FM: How does the IMF view the revival of the council?

Rebhan: We are delighted that the council has been reconstituted and we think it will play a progressive role in the metal industry. The council is trying to establish some co-ordination among metal unions.

At present it has reached a certain stage of development. In 1992 we eliminated some racially based unions — the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the SA Electrical Workers' Association — which were causing problems. Of course, there is a lot of work to be done and there will be other problems. But you have to begin somewhere.

Does the IMF give aid to SA unions in the council?

Yes, the overwhelming majority of unions in the council receive aid in one form or another — sometimes for educational causes, the training of people, or aid for trips to IMF conferences. We have a number of funds for different purposes. I don't have budget figures for our aid to SA unions.

What kind of role did the IMF play in the revival of the SA council?

We have always paid attention to the council because it is an unusual organisation in the SA context. After the expulsion of the white unions we just remained patient because we knew the council would be revived.

What kind of aid will the IMF be extending to the council in the future?

We will continue similar aid — maybe on a different basis. We will try to co-ordinate educational and training programmes as well as research.

In recent years the IMF has played a leading role in some SA disputes — like those at Alfa Romeo and Volkswagen. Will it continue to do so?

Part of our job is to render solidarity assistance to our colleagues — not only in SA but in other countries as well. We do this in many different ways. Where multinational companies are involved, and we have strong unions in a company's home country, a certain amount of pressure is exerted. We have been successful in some disputes and not so successful in others. We will continue with this kind of activity.

What did you say when you addressed the meeting of the SA IMF council?

I called for unity, for co-ordination, and reviewed the history of the IMF. I also criticised the things that go on in SA — suppression of trade unions and human rights, the fact that there is no one-man-one-vote, and taxation without representation.

Can we expect to see more IMF officials visiting SA?

There is a visa question of course. Your government has to issue them. There are sometimes difficulties with these things. But people will be coming down here if our affiliates request it. We won't barge in on their activities but if, for example, they request experts in the fields of health and safety or collective bargaining, we will provide them.

What is the IMF's view of the decision by a number of unions to form a new union federation representing 300 000 workers? Even though the decision to unite has been taken in principle some labour observers are sceptical that it will ever get off the ground.

Unity is a very difficult thing as organisations have to give up their independence. But the fact that there is a certain amount of maturity in SA unions we welcome the unity talks because we think a united labour movement is always a stronger movement.

What do you think of the community unions' decision not to participate in the unity talks? The SA Allied Workers' Union, the General and Allied Workers' Union, and the Municipal and General Workers' Union were involved.

From what I understand these unions don't really have membership. They are organisations of some kind. But when push came to shove, they didn't produce membership, and so left.

This is not your first visit to SA. What changes do you see?

I was here in 1978. A number of changes have taken place. The trade union movement has grown. There have been considerable changes in labour law. We welcome them. We were here when those changes began with the Wehahn Commission. But these are just the first steps.

Where would you like to see SA trade unions going in the future?

There is a huge field in which they can operate. There are a lot of workers to be organised and educated. SA is high on the agenda for us. It is a country that is developing and the trade union movement is developing. Wherever there are openings for democracy we are there to assist and to help. That is our responsibility.
"It's on ... it's off ... it's on ..."

Union growth can relink SA to world

HERMAN REBHAN, general secretary of the 14-million-strong International Metalworkers' Federation, who recently visited the federation's South African affiliates, looks at future relations between local trade unions and the international labour movement and spells out his views on disinvestment.

Much more important is the whole scene of a strongly-rooted, independent trade union movement representing all workers and allowing blacks to take up the leadership positions they have always been denied under Nationalist rule At least the trade unions of the Western world as well as warning about the evil of apartheid can connect directly with trade unions in South Africa which are clearly representative of the majority of working people

The importance of these international contacts inside the South African labour movement should not be overemphasised

Important results

South Africa's workplace difficulties will be resolved by South African workers and their unions through negotiations, it is to be hoped, but, when these fail, by pressure at the point of production

But the growing international labour movement in South Africa will have three important results

- Unions will get to know more about the actual conditions inside South Africa instead of relying on second-hand reports. They will help the emerging South African unions with basic training in organisation, administration and collective bargaining techniques

- Unions here and abroad will be building stronger links between workers in South African subsidiaries of European, American or Japanese firms and their colleagues in the homelands. The recently reformed South African International Metalworkers' Council representing nearly 200 000 metalworkers in South Africa's key private manufacturing industries, is likely to play a crucial role in such work

- This greater involvement will force the labour movement overseas to re-evaluate its overall South African policy

Growing anger

Certain things will never change, such as a commitment to one-man-one-vote and democratic majority rule, a repudiation of apartheid and a rejection of sporting or cultural endorsement of minority rule.

There will also be growing anger over the activities of the puppet administrations in the homelands, even General Jaruzelski, Prime Minister of Poland, adopts a more moderate approach to trade unionism than do the Pretoria-controlled administrations of the Ciskei and Bophuthatswana

There will also be stepped-up pressure to secure legal enforcement for the Sullivan and EEC codes of conduct governing American and European companies' behaviour towards black employees

But clearly a great campaign around disinvestment hardly squares with encouraging higher wages and job security at Ford, Raleigh, Volkswagen or SMM

If embargoes present problems when international trade unions are supporting the fight of black workers to have electricity supplied to their homes

Believing that South Africa does not exist is going to be confounded by increasing numbers of black workers arriving for internatual visits in Britain or the United States

Trade Unions in all other Western countries have played a decisive role in securing peaceful change towards rule based on the democratic consent of the majority

The independent unions in South Africa can also play that role in their country

The Government and the major employers may find this too much to bear, both for political and economic reasons

What counts

Repression is one course they could adopt. But if they do, then what force and influence the international labour movement can muster will be in support of the maximisation of anti-South African policies on the part of governments worldwide

The sensible, rational alternative is to live with the economic and political consequences of growing workers' organisations

After all, every prosperous democracy has a strong and free trade union movement representing all workers. Must South Africa be different?

Komatiport is a great feather in Mr P W Botha's cap. So was President Nixon's visit to Peking. But, as Mr Nixon could tell South Africa's Prime Minister, it is internal politics that ultimately count in how a country and its leader survive
Industrial group's assets to top R350-m

By DEREK TOMMEY
Financial Editor

SANLAM is using the industrial investment company Malbak to create a major industrial group which will have assets of more than R350-million, will rank among the country's top 30 industrial companies and will have an outstanding management team.

The new group will be Sanlam's third major industrial investment venture after Federale Volksbeleggings and Gencor.

Sanlam is to sell its 71,5 percent stake in Protea Holdings to Malbak for R69,5-million. The purchase price will be met by an issue of Malbak shares which will increase Sanlam's stake in Malbak from 24 to 58,6 percent.

The move will effectively double the size of Malbak, increasing its assets from R133-million to more than R350-million. Its turnover will rise from R280-million to more than R700-million.

MANAGEMENT

However, an important factor in the decision to group the two companies is the quality of their respective managements.

Mr. Marinus Daling, Sanlam's general manager, who masterminded the deal, said today: "We believe if we take the combined strength of the Malbak-Protea managements we have a very good team which will go places."

"Once the new management has settled in we expect them to identify where they want to go and expand into those areas."

DIVERSIFIED

Malbak is a diversified investment group with interests in packaging, farm machinery, motors and engineering.

Protea also has diversified interests, ranging from chemicals, packaging, and electrical items to medical and laboratory equipment and workwear.

The results of both companies last year were affected by the recession, with Malbak's earnings dropping from 99c to 51c a share and Protea's earnings falling from 86,4c to 41,5c a share.

However, both companies are on the recovery track and Malbak has increased its interim dividend from 10c to 11c a share.

TAKEN YEARS

Earnings of the new group are expected to be comfortably ahead of last year's figures.

Malbak's managing director, Mr Grant Thomas, said he was excited by the deal. "It had given Malbak the size and influence which otherwise would have taken years to achieve."

He was delighted at what he had seen of the Protea team and looked forward to consulting them before any major decisions were taken.
More industrial land needed in Peninsula

By EVELYN VOSLOO
Municipal Reporter

MORE industrial land will have to be proclaimed in the developing districts south east of the Metropolitan area to provide work opportunities for the growing population, the Cape Metropolitan Planning Committee says in its latest report.

The additional land should preferably be added on to the existing industrial townships of Blackheath and Philipps, although it may be necessary to create a new area closer to Khayelitsha, the report says.

A survey by the committee showed that about 2473 ha of land already zoned for industrial use were vacant. However, all land zoned for this purpose which did not have an industrial building on it was considered vacant.

Scope

Sites used for container and building material storage and for parking were shown as occupied although there was obviously scope on them for development.

If the present rate of growth was maintained, all presently vacant industrial land would be taken up by 1998 — apart from land in Atlantis, Paarl and Wellington and that zoned for the petro-chemical industries in Milnerton.

As new industrial land would have to be provided long before all the vacant land was taken up, it was clear that new areas for industrial development may be needed within 10 years, the report says.

An earlier survey of employment in manufacturing industries had shown that they were vitally important in job provision in the Cape Town metropolitan area and that they employed about 33 percent of the total economically active population.

The report also says that of the 65 industrial areas surveyed, only 28

This map, produced by the Cape Metropolitan Planning Committee, shows where it believes industrial development will have to take place over the next 10 years.

or 44.6 percent contained land zoned as public open space.

Of these, only seven had five percent or more of their total area zoned as public open space and 13 had less than two percent zoned for this purpose.

None of the zoned open spaces surveyed were developed for this purpose although some were used as such.

It was therefore clear that there was a need to evaluate the demand for public open space in industrial areas.
Metal Negotiations

Three dissidents

The mixed reaction from trade unions to the employers' offer in the metal industry wage negotiations (involving 380,000 work-

ers) for the forthcoming year was not unexpected. But it is bound to cause serious problems for the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa).

When the parties last met at the National Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry on May 15, Seifsa made its final offer to the unions. They were given until last Thursday to respond. The Seifsa offer, which represented a 9% increase in minimum wages for skilled workers and a 13% increase for the lower levels, consisted of:

- Minimum wages for artisans to be raised by 46c/hour to R4.81;
- Minimum wages for unskilled workers to be raised by 20c/hour to R1.73;
- A reduction in the period of service enabling workers to qualify for an extra week's leave from six to five years;
- An increase in site workers' subsistence allowance; and
- Significant increases in holiday leave bonuses, particularly in respect of general labourers.

Most of the unions in the Confederation of Miners and Building Unions (CMBU) as well as the Yster and Steaal Unie have accepted Seifsa's offer — despite the fact that it is considerably lower than the original wage demands for a 35% and 66% increase for the upper and lower levels respectively.

The SA Bollermakers' Society broke ranks with the other CMBU members to reject it, along with the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and the Steel Engineering and Allied Workers' Union (Seawu).

Both Bollermakers general secretary Ike van der Watt and Seawu general secretary Jane Hlongwane have called on Seifsa to make another offer. Mawu has indicated that it rejects the offer and will be reporting back to its members.

IMF council members

It is significant that these three unions are not only large, representing a substantial number of the workers total, but that all are members of the recently revived SA Co-ordinating Council of the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF).

The revival of the SA council came too late for co-ordinated action in this year's negotiations and the council decided to allow its member unions to act on an individual basis. However, it is believed that union alignments will be radically restructured in future negotiations.

Seifsa director Sam van Coller declined to comment to the FM on the possible outcome of this year's talks. But it is likely that the Bollermakers, Mawu and Seawu will act together in confronting Seifsa.

Seifsa's strategy will be important in determining what form their action will take. It is clear that Van Coller faces a number of problems. If Seifsa goes ahead and publishes the agreement for the metal industry based on the consensus reached with the CMBU majority and Yster and Steaal, the three dissident unions could challenge their
Kleu hits at board critics

By ROBERT GREIG

THE chairman of the Board of Trade & Industries, Dr S J Kleu, has reacted sharply to criticism of delays in handling tariff applications.

He has also restated the government's policy of "phasing out quantitative import controls" in favour of customs tariffs "as a prime instrument for encouraging industrial development".

The protection policy in South Africa is one of moderate and selective customs tariff, moderate in order not to burden the economy with a cost structure which could restrict future development and selective in order to encourage the most efficient use of the country's resources.

Restrictions

"Manufacturing industry should therefore not rely on quantitative import restrictions as a method of protection," Dr Kleu said.

He warned that inadequately justified applications for tariff increases would not be considered.

He told the Footwear Manufacturers' Federation at its 40th anniversary seminar in the City yesterday that their previous applications had forced the board's staff to "scratch together" to get necessary information.

He singled out an application from the footwear industry for increased duty on leather-soled shoes as "typical", adding that the board had had to "scratch together" what they could find on their own initiative.

"It has now been decided, in consultation with the minister, that in future no application will be published in the Government Gazette unless the board is satisfied that it has at least the minimum information to proceed with the application." If, in time, the applicant did not supply the information, the application would fall away.

Dr Kleu warned: "In the absence of proof of disruptive competition taking place, the board is not in a position to recommend an increase in the reference price in the formula duties requested."

"If the argument is used that the loss in market share is due to competition which could be termed disruptive, the industry should approach the board with the necessary evidence to prove disruption taking place.

Dr Kleu rejected the argument that getting the unnecessary price information was impossible. "The inability of an industry to demonstrate its competitive position may be due to various factors."

These included

- "Lack of interest, reflecting an absence of a real need for additional protection,
- "A sad lack of knowledge of the international competitive conditions under which the industry operates, or"
- "Indecision about whether to make or to import the products."

Dr Kleu urged the footwear industry to collect regular information about prices of competitive imported goods.

"If this price information is to be of any use to the industry, it will also have to show trends in price structures in every major exporting country in such a way that local prices can be directly compared with them."

Such data, Dr Kleu said, was essential, not only for future tariff applications but also for competition.

London stocks after hours
Blwyoss 13%, Bracken 23%, Driefontein 39%, F Rand Prop 15%, FS Geduld 39%, Grootev 13%, harmony Gold 21%, Leslie Gold 333, Randfont 150%, SA Land Exp 668, Southval 64%, Stiultrn 15%, Venter's 14%, W Rand Cens 8%, Zandpan 13% - Reuter
SA unions support pressure on Pretoria

By Carolyn Dempster, Labour Reporter

The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) supports fully the policy of disinvestment and the application of international pressure on South Africa to bring about "social justice and democracy".

In an international policy statement released this month, the federation sets down a commitment to international worker support in the pursuit of five goals:

OPPRESSION

- Build international worker solidarity in the struggle against the economic, social and political oppression of workers.
- Build effective worker organisations to counter the power of the multinational corporations.
- Support workers' struggles in other countries.
- Ensure that the institutions of the international trade union movement are not used to create divisions and a loss of independence between the SA worker movement.
- Assist in increasing the international pressure on the "predominantly racist regime" in South Africa.

Guidelines for the achievement of these goals deal with financial assistance, international travel by trade unionists, exchange of expertise and information and closer co-operation with workers in multinational corporations in Third World countries.

"The dangers of foreign funding have already been seen in South Africa. It propels non-white unions, creates disunity and can be used for particular political purposes rather than to assist in the development of trade unions."

Despite the implications disinvestment has for the jobs and livelihood of workers, Fosatu states that this policy has had a positive effect and should not be lessened.

Greedy robber first made a meal of it

A super-cool crook first enjoyed a meal at a Springs restaurant before holding up and robbing the owner.

Fellow robbers said the robber ordered a meal at the Lantern Restaurant in Fourth Avenue before holding up Mr Wayne Visser.

After eating, he went to the cash desk on the pretext of paying his bill. He took out a gas pistol and demanded money.

When Mr Visser refused, the man fired gas into his face. The robber then tried to grab cash, but a struggle ensued and eventually got away with R50.

Northcliff boulder: reward offered

By Shirley Woodgate

A Rs500 reward has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the people responsible for pushing a boulder down Northcliff Hill into a plush Fredrick Drive home on Friday afternoon, causing damage estimated at R25 000.

The owners, Mr and Mrs Eric Felton, were in Natal for the Durban July at the time and are expected back at their home today.

The domestic servant, Mrs Marlene Bolokwe, said she saw three "big boys" throwing stones around on the hill above.

"They smashed one big rock down onto another and suddenly the whole mountain seemed to be moving. The huge boulder broke away and came down, smashing through the back fence and the pigeon loft full of birds, crashing into the dressing room wall."

HOOLIGANS

The Felton's next door neighbour, Mr R Heddon, said it appeared that the massive boulder, which weighed a couple of tons and would take at least 20 men to move, was dislodged when the young hooligans loosened a rock higher up the mountain.

"This smashed into the boulder sending it 200 or 300 metres down the face of the mountain in 20 or 30 foot bounds.

"In the process the avalanche caused sparks and started a veld fire," he said.

Mr Heddon said this was not the first time youngsters had hurled stones on Northcliff Hill.

Police are investigating the incident.

Bishop Bavin to head UK diocese

The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Timothy Bavin, has been appointed Bishop of Portsmouth, the church announced in London at the weekend.

The Rev Winston Ndungane, liaison officer for the Anglican Church, said: "Although we are saddened and distressed by his impending departure, we are nevertheless proud that one of our bishops has been called on to serve the church in an Anglican diocese.

Bishop Bavin is the third bishop to be appointed to the Diocese of Portsmouth in the last two years. He has served in the Diocese of Johannesburg for the past six years and was previously Bishop of Mzimba in Malawi.
Southern African miners will discuss federation

By Carolyn Dempster, Labour Reporter

A new federation of Southern African miners' unions is on the cards. Talks between the South African National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe miners' unions are planned in the next eight weeks — and the new federation is on the agenda.

The steps towards the formation of a Southern African federation are part of a long-term scheme to bring all of the major African miners' unions under one federation. Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of NUM, said the proposal was first mooted at a preliminary meeting of the Southern African unions some time ago.

The Miners' International Federation (MIF) congress on May 24 and 25 provided the forum for a report-back on the feasibility of the federation and it was decided to go ahead with the plan.

Ultimately, the African federation would encompass miners' unions as far afield as Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire.

Mr Ramaphosa said the reason for forming the federation was to give African miners, a stronger united voice in the MIF.

As most miners on the continent shared the same employers, it would benefit them to present a solid front, he said.
Union ban on SA food

DUBLIN — A major industrial confrontation has developed in the Republic of Ireland over a trade union directive to members employed in the country's supermarkets to refuse to handle food from South Africa.

A girl implementing the plan at the Dublin branch of Dunnes Stores, one of Ireland's largest supermarket chains, was immediately suspended. Her colleagues walked out in sympathy and are picketing the store.

Management have threatened that if they don't return to "normal working" they will all be dismissed. Their union warned that it would close down the group's stores throughout the country by a strike if that happened.

The Irish Distributors and Administrative Trade Union earlier this year adopted a resolution directing members not to handle goods from South Africa, in protest against apartheid. No one paid much attention, since similar sentiments have been expressed at Irish trade union meetings in the past.

But this time supermarket groups were notified that the union had adopted the boycott: Supermarket chains were advised to remove South African produce from their stores and, according to a union spokesman, most did so. But Dunnes management insist that the goods they stock are a matter for them to decide.
Support for strike ballot

The South African Council of the International Metal Workers' Federation has come out in full support of Highbird Steel workers who voted last week for industrial action at the plant.

The council yesterday called upon Highbird's parent company, Anglo American, to "get the company back to the negotiating table with the two unions in an effort to resolve the dispute." The demand made by members of the two IMF affiliate unions - the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the South African Boilermakers' Society - were "more than reasonable" in the light of the profits shown by Highbird Steel last year, the council said.

"It is indeed surprising that an Anglo American company which recently announced record turnover and over figures and a healthy profit cannot accede to the workers' demand of a R2 an hour minimum wage - considered by the council to be nowhere near a decent living wage - together with reasonable increases for all grades of employees," the council said.

The result of the strike ballot showed 75 percent support for industrial action among black and white workers.
World News

In SA could bring closer growth of trade unions

HERMAN REYNAN, General Secretary,

Post Focus

WEKEND POST, AUGUST 30, 1997

(10)
Staying young
The cosmetics industry has become a multimillion-rand money spinner with companies claiming their products can control signs of ageing. Are these companies just marketing dreams and promises?

TV line-up
New season of popular American series "Facts of Life" and "One Day at a Time" start on TVI next week when matinee TV gets an all-new look.

Boxing feast
After months of the dot-drums, big-time boxing is set to make a dramatic comeback over the next two months, with a feast of major bouts on the cards including the long-postponed Gerrie Coetzee-Larry Holmes "megafight".

Poor image
A dynamic marketing exercise is what is needed to upgrade the poor image of the housewife, writes Sue Grant in her column today.

SA unionist holds talks with Scargill
The general secretary of the South African National Union of Mineworkers met Mr Arthur Scargill of the National Union of Mineworkers in London earlier this year to discuss strike solidarity and South African coal exports to Britain.

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said today he met Mr Scargill during an overseas visit in May.

The two union leaders discussed solidarity for South African miners in the event of a strike.

Mr Ramaphosa refused to disclose the extent of the support Mr Scargill pledged.

However, he said the support promised was moral rather than monetary.

The question of South African coal exports to Britain and the effect this would have on the present five-month-long dispute with the British Coal Board was discussed.

"As nothing much has happened on this front, I would prefer not to comment," said Mr Ramaphosa.

He refused to specify which union leaders he visited in Europe.

He said the overseas visits were to give him a more extensive knowledge of trade union movements in other countries.

The NUM is presently engaged in a dispute with the SA Chamber of Mines.

SA unionist holds talks with Scargill

Bjorn Borg denies that teenage lover is pregnant

The Star's Foreign News Service

STOCKHOLM — Five-time Wimbledon champ says his schoolgirl lover, Jannike Borgling, is not pregnant.

With the 17-year-old blonde at his side, Mr. Bjorn Borg successfully turned the attention of the reporters of the reporters.

He said the overseas visits were to give him a more extensive knowledge of trade union movements in other countries.

The NUM is presently engaged in a dispute with the SA Chamber of Mines.

Prospects bright

Drugs 'n sex 'n rock '
Unions to call for sanctions against SA

BRIGHTON - Britain's Trades Union Congress will on Thursday demand the imposition of mandatory United Nations economic sanctions against South Africa.

The representatives of 10 million British workers will also commit themselves to ensuring that there will be no repeat of Mr F W Botha's "disgraceful" visit to Britain.

These are two of the main points in a composite resolution that will almost certainly receive unanimous support from the more than 1000 conference delegates.

Seconded by the Transport and General Workers' Union, the resolution calls for South Africa's economic and diplomatic isolation "to force an end to apartheid."

The resolution also:
- Reaffirms the TUC's "abhorrence of the racist apartheid regime in South Africa."
- Condemns the English Rugby Union for a tour of South Africa that "gave credibility to the racist regime."

Mr Kinnock knows that there is widespread public opposition to the miners' strike. But if he does not associate himself closely with the strike, he risks losing considerable support within the trade union movement and Labour's left wing.

If he supports the strike, he will almost certainly lose some of the public support his party desperately needs if it is to win the next general election.

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Huge

NEW YORK under constant attack across the U.S.

The city's firefighters have destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars in houses and offices.

Plan:

FARINOT American nounced a 30-ton bomb threat to the world's fair on Friday. The bomb was found and lifted to safety.

Iran:

MIDDLE EAST:

pleaded guilty to

returned to months' jail
TUC leaders flay SA and its racist policies

BRIGHTON — The representatives of 10-million British trade unionists voted unanimously yesterday to support the imposition of mandatory United Nations sanctions on South Africa.

Meeting here for the 115th annual conference of the Trades Union Congress, the delegates heard speeches bitterly critical of the South African Government and its policies.

On Thursday delegates heard Mr Moss Evans, chairman of the TUC General Council’s International Committee and General Secretary of Britain’s biggest union, say that the South African Government had not changed.

by John D’Oliveira

The Star’s London Bureau

He said he hoped the conference would repudiate the Thatcher government’s “namby-pamby” approach to South Africa and that by unanimous support for the resolution on the agenda “put the screws on the Pretoria regime.”

Mr John Gaine, of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, spoke of the new mood of defiance in South Africa and urged the trade union movement to strengthen its ties with the African National Congress, with the United Democratic Front, with the South African Congress of Trade Unions and with Swapo.

Another speaker, Mr Larry Smith of the Transport and General Workers Union, told delegates that while they had been meeting, people in South Africa had been “brutally murdered” because they opposed apartheid.

The new constitution was an “empty confidence trick” and the vast majority of South Africans remained disenfranchised.

The resolution also

- Reaffirmed the TUC’s “abhorrence of the racist apartheid regime in South Africa”
- Condemned the English Rugby Union for a tour of South Africa that “gave credibility to the racist regime”
- Condemned the British government for consistently using its veto at the UN to prevent sanctions against South Africa
- Reaffirmed its commitment to giving practical assistance to South Africa’s independent trade unions for black workers
- Deplored the “hypocrisy” of multinational corporations which denied recognition to black trade unions
- Claimed visits similar to Mr Botha’s lunch with Mrs Thatcher gave “support and solace to his despicable regime.”

See Page 11.
US union membership down in recession years

WASHINGTON — Union membership in the United States declined sharply during the 1960-1962 recession years, according to a survey released yesterday.

In that period, membership dropped by 2.6 million to 19.9 million members, the lowest level since Government records started in 1968, the survey found.

Membership in 1968 was 20.7 million and reached a peak of 22.6 million in 1974.

The Labour Department stopped collecting statistics on union membership in 1968, but the Bureau of National Affairs Incorporated (BNA), a publishing company which puts out authoritative reports on economic issues, surveyed 216 major labour organizations for membership figures through 1982.

BNA said it found unions represented 17.9% of the civilian labour force in 1982, compared to 20.0% in 1980.

The survey said the decline in the proportion of organized workers was due to a combination of falling union membership and a rising labour force.

More than 1.5 million Canadians belonged to unions with headquarters in the United States, it found.

If Canadians are included, total union membership in 1982 was 21.2 million.

The largest union was the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with 1.8 million members.

The second largest, with 1.6 million members, was the National Education Association, followed by the United Steelworkers (1.2 million).

The AFL-CIO, a federation of 88 unions, said its membership at the time of its 1983 biennial convention was 13.8 million, up 156,000 from 1981.

The increase was aided by the reaffiliation of the United Auto Workers with the federation.

Still, the 1983 figure was below the AFL-CIO's peak membership of 14.1 million in 1975. BNA said...— Sapa-Reuter

Sentence of death upheld

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein — yesterday dismissed the appeal of a man who was sentenced to death for strangling and drowning a nine-year-old girl at Vierlanden. The murder was committed in December, 1982.

Jan Langeveld, of Oudtshoorn district, was convicted by Mr Justice Broekema and assessor in the Oudtshoorn Circuit Court on August 12, 1983, of murdering Katrine Brunjes.

Mr Justice Galgut, acting judge of appeal, said the trial court had erred. He was not persuaded that the trial court had erred.

Mr Justice Wessels and Mr Justice van Heerden concurred — Sapa

Emperor's coat to be auctioned

LONDON — A greatcoat worn by Napoleon Bonaparte will be auctioned in London next Tuesday and is expected to make between £12,000 and £15,000 (R42,000 and R50,000), auctioneers Sotheby's said yesterday.

The undecorated coat, made by tailors Chever烂 et Lejeune, is of grey material lined with grey silk. The emperor had several of them and the one sent for sale appears to be well worn.

It was once owned by the French artist Jean Mermont, who was born in 1815 — the year of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo — and became famous through his historical paintings of Napoleon.

He depicted the emperor at least three times wearing a coat of this type.

The coat was later owned by French-born Hollywood director Robert Florey, a collector of Napoleonic relics — Sapa-AP

Attack on PM over crime to go on

SYDNEY — Australia's opposition said today it would continue its attack on Prime Minister Bob Hawke over his handling of organised crime and drug trafficking despite his distress over his daughter's heroin addiction.

Mr Hawke's wife, Hazel, revealed last night that the Prime Minister had publicly broken down and wept last week when questioned about opposition allegations on crime and drug trafficking because the family was fighting their child's heroin addiction.

Deputy opposition leader, Mr John Howard, said he was sorry for the sadness that the Prime Minister was suffering.

But our attack on the Government's handling of the organised crime issue is a correct one. We have reasons on merit for doing that and we can't and won't be diverted from that," he said in a radio interview.

The opposition had not known of Mr Hawke's family problems when its leader, Mr Andrew Peacock, accused him of faking an official inquiry.

Panic as volcano emits car-sized boulders of flame

LEGAso, Philippines — Balls of fire from Mount Mayon lit up the sky last night in a fresh display of fireworks from the thundering central Philippine volcano as panic-stricken villagers continued to flee from raging rivers of scalding
The Dutch Commercial Union, FNV, began a campaign today for the release of all trade unionists detained in South Africa by asking supporters to sign postcards addressed to the State President, Mr P W Botha.

According to FNV, 15,000 postcards will be sent to South Africa during the next few weeks bearing the picture of Mr M Duma Nkosí, a Makro shop steward of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (CCAWUSA), detained on June 4th this year.

The postcards, addressed to Mr Botha, carry the following message:

"I learnt of the arrest of M Duma Nkosí — shop steward from CCAWUSA in Makro Johannesburg — on June 4th this year with the strongest indignation. I am firmly opposed to this attempt to frustrate the internationally accepted right of workers to organise."

"I denounce the use of repression to suppress the workers' movement."

"All detained unionists, and other political prisoners, should be released immediately and unconditionally. Show at least your human face."

FNV says nothing is known about the complaint against Mr Nkosí nor in which prison he is detained.

Mrs Emma Mashinini, general secretary of CCAWUSA said today she guessed that FNV had taken up Mr Nkosí's case because Makro headquarters are in Holland.
Dispute referred to ILO

For the first time in South African labour history, a union has referred a dispute with a multinational to the International Labour Organisation and the European Economic Community.

The dispute between the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and Transvaal Alloys, a subsidiary of Nord-Deutsche Affinerie of Hamburg, has been referred to the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) in Geneva.

A spokesman for Mawu said the IMF would present the case — arising out of the dismissal of 200 workers — to the ILO and the EEC.
Dublin dockers boycott SA goods
NEW YORK — The powerful American AFL-CIO trade union organisation is taking 11 black South African labour leaders to Washington this weekend for a conference and training sessions. The group includes two of the men recently released from jail in South Africa — Mr Phroshe Ncamay, General Secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa, and Mr Philip Dlamini, General Secretary of the South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers Union. The arrival of the South African trade unionists is expected to provide a fillip for the anti-apartheid demonstrations that have resumed outside the country's embassy in Washington. — Sapa
Anti-apartheid protests may spread to Europe

By Gerald L'Age,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON - The organizers of the current anti-apartheid demonstrations in South Africa are planning to try to get similar protests going in Europe. They are expected to seek the support of trade union movements and anti-apartheid organizations in American cities.

The number of arrests in what has become a daily demonstration outside the South African Embassy in Washington rose to 22 yesterday with the detention of three trade union leaders.

Arrested were the official second in command of the country's largest trade union umbrella organization, the AFL-CIO, Mr Tom Donahue, the president of the Newspaper Guild, Mr Charles Perlik, and the vice-president of the United Steelworkers' Union, Mr Leon Lynch.

The AFL-CIO president, Mr Lane Kirkland, is to push for international trade union pressure against South Africa at a conference in Brussels this week of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The trade union movement is deeply involved in the American demonstrations because of the detention without trial of South African trade union leaders.

Responding today for the first time to the protests, the South African Embassy said the arrests of the union officials were in no way connected with or related to legitimate trade union activities.

It said they were detained in terms of various sections of the Internal Security Act, which relates to activities causing a breakdown of law and order.

In New York six people, including former New York State secretary Mr Basil Patterson, were arrested after blocking the entrance to the South African Consulate-General.

In Los Angeles about 200 people demonstrated and smaller protests were reported in Chicago, Houston, Seattle and Boston.

The honorary consul in Boston, Mr Richard Blanksten, was reported to have resigned after a meeting with protest leaders.
Transport union says it won’t let All Blacks’ plane land in Australia

The Star’s Foreign News Service

SYDNEY — The South African Government was branded as “a bunch of fascists” here by the powerful Transport Workers Union of Australia (TWU) as it hit out strongly against the proposed All Blacks rugby tour.

The TWU’s federal secretary, Mr Ivan Hodgson, said there was every chance that if the All Blacks went to South Africa their aircraft would have to bypass Australia.

It was almost certain that Australian unions would ban any aircraft carrying the All Blacks.

“If our sister union, the New Zealand Drivers’ Federation, seeks our help in sanctions against the All Blacks, then we will oblige,” Mr Hodgson said.

“And we are expecting to hear from the federation if the New Zealand Rugby Union decides the tour is on.”

The TWU is the most influential union in Australia and its members have often demonstrated that they can bring all kinds of public transport to a halt, including domestic and international flights.

“The NZRU and the South African Rugby Board should not forget what happened when the Springboks toured Australia in 1971,” Mr Hodgson said.

“We slapped bans on the domestic airlines so they could not carry the Springboks. The players had to use light aircraft.”

Mr Hodgson said he expected New Zealand trade unions to enlist the help of their Australian counterparts.

Any decision by TWU members was expected to win full support from the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU).

Mr Hodgson’s remarks were the first he has made on the All Black tour and he conceded that public pressure in New Zealand could still cancel it.

“What is going on now in South Africa is dreadful. You only have to read the newspapers or look at TV to see what is happening to the coloureds and blacks.”

Accidents...
NUM backs Scargill’s fight

BRITISH mine union strongman Arthur Scargill and his miners’ strike received a boost from black South African miners last week.

The third annual National Union of Mineworkers congress in Welkom in the Free State resolved to give full support to the striking British miners and pledge solidarity with them.

“An injury to one is an injury to all,” NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa told the 3,500-strong congress.

On the thorny issue of wage negotiations with the Chamber of Mines, Ramaphosa said last year his union had five sessions with the Chamber.

But this year NUM was only prepared to have one session of negotiations with the Chamber.

Ramaphosa said if wage negotiations were not resolved by July 1 – the date the mining industry reviews wages – NUM would be forced to take industrial action.

He said black miners were scared of going on a legal strike because of alleged police harassment.

“Five hundred miners sustained injuries from police last year,” he said.
and soon became one of the few to hold the position of the Revolution's Central Committee. At the last general election, the former member of the party's executive committee, the younger of the two, was elected to the House of Commons, where he again reinforced the party's ranks. He was a member of the Revolutionary Socialists, and his followers included the leaders of the Socialist League, the Communist Party, and the British Trade Union Congress. He was a close associate of the party's leaders and was known for his sharp political insights and his ability to mobilize support for the party's policies. His works on the Revolution, which were widely read, were seen as a key resource for those interested in the movement's history and its implications for contemporary politics. His contributions to the party were recognized with a series of awards, and his legacy continues to shape the party's policies and practices to this day.
TRADE UNIONS

Help from Germany

Closer links should be forged between emerging SA trade unions and their West German and international counterparts following last week's fact-finding visit to the Republic of a high-power delegation from the Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB).

The delegation was headed by Ernst Brent, president of the 7.5m-member DGB which is an umbrella organisation for the 17 industrial unions in the Federal Republic of Germany and the third largest national union body in the West. Brent is also vice-president of the European Trade Union Confederation which has 40m members, vice-president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) which is the largest international non-communist union body, and a member of Germany's Social Democratic Party.

SA unions have a long history of links with overseas unions. The Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) is affiliated to the ICFTU with which the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) also has ties, although without being a fully fledged member. In recent years, individual DGB unions have developed good relationships with SA unions – especially in the automobile manufacturing, metal and chemical sectors. The DGB, however, does not give direct aid to SA unions. Aid, however, is channelled through ICFTU and individual DGB unions.

The idea for this visit was first proposed at a DGF-hosted meeting of the ICFTU in Dusseldorf, Germany, in January last year which was attended by a number of leading SA unionists.

Besides holding talks with SA unionists the delegation also visited the Siemens Watloo factory and Volkswagen's Port Elizabeth plant. Contact was made with the
Unionists approve new SA move

By Richard Walker

New York — Four hundred American trade unionists climax a two-day rally in the heart of the Wall Street financial district by approving an "action agenda" for bolstering the black union movement in South Africa.

As well as direct financial and advisory aid, the plans called for the "adoption" of individual unions on a one-to-one basis.

Those present included leaders of the powerful United Mine Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers' Union, but differences within the American labour movement were evident in the absence of representatives of the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations, the umbrella body, which invited ten South African union leaders to a rally of its own in Washington in January.
US unions to back SA labour movement

NEW YORK — Four hundred American unionists have approved an "action agenda" for bolstering the black union movement in South Africa.

As well as direct financial and advisory aid, the plans called for the "adoption" of individual unions on a one-to-one basis.

Those present included leaders of the powerful United Mine Workers Union and Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, but differences within the American labour movement were evident in the absence of any representative of the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), the umbrella body, which invited ten South African union leaders to a rally of its own in Washington in January.

The sponsoring Labour Committee Against Apartheid said it invited AFL-CIO representatives, but received no reply.

"It puzzles and worries me," said Mrs. Emma Mashinini, general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union and one of three South African union personalities present. But she called their reception "wonderful."

Mr. Edward Mogane, president of the Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union, told the gathering: "Now, I know we're going to make it."

Mr. Nelson Mthombeni, the National Union of Textile Workers' president, the third to speak, stressed a need for financial help.

Local union speakers supported disinvestment and advocated action against selected companies as a means of escalating pressure in support of sanctions bills being pressed in the US Congress. A favourite target was the Rev. Leon Sullivan, whose code of business practice in the Republic was characterised as "corporate window-dressing."

"I asked him, 'What are you doing?' Stop it," Mrs. Mashinini told the rally, citing a meeting she had had with Mr. Sullivan in Europe — DDC.
140,000 workers pledge solidarity

LONDON — Ford Motor Co workers from 16 countries have agreed on a plan of international solidarity to prevent the company from crushing industrial action in any one plant, union leaders say.

This was the key decision made at the first Ford world workers' conference held in Liverpool and attended by representatives of 140,000 Ford workers.

"We have agreed that when our colleagues are in dispute we will not allow Ford to increase or substitute production elsewhere or to import substitute vehicles or parts," conference chairman, Mr Bernie Passingham, said.

He said he was confident all plants would act together if Ford tried to close a plant in Europe, as had been rumoured.

The strategy had already proved effective, Mr Passingham said.

"When the West German union was in dispute over working hours, Ford attempted to import parts from South Africa into Britain but the workers refused to use them," he said.

He predicted such action would now increase "I am not saying it will happen overnight, but we have laid the foundations." — Reuter
unions, UN gang up on SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa was under fire from three quarters in London yesterday.

Bishop Trevor Huddleston, president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said that Britain should intervene in South Africa by inviting African National Congress president Mr Oliver Tambo to Britain for immediate official consultations.

The bishop also urged Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher to withdraw Britain's Ambassador to South Africa and ask the South African Ambassador to leave Britain.

"Without such intervention, bloody revolution in South Africa will become inescapable. In fact it has already started," the bishop said.

He said that the AAM was launching a 10-point programme of action against South Africa which the AAM wanted Britain to endorse as "a minimal and immediate response" to the shootings at Uitenhage.

It was announced that British trade unions had written to President Botha telling him to drop treason charges against trade unionists and members of the UDF due to appear in court on Friday.

The influential Trades Union Congress (TUC) said in the letter, which was signed by its general secretary, Mr Norman Willis, that two of those charged, South African Allied Workers' Union president Mr Thozama Gwqetha and general secretary Mr Sisa Nkeleni, were well known personally to the TUC as "respected and responsible" trade union leaders.

The TUC said the treason charges and detention were part of a "constant and recurring pattern of cruel repression."

South African police membership of the British-based International Police Association is threatening an internal split in the organisation — and its expulsion from the United Nations consultative list.

UN criticism of the IPA came to a head in New York last week after allegations that the association had made UN officials aware of the South African involvement.

The Star Bureau
METAL-SECTOR TALKS

Dividing the cake

The national wage talks at the National Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry, which started this week, will be the most difficult in years. Their outcome will affect the wages and working conditions of more than 350,000 employees.

In a novel move, four unions, representing about 120,000 workers, are negotiating under the banner of the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF). They are the SA Boilermakers' Society, the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union (EIWU), the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), and the Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union (Seawu).

The IMF represents 14,000 workers worldwide and has 11 SA affiliates, of which four are members of the metal industrial council. Under the auspices of its SA Co-ordinating Council (SACC), the IMF has had a full-time office in SA since last year.

According to SACC secretary Brian Fre-

dericks, the grouping's key proposals are:

- A R3.50/cb/hour minimum wage and 50c/hour across-the-board increases. The present minimum is R1.78.
- That overtime should be curbed. The unions believe it is wrong for overtime to be worked when people are being retrenched.
- That companies be obliged to negotiate retrenchments with representative unions, and that retrenchment conditions should include a minimum severance payment of four weeks' wages per year of service.
- That the working week should be reduced by five hours to 40 hours without loss of earnings, and

That Labour Day (May 1) should be declared a public holiday.

Although the proposed minimum wage is almost double the current one, Fredericks argues that it is not excessive. "Many employers are already paying a minimum of close to R3/hour," he says.

The motive behind the demand for a shorter working week is the belief that it will ease unemployment. Fredericks points out that in the international context, a 40-hour week is not unreasonable.

Steel Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifisa) director Sam van Coller declined to comment on the report on the union proposals, saying it was Seifisa policy not to talk to the press during negotiations. But, given the state of the economy, and the metal industry in particular, it is unlikely that employers will find the unions' proposals acceptable. The stage seems set for a lengthy and heated negotiating season.

Fredericks is prepared to make some concessions. He says: "Our proposals are negotiable. Much depends on employer attitude. We hope that both sides will look at the other's situation and come to a compromise."

The other major union grouping involved in the talks is the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions (CMBU), which represents mainly skilled and semi-skilled workers in the metal industry. Major CMBU proposals are:

- A reduction to a 42-hour week.
- A 20% increase in minimum wage rates in all job categories, provided that the minimum for any category should be R2.50/hour. In addition, employees earning more than the minimum rates should receive increases amounting to 20% of the current minimum for their job category.

Substantial increases in overtime rates and subsistence allowances and the creation of 10%-15% allowances for shift work, and increased consultation over retrenchments. In addition, employers should be obliged to give at least 30 days' notice of retrenchments and be supplied with detailed information relating to them.

The SA Iron, Steel and Allied Industries' Union, an affiliate of the all-white right-wing SA Confederation of Labour, submitted identical proposals. As this would indicate

the conflict in the negotiations may not be only between unions and employers. Until now, the union side on the industrial council has been dominated by the CMBU. Emerging unions like the Federation of SA Trade Unions' Mawu and the Council of Unions of SA's Seawu joined the council relatively recently and represent largely unskilled workers.

The time has come, says Fredericks, for a change in the balance of power on the union side. Although the IMF unions represent only about a third of the workforce, they are more powerful numerically than the other industrial council members he argues, and therefore deserve a greater say in the council's affairs.

A CMBU source says that when one includes the Iron, Steel and Allied Industries' Union, that grouping has greater representation. Each union on the council is allocated one seat.

The situation is complicated by the fact that two of the CMBU unions — the Boilermakers and the EIWU — are also part of the IMF bloc, and any battle for influence may well depend on where they stand. Boilermakers' general secretary Ike van der Watt says his union will attend both the IMF and CMBU caucuses. He says his union had hoped for identical proposals from both sides.

CMBU general secretary Ben Nicholson tells the FM: "We want to do all we can to avoid friction between unions. But some CMBU sources are unhappy about the situation, saying that the IMF bloc just wanted to go "one better" in its proposals.

They describe the IMF proposals as "unreasonable," and fear employers will use the differences to delay the talks. They acknowledge that much depends upon where the Boilermakers decide to throw their weight.

The IMF unions are proposing a higher minimum wage and an across-the-board increase, rather than the percentage increase proposed by the CMBU. The effect of each of the IMF proposals is to allocate a larger proportion of the total package to lower-paid workers. There is obviously a limited amount of money available for wage increases, so it can be assumed that much of the negotiations will be devoted to deciding how the cake should be divided.
TUC takes tough line on Britain's SA subsidiaries

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain's Trades Union Congress has threatened action against 10 prominent British companies if they do not report on the conditions of blacks employed by their South African subsidiaries.

The TUC, which represents 10 million British workers will ask union trustees on company pension funds to pull their fund's investments out of the firms concerned if they fail to report.

Mr Norman Willis, TUC General Secretary, says he has sent a circular to all unions naming the 10 companies that had failed to comply with the reporting requirements of the code of conduct drawn up by the European Economic Community governments.

The companies are: Gallagher, Trusthouse Forte, C and J Clark, Grundy, Hall Engineering, Marley, Roussel Laboratories, Sun Alliance and London Insurance, Sebe and Union International.

In his circular, Mr Willis called on unions with members in any of the 10 named companies to put pressure on the companies to comply with the code's reporting requirements.

He asked for information as soon as possible on any company that failed to respond to trade union approaches.

Then he would be able to inform all the TUC's affiliated trade unions and, through them, all trade union appointed trustees on pension funds to oppose investments in the named firms.

Apart from action against companies which failed to report, the TUC would also take action against companies that paid their South African workers less than the rates laid down by the code.

REQUIREMENTS

Reports from British companies operating in South Africa were made to the Department of Trade and Industry. However, the Department had not itself publicised the names of companies that failed to meet the wage requirements of the code.

In a circular, Mr Willis said: "The code of conduct has no credibility as an instrument of reform. The Government itself is refusing to give it any meaning in South Africa by publicising the names of companies which flout its provisions."

TUC puts pressure on companies in S A

London Bureau

TRADE union trustees on company pension funds are to be asked by the TUC to withdraw their funds' investments from 10 prominent British companies if they fail to report the conditions of black employees in their subsidiary companies in South Africa.

This move comes at a time of increasing international union pressure on South Africa.

TUC General Secretary Norman Willis is in Washington this week for a special meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions' executive board to consider worldwide trade union action against South Africa.

Before leaving for the U.S., Mr. Willis sent a circular to all British unions, naming the 10 companies which have failed to comply with the reporting requirements of the EEC code of conduct.

The code requires all firms with an interest in South Africa to submit details of the wages paid to black workers and to state whether they recognize the black unions.

Among those named are the tobacco giants Gallaher and the leisure group Trusthouse Forte. The other eight companies are C and J Clark, Grundy (Teddington) Group, Hall Engineering, Marley, Roussel Laboratories, Siebe, Sun Alliance, and London Insurance and Union International.

In his letter Mr. Willis calls on unions with members in the named companies to approach management with a view to putting pressure on them to submit reports under the code.

Mr. Willis said: "I should be grateful if you would let me know at an early date of any company failing to respond to approaches to comply with the reporting requirements of the code so that I can inform all affiliated trade unions and, through them, all trade union-appointed trustees on pension funds.

Reports are submitted to the Department of Trade and Industry, but in recent years the department has not publicised the names of companies paying below EEC wage rates."

The TUC intends to obtain full details of companies paying below the minimum rates.

Among companies reported paying low wages are Quinto Hazell, of which the Prime Minister's husband, Mr. Denis Thatcher, is a director.

Mr. Willis's letter said: "The TUC and the international trade union movement as a whole says that all new foreign investment in South Africa must be stopped and disinvestment actively pursued."
Unions target multi-nationals

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

A MOVE by the international trade union movement to "target"  foreign multi-nationals in South Africa who do not adhere to international labour codes is on the cards.

An executive board meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), representing 66 million workers throughout the world, began in Washington yesterday with the current situation in SA high on the agenda.

Meeting amid a climate of intense interest in foreign companies operating in SA, one of the aims of the conference is to "target" and plan international union action against "difficult" companies.

Mr A M Kaulembo, the head of the ICFTU's Africa desk, told the Rand Daily Mail from Washington yesterday that this would include US companies who had not signed the Sullivan Code and European companies not respecting the EEC code.

Senior ICFTU officials said yesterday the European Commission will debate recommendations for economic sanctions against SA, reports Sapa-Reuters.

A spokesman for the European Parliament's Socialist group said a majority of the commission's 14 members was expected to support the sanctions.

He said the British Labour Party's 32 members of the European Parliament, all attending a meeting in Madrid, tabled a motion for debate at the Strasbourg Assembly next week calling for the severance of all links with SA.
Walesa urges action to back SA unions

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

The leader of Poland's Solidarity movement, Mr. Lech Walesa, has slammed the South African Government's race policies and says international union action in support of SA unions is as important as backing for Polish workers.

Mr Walesa, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, has also called the decision to award the prize to Bishop Desmond Tutu last year.

These comments are contained in a letter to Mr Walesa to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which brings together national union federations throughout the world and has actively supported both Solidarity and South African unions.

The letter is reprinted in the latest issue of Izwiethu, newsletter of the Council of Unions of SA, which has joined the ICFTU.

Mr Walesa's letter is mainly a reaction to the death of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a priest who was sympathetic to Solidarity and who was murdered by Polish police last year.

He adds, however, that Father Popieluszko's death "overshadowed an event of great importance to the democratic trade union movement the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Bishop Desmond Tutu."

Apartheid, Mr Walesa says, is "condemned in the whole world."

"This inhuman system, opposed to the very spirit and achievements of Christian civilization, deserves sharp criticism," he adds.

Mr Walesa says he is aware that "the constant monitoring of human and trade union rights by the ICFTU is equally divided between Poland and the Republic of South Africa."

In both of these countries "the trade union movement requires specific, united and international support."

interests of more than 350,000 employees working for about 10,000 employers.

Metal industry employers, represented by the Steel, Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seisfa), shocked unionists last week by proposing that almost all wages and working conditions be frozen until June next year.

The unions, which are in two main camps — the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions (CMBU) and the SA Co-ordinating Council of the International Metalworkers’ Federation — had tabled demands for a shorter working week, wage increases ranging from 20% to 102% and other improvements.

The only concessions employers offered were to improve holiday bonuses for employees with more than four years' service and to renegotiate the "security of employment" clause in the main industrial council agreement. This could lead to greater consultation between employers and unions on retrenchments.

Five options

Five options are open to the council's executive. It can recommend that:

☐ Negotiations should recommence,
☐ A subcommittee be appointed to consider the matter further,
☐ The dispute be referred to mediation,
☐ The parties go to arbitration, or
☐ The Minister of Manpower be informed of the dispute which would then be dealt with by the official dispute-setting procedures of the Labour Relations Act.

The key objective of the employer offer, says a statement by Seisfa, is "to retain employees in employment insofar as this is practicable". The federation points out that the metal industry workforce has shrunk by 80,000 in the last three years.

The unions are not impressed. The general secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation's SA Co-ordinating Committee, Brian Fredericks, says the employers' proposal is unacceptable given the soaring rate of inflation.

He accuses employers of failing to take cognisance of the fact that many workers now have to support family members who are out of work. He says management has also failed to offer proof that it cannot afford to pay increased wages.

The CMBU's general secretary, Ben Nicholson, interprets the situation differently. He says "Employers are using the severe economic conditions to open negotiations with an extreme stance. But we don't believe this is the end of the road, it is only the beginning."

At this stage the possibility of the metal unions taking industry-wide strike action is remote. But if industrial council wage rates remain static or are increased only marginally — as seems likely — individual employers will be placed under unprecedented pressure to conclude factory-level agreements and break ranks with Seisfa which has long held that wages should only be negotiated at industrial council level.
International unions call for SA sanctions

BRUSSELS — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions today called for United Nations sanctions against South Africa for its refusal to grant independence to Namibia.

In a cable to the UN Secretary General, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the ICFTU general secretary, said his organisation urgently called on the UN Security Council to adopt mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

The labour organisation condemned "Pretoria's illegal hold over Namibia which it intends to maintain."

It said "This totally contravenes Security Council Resolution 435 which provides for genuine majority rule in Namibia and once again demonstrates South Africa's systematic violations of its international obligations." — Sapa-Associated Press
Big Finnish union urges a boycott of SA goods

HELSINKI — Finland's biggest trade union federation, SAK, is to urge its members to boycott South African goods.

Finland's official policy is to maintain trade with South Africa.

On Friday, the Finnish Foreign Minister, Mr Paavo Väyrynen, told a foreign affairs committee meeting in Helsinki his country would back a UN Security Council embargo, but was prevented by its trade commitments from unilaterally severing trade ties.

Finnish political parties including the two biggest groups, the Social Democrats and the opposition National Coalitionists (Conservatives), have recently adopted an increasingly militant line against South Africa.

But this has not apparently so far affected the government, which consists of Social Democrats, centrists, ruralists and members of the Swedish Party.

Finland's exports to South Africa last year were worth R186m and its imports R36m, both figures well under 2% of its two-way trade.

Sapa-Reuters.
Equity head called on to resign over visit to SA

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON — Strongly anti-South African views were expressed yesterday at the general meeting of the actors' trade union, Equity, where the president, Mr Derek Bond, was called on to resign because he had visited South Africa.

Despite this show of feeling, Mr Bond said it was not his intention to quit.

A strongly worded motion condemning Mr Bond was passed, in which he was also censured for suggesting a relaxation of Equity's ban on TV programme sales to South Africa.

A call was also made for the ban to be extended to include all recorded, filmed or taped material using Equity members, and for an instruction to be addressed to members not to work in any productions made in Britain for South Africa.

A motion was also carried calling on members not to work in South Africa or its "homelands".

The amendment was then tabled, expressing support for "the courageous struggle of African workers" and demanding that the Equity Council issue a standing instruction that in future no Equity members must work in South Africa and that any member defying this policy would be immediately expelled from the union.

The amendment insisted that the ban on TV sales be extended to all TV, film and video, and be inserted into all Equity TV, radio, film and video contracts.

Mr Bond had expected to face censure, but insisted that did not mean the end of his presidency. The union president is elected by the Equity Council and not by the general membership.

Although what was effectively a vote of no confidence weakened his standing in some quarters, it does not force him to resign.
Equity president, Bond, faces censure

London Bureau

DEREK Bond, the pro-South African president of the British actors union, Equity, faces almost certain censure at the union's annual meeting at the weekend.

The 85-year-old president has been at the centre of a controversy within the union since his eight-week tour of South Africa last year with the cast of An Inspector Calls.

There are three motions tabled by the Equity Left Alliance — the union's African contingent — demanding Bond's resignation and outlawing further visits to South Africa by Equity officials.

Bond has conceded in Press interviews that he is likely to lose the vote but insists this will not mean the end of his presidency.

The union president is elected by the Equity council and not by the general membership.

The council is currently dominated by the Conservative Act for Equity group of which Bond is a leading member.

Although a vote of no-confidence by the membership would weaken his standing considerably, it does not force him to resign.

But Bond's South Africa trip has also alienated the moderate Centre Forward Group.

Bond said yesterday he would listen carefully to the arguments at Sunday's meeting before deciding what to do.

"If I lose I will make a statement. But there is no way they can get me out unless I resign. "I have a clear conscience about my visit to South Africa."
Unions plan action against giant Anglo

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

IN an unprecedented display of international trade-union solidarity with... workers, three of the leading union federations in the West have threatened action against... and the weekend sacking of more than 14,000 migrant workers.

They are the 32-million strong International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the Miners' International Federation (MIF) and the British Trade Union Council (TUC).

And Mr. Joe Foster, general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, and Fonstas was "completely and utterly dismayed" at the dismissals which could have "devastating consequences.

The International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) also sent a message of solidarity to the NUM yesterday and alerted it to Anglo's action.

The sacking has drawn widespread international interest and have come at a sensitive time in South Africa's battle against international moves to disinvest from the country.

The ICFTU has demanded that Anglo renegotiate the workers' contracts and negotiate a new deal.

The IMF has said that the NUM is not considering targeting the company for international boycotts and action.

In a strongly worded letter to Anglo headquarters yesterday, the ICFTU appealed for the workers to be immediately restored and condemned Anglo for "victimizing those who were demanding genuine trade union rights.

Similar telegrams deplored the dismissals were sent from the IMF and the TUC, who said that those who were fired have "a great deal of sensitivity in Britain about developments in the South African mining industry"

Many British workers had left the mine by yesterday afternoon and the rest were leaving in the evening.

The situation at the mine was quiet.

MIKE FITZ against Anglo American if negotiations failed.

The workers were dismissed for striking at Anglo's Vaal Reefs gold mine and along with 3,000 workers fired at Anglogold's nearby Hartebeesfontein mine, the workers brought 4,000 sacked miners to almost 18,000.

The Chamber of Mines recruiting arm, the Employment Bureau of Africa (Tebuka), had begun recruiting replacements for the sacked workers.

A labour pool estimated at 50,000 unemployed workers in the rural areas of Southern Africa could be drawn on to replace the fired workers, though the period of acclimatization and training could severely affect production.

Anglo American management was locked in negotiations with the NUM, who are demanding the reinstatement of the workers.

An Anglo statement last night denied the NUM allegations and claimed management said the work they had refused to do was in their contracts, was legal in terms of the Mines and Works Act and they had been trained for it.

The statement said 11,000 workers had left the mine by yesterday afternoon and the rest would be leaving in the evening.

The situation at the mine was quiet.

MIKE FITZ reports from Maseru that several hundred Basotho migrant workers started arriving in Maseru from Vaal Reefs yesterday and some were being flown home to the remote mountain areas of the country.

The Lesotho Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Peete Peete, said the expulsion of the miners would further aggravate the unemployment situation in his country.

The Progressive Federal Party condemned the sackings as "extremely disturbing" and said that workers would lose their precarious jobs in the gold mining industry.

"Clearly, when labour problems are in the balance and widespread sackings, there can be no winners,″ Dr Alex Berane the IFP's spokesman on manpower, said in a statement yesterday.

"It is especially worrying that the differences between workers and management could not be resolved through normal industrial relations channels. This does not auger well for the future.″

POLITICAL communique in this issue by Rod Coetzee, compiled by Patrick Carter, Paul Hoitjes, John Taj and the editorial team of the South African News Agency.
Giant unions threaten Anglo over sackings

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Three of the leading trade union federations in the West have threatened action against Anglo American over the sacking of more than 14,000 migrant gold miners at the weekend.

They are the 82-million-strong International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the Miners' International Federation (MIF) and the British Trade Union Council (TUC).

In a telex to Anglo headquarters yesterday, the ICFTU demanded that Anglo reinstate the workers and negotiate in good faith with the NUM. It said it was considering targeting the company for international worker action and condemned it for victimizing those who were demanding genuine trade union rights.

Similar telexes deploying the dismissals were sent from the MIF and the TUC, who warned that British workers would readily respond to calls for action.

Mr. Joe Foster, general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), said Fosatu was "completely and utterly dismayed" at the dismissals, which could have "devastating consequences".

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on manpower, Dr. Alex Boraine, yesterday described the sackings as "extremely disturbing".

More than 14,000 workers were dismissed for striking at the Vaal Reefs gold mine near Klerksdorp. Another 3,000 workers were fired at Anglo Vaal's nearby Hartebeesfontein mine at the weekend.

Sapa reports that the situation at Vaal Reefs and Hartebeesfontein was "peaceful" yesterday.

An Anglo American spokesman said last night that more than 11,000 sacked workers had already left by bus for their homes. The remaining 3,000 were also expected to leave last night.

Re-employment

The spokesman said that after seven hours of talks with the NUM yesterday, Vaal Reefs management had "agreed to give preferential consideration to employing previous employees of the mine".

"Management wishes to re-establish normal operations on the mine as soon as possible and asked the union for their co-operation in the elimination of intimidation, violence and lawlessness."

An Anglovaal spokesman said the sacked 3,000 Hartebeesfontein workers would also be considered for re-employment.

However, an NUM spokesman said last night that agreement had been reached in talks with Vaal Reefs management that "all the dismissed workers will be re-employed."

"The procedure of re-employing them will be discussed and finalized between union and management at further meetings," she said.

The process of re-employment will be speeded up and those workers living in mine married quarters will not be evicted, pending their re-employment."

Leading article, page 10
Unions back SA miners

LONDON — Trade unions representing millions of workers throughout Britain and Western Europe are aghast at Anglo American’s sacking of 15,000 migrant workers and have sent strongly worded messages of protest.

The trade union giants — the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), which represents 82 million workers in 99 countries, and the umbrella British Trades Union Congress (TUC), have joined the Miners’ International Federation (MIF) in condemning the sackings which they say are contrary to “civilised standards”.

The MIF have protested to the South African Embassy in Brussels, and all three have sent telegrams of protest to Anglo American and the management of the Vaal Reefs mine.

They demand the immediate reinstatement of all the sacked miners, condemn management for using police and teargas to instead of negotiating with the miners, and deplore suggestions that those sacked will be made to return to the homelands.
Boost for tourist

Bathing ban plea

Equity bid to oust leader over S A tax
'Carrot and stick' pressure for reform

By John D'Oliveira

LONDON — A key British trade union has adopted a report which concludes that international pressure on South Africa must involve both "carrot and stick".

At its annual delegate conference in Blackpool on Tuesday, the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (BIFU) considered a lengthy report on the situation in South Africa and the contribution the world's trade unions could make to the peaceful destruction of apartheid.

BIFU has more than 150,000 members and is the biggest and most coherent of the unions operating in Britain's banking, insurance and financial field.

The generally moderate union has been examining the situation in South Africa closely for four years now and a number of resolutions on South Africa are due to be discussed at the conference on Wednesday.

In 1982 the conference declared its total opposition to the "dictatorial and inhuman" apartheid system and called on the Union's Executive Committee to report to the 1983 conference on the activities of British banks and financial institutions in South Africa.

Fundamental change

The report was considered at the conference and adopted by the delegates. It was decided members should study the situation and that the matter should be debated fully at the 1983 conference.

A fresh report was commissioned and this came to the cautious conclusion that international pressure alone would not determine the resolution of South Africa's problems. Fundamental change could only be brought about from within.

However, pressure from abroad could assist the growing internal opposition to apartheid — although purely negative pressures could well prove counter-productive.

"The limited reforms of recent years cannot simply be dismissed out of hand but the essential question is how far they are likely to spill over into concerted, meaningful change.

"It is in the best interests of foreign governments and even multinational business corporations to ensure that this happens in order to peacefully destroy the apartheid system.

"However, international pressure must involve both carrot and stick. Given that apartheid is firmly entrenched, sweet reasonableness alone will undoubtedly remain ineffective."
**Fosatu boost for Uitenhage**

Members of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) in Uitenhage have donated over R2 400 so far to the families of those killed in Langa on March 21.

Another union — the International Metalworkers Federation — has also donated about R2 000 to the bereaved families, according to sources yesterday.

Fosatu's Eastern Cape regional secretary, Mr M Sam, said that the fund had been started on March 27 by Fosatu to assist families in meeting funeral expenses and other needs.

So far each family has received about R180.

"Other unions involved in the present unity talks have also said that they will be giving money to the fund," he said.

So far, he added, workers at Volkswagen, Veldspun, Dorbyl, Goodyear, Borgwarner and Farm Fare, have given money to the fund.

Money still has to be handed in from other Fosatu factories in the area.
Vaal Reefs explains why 14,400 workers were fired

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company has issued a statement on the dismissal of 14,400 miners from the south division of the mine last weekend.

The statement was issued last night, partly in response to messages sent to the Anglo American Corporation, owners of Vaal Reefs, by a range of international labour organisations.

Telexes condemning the dismissals have so far been received from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the British Trade Union Council, the Swedish Miners' Union, the Associated Mineworkers' Union of Zimbabwe and the Canadian Labour Congress.

"Management's primary concern in making the decision to dismiss, with all the serious labour relations and lost production consequences this entails, was to prevent further disorder and possible violence on the mine," the statement said.
Overseas debt burden now of major concern

LONDON — The size of South Africa's overseas debt burden has become a major concern for Pretoria and the international banking community.

This claim was made in a report adopted yesterday by delegates to the annual conference in Blackpool of Britain's Banking, Insurance and Financial Union.

According to a report drafted by an official of the largest of the trade unions operating in this field here, South Africa's foreign debt was now R33 000 million — about a third of its gross domestic product.

Referring to South Africa's worst economic recession since the Thirties, the report said inflation was high, as were interest rates. The rand had lost 40 per cent of its value in 18 months, petrol prices had almost doubled and the world price of gold was low and falling.

In 1962 and 1963 there was, for the first time, a significant withdrawal of foreign investment from South Africa. The companies concerned explained this was due to commercial rather than "other" considerations.

"However, new investment from Europe, and West Germany in particular, continued to be attracted, so much so that the size of South Africa's overseas debt burden has become a major concern for Pretoria and the international banking community."

The latest Bank for International Settlements statistics showed that at the end of June, 1964, South Africa's net borrowing from the international banks was 29 percent up on the previous year at $14 800 million.

However, because of the continuing collapse of the rand, the value of the country's net foreign debt increased from R12 600 million in June, 1963 to R28 000 million in June, 1964.

Adding Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development estimates of trade credits worth more than $2 000 million, the resultant rand value of South Africa's foreign debt was R33 000 million — about a third of the country's gross domestic product.

Almost 70 per cent of this "enormous" foreign debt burden was in the form of short-term loans and trade credits given by international banks.

In order to protect South Africa's foreign exchange reserves, the South African Reserve Bank had apparently been forced to pay over a large amount of gold in November, 1964, to these banks "presumably at a further loss to the country because of the weak gold market."

"Because of this, a number of central banking authorities became alarmed and brought pressure to bear.

"For example, it is reported that the Bank of England has shown concern about South African operations of UK banks as well as looking very closely at the London activities of South African banks."

"A subsequent visit to Pretoria by an official of the Bank of England has resulted in an announcement that the overseas activities of South African banks will be subject to much tighter supervision."
Banking union in anti-SA action

LONDON — A British union of white-collar banking and insurance workers has voted, for the first time, to urge its employers to withdraw investments from South Africa.

The surprise decision was taken at the annual conference of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (Bifu) which represents 161,000 workers.

It is the first time that Bifu, recognised by most major British banks, has voted to take anti-South African action.

The resolution called on banks, insurance companies and finance houses to “begin constructive withdrawal of investments from South Africa”.

It also called on employers to support black trade unions in their struggle for recognition and to publicise the names of companies who “support the regime financially”.

Many major British banks participate in massive loans to the South African Government and parastatal bodies, like Escom. Many British insurance companies also have extensive investments in and links with South Africa.

The Bifu conference, which ended yesterday, also held the first official fringe meeting on South Africa. It was chaired by Bifu president Alan Meadows.

The meeting was addressed by a member of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), Jane Rose Nala, who is studying at Ruskin College, Oxford; secretary of End Loans to South Africa (Elisa), David Haslam, and Tony Shaw from the international department of the Trades Union Congress.

Meanwhile, the British Government is drafting legislation which will prevent Labour-controlled local councils from blacklisting firms which do business with South Africa.

Although the legislation is aimed primarily at preventing Labour-controlled councils from blacklisting contractors on political grounds, the South African connection was confirmed in a BBC radio interview yesterday with Environment Secretary Patrick Jenkin.
UNIONS TALK ABOUT UNITY

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

MAJOR emerging trade unions met in Germiston at the weekend to discuss various issues, including unity among unions which sources believe will lead to the formation of a powerful new workers federation in the future.

The key purpose of the meeting attended by over 40 trade unions was to have informal talks with unions, especially those that have been excluded from the current unity talks and to forward them with a draft constitution for the planned new federation.

The historic event, which brought all unions of different political ideologies under one umbrella for the purpose of unity, has been described as a "major breakthrough" by some unionists.

Some sources say the talks follow appeals by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the German Federation of Trade Unions, the South African Congress of Trade Unions and other organisations that the unity talks were "pointless" if other unions were excluded.

"These bodies had held talks with their local affiliates to include other unions previously excluded from the unity talks which started as early as 1981.

Recently, a working group of unionists completed a draft constitution for the planned federation, and this document has now been discussed by all unions and groups participating in the unity talks.

The weekend meeting discussed any objections unions may have to the draft constitution and unionists hope that it will be discussed again at another occasion to be held in Johannesburg on Thursday.

This document will then be put to members of the various unions and federations for final approval.

Union sources believe agreement on the constitution will be achieved at another meeting to be held on June 8 and 9 where unions will bring details of agreements between them, and ensuring that there is no competition between them.

However, other sources say the differences which existed earlier might "Omanese", especially because for the first time this year unions of different standpoints worked together during the May Day celebrations recently.

Those involved in the talks at the weekend are: Federation of South African Trade Unions (Forest), Council of Unions of SA (Cusa), the Azania Confederation of Trade Unions (Azactu), Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa), General Workers' Union and Food and Canning.

The Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' general secretary Mr Phendelani Nefolovhodwe, whose union has been excluded from the talks said that they will study the draft constitution and report to their members.

The talks were a major breakthrough in terms of unity," he said.

"Mr Nefolovhodwe, whose union is an affiliate of the Azactu, said they will also study the constitution and discuss with their federation.

DATE MUST enter in number of each question in order in which it has been asked, and leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

Internal External
Outcry over Mpetha verdict

LONDON — Trade unionists representing over 4 million United Kingdom workers have sent telegrams to President P W Botha expressing concern at the verdict of the Oscar Mpetha appeal hearing.

The messages specifically mention Mr Mpetha's health and note that "as a result of his previous spell of incarceration" his left leg had to be amputated.

Demand

They demand that Mr Mpetha (76), a diabetic who will now spend a further five years in jail, be released immediately, "on humanitarian if no other grounds."

Among those who have sent telegrams of protest are the National and Local Government Officers' Association, the National Union of Public Employees, the National Union of Seamen, the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, and the Tobacco Workers' Union.
LONDON — Major British trade unions representing four million workers have protested directly to President P.W. Botha demanding the immediate release of fellow trade unionist Oscar Mpetha on humanitarian grounds.

Noting that Mpetha, 76, has been sentenced to five years in jail, the trade unionists have expressed their “disgust” at the verdict.

Mpetha's sentence and calls for his release are likely to be a focus of preparations for the Anti-Apartheid Movement's national demonstration on June 16.
Industry faces row with unions

SOUTH Africa's major industries are faced with industrial action following a deadlock between employers and trade unions over pay increases covering over 370,000 employees.

The unions representing the workers are to meet today to decide what steps to take after their dispute with the Steel Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa). Steel Engineering and Allied Workers' Union have rejected Seifsa's wage offer.

Seifsa offered a 17c or 1 percent increase on the minimum rates, a guaranteed 24c for artisans and 14c for unskilled workers.

IMF's spokesman Mr Brian Fredericks has charged that there was no way in which the IMF could accept Seifsa's offer which fell well below the standard of living.
Union rights curbs 'in SA, USSR'

GENEVA — Trade union rights violations increased in June last year, with South Africa, the Soviet bloc and Latin American countries serious offenders, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions said yesterday.

A confederation report cited severe restrictions of union rights in South Africa, blaming them on the "racist nature of the apartheid system in SA". It added that 41 trade union leaders were arrested or detained in the country in 1984.

In Brazil, rural workers and union leaders had been assassinated and some killings were done by professional killers hired by landowners.

In Chile, the report said, "further repressive measures were taken, resulting in the abduction and torture of some seven trade unionists, the assassination of two other trade union leaders and the destruction of two union buildings."

Under communist East European regimes, "the most basic trade union rights are seriously violated", the report said.

In the Soviet Union, 13 activists of the Free Interprofessional Association of Workers were being detained in prison, labour camps, psychiatric hospitals or in internal exile, it said.

It renewed criticism of trade union rights violations in Poland. — Sapa, AP
ICFTU rejects Namibia 'puppet' rule

THE International Confed-
eration of Free Trade
Unions (ICFTU) has
called on its affiliates to
pressurise their govern-
ments to boycott the
multi-party conference
to be held in Namibia
next week to launch an
interim government for
the territory.

A meeting of the ICFTU's Co-ordinating
Committee on South
Africa which was held in
Geneva, Switzerland,
last week, rejected what
it called a puppet gov-
ernment which the
South African Government
tried to impose in
Namibia in contravention
of United Nations
decisions.

The meeting was attended by leaders of
trade union federations
from Europe, United
Kingdom, Canada and
the United States of
America, was also at-
tended by Mr Proshaw
Camay, general secre-
tary of Cusa, Mr Joe
Foster, general secre-
tary of Fosatu,
Unions call for release of Mpetha

Political Correspondent

A NUMBER of leading European trade unions have appealed to the South African Government to release Oscar Mpetha, the 75-year-old trade union and community leader recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The call follows recent appeals for administrative action by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, to grant the sickly leader—who has already spent 24 months in custody—a reprieve.

This week the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions sent a telegram to President P.W. Botha asking that Mpetha be granted amnesty on humanitarian grounds.

A spokesman for Mr. Botha yesterday confirmed that the message had been received and referred to Mr. Coetsee for his attention.

The International Federation of Free Trade Unions, a large federation of non-communist West European unions, had also called for the release of Mpetha and has called on all members to protest against his continued imprisonment.

Mr. Coetsee said recently during the budget vote on his portfolio that he would review the Mpetha case.
Maritime unions plan oil moves against S A

London Bureau

INTERNATIONAL maritime trade unions will meet in London in October to advance plans to disrupt oil supplies to South Africa.

The aim of the conference, to be sponsored by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, is to discuss ways union action can "contribute to making it more difficult and more costly for South Africa to obtain oil supplies."

Spy network

The British seamen's and dockers' unions have already proposed setting up a vast international spy network to report to the UN on who supplies oil to South Africa and how it is reaching the country.

The unions are already drawing up lists of tankers visiting South African ports and have warned owners and oil companies of possible union action against the trade.

Unions representing Britain, Denmark, Australia and Norway are most active in the operation.
The EEC code supports commerce provided by the union. The economic policies of the European Economic Community are aimed at supporting the commerce of its member countries. The union was established to promote this commerce. The workers have a right to organize and workers have a right to a week day off. The union promotes the welfare of its members. The union is seeking better conditions for workers, who are required to work. The union is demanding better wages for workers. The union is trying to negotiate a better deal for workers. The union is seeking to improve the working conditions of its members. The union is demanding better working conditions and better wages for workers. The union is seeking to negotiate a better deal for workers.

British unions launch action against firm

19/08/1985

SOUTHERN WEEKEND, JUNE 1985

The International

ABABOKE

SYOSHA
By Joshua Raboroko

The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) on Thursday condemned the "intransigent attitude" of the British multinational, BTR Sarmcol, operating in Natal, for refusing to reinstate 975 sacked strikers.

The federation has called on all its affiliates to support the workers until their "long standing" dispute between the company and its affiliate the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) was resolved.

"Fosatu's call comes after several international and local trade unions have launched a campaign against the company for paying its workers what they termed "starvation wages" and using "unfair labour practices" by firing the workers.

The workers were dismissed after going on strike over the recognition of Mawu.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (Ctuf) and Fosatu have accused overseas companies with investment in SA of not adhering to the codes of conduct prescribed for them by their mother countries.

Meanwhile, the Council of Unions of SA (Cus) and Fosatu have accused the SA government of condoning the actions of companies in SA.

The international federation has sent messages to unions in other countries where BTR has subsidiaries, including the United States, as part of the campaign to impose economic sanctions against "South Africa."
Mr Lech Walesa

Walesa in court

WARSAW — The leader of the Solidarity Free Trade Union, Mr Lech Walesa, refused to answer questions yesterday by a State Prosecutor who warned him that he risked imprisonment unless he ceased his illegal activities.

Mr Walesa answered a summons to appear at the Gdansk prosecutor's office for questioning just five days after a court convicted three Solidarity activists — Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Władysław Frasynuk — of inciting unrest and playing a leading role in an illegal union.
implications of such crucial pieces of legislation at the Regional Services Councils Bill —which is expected to be approved by Parliament before the end of this session—and the proposed new system of regional executive councils to replace the provincial councils.

He believes these councils will not remain extensions of local government, but will develop into a new tier of government. They will take over some of the functions of existing municipalities and will become politicized because they will be seen as stepping stones to higher political office.

The implementation of government policy is a new role for town clerks which affects the position of town clerks. While he accepts that there should be a desire on the part of government to ensure that its policies are followed at all levels, he has sounded a warning against the idea of town clerks becoming government appointees.

"The town clerk has to identify and promote the needs and desires of his community. To make him a representative of the central government will interfere with the principle of minimum administrative intervention."

Botha points out that the appointment of separate Ministers of Local Government to the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs and the previous Regional Services Councils seem contrary to the principle of minimum administrative intervention.

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**BTR SARMCOL STRIKE**

**An international battle**

The picturesque village of Howick, near Maritzburg, is best known for its waterfalls and scenery. But since the beginning of May, it has been the scene of a bitter labour dispute and consumer boycott which has become the rallying point of a concerted local and international campaign.

The dispute involves members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) at rubber products manufacturer BTR Sarmcol, a subsidiary of British company BTR PLC. On April 30, nearly 1,000 Mawu members struck because two years of negotiations had failed to achieve accord on substantive and procedural matters. The union and the company have blamed each other's intransigence for the failure. The strikers were all dismissed within 72 hours and the company has replaced them.

Mawu—which is fighting for its members to be re-instated—says the strike is legal, and that the members followed the procedures laid down in the Labour Relations Act (LRA). BTR disputes this, but declines to give reasons. "We do not want to disclose the company's position in case the matter gets to court," says a spokesman.

Last week Mawu proposed to BTR that the matter be referred to arbitration, but this has been rejected by the company. Says the spokesman "We do not believe arbitration is appropriate after two years of negotiations."

The latest arrow in Mawu's bow is a threat of sympathy action at two Natal plants belonging to Dunlop, which recently became a BTR subsidiary. The union announced last week that its members at the Dunlop plants vetoed in favour of industrial action in strike ballots conducted in terms of the LRA.

The union's campaign against BTR began shortly after the workers' dismissal with a boycott of white-owned businesses in Howick. BTR is by far the largest single employer in the town. President of the local chamber of commerce and industry, Michael Mayer, estimates that BTR employees represent 40% to 50% of Howick's black purchasing power. And the boycott has been confirmed by ex-BTR employees as pockets outside shops have been running out of essential goods.

Mawu also alleges that BTR has failed to uphold the financial and industrial relations standards laid down by the EEC Code of Conduct. It says that prior to the strike 90% of BTR workers earned between R336 and R405. This is lower than the latest Subsistence Living Level (SLL) and Household Effective Level figures which is the minimum recommended in the EEC code.

The BTR spokesman says it is company policy to set minimum wages at the Maritzburg SLL level for a family of five. The present minimum wage at BTR is R356/month and when it came into effect in July 1993, it was well above the SLL. He says, "Furthermore, prior to the strike the average length of service of our workforce was 25 years— an indication of our ability to provide stable employment which is another requirement of the code."

The spokesmen says the company has employed 800 new workers "pro-rata" and drawn from the same areas as previously and many are ex-employees. Only 40 are from the Maritzburg area of Edendale." Mawu, however, says only a handful of the new workers reside in Mphaphupihana.

Meanwhile, Mawu has asked the British Trade Union Congress to send representations to the BTR head office on its behalf. Mike Walsh of the TUC's international department tells the FM that he was "shocked" when British BTR rejected union representation, describing them as "gratuitous and ill-advised." A BTR PLC spokesman describes its SA subsidiary's decisions as "responsible" and wholly within its authority.

The TUC has now written to Trade and Industry Minister Norman Tebbit and Foreign Secretary Geoff Howe about the dispute, and is awaiting their replies. It is also asking affiliates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to put pressure on BTR subsidiaries in other countries.

Mawu has further threatened to pursue the case through SA and international courts and has had talks with the labour attaché at the British embassy in Pretoria who tells the FM that "it is in touch with BTR and yes, we will meet with management soon."
Irish ‘Outspan’ strikers for SA

TEN Irish shopworkers will lay aside their pickets next week and catch a flight to South Africa on a two-week trip costing £500 a-head.

They are the staff involved in the year-old anti-apartheid strike at the Dunnes Stores chain in Dublin, one of the longest disputes in Irish industrial history—and reportedly the first such stoppage anywhere in the world.

The ten, together with one of their union leaders, are travelling to South Africa as guests of Bishop Desmond Tutu and the South African Council of Churches, who have taken a keen interest in the dispute and are active supporters of the National Union of South African Mandela.

The council will help with funds for the trip, but most of the cost is being met by the Irish Administrative and Distributive Trade Union, to which the workers belong, assisted by the flood of donations it is receiving daily from well-wishers and support groups in Ireland, Britain, America and further afield.

Luxury

During their stay, the strikers will meet black trade union leaders and visit African townships.

They have already made it clear to their hosts that they are not interested in luxury or VIP treatment.

Says Mary McManus, one of those making the trip: “We have told Bishop Tutu’s envoys, Dan Vaughan, that we don’t want to be booked into a posh hotel.

“We want to go into the black areas and talk to the people. We want to see for ourselves the effects of the apartheid system on the ordinary people of South Africa.”

It was a referral by Ms McManus, a checkout girl, to deal with the purchase of two Outspan grapefruit at the Dublin store last July which sparked the strike.

She explained to the customs officer that her union’s annual conference earlier in the year had passed a resolution directing members not to handle South African goods as a protest against apartheid, and she felt conscience-bound to follow the instruction.

When she persisted in her refusal, she was sacked.

Other workers, nine girls and one man, walked out in sympathy and pocketed the store.

The union, shocked that a conference directive had been taken seriously—such resolutions are passed, and ignored, every year—had no option but to make the strike official.

The 11 workers have been on the picket line ever since, existing on strike pay of £50 a week, bolstered by donations from sympathisers.

Other workers have ignored their pickets—and so have most customers.

The Irish Trade Union Congress and the government, which lead in their denunciations of apartheid, have refused them practical backing.

Support

Since Bishop Tutu came out strongly in support of what we are doing, the whole thing has snowballed,” says another of the strikers, 23-year-old Catherina O’Reilly.

Now, suddenly, the girls are celebrities.

There have been messages of support from UN officials and from Senator Edward Kennedy and Jesse Jackson.

Public pressure—plus a bomb attack on the Dublin store by the illegal Irish National Liberation Army (INLA)—have forced the Irish government to intervene in the dispute, but so far all settlement attempts have failed.

The irony of the situation is that Ireland enjoys a very substantial advantage in its trade with South Africa.
Metalmen accept wage offer

The deadlock in the metal industry wage negotiations, which threatened to leave more than 350,000 workers without a pay agreement, came close to breaking today when unions belonging to the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) announced their acceptance of employers' final offer of 15c.

A letter confirming this was sent to the Industrial Council today. But it is understood one union in the grouping, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, is unlikely to sign the agreement which will grant hourly pay rises of between 14c and 24c.

The IMF unions had demanded a 50c-an-hour increase.
Unhappy unions sign agreement

Mercury Correspondent
Johannesburg - From yesterday 360,000 metalworkers were without an industrial council agreement - but deadlock has broken with all but one group now prepared to sign the 1983 agreement.

Three of the four unions bargaining as the local committee of the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) informed the industrial council yesterday that they were prepared to sign the agreement.

Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) which has threatened a national strike over wages is now the only industrial council member not party to the agreement.

Yesterday's offer was followed a decision last week by the artisan unions, including the S A Staal Unie and the affiliates of the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions (CMBU), to reluctantly endorse the agreement.

This means that metal workers will now be receiving increases ranging from 8.3 percent to 9.8 percent but technically the industry will remain without an agreement until it has been gazetted by the Minister of Manpower.

A spokesman for the council said the employers association, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifisa), had indicated that it would be implementing the new agreement from July 1.

Mr Brian Fredericks, chairman of the local committee of the IMF, said the three IMF unions who accepted the offer yesterday were still very unhappy with it.

These unions are the SA Boilermakers' Society, the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union and Cusa's Steel Engineering and Allied Workers' Union.

He said the unions would be approaching individual employers where they had substantial membership to demand increases over and above the industrial council minimum and any employer who resisted would face action.

A spokesman for Mawu said they would be holding a national executive committee meeting at the weekend to plot what action to take now that they had rejected the industrial council proposals.

This is the third year that MAwu, who have only been on the council for three years, have refused to sign the agreement.

Worker dies as unrest at mines continues

Johannesburg - Further unrest occurred at the strike-hit mines of the Gencor Group this afternoon, with the death of one black worker being reported.

The death occurred at Winkelhaid, gold mine, where work was disrupted last night when 4,000 workers from one of the hostels failed to report for work.

A Gencor spokesman said the dead man was brought to the hospital at Winkelhaid by two employees who subsequently ran away. 'The cause of death is unknown and is being investigated,' he said.

Almost 20,000 workers are on strike over pay at...
By Josuha Nabo-Moke

Sanction Moves

Trade Unions Step Up

SOWATAN, Wednesday, July 3, 1985
THE British government has refused to intervene in an industrial dispute between BTR Sarmacol - a British subsidiary of BTR - and the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mapu).

The refusal was conveyed to Britain's powerful Trades Union Congress by Trade and Industry Minister Norman Tebbit.

Tebbit was responding to an appeal by TUC general secretary Norman Willis for British government action against BTR over alleged contraventions of the voluntary EEC code of conduct.

A copy of Willis's letter was also sent to the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

British companies operating in South Africa report to the Department of Trade and Industry but, in terms of the EEC code, it is the job of British Embassy officials to monitor application of the code. Willis had asked Tebbit to take up the case of 1,000 black workers — belonging to Mapu — who were dismissed between April 30 and May 3 for taking part in what the union insists was a legal strike at BTR Sarmacol in Howick, Natal.

BTR hotly disputes that the strike was legal and also disputes a Mapu claim that, before the strike, the company paid wages below the EEC code's subsistence living level and the household effective level.

In reply to the TUC Tebbit wrote: "I do not think it would be helpful or appropriate for the British government to seek to intervene in the dispute, especially since it is taking place in another country."

Tebbit believed it was better for the company and the union to "resolve their difficulty directly."

"I cannot accept that the BTR case undermines the credibility of successive British governments towards British interests in South Africa or of the EEC code of conduct," Tebbit said.

He said that British companies generally had a good record of reporting on the code and of adhering to its requirements.

A spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry said that it was not practice to release details or comment on the performance of individual companies under the code.

"But there is no reason to believe that the information provided by BTR Sarmacol was inaccurate," the spokesman said.

A TUC spokesman said that the TUC's international committee had found Tebbit's reply unsatisfactory and would be writing to him again to pursue the matter.

"The British Government is not doing as much as other governments to put pressure on the South Africans," he said.
Unions pledge strong support for sanctions

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has advocated for "disinvestment to fight apartheid in South Africa." In a strongly worded statement, the ICFTU called on its affiliates to step up their campaign against multinationals operating in South Africa.

Declaring itself "proud to be in the forefront of the campaign against apartheid," the ICFTU stressed that "the growth and strengthening of independent black trade union movement is the single most effective measure for the repressed majority in South Africa to gain freedom and justice and to abolish apartheid.

The call by the ICFTU has received tremendous support from local trade unions which have called on multinationals to "put their houses in order" in an attempt to avoid industrial action.

The disinvestment lobby is mounting overseas, especially in the United States and part of Europe where radical organisations and leaders have called on their governments to stop supporting the apartheid regime in South Africa.

The ICFTU calls on the governments to build up the following sanctions through administrative and legislative action:

- Extension of arms embargo,
- Ending of all measures to promote trade with South Africa,
- Product-by-product steps to switch imports and exports to South Africa,
- Prevention of new investments in South Africa by multinationals,
- Ending of all contracts for the expansion of the South African nuclear energy and oil-from-coal programmes,
- Ending of all commercial operations by multinationals in the so-called "homelands" or "bantustans,
- Ending bank loans to the South African State and publicly-owned companies and of new loans by the International Monetary Fund (IMF),
- Punitive action against shippers, oil companies and traders breaking the oil embargo,
- A ban on the sale of Krugerrands,
- A ban on purchases of South African coal.

A programme of compulsory disinvestment by multinationals operating, especially in the armaments, energy and high technology sectors in South Africa, including all those companies which have been identified by the independent trade unions should be seen as being in violation of internationally accepted standards of labour practice.

These measures should culminate in the adoption of mandatory United Nations sanctions to enforce the economic isolation of South Africa for it is part the ICFTU would

- Institute campaigns on target companies in support of the independent black trade union movement,
- Undertake an information campaign with the ICFTU affiliates concerned to discourage white emigration to South Africa,
- Work with affiliates, particularly in the main trading and investment partners of South Africa, to press for firm government commitment to an effective sanctions policy,
- Intuate a vigorous campaign on governments to end political collaboration with the SA government,
- Continue its campaign for the release of all detained trade unionists in South Africa and,
- Utilise the ICFTU SA Co-ordinating Committee to exchange information and to review, encourage and assist trade unions' action to implement the ICFTU's policy on South Africa.

A separate resolution has been adopted by the ICFTU condemning "all collaboration with the South African regime serving in any way to strengthen or maintain apartheid.

The resolution stresses that all "so-called constructive engagement policies and political exchanges such as visits to head of governments by South Africa's president constitute such collaboration, providing considerable support to the regime."

The unions also deplored the insensitive statement by the president of the US regarding the killing of innocent people at Uitenhage. It calls on the president to withdraw these remarks, and called on all governments to embark on a vigorous policy of constructive disengagement in line with the ICFTU proposals.
Metal industry's wage pact does not guarantee peace

By Mike Siluma

The conclusion of a wage agreement in the metal industry this month may not have guaranteed peace between employers and a large section of the industry's nearly 200 000 workers.

All unions in the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF), save one, signed the agreement only last week, after three months of tough negotiations with the employer body, the Steel Engineering Industries' Federation (Seifsa).

The IMF unions are the South African Boilermakers' Society (Sabs), the Steel Engineering and Allied Workers' Union (Seawau), the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union (EIWU).

They have a membership of more than 120 000, comprising mainly unskilled workers.

In signing the agreement, these unions made it clear they were doing so 'under protest' and were unhappy with the employers' final offer.

Mawu was the only union which has, for the third time in as many years, refused to sign.

The other union grouping in the industry, the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions (CMBU), representing mostly skilled and semi-skilled workers, has also accepted the employers' offer.

At the start of the talks, the two unions groupings presented separate sets of demands.

The CMBU demands included a 42-hour working week and a 20 percent increase in minimum wages for all categories.

The IMF unions asked for, among others:

- the raising of the hourly minimum wage rate for unskilled workers from R1.78 to R2.56 and a guaranteed across-the-board 50c an hour increase
- the reduction of the working week to 40 hours, without loss of pay
- a strict control on overtime to curb retrenchments
- the recognition of May 1 as a public holiday.

Seifsa's final offer came after talks had broken down several times and a declaration of dispute by the unions.

The employers rejected many of the union demands, but have agreed to raise the minimum wage for artisans by 40c to R3.21 an hour. The minimum wage for unskilled workers will be R1.90 an hour.

An across-the-board hourly rise of 24c for artisans and 14c for labourers has also been granted.

Although the agreement came into effect on July 1, the unions have rejected it as not meeting the high cost of living.

When signing the agreement, the IMF unions said they reserved the right to negotiate supplementary agreements with the more profitable companies in the industry.

ATTACKED

They attacked the Seifsa position as "discouraging plant-level bargaining". The unions contend that the setting of general wage minimums at the Industrial Council (IC) is meant to protect the smaller employers. But the bigger employers whose profits were greater and therefore could pay more, were hiding behind the IC minimum, the unions said.

It is these employers with which the unions will negotiate directly.

Employers who resisted these attempts would "face whatever action our membership deems expedient", said the local IMF secretary, Mr Brian Fredericks.

Mawu was even more explicit, hinting at a possibility of a national strike if employers refused to negotiate at plant level.

The union claims a signed-up membership of more than 40 000.

A union source this week predicted work stoppages over the next few weeks to back plant-level negotiations with some companies.

Last week 500 workers were dismissed by the Pretoria firm Silvertone Steel Engineering after striking over the issue.

Their union, the IMF-affiliated National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union said the company had implemented the new wage rates while direct negotiations were in progress.
The declining force of European trade unions

By ROBIN SMITH

The accompanying graph compares union density in Britain and the United States over a period of fifty years from 1931 to 1983.

It shows that unionism has never been as extensive in the latter country as in the former, but the trend lines followed roughly similar paths for the first 30 years. It is clear that whatever forces were operating in Britain to reverse the unions' decline from the mid-1960s were absent from the US, and whatever continued to weaken American unions was not weakening British unions, at least until very recent years.

Unemployment takes its toll on membership

Workers' political allegiances in Western democracies would be shaped less by the social class position of producers in capitalist societies and more by their role as consumers and by other non-social class factors.

The relevance of these social forecasts and explanations to trade unionism and labour-management relations is that current Western societies are vastly more complex political, social and economic entities than can be accounted for by a Marxist analysis based on simple divisions between the owners of capital and the providers of labour.

Many of the most serious conflicts in society lie along quite different fault-lines.

Take, for instance, language in Belgium and Canada, regionalism and nationalism in Britain, Spain, France and Italy; race and ethnic groups in the United States and some European countries, inner city urban decay versus suburban affluence in all countries, and naked violent terrorism in many.

Lacked credibility

All are built on deep and deepening fissures which largely transcend the conflict between labour and management. Lester's "withering away" thesis lacked credibility because it failed to fit the situation that emerged in the mid-1960s, when union density began to grow again in Britain, Italy and one or two other European societies.

The place of change has not made it difficult for organised labour to respond adequately to the problems of declining membership, inter-union conflict, the problem of organizing the unorganized, and the like. The only real threat, apart from the possibility of some sort of Nucleus to a Marxist analysis, based on simple divisions between the owners of capital and the providers of labour.
The question now to be asked is: do the unionists find their voice on the economic scene?

Or something more fundamental happening in the nature of employer-employee relations, which makes a reverse unlikely?

How might unions be expected to respond to an erosion of their powerbase? The remainder of this article will try to shed some light on these questions by examining contemporary employer strategies, the impact of technological and organisational change inside companies as well as new trends in work.

The consensus between employers, unions and governments on how best to handle labour-management relations was widespread in most European countries until the late 1970s. The consensus implied in this consensus occasionally broke down. The 1971 strike at Pilkington's Glass in Britain was as much a strike against the union as against management. Strikes in Italy and France sometimes erupted into violence, and frequently involved more workers than were actually union members. But it was not until the late 1970s that union power was directly confronted by management strategy.

A similar challenge to union power in Britain is the strategy of calling the union's bluff to show that strikes do not always achieve their intentions.

Thus strategy is exemplified by the steps taken by Mr Ian McGee, head of the British Steel Corporation in 1980, and more spectacularly at the National Coal Board in 1984/5. The cost of this approach is so undeniable that it is a luxury not open to most private-sector employers with a banker at the end of the telephone and stock exchange price to nurture.

Nevertheless, like union bypassing, it is part of a general strategy aimed at achieving what is sometimes referred to as a "new realism" about economic forces, and to this end many of its advocates would maintain that it has achieved unquantifiable benefits (including things such as better control techniques by police in the event of violent social dislocation). Of more significance for private sector organisations is the increasing attention being given to the possibilities of "positive employee relations" strategies.

Put simply, these strategies aim to prevent those conditions occurring in a company which (as experience has shown elsewhere) allow union membership to proliferate around some grievance.

This strategy is not a possibility for firms which already have collective bargaining arrangements, but for those which relocate or otherwise develop "greenfield" sites.

For the majority of employers in the private sector who are still on the same manufacturing site, and to whom the previous option is therefore closed, greater control over wage costs and a drive to increase productivity are very much in evidence.

Company restructuring aimed at lumping up old functional or divisional areas and replacing them with cost or profit centres facilitates an increase in autonomy for bargaining, thus decentralising the process and fragmenting what union power remains.

Through the more efficient deployment of human resources, some companies in the private sector have actually achieved a reduction in unit labour costs, though these companies are a minority of all such companies.

In summary, what is common to all four employer strategies is: union bypassing, the breaking of union members' willingness to strike, positive employee relations, and the drive to reduce labour costs — is the obvious desire to increase management's control over labour, in short to reverse the trend of the past 20 years.

The recession provides the opportunity to achieve it. There is evidence too that, in both Europe and North America, considerations of labour utilisation are more central to corporate strategy than was the case in the previous epoch, most clearly shown in decisions on relocation.

On the whole, the increase in managerial control has gone hand-in-glove with more attention to communications, a reconstruction of the team ethos in place of the notion of inevitable conflict, revised consultation arrangements and increased discussions over product quality, rather than the crude anti-unions of former years.

**Unions' choice**

It would be a mistake to underestimate the trauma induced in European unions by events since 1979. It is because their influence on employers and governments was once so high that their present lack of influence is so painful.

The choice facing unions in the private manufacturing sector is either to acquiesce, however reluctantly, and to accommodate themselves to new rules, or to fight through the strike weapon, risking defeat and being forced to acquiesce anyway.

The much more typical response of unions in the public sector is a reluctant acquiescence of the new forces, and a consequent adaptation of behaviour.

Unions will not "wither away" in Western societies. They have a role to play in the private sector, both manufacturing and services.

But it is a role that will differ significantly from the confrontational model, and, although there is some evidence already of adaptation to increased employer control, no doubt some adjustments to come will lead to further difficulties.

Unions will also continue to play a political role as pressure groups campaigning on issues that directly affect employees, issues such as pensions, welfare and education, but in this respect too their ability to campaign will weaken with a decline in membership.

Robin Smith is a senior lecturer at Durham University Business School. He is joint editor of "The Control of Work", and has written about developments in South Africa's industrial relations, based on several visits involving discussions with unions and managers as well as lecturers at several universities. This article appears in the latest issue of *Optima,*...
Wage deal averts general strike

TEL AVIV — A pre-dawn agreement yesterday on compensation for wage earners averted a general strike called to protest against an emergency economic plan adopted two weeks ago by the Israeli Government.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, negotiated all night with industrialists and representatives of the Histadrut Trade Union Federation on trimming wages and reducing the public sector work force.

"Immediate decisions about wages had to be taken," Mr. Peres said. The success of the plan would depend on its implementation.

"That depends on the support and faith of the public and its willingness to give a hand for several tough months to bring about the desired structure of the economy," he said.

Yesterday's agreement centred on compensation for low-income workers in both private industry and the civil service. Talks on the plan will resume later today or tomorrow.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Modan, told State Radio they took place within the framework of the government's austerity plan, which will reduce living standards.

Emergency decrees to implement the plan were postponed to allow negotiations to continue.

Under the agreement, private sector employees were to receive a 14 percent cost-of-living increment with their August salaries, and civil servants 11 percent.

The Histadrut, which represents 80 percent of workers, had demanded compensation for price increases caused by the government's 15.9 percent devaluation of the shekel — Sapa-Reuters
1100 strikers fired

JOHANNESBURG

More than 1100 workers from five Siemens plants in the Transvaal have been fired for striking in support of a demand that the company negotiate wages with them at plant level.

Messages of support for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (MAWU) have been received from the International Metalworkers' Federation and the West German union, IG Metall.

Mr C Mkhabela, the national chairman of the Siemens shop steward council, told a press conference yesterday that the workers would not go back to work without a wage offer.

Workers have demanded an increase of R1 an hour but Siemens have refused to negotiate wages at plant level over the R4c an hour minimum increase granted by the industrial council earlier this month.

A management-union meeting held yesterday afternoon failed to break the impasse.
U K unions slam Sarmcol's actions

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

NINE British unions which have agreements with BTR-Dunlop have condemned the actions of BTR Sarmcol at Howick for refusing to negotiate with the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu).

During a joint union conference in London on Wednesday, the unions unanimously adopted a resolution 'deploiring the tactics used by BTR in seeking to force workers to back starvation wage rates'.

'We declare our solidarity with our South African colleagues in common cause against an arrogant and anti-social management,' the resolution said.

The conference also decided to 'widely circulate the resolution to various union memberships with the view to making them fully aware of the situation in South Africa and to call for their support in making strong representations to BTR-Dunlop management'.

BTR Sarmcol, a rubber manufacturing plant, dismissed its 950-strong workforce in April after workers went on a strike over a deadlock in negotiations between the company and Mawu.

Last week thousands of workers participated in a stayaway in Pietermaritzburg and Howick which was the biggest of its kind in the province, after Mawu had called for a one-day stayaway in a show of support for the dismissed workers.

Mr S Blackstock, acting manager of BTR Sarmcol, said yesterday, after a copy of the British unions' resolution had been read out to him over the telephone, that he was not able to comment at this stage.

'As far as I know, I have not received or seen the resolution for myself and so I am not able to respond to it,' he said.

Mawu was not available for comment.
NUM may join 7-nation alliance

THE National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) will decide on joining a new federation of mining unions, spanning seven Southern African countries, when it meets to discuss strike action.

General secretary Cyril Ramaphosa said yesterday there was a "strong likelihood" the NUM would join the federation, covering mineworkers from Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire, South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana and Mozamb.

CLAIRED PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

About 4,000 NUM members are expected to attend the mass conference in Welkom on Saturday.

Ramaphosa said the federation would promote political unity among mineworkers, particularly on issues affecting many countries, such as government's threat to repatriate foreign workers.

Other resolutions at Saturday's conference centre on the date and strategy for strike action.

Legal strikes could take place at as many as 27 gold and coal mines where the union is recognised. The union would decide where it would take action.

The NUM is demanding a pay rise of 22%, but the Chamber of Mines granted 14.1% to 19.6% increases on minimum rates, implemented on July 1.
New move in bakery pay strike

The International Union of Food Workers (IUF) has intervened in the Durban bread strike urging management to modify its pay offer and to settle the wage dispute in good faith.

In a statement issued in Durban today, one of the four unions involved in the strike, the Sweet Food and Allied Workers' Union (SFAWU), said that the IUF was intervening on behalf of the SFAWU and another union, the Food and Beverage Workers Union. The IUF is reported to have 22 million members in 66 countries worldwide.

About 2,000 striking bakery workers met in Durban at the weekend and reaffirmed their decision to continue striking at the city's major bakeries in support of wage demands.

Workers are demanding an across-the-board weekly rise of R23, bringing wages to R105.50 a week, compared with management's offer of R114.40, bringing wages to R93.90 a week.

On Friday one of the bakeries involved in the strike, BB Bread, applied to the Supreme Court for a court order to evict about 1,000 striking workers from the company's premises.

The SFAWU, which represents the majority of BB workers, contested the application. The hearing was postponed and continues today.
LONDON — The leader of Britain’s merchant navy union called on unions around the world yesterday to help impose oil sanctions against South Africa.

The call is one of many from various organizations and governments in the wake of President PW Botha’s speech in Durban last week. It has triggered international impatience over the absence of adequate apartheid reforms.

Jim Slater, secretary of the National Union of Seamen, said yesterday “It is now up to unions to take direct action against apartheid because many governments throughout the world have ignored, deliberately or otherwise, demands to the international community for an end to oil supplies to South Africa”.

Slater was speaking in support of an international organization, Maritime Unions Against Apartheid.
Communists delay cargo of SA coal

EARLIS — Communist workers have occupied a vessel carrying 100000 tons of South African coal at the Mediterranean port of Fos-Sur-Mer to show sympathy with striking black miners in South Africa.

It is the latest step in a campaign by the Communist CGT trade union to halt French imports of South African coal, which are running at seven million tons annually.

Two weeks ago CGT workers occupied a French bulk carrier at Le Havre for 48 hours to delay unloading 64000 tons of South African coal.
Call for sanctions

LONDON—Representatives of 8.5 million trades unionists have urgently called on Britain to impose sanctions on South Africa.

Their leaders, representing 34 British trade unions—including the 16 largest unions—have signed a letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign secretary, urging him to back a package of measures, including economic sanctions, when EEC foreign ministers meet in Luxembourg on Tuesday.
IAN HOBBS

LONDON.—The British Trades Union Congress (TUC) yesterday voted unanimously to replace words with action to wreck the economy of South Africa.

In the most damming debate in its history, the TUC effectively declared war on Pretoria.

It recognised and undertook to give active support to the outlawed ANC, the UDF and South African opposition unions.

The annual conference in Blackpool unanimously condemned the British government for refusing to impose sanctions and British companies for their major role they played in maintaining the South African economy.

It condemned the state of emergency and the arrest of union leaders.
BTR has 'anti-union reputation'

Mawu dispute to be raised in EEC Parliament

The Social Democratic group of European MPs are to raise the Metal and Allied Workers Union's disputes with BTR Sarmecol and Transvaal Alloys in the European Parliament when resolutions on South Africa are debated this week.

Mawu said in a statement yesterday that it had accused both companies of breaching the EEC code of conduct for companies in South Africa.

Workers at the German subsidiary, Transvaal Alloys near Belfast in the Transvaal, were fired after a wage strike in October last year, and about 975 workers were dismissed from Sarmecol, a British subsidiary, after a strike over union recognition in April.

Last year Mawu, through the International Metalworkers Federation, laid complaints against Transvaal Alloys with the International Labour Office and the EEC.

The EEC commissioners have also been requested to carry out hearings in Brussels to determine whether BTR and Transvaal Alloys have breached the code of conduct.

Mawu said in a statement yesterday that BTR had an 'international reputation for being anti-union and anti-worker'.

'BTR in Britain has even refused to talk to the unions which operate in its plants there. It has unilaterally cancelled agreements between its new subsidiary Dunlop and the unions.'

Mawu said Transvaal Alloys' German management had stated that companies in South Africa told them not to compromise with Mawu because this would establish bad precedents.

These companies also advised Transvaal Alloys that no settlements had ever been made which included compensation in cases of 'illegal' strike action.

Mawu says there have been many out of court settlements in which compensation has been granted.

Mawu wants compensation for dismissed Transvaal Alloys workers and a timetable for their re-employment which the union believes has been too slow following an agreement with the company to restate workers as vacancies arose.

The union said the communities in Maritzburg and Howick had carried out a 'very successful' work stay-away in protest at Sarmecol's refusal to restate workers dismissed in a legal strike. A boycott of all white businesses in Maritzburg and Howick is under way in protest at BTR's actions, it said.
Delegates on SA mission
Miners stay on strike

LA PAZ—Bolivian miners have vowed to stay on strike in spite of the arrest of 157 labour leaders and harsh measures against the 17-day illegal general stoppage. The Government earlier imposed a state of siege and sent tanks into the streets to thwart a coup plot it said was linked to the strike. — (Sapa-Reuters)
UK union supports sanctions

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Leaders of Britain’s biggest trade union have met the South African Ambassador, Dr Denis Worrall, to tell him of their “passionate opposition” to apartheid and the general executive council of the 1.5 million-strong Transport and General Workers’ Union (TGWU) made clear their support for the government to begin immediate talks with leaders of the United Democratic Front (UDF), the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU).

The meeting was arranged after Mr Todd handed in a letter at the South African Embassy during an anti-apartheid pique by union members last week.

The TGWU executive expressed particular concern over the imprisonment of trade unionist Mr. Oscar Mpetha. Mr. Todd said afterwards that the ambassador had indicated he would be “happy” to receive a formal letter on Mr. Mpetha’s case from the TGWU.

Credentials

Mr Todd said the executive held the view that more could be achieved by an “eyeball-to-eyeball” encounter with Dr Worrall than by continued protests on the pavement outside South Africa House.

“We did not invite him for tea and cucumber sandwiches” he added.

Dr Worrall said that people like Mr. Alan Paton, Mrs. Lucy Mvubu, Mrs. Helen Suzman and Chief Gaibs Buthelezi — whom he described as persons with “impeccable credentials as opponents of the South African Government” — all opposed economic sanctions.

Economic growth was a major factor in bringing about reforms in South Africa, he said.

He also told the meeting that South Africa was measured by any objective standard “must rate high on any scale of human rights in Africa”.

Real terms

After the meeting, Dr Worrall denied a suggestion that the fact that he had accepted an invitation to talk to the TGWU was a sign of desperation over the South African economy.

Mr. Todd said that SACTU had welcomed the TGWU decision to talk to Dr Worrall.

He said the executive had pressed Dr Worrall to say what terms like “self-determination in the homelands”, “the extension of citizenship to blacks” and “the end of influx control” meant in real terms.
The assistant general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Mr Enzo Friso, is in South Africa for talks with leaders of the country's emergent unions. The ICFTU has been at the forefront of the international campaign for economic pressure to force political and social change in South Africa. Mike Siluma spoke to Mr. Friso, whose federation has links with major emergent unions such as the Federation of South African Trade Unions and the Council of Unions of South Africa.

"Union pressure working"

The reforms which have taken place in the Industrial Relations field in South Africa since 1979 were due to the internal struggle of black trade unions and the support they got from the international union movement, and not because of a benevolent willingness to change on the part of the Government.

This was said by the assistant general secretary of the 90-million-strong International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), Mr Enzo Friso, who is leading a delegation of three on a 12-day visit to South Africa.

In a wide-ranging interview with The Star, Mr Friso said improving industrial relations laws in South Africa would not solve the problem of racism and apartheid.

The real problem in South Africa was not only to improve the lot of the black workers but also to fight apartheid.

He said the aim of the Government in liberalising labour laws in recent years was to divert a strong black union movement from participating in the struggle against apartheid.

"But black workers have realised this and have continued to take part in the anti-apartheid struggle," Mr Friso said.

Turning to multinationals doing business in South Africa, he said these companies did not of their own accord, fight for change in the country. Their concern about change was a result of pressure brought on them by workers in the companies' home countries, acting through the ICFTU and in co-operation with sister unions in South Africa.

Mr Enzo Friso

Mr Friso criticised the Government for portraying itself as a spokesman for the black workers and community on the effect economic sanctions against South Africa would have on blacks.

"We believe that this is simply an excuse on the part of the Government to avoid measures being taken against South Africa. We will continue to campaign for economic action against South Africa because we prefer to be 'wrong' with the black unions and community rather than be 'right' and on the Government's side," he said.

Only leaders of black workers could say if economic sanctions were suitable or not, he said.

Mr Friso added that one of the main reasons for the visit was to talk directly with black labour leaders about the suitability of otherwise economic sanctions.

On the special interest shown by the international labour movement in South Africa, Mr. Friso said: "We are motivated by our commitment to the fight against violations of human rights, regardless of the colour of the victims. We do it here as well as in countries such as Poland and Chile where workers' rights are suppressed. We do not use the strength of the ICFTU as an ideological tool."

"But the South African situation is even worse because it affects not only the black workers but the whole black population."

He said the union campaign for economic action against South Africa was gradually succeeding.
Union purge on SA immigration

A CAMPAIGN to prevent emigration from Western countries to SA is being intensified by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

Belgian-based Emir Friso, visiting assistant secretary-general of the 80-million-strong ICFTU, said the campaign was linked to its programme to encourage disinvestment and prevent investment by South Africans in other countries.

The ICFTU, a grouping of 115 confederations in 93 countries, plans to do this by "consciousising workers" and urging governments to warn their citizens of the realities of apartheid. It is also asking governments to close SA recruiting offices and tourist offices.

Friso said these steps were being taken to encourage peaceful change and to persuade the SA government and business to create more training opportunities.

Each national ICFTU centre independently interprets ICFTU policy and some affiliated unions.

in Australia, the Netherlands and Canada have also begun urging resistance to white emigration from SA to these countries.

Friso said the ICFTU party came to SA last week to investigate labour developments and study ways of fighting apartheid.

"We were impressed with the level of awareness among workers about disinvestment. They told us freedom and human rights were more important to them than bread. I wanted to hear this directly from them because SA government is suddenly showing great concern about the consequences of economic sanctions," Friso said.

"We also want the white minority to open dialogue with representatives of the black community before it is too late."

He said the ICFTU's co-ordinating committee on SA was regularly attended by representatives of the Council of Unions of SA and the Federation of SA Trade Unions.
Giant union body to press for sanctions

Staff Reporter

THE largest body of trade unions in the non-communist world is to press for sanctions against South Africa "as a peaceful means of pressuring the white community to change", says a top union official visiting South Africa.

In an interview in Cape Town yesterday Mr Enzo Friso, assistant general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which has 90 million members in 90 countries, said economic sanctions would be a peaceful means of showing the white community that the situation in South Africa could not go on indefinitely.

"Our member organisations are committed to putting pressure on their respective governments to back sanctions. We wish to stop further investment and white emigration to this country, and to organise disinvestment," he said.

Mr Friso, who heads a three-man ICFTU delegation to South Africa, said black workers to whom he had spoken had said they were prepared to suffer the consequences of economic sanctions if it would help bring an end to apartheid.

Black trade unions in South Africa had been forced to fight against apartheid to survive, he said.

"They cannot fight only for better conditions in the factories when there is no democracy."

The ICFTU, which broke away from the now mainly communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) shortly after World War 2, was committed to fighting human rights violations wherever they occurred, Mr Friso said.

Prince William strides confidently with his royal Mum and Dad to his first day at nursery school yesterday. Three-year-old Prince William was cheerful and nonchalant. He ignored Pressmen packed outside the nursery school in Notting Hill, London.
National strike threat

The South African Co-ordinating Committee of the International Union of Food Workers has threatened to take national strike action against Dairy Belle company following the dismissal of the workforce on the East Rand plant.

The committee has called on the company to unconditionally reinstate the workers, to negotiate with the Food Canning Workers' Union in 'good faith' and to stop involving police in industrial relations affairs. 

About 550 union members employed at Dairy Belle have been dismissed after going on strike in support of their sacked colleague who arrested a white personnel manager for allegedly stealing on the company premises.

The colleague, employed as a security guard, was himself arrested and later released by police, after allegations that he stole goods belonging to Dairy Belle.

This action angered the workers who went on strike and were joined by workers at other Dairy Belle plants in the Pretoria area.

The company's management has not been available for comment despite several attempts to reach them.

In a statement to The SOWETAN yesterday, the committee said it had received the report of the dismissed workers and expressed concern about the plight of the workers.
Trade unions to take tough line against SA

FOCUS
By SAM MABE

THE three-man delegation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which has just ended its 12-day visit to South Africa is going to recommend the intensification of economic sanctions against South Africa.

This was said by the leader of the delegation, Mr Enzo Friso, who pledged the ICFTU's support for the black workers' struggle for democracy at and outside the factory floor.

The delegation came to South Africa to evaluate the political situation and developments within the black trade union movement.

Before leaving for the ICFTU's headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, Mr Friso, who is the ICFTU's assistant general secretary, said he was overwhelmed by the sacrifices that shop-floor people seemed prepared to make to ensure that there was democracy in South Africa.

Sanctions

He also said he found the grassroots level of trade union membership in South Africa very articulate and highly informed about international campaigns that are being waged by the international labour movement.

He said that as a result of what they saw and heard from various trade union leaders they met at both national and shop-floor level in Johannesburg, Durban, East London and Cape Town, he was going to recommend the intensification of economic sanctions against South Africa.

He said, "There are many trade union leaders who have been to Europe where they informed ICFTU affiliates of the situation in South Africa. The picture they have painted has for many years been a very bleak one.

"We have now had the opportunity to speak to the lower ranks of the black trade union membership and what we have heard about the feelings of black workers is not different from what we have always been told.

"It is on that basis that we are going to recommend to our head office in Brussels that pressure against South Africa be intensified," Mr Friso said.

He also said the suitability of economic sanctions has been discussed at length with various people within the trade union movement and that all supported it.

Mr Friso said the ICFTU, which has 90 million members from 93 countries worldwide, was not using its strength as an ideological tool.

He said his federation, fought against the violation of human rights everywhere in the world irrespective of the colour of the victims or the perpetrators of injustices against workers.

Oppressed

"The situation in South Africa was made worse by the fact that blacks are not oppressed as workers only, but they are oppressed as a whole black population in almost all spheres of life," Mr Friso said.

He criticized the Government for using blacks in defending economic attacks launched by the international community. He said only leaders of black workers could say whether or not economic sanctions or disinvestments were suitable or not.

He said: "We leave this country with a clear conviction that if the white minority Government does not open its eyes to the sad realities by starting dialogue with legitimate leaders, blacks will be forced to choose means other than peaceful ones to put an end to racism.

"The international labour movement is not impressed with the reforms that the South African Government has introduced in the field of labour. Many people told us that they were still not free to organise workers and to form trade unions.

Detentions

"Detentions of trade unionists are still common and there are many other ways in which the development of the trade union movement in South Africa is being hindered by the Government.

The ICFTU was founded in 1949 and has galvanized public opinion on South Africa's apartheid laws.

The confederation contributed towards the expulsion of South Africa from the International Labour Organis-
THE black workers in South Africa neither owns nor has any control over the goods he produces, and like his products the worker is reduced to the level of a commodity.

By ALI MPHAKI

Post Telecommunication Telegraph International (PTTI) held in Switzerland recently

The delegate said the black worker has a feeling of misery rather than of well being, and does not develop freely mental and physical energies, but is physically exhausted and mentally debased.

South Africa that before we can think of that stage where we can negotiate for trade union rights, we first have to struggle to organise our own brothers and sisters, who would rather suffer silently than join trade unions — for fear of being harassed and arrested.

Ideaology

The delegate said that for a long time ago State had transmuted ruling class ideology, thereby creating a false consciousness, which largely maintained the subject class in its subordinate position.

This not only justified and legitimised ruling class ideology, but also reproduced the attitudes and behaviour required by the minority groups in the division of labour.

"It taught workers to accept and to submit to their exploitation, and the agents of exploitation who hold the managers and administrators how to practice their craft and rule the workforce," the delegate said.

The PTTI executive committee also proposed draft resolutions on South Africa, saluting also those in the country who struggle against apartheid — all the martyrs, victims and heroes of the struggle.

Geldof "broke"

NEW YORK — Rock star Bob Geldof says his efforts to aid African famine victims have left him "broke".

Geldof, the Irish lead singer for the Boomtown Rats who organised the successful "Live-Aid" concert, told a news conference this week that friends had to put up the money for him to fly to New York and promote a book about the concert.

"I'm broke. I get people to pay for my surfare (to promote the book). The same with hotels... every penny and cent that people give to Live-Aid and Band-Aid goes to fight famine," he said, adding as a joke that his girlfriend worked.

The 192-page book of colour photographs has already sold 200,000 copies in Britain, and is expected to sell a half-million copies in the United States, Geldof said.

"I could say how useful this is as a Christmas present, but I'm four months too early," the singer said. — Sapa.
A NEW scheme to relieve unemployment in the Western Cape by establishing "cluster industries" is to be set up with part of the R75-million granted by the Government to the Small Business Development Corporation.

A pilot scheme was initiated in the Eastern Cape following the withdrawal of the Ford Motor Company from the region. This has been considered successful and the concept is now to be applied in Cape Town.

The SBDC is searching for a suitable site and hopes to have the project working within a few months. The corporation may build from scratch or convert an existing factory or warehouse into small self-contained units.

CORRECT SITE

Mr. Michael Pentz, regional general manager of the corporation said "Unemployment has become an acute problem in our own region now and it is essential that we act."

"We will have the system in operation very shortly, as soon as we have found the correct site."

The concept of cluster industries is simple enough. A site is chosen and divided into small self-contained units.

MINIMUM

These premises are leased to small-scale manufacturers at nominal rents and each of the tenants may use centralised services such as telephones and water.

Costs are kept to a minimum. Expensive machinery can be hired at low hourly rates making it unnecessary for the businessman to sink large amounts of capital into his business.
Cluster scheme to provide more jobs

Financial Staff

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Home industries: Major changes approved in city

Municipal Reporter

FAR-REACHING changes to local ordinances to permit home industries in Cape Town residential areas have been approved by the City Council’s town planning committee.

The committee has endorsed a major report by the city engineer’s department which recommends that professionals, artists and some traders be permitted to operate from their homes.

In terms of a draft amendment to the town-planning scheme, the following occupations will be sanctioned in private homes:

Tailor, dressmaker, knitter, home-baker, typist, computer operator, photographer, manicurist, chiropractor, chiroprist, masseur, hairdresser, beautician, shoemaker, bookbinder, printer, photocopier, signwriter, upholsterer, curio-maker, duplicator, engraver, etcher, leather worker, milliner, silk-screener, cane-worker and potter.

Potentially “more problematic” activities like spray-painting, panel-heating and woodwork will require neighbours’ consent and home industries in flats — where neighbours are “more vulnerable” to noise and other disturbances — will be permitted only by special consent.

“The principle underlying the operation of home-industry occupations should be that a reasonable neighbour, under normal circumstances, will be relatively unaware of their existence other than for a permitted sign,” the report says.

“VITALLY IMPORTANT”

One of the motivating factors for the recommendations to escalate unemployment which “one of the most serious problems facing the people of Cape Town”, according to the report. It said the informal sector of which home industries is a part can help to provide some of the 77 new jobs which are needed each working day in greater Cape Town to prevent unemployment from escalating.

The chairman of the town planning committee, Mr. Clive Keegan, called the report “a vitally important document”.

“It is the first step in the city’s commitment to rolling back the restrictive shutters of regulation, control and bureaucratic interference in the market place,” he said.

The recommendations must still be approved by Exco, the full council and the Administrator, Mr. Gene Low.
Top union call for sanctions

WESTERN governments should impose economic sanctions on South Africa in line with the wishes of the majority of the black population, assistant general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), Enzo Friso, said in Brussels yesterday. Friso, who recently led a three-man ICFTU fact-finding mission to South Africa, said any recent changes in apartheid were cosmetic and most blacks still lived in virtual slavery — AP-DJ.
US cash for the NUN.
Nordic unions begin boycott against SA

STOCKHOLM — Nordic trade unions, disappointed by their governments' refusal to embargo trade with Pretoria, began a boycott yesterday aimed at closing the Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Finnish markets to South African goods.

- Finland's workers took the strongest stand with transport workers starting an indefinite blockade of all South African trade with support from other unions.

- Mr. Boje Mattsson of the Finnish African Committee, an anti-apartheid group, said the industrial action meant Finland would be completely closed to South Africa.

- In Norway, where the boycott will affect many suppliers of fruit and vegetables, transport workers refused to handle any imports from SA.

- In Sweden, dockers began a six-month boycott of South Africa imports.

The union action is due to spread in the next few weeks with Swedish transport workers beginning a one-month blockade to-morrow and their Danish colleagues refusing to handle South African imports and exports from November.

- South Africa exported goods worth $249 million (about R620 million) to the four countries last year.
- Nordic exports to the Republic totalled $451 million dollars (about R13 billion) in 1984, with Denmark buying the most and Sweden selling the most.

Finnish postal workers plan to boycott all mail to and from South Africa from November 15 and are urging other postal unions to join them.

The Nordic trade unions are dissatisfied at the limited economic sanctions approved by their countries so far.

At a meeting in Oslo last Friday, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland approved new measures to cut trade with South Africa, but stopped short of declaring a full embargo.

Anti-apartheid groups said the package was purely cosmetic.

In each of the four main Nordic countries, powerful interest lobbies have opposed tougher sanctions against South Africa unless the rest of the world does the same.

In Norway, the main opposition comes from tanker owners who ship up to one-third of South Africa's oil.

In Finland, it is the pulp and paper industry, which accounts for half of sales to the republic.

Sweden still has 10 companies with important subsidiaries in South Africa.

OPPOSITION

In Denmark, opposition comes from tanker owners, the cement firms and power companies which burn South African coal.

Since 1978 the five Nordic countries have operated a common action plan against apartheid, including economic pressure, but the Governments have said they find it harder to go further because of both commercial and legal considerations.

The measures agreed in Oslo included a ban on new Nordic investments in South Africa, an end to imports of South African Krugerrands and the export of computer equipment — Sapa-Reuter.
Nordic unions get tough on sanctions

STOCKHOLM — Scandinavian trade unions yesterday began a boycott designed to close the Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Finnish markets to SA goods.

Finnish workers took the strongest stand when transport workers started an indefinite blockade of all SA trade. They were supported by other unions.

Boye Mattila of the Finnish-African Committee, an anti-apartheid group, said the action meant Finland would be completely closed to South Africa.

In Norway, where the boycott will affect supplies of fruit and vegetables, transport workers are refusing to handle any SA imports.

In Sweden, dockers began a two-month boycott of SA goods.

The action should spread over the next few weeks.

Swedish transport workers began a one-month blockade tomorrow

Their Danish colleagues follow suit next month.

South Africa exported goods worth $246m to the four countries last year.

Their exports to SA were worth $461m.

Denmark was the biggest buyer and Sweden the biggest seller.

Finnish postal workers plan to boycott all mail to and from SA from the middle of next month and are urging other postal unions to join them.

The unions are dissatisfied with the limited economic sanctions approved by their countries to date.

"What we really want is a total breach of all ties with South Africa, including diplomatic relations," said Yrjo Mattila of the Finnish transport workers' union.

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In Denmark, opposition comes from tanker owners, cement firms and power companies which burn South African coal.

Since 1978 the five Scandinavian

 countries have operated a common action plan against apartheid, including economic pressure, but their governments have said it is harder to go beyond this because of commercial and legal considerations.

In the absence of mandatory sanctions approved by the UN Security Council, any unilateral moves to halt trade could violate the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The measures agreed to in Oslo on Friday included a ban on new investments in South Africa, an end to imports of Kurgeradis and a ban on the export of computer equipment.

But Prime Minister Poul Schlüter said in Seoul, South Korea, at the weekend, he had no doubt Denmark would further limit SA imports.

The Danish government is in a minority in parliament where the opposition is confident of pushing through a Bill calling for tougher economic sanctions.

In Norway, where the government proposed earlier this year that all trade with South Africa be licensed, a foreign ministry spokesman said Norwegian exports to SA had fallen 40% since the plan was unveiled — Sapa-Reuters
Union boycott of post 'ineffective'

Staff Reporter

BANS on communications imposed by Finnish and Australian trade unions will probably have little effect on South Africa.

The Australian trade union movement has banned all mail services to and from South Africa for this week.

And Finnish mail workers plan to boycott all mail to and from South Africa from November 15 and are urging other postal unions to join them.

A Post Office spokesman in Pretoria said today that because most communications were automatic the bans were unlikely to have much effect.

SORTED AUTOMATICALLY

She said "Mail is sorted automatically in most countries and there is no way of extracting South African mail from the system.

"Telecommunications are also automatic so, unless the call has to be booked through an office in the other country, people and businesses will be able to make communications as usual."

THE ARGUS FOREIGN SERVICE

Sydney reports that the Australian Government has implicitly endorsed action by the trade union movement to impose bans on links with South Africa.

FLIGHTS BANNED

Some of the measures taken by the unions could well be implemented on a permanent basis by the Australian Government in the near future.

The unions have banned next weekend's South African Airways flights to and from Australia.

Other measures include banning repair work on telecommunications services to the South African Embassy and consulates in Australia and SAA offices, banning the handling of mail and banning the handling of South African-made goods.

The unions plan to extend their campaign. Building materials made in South Africa will be banned shortly and Australian companies using South African products will be given a deadline to replace them.
Multinational companies explore unions

Pack and go.

Talk to black unions or

BY JOSHUA

AGASSIZ
Swedish union halts SA trade

STOCKHOLM — Swedish transport workers yesterday halted all the country's trade with South Africa to extend a boycott that began in Norway and Finland at the weekend. The union action is due to spread to Denmark next month.

The Swedish union has tried to get the London-based International Transport Workers' Federation (ITWF) to declare a worldwide blockade of South African goods but says it has run into opposition from British and West German members.

Sweden is the largest Nordic market for South African goods and bilateral trade was worth about $628m last year.

Foreign Trade Ministry officials confirmed the union action would bring trade with SA, including the import of vital ferro-alloys for Swedish steelmakers, to a complete halt but predicted industry would not protest.

"The government is certainly not going to intervene and in the present climate no company will dare to attract publicity by suing the unions for breach of contract.

Substantial stockpiling of South African minerals in the first half of this year should soften the trade cut-off's impact. Officials said firms in Sweden would not suffer in the short term.

Swedish Transport Workers' Union officials said their chief, Johnny Greenberg, wrote to the ITWF on July 31, proposing an "international blockade of goods and passengers to and from South Africa", but it had not replied officially so far although its British and West German member unions had blocked the attempt.

His union one of Sweden's largest and covering port and airport workers as well as lorry drivers, wants the country to embargo all trade with Pretoria.

Officials said that in the next few days the government would present a Bill to parliament banning imports of South African fruit and vegetables in spite of Pretoria's threats to sue Sweden for violating free trade agreements — Sapa-Reuters
Unions to discuss oil trade to SA

LONDON — Representatives of dockers and seamen's unions from more than 30 countries will meet in London this week to discuss ways of stopping what they describe as the secret trade in oil to South Africa.

The two-day conference is sponsored by the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid and by Maritimes Unions Against Apartheid, an organization formed two years ago.

A statement issued last week said the aim of the conference would be to coordinate support for a worldwide campaign by unions to enforce repeated calls by the UN General Assembly for an end to oil shipments to SA.

The chairman of the conference, general secretary of Britain's National Union of Seamen, Jim Slater, said: "It is up to the seafarers and dockers of the world to take direct action against apartheid because many governments have ignored demands from the international community to halt oil supplies to South Africa."

He said delegates would be asked to ratify a declaration of intent to monitor clandestine shipments and, if possible, take action against companies and ships known to be breaking the oil embargo.

Sapa

*Acknowledgement to Finance Week*
Unions pledge action against South Africa

From JOUBERT MALHERBE

LONDON — Representatives of seafarers' and dockers' unions from more than 30 countries yesterday pledged their support for strong international action to ensure adherence to the oil embargo against South Africa.

Speakers at the London Conference of Maritime Trade Unions included the African National Congress president, Mr. Oliver Tambo, and the leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Neil Kinnock. Delegates gave Mr. Tambo — a listed person who may not be quoted in South Africa — a standing ovation.

Mr. Kinnock told delegates whose member unions handle oil shipped to South Africa in violation of the UK oil embargo, they had it in their power to strike a "major blow" against apartheid.

Oil embargo the South African regime to operate in SWA/Namibia and to launch raids against frontline states "It also fuels the police vehicles which bring brutality to the townships every day."

The chairman of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, Major-General Joseph Garba said his committee suggested the following steps to ensure adherence to the oil embargo:

1. Western governments should be persuaded to make it illegal for companies to participate in oil trade with South Africa.
2. Governments should be willing to impose sanctions and other measures against companies who broke the embargo.
3. Weaves should be found to identify and eliminate loopholes through which South Africa obtained oil.
4. The oil embargo should be made binding on all member states of the UN.

He said the role of multinational companies in South Africa should be closely monitored.

The conference continues today. Liberal leader Mr. David Steel yesterday held a meeting with Mr. Tambo. Mr. Steel said afterwards: "The British Government must use all its economic and political muscle to force President F. W. de Klerk to sit down with the black and coloured leadership in the country whether approved of or disapproved of by the regime whether currently in power or not, on the firm promise of a new constitutional settlement which will include everybody in South Africa."
Aussie union action holds up SA mail

Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

MELBOURNE. More than 20,000 articles of mail coming from or addressed to South Africa have been held up by a postal union's decision to press on with its indefinite ban on all mail connected with the country.

The federal secretary of the Australian Post and Telecommunications Union, Mr Rob Arndt, said the union had no plans to end the ban.

This was in spite of the end of the "week of action" by the Australian Council of Trade Unions which ordered bans in a number of areas including aviation and shipping as well as mail and telecommunications.

Mr Arndt said he was personally opposed to any proposal to lift the bans.

In public eye

"They will not be enough to change the system of apartheid but they will keep the issue in the public eye," he added.

At this stage it is difficult to gauge how the general public is faring but it is known that some families are keeping in touch by telephoning while others are sending letters through friends in New Zealand and even as far away as Britain.

The South African embassy still says it has not received any complaints but it is likely that the ban could cause severe personal hardship if it continues for any length of time.

However, the Australian unions seem determined to keep the mail boycott going.

Next week the Actu president will travel overseas to push Australia's union response to apartheid.

He said: "The Australian trade union movement is prepared to take specific action in support of South African workers."

And the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Lionel Bowen, helped his cause by declaring that the government would "certainly not impede" any Actu action.

A spokesman for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in Pretoria said there had been no change in the situation.

She said no request had been received from the Australian postal authorities not to forward mail.
Black union officials at big meeting on apartheid

Political Reporter

Representatives of at least two black South African trade union groups are believed to be in Brussels attending a meeting of union officials from more than 10 countries to plan a strategy against apartheid.

A spokesman for the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusu) yesterday confirmed its general secretary, Prishaw Canay, was in Brussels and would be attending the meeting, which begins today.

The general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), Mr Alec Erwin, is also overseas and it is believed he will be at the meeting.

Cusu and Fosatu together represent about 200,000 black South African workers.

The meeting has been convened by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Delegates are expected from most of the major industrialised countries.

The discussions will centre on a report prepared by an ICFTU mission which recently visited South Africa and underlined calls by black workers for tough economic action against South Africa.

In a recent report to Unesco subcommittee hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa, Fosatu said it welcomed all forms of pressure against the apartheid State, and to the extent that the disinvestment campaign is one of these, we believe it should continue for as long as it is an effective pressure on the Government in South Africa.

The federation, however, would not sanction the actual withdrawal of assets by companies from South Africa as we are of the view that this is part of the social wealth of the country.
WORLD UNIONS IN ANTI-S ACADEMY

Breussen's Trade-unions Representatives from major countries to plan a strategy against apartheid.

The Executive Committee of the International Trade-Union Congress have been discussing the issue of apartheid in South Africa. They are expected to meet here.

The Executive Committee has also discussed the involvement of trade unions in South Africa. They are expected to meet here.

International trade unions are expected to play a significant role in the anti-apartheid movement.
Historic mine body for Southern Africa

HARARE - Mine workers' leaders from five Southern African countries, including a 25-man delegation from South Africa's National Union of Mineworkers, agreed to form a regional federation during three days of talks which opened here yesterday.

The South African union's delegation was led by NUM head Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, who was elected president of the Southern African Miners' Federation. Mine union representatives from Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe attended.

The talks were held against a background of South African threats to expel as many as 1.5 million migrant workers, most of them employed in the country's gold mines, if the international community imposed economic sanctions against the Pretoria government over apartheid.

Most of those workers come from neighboring black-rulled countries.

One resolution stated: "The Southern African Miners' Federation will resist this measure of the apartheid government and will take concerted militant action should the regime go ahead with the repatriation policy." — Sapa-Reuters
Global bid to cut oil flow to SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A global plan by seamen and dockworkers to stop South Africa getting oil is likely to be launched in earnest next month, according to union sources.

Preparations for the programme will be wound up with a briefing to the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid next week.

The plan, agreed by seafarers' and dockers' unions from more than 30 countries, is to take industrial action anywhere in the world against any vessels owned or chartered by any oil or shipping company involved in the secret sale or transport of oil to South Africa.

US visit

Mr Jim Slater, general secretary of the British National Union of Seamen (NUS) — in the forefront of the Maritime Unions Against Apartheid action — will visit the United States next Monday and Tuesday to address the UN Special Committee.

He will present a paper outlining the global plan which unions believe will reduce South Africa's crude oil supply to a trickle.

An NUS spokesman in London said the programme would be launched in earnest early in December and oil shipments and the companies involved would be monitored by unions in ports worldwide as well as by the Shipping Research Bureau in Amsterdam.

Unions believe the increased likelihood of industrial action in any port will deter shipping and oil companies from signing deals with South Africa and that the increased risks will push up South Africa's crude oil bill.
NUM endorses economic boycott of SA

HARARE — Delegates from South Africa's National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) have joined a unanimous call for the imposition of total sanctions against SA.

The call came at the end of a four-day conference of mineworkers, held in Harare. The delegates agreed to form a Southern African Miners' Federation, with headquarters in Harare.

“Efforts will be directed toward ensuring that SA is isolated internationally,” the delegates said.

54 representatives from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana, SA and Zambia, urged the international labour movement to organise an effective economic boycott of SA.

“The Southern African Miners' Federation will take concerted militant action should the regime go ahead with its repatriation policy,” the delegates said.
UK unions feel the pinch of legal reforms

The SOWETAN writer, SAM MABE, has just returned from a visit to the United States, Britain and Kenya. In today’s FOCUS he looks at the British labour movement.

The union had paid millions of rands for striking without a ballot and for contempt of court. Even the old system of many unions representing workers in one industry is beginning to crumble. It had reached a stage where to repair a simple pump, the supervisor would have to call in a mechanic to unhook it, a tigger to lift it another mechanic to fix it and an electrician to wire it.

There are only two areas in which the government’s plans bumbled dismally. Legislation aimed at limiting or ending the closed shop system — by requiring workers to vote whether or not they wished to belong to trade unions — was passed, but it got the thumbs-down from workers.

Many unions did not even bother to vote. Those that did vote, voted overwhelmingly in favour of continued financial support for the Labour Party.

But one thing certain about British industrial relations is that unless the Labour Party comes to power in the next elections, worse things are in the offing for the British labour movement.

The National Graphical Association (NGA) mounted an illegal picket outside a company refusing to introduce a closed shop last year. The company applied for and was awarded a court injunction to stop the picketing.

The union would not budge. It called off the picket only after paying several contempt of court fines.

The pinch

One union that has felt the pinch of Mrs Thatcher’s intolerance for trade unions is the National Union of Mineworkers, whose funds were sequestrated by the High Court after the union had paid millions of rands for striking without a ballot and for contempt of court.

Traditionally British law courts have had no role to play in industrial relations matters. The British system has always worked on the basis of voluntarily accepted rules. And management and the unions like it that way.

The law on strikes has been tightened considerably since 1980. The 1984 Trade Union Act differentiates between legal and illegal strikes. As in South Africa, a ballot has to be taken before a strike can be legal.

A union going on strike without allowing members to vote first in a secret ballot can be sued by management or any party proving damages suffered because of the strike. Should a bus-driver, for instance, go on an illegal strike, a passenger who incurred higher transport costs by having to use a taxi to get to work because of the strike, could sue the union concerned for damages.

Sympathy strikes, inter-union disputes or strikes over political issues are now illegal. The limits of damages that may be awarded against guilty trade unions are determined by the size of union membership.

They range from £10,000 (R35,000) for a union with less than 5,000 members to £250,000 (R870,000) for a union with more than 100,000 members.

Many unions have openly defied the new legislation and have even refused to obey court orders.

Mrs Thatcher's government introduced a law requiring workers to vote periodically whether or not they wanted their unions to give their money to political parties.

Revenue from union subscriptions Mrs Thatcher's government introduced a law requiring workers to vote periodically whether or not they wanted their unions to give their money to political parties.
NUM leads federation

THE National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) was this week elected first president of the newly-formed Southern African Miners Federation, after a four-day conference in Harare.

The federation, to be based in Harare, was the result of a host of resolutions taken at the conference attended by about 54 miners from Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

NUM's secretary general, Cyril Ramaphosa led the 25-member delegation — the largest — and included NUM's president, James Motlou.
LONDON — Maritime unions worldwide are mobilising their programme this week to stop South Africa getting oil.

And companies involved in the secret trade are being told to withdraw or face boycott.

Mr. P. Mcleod, spokesman for the Maritime Union Against Apartheid in London, said yesterday the letters were being sent to shipping and oil companies known to be supplying crude oil to South Africa, warning them that any of their vessels would be targets for union action anywhere in the world if they continue to fuel apartheid.

"We believe it is our duty to warn them," Mr. Mcleod said. "The letters will be sent out in the hope that the declaration is enforced at our recent conference in London." He said in terms of that declaration, seamen and dockers union from more than 20 countries have agreed to boycott or take other action against vessels anywhere in the world belonging to oil or shipping companies supplying oil to South Africa.

"Over the next week unions throughout the world will receive messages from companies and unions who know they are involved in the trade. They will then monitor shipping movements and take action in terms of the declaration." Union hopes to squeeze South Africa's oil revenue and reduce the 15 million annual supply to a trickle.

They also believe the increased risks supply sailing face, new demands that South Africa face more costs.

It is estimated South Africa's present oil supply costs around £3 billion a year.
The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) has sent a message of support to about 30 black unions which meet in Durban today to form a super federation.

The federation will represent more than 500,000 workers and will be called the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

The formation of Cosatu was a move towards strengthened anti-apartheid trade union unity, said the ICFTU in a telegram to the new organisation.

*See Page 12*
Union in US ‘at war’ with SA Govt

The jobs to which they are recruited are usually low-paying and very few if any workers would wish to do them if they had the choice.

Even if he is willing to work longer than his contract stipulates, a worker is forced to terminate his employment and physically return to the homeland to renew his contract.

This system has been criticised because it is used to "weed out" "undesirable" workers who may have been "blacklisted" for their trade union activities.

The influx control laws also forbid black workers from moving freely inside South Africa to sell their labour to the highest bidder.

Mr Joe Jurekak, senior Umwa official, said that through this case his union was hoping to kill two birds with one stone.

PRESIDENT Reagan... could invoke Tariff Act of 1930.

Firstly, the case would force the American government to take economic action against South Africa, and secondly it would help create more job opportunities for miners in America.

He said that last year America imported 490 314 tons of coal from South Africa and 804 342 tons in 1983.

He said that his union was satisfied that the path of economic sanctions was the correct one since it had been endorsed by the majority of black workers in South Africa.

"We are working with organisations such as the Free South Africa Movement to find ways of increasing pressure on South Africa," Mr Jurcekak said.

"You have to bear in mind that any unfair treatment of workers in the less developed countries poses a serious threat to our members' jobs here in America.

"Management seems to be trying to maximise profits by lowering standards in working conditions and wages to the same level as those of workers in South Africa. This is what we need to stop.

"There is a need for international solidarity of workers to fight against management's brutality. Sometimes we work for the same companies that employ our brothers in South Africa and we need to use our muscle here to help them."

Wrong

Other trade unions and lobby groups such as the Free South Africa Movement could use the same law to stop the importation of other minerals and goods produced in South Africa.

The South African Government will obviously try to challenge Umwa’s petition.

Umwa argues that it would be morally wrong not only for America but also for any other country to benefit from the sweat of forced and cheap labour.

This view is held by many other trade unions opposed to foreign investment in South Africa.

Black workers in South Africa have little freedom of choice in employment, whether it be in the mines or in any other field.

There are organisations such as the Employment Bureau of Africa, which recruits workers in bantustans to work under yearly or half-yearly contracts in "white" South Africa.
British unions could act on dismissal of Natal workers

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British trade unionists may take action in support of the 970 workers dismissed by Sarmcol in Natal, a subsidiary of BTR Industries based here. The workers were dismissed about nine months ago after striking legally for two days.

Now representatives from South Africa’s Metal and Allied Workers’ Union (Mawu), who are visiting Britain, will be meeting union officials from BTR.

They want union members at the company’s British operation to take action in support of the 970 workers in Howick.

Mawu treasurer Mr Maxwell Xulu told a British Trades Unions Congress Press conference yesterday “We will be calling for all kinds of support.

“It is difficult for us to say what kind of support local unions will be able to provide, but we will have talks with BTR union representatives and proposals will be worked out then.

PASSPORT REFUSED

“Our feeling is that BTR should withdraw from South Africa if the 970 are not reinstated — but they must leave their assets.”

The Mawu delegation will have talks with union representatives in Britain, Europe and America before returning home shortly before Christmas.

Another Mawu executive member, Mr Moses Dayako, was to have joined the tour, but was refused a passport. The second time his passport been refused for travel at union business.

TUC general secretary Norman Willis attacked South African authorities for refusing Mr Dayako’s passport.

These are serious unions seeking to deal ser with their problems and I extremely wise and wrong this kind of action to be taken.”

Company assets belong in SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Disinvestment is unacceptable if it means multinationals will withdraw all company assets, visiting South African trade unionists have told their British colleagues.

A delegation from the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu), and representing the newly-formed Cosatu federation, said the assets of foreign-based companies belonged to the workers.

Mawu’s treasurer, Mr Maxwell Xulu, told Britain’s Trades Unions Congress (TUC), “We strongly support any pressure, but we would not accept multinationals pulling out their assets, because these belong to the workers. The assets are the product of the workers of South Africa.”

But he said workers fully supported the British trade union campaign to persuade firms in the United Kingdom to ban South African goods.

Mr Xulu is accompanied by Mawu executive member Mr Jeffrey Vilane and national organiser Mr Berno Fanaroff.

They welcomed TUC general secretary Mr Norman Willis’s announcement at a Press conference yesterday that more firms were supporting the boycott.

The list so far includes Littlewoods, Argos, British Home Stores, Next, the Co-op group and Harris Queensway.

Tesco and Sandton stores have told the TUC they will cut their range of South African goods and find alternative supplies where possible.

Mr Willis said other firms had joined the boycott, but had not announced their stand.

The delegation urged more companies to join and resist the view it would ultimately make conditions worse for blacks.

“That is the argument put forward by the multinationals, but when they introduced new technology and machinery, they left thousands unemployed — but they never considered.”

The South African delegation was told people in Britain “recognise the horrors of apartheid and are prepared to show it in a practical way.”

Mr Willis told them, “There is still a long way to go before we have a complete or effective boycott, but the pressure is building up and we are doing all we can to make sure that retailers are fully aware of public feeling.

“Apartheid is bad business. Shoppers don’t want so-called bargains paid for by the suffering of innocent black South Africans.”

Mawu representatives were given a china plate commemorating the 1381 peasant’s revolt in London — a gift from the TUC “to the youngest national trade union organisation”.

Strangler of woman (75) may have struck twice, say police

By Don Holiday, Crime Reporter

There was “a very strong possibility” that the fugitive who strangled a 75-year-old woman and assaulted her husband on an isolated farm in the Eastern Transvaal on Monday night may have been involved in another attack on an elderly couple at a neighbouring farm three weeks ago, police said yesterday.

The man, who is probably wounded, is still at large in the rugged district of Roossenekal.

Mrs Johanna Jacoba Margretha Botha, of Dreyershof farm, was strangled and her husband Mr Lukas Martinus Botha (79), was

16 yachts enter Australian race

PERTH — The largest 18-metre yacht field assembled since World War 2 will take part in next February’s World Championship off the West Australia coast, the Royal Perth Yacht Club said yesterday.

The club said 16 yachts from six countries, the largest field for 40 years, had entered the championship. It will be staged on the same course as America’s Cup in early 1987.
Big boost for boycott campaign

TUC & COSATU hail move as six major UK chains join SA

The National Newspaper for Decision Makers
UK unions urge more big stores to bar SA goods

LONDON — Britain’s labour federation, the Trades Union Congress, representing 10 million workers, yesterday called for more big British chain stores to stop selling South African goods.

The TUC general secretary, Mr Norman Willis, told visiting representatives of the newly formed Congress of South African Trade Unions that several big firms had already publicly stated their support and that other chains either operated a boycott or were cutting back on South African goods.

Britain is one of South Africa’s main foreign trading partners.

Mr Willis said big firms which have told the TUC they will not stock South African goods include Littlewoods, Argos, British Home Stores, Next and Harris Queensway.

HORRORS

He said the Co-op supermarket chain had already announced it was cutting its links with South Africa and that both the Tesco and Sainsbury’s supermarket chains were minimising their range of South African goods and seeking alternative supplies wherever possible.

"People in Britain recognise the horrors of apartheid and are prepared to show it in a practical way. There is still a long way to go before we have a complete or effective boycott but the pressure is building up and we are doing all we can to make sure retailers are fully aware of public feeling," Mr Willis said.

"Apartheid is bad business. Shoppers don’t want so-called bargains at Christmas or at any other time, paid for by the suffering of innocent black South Africans."

PROPORTION

Mr Maxwell Xulu, treasurer of Cosatu, said the South African Government argued that sanctions hurt blacks but had not previously shown concern for black workers. He welcomed the support of British trade unions.

The Littlewoods department store chain said in a statement: "We have decided to ban South African goods from our stores throughout Britain because the company does not agree with apartheid."

But it said the ban affected only a small proportion of items, mainly foods, which were on sale at Littlewoods before the decision.

"We have already made arrangements for alternative supplies and will not be taking any more goods from South Africa," it said.

The British Home Stores chain said: "We do not sell, nor do we plan to sell, any goods of South African origin."

The Co-op and Fine Fare supermarket chains recently decided to cease trading South African goods as a protest against apartheid — Sapa-AP.
New attempt to settle Dublin's anti-SA strike

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN — A new attempt to settle the 18-month anti-apartheid strike at Dunnes Stores in Dublin is to be made, possibly this week, by the Irish government.

A confidential report on the dispute has been prepared by the Labour Court, Ireland's top industrial relations body, at the request of Labour Minister Ruairi Quinn.

It has already been discussed by the Cabinet and decisions are expected soon.

The Labour Court report concedes what has already become clear: that the strike cannot be resolved through normal industrial channels.

The court, it is understood, offers two options to the government — the official imposition of sanctions against SA imports or an amendment to unfair dismissal legislation.

Since Foreign Minister Peter Barry has ruled out unilateral sanctions against SA, the government is likely to concentrate on the second option as a means of breaking the deadlock.

Tampering with the law on unfair dismissals is not likely to prove popular with Irish business.
COPENHAGEN — The Danish Federation of Trade Unions has decided to stop its boycott of goods coming from or going to SA, because of parliament's decision last week to outlaw all trade with SA.

And the Irish government may impose a ban on South African fruit and vegetable imports from March next year.

The Danish boycott, which was originally to have operated from November 18 to January 31, halted all handling of goods from and to SA by unionised unskilled workers, hotel and restaurant workers, metal workers and truck drivers.

The Federation of Trade Unions said in a report the "gratifying" move of the Folketing, the Danish parliament, had made it possible to terminate the boycott as of today.

The Irish ban will be imposed if a government investigation "points to the abuse of prison labour" in the production of fruit and vegetable products in SA.

The Irish government is considering implementing the ban from March 31 next year. — Sapa-Reuters
Unions launch campaign against detentions

THE International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has resolved to launch an internationally co-ordinated campaign to put pressure on South Africa to stop detentions without trial and the harassment of trade unionists.

The resolution was taken by the executive board of the organisation at its meeting in Brussels.

In a statement the ICFTU said "it denounced vigorously the continued harassment, detention and arrests by the South African Government of trade unionists in an effort to intimidate them and their trade union rights in the country."

Prison

In its statement, the ICFTU condemned the continued detention of Mr Mahlomola Shhosana, assistant general secretary of the ICFTU-affiliated Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), who has been in prison since July.

It said it demanded that Mr Shhosana be released immediately, together with all detained trade unionists and political prisoners.
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A MAJOR national petition for the release of South African detainees has been launched by the British Trade Union Council.

Mr Tony Shaw, a council representative who is in South Africa as an observer at the trial in Johannesburg of Mr Moses Mayekiso, general secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, and four Alexandra community leaders on treason charges, said the council hoped to collect hundreds of thousands of signatures.

The trial is in camera and Mr Shaw is visiting trade unions and union organisations to examine the situation and express support for the independent trade union movement.

"We have drawn churches, trade unions and other organisations into the campaign which will continue until December 10, United Nations Human Rights Day, when we hope to present the petition to the South African Embassy in London, the British Government and the UN," said Mr Shaw.
SA labour dispute has ripple effect

By DICK USHER, Labour Reporter

AN international union federation has started a worldwide boycott of a Spanish fishing company's products because a South African firm has not reinstated about 180 workers dismissed this year.

The boycott has been called by the International Union of Foodworkers (IUF) against Pescanova, 50 percent owners of Sea Harvest at Saldanha.

Sea Harvest was called on to restate about 180 members of the Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu), affiliated to the IUF, who were dismissed in September after they stopped work in solidarity with about 300 workers who had been dismissed three weeks earlier during a wage dispute with the company.

Fawu claims the company's actions before and after the dispute showed it was intent on destroying the union or weakening it so that it ceased to be an effective presence at Sea Harvest.

Fawu said the company was "putting up a puppet committee" to replace it.

"POLITICAL ASPECTS"

Mr H E Kramer, managing director of Sea Harvest, said there was no suggestion of "union-busting".

"The fact that we continue negotiations with Fawu in spite of some questionable tactics and a lot of abuse proves otherwise," he said.

"It is our impression that the heavy accent which Fawu increasingly places on political aspects of its activities does not find favour with a large part of the workers living in Saldanha and surrounding communities.

"This has unfortunately led to a measure of polarisation and Fawu has lost support in some quarters."

IUF general secretary Mr Dan Gallin today confirmed that the boycott had started
US union to monitor trial

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A large American trade union has announced it will monitor the treason trial of the general secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa), Mr Moses Mayekiso.

The United Auto workers (UAW), US counterpart of Numsa, yesterday announced a 10-member group of judges and lawyers to watch the case.

UAW president Mr Owen Bieber said "We intend to focus the international spotlight on the Mayekiso case because, clearly, the South African Government is trying to weaken the anti-apartheid movement and the black trade unions which, in recent years, have emerged as the key force opposing the apartheid regime."
DUBLIN — Irish trade union leaders are making a secret visit to South Africa. Details of the week-long trip were kept secret till Monday in case the visit was banned. Three union leaders are visiting South Africa on behalf of the Irish third world agency, Trocaire, to foster closer links between the trade union movements of the two countries.
Unions detect mood to 'back off on sanctions'

The Argus Foreign Service

VANCOUVER. — South African and Commonwealth trade unionists and anti-apartheid activists have begun the opening round of the South Africa debate here with demands for more pressure in the form of sanctions.

They will also urge Commonwealth leaders to back the formation of a military force in the frontline states if this should be requested.

Trade unionists, however, believe there is a "mood at this summit to back off from sanctions".

The Commonwealth Trade Union Council (CTUC) says that "internal repression in South Africa has intensified and none of the key preconditions for change have been met".

South African unionists who were to visit Vancouver, Cosatu president Elijah Barayi and general secretary Jay Naidoo, were refused permission.

For many, South Africa remains the top priority and, they insist, the major Commonwealth members have done nowhere near enough to tackle the problem.

PLIGHT OF ABORIGINALS

A strongly worded report on the plight of Aborigines could be a major embarrassment for Australia when it is tabled at the summit, The Argus Foreign Service in Melbourne reports.

The report is being released by the British-based Anti-Slavery Society and contains damning evidence of the treatment of Aborigines, particularly children, by police.

The report details appalling living conditions in dozens of communities. It says many blacks face daily racial oppression and that there is a widespread desire among Aborigines for a treaty to redress their grievances.
MUNICH — Daimler-Benz headquarters in Stuttgart has refused to intervene in the strike at its South African subsidiary's factory in East London in spite of sharp criticism by West Germany's giant metalworkers' union.

Daimler-Benz's personnel chief said the dispute could be settled only "on site".

Mercedes-Benz SA had shown its readiness "to negotiate at any time and at any place" and the company's offer to the striking workers was far above other wage settlements in the South African motor industry, he said.

But the chairman of the powerful West German Metalworkers' Union Ig-Metall, Mr Franz Steinkuehler, accused the South African company of tackling the strike "with methods which would be impossible in a civilised country."

Mercedes-Benz SA was "using human suffering to break a strike", he told a Press conference in Stuttgart.

Mr Steinkuehler and other union officials had earlier had extensive talks with the South African Metalworkers' Union negotiator in the East London strike, Mr Les Kettledeas.

He and a South African representative of the International Metalworkers' Federation are touring Daimler-Benz factories in West Germany in search of shop-floor support for the East London strikers.
Dutch union calls for end to SA tax treaty

AMSTERDAM - The nation's largest labour organisation has called for cancellation of the tax treaty with South Africa, claiming it helps up to 61 South African-owned firms operate in the Netherlands.

The companies are all subsidiaries of 12 South African firms, including the mining giant Anglo American Corp, according to Mr Wouter van der Schaaf of the Dutch Trade Union Federation (FNV).

Mr Van der Schaaf said yesterday that 48 of the firms have no personnel here and exist only on paper, apparently to take advantage of tax benefits offered by the 1971 treaty.

He said an FNV study, co-authored by three Dutch anti-apartheid groups, indicated the companies own about $1.5 billion worth of interests in the Netherlands.

The FNV chairman, Mr Hans Pont, called for cancellation of the treaty this week. Mr Van der Schaaf said.

He said South African firms also appear to be setting up foreign subsidiaries here for the public relations advantage of "no longer being recognised as South African".

The Dutch-South African tax treaty eliminates double taxation of firms operating in both nations.

A Finance Ministry spokesman said the previous calls for cancellation of the treaty had been rejected because that "could work out to the advantage of the South African treasury".

However, the Dutch government has submitted legislation to ban firms from making new investments in South Africa - Sapa-AP
LONDON — Britain's third largest trade union yesterday called together its 170 trustees on pension funds to plan ways of withdrawing investments in companies involved in SA.

The meeting, called by the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMB), breaks new ground for anti-apartheid campaigners in the UK.

It is the first concerted effort to overcome legal restrictions and use the threat of withdrawing pension fund investments to pressure companies into leaving SA.

The GMB, whose trustees represent all industries, has the only trade union pension department in the UK.

Speakers at yesterday's conference included leading pension fund and trust law lawyer Robin Ellison, Bob Green of investment company Phillips and Drew, the Anti-Apartheid Movement's Mike Terry, and Peter Webster of the Ethical Investment and Research Information Service.

Under UK law, pension fund trustees have a fiduciary duty to act in the interests of the beneficiaries, and so cannot sell for purely political reasons if this involves a possible loss.

GMB general secretary John Edmonds criticized British companies who invest in SA for blocking job opportunities for black workers. He claimed a new as yet unpublished study had revealed "newer" companies involved in the bi-tech, insurance and banking fields were providing more job opportunities for whites and fewer for blacks.
Unions dig into pockets for SA miners

LONDON – Britain's Trades Union Congress (TUC) and National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) are mounting a campaign to raise money for SA's striking miners. They have called on British trade unionists to give generously, and will channel the funds into legal assistance for striking miners and humanitarian help for miners and their families. The International Mineworkers Organisation, of which the British NUM is part, is reportedly getting about R16 000 daily for the strikers. A donation of R66 000 from the Transport and General Workers Union has been made to the TUC May Day Centenary Fund.
Geneva-based union backs postal strikers

By BARBARA HART

EAST LONDON — A Geneva-based postal union, Postal, Telegram and Telephone International (PTTI), had sent a telex to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in support of striking South African postal workers, a Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Association (Potwa) spokesman said yesterday.

Potwa's deputy secretary, Mr Floyd Mashele, said the union received a copy of the telex to Mr Stoffel Botha on Monday.

The PTTI had said in the telex it was "outraged" by the South African post office's refusal "to negotiate with Potwa in good faith."

Mr Mashele said the PTTI had said it was "preparing action with a view to hampering communications between South Africa and other countries."

Potwa had also received a telex of support after the PTTI's African committee meeting in Abidjan last week.

Mr Mashele said the deadlock situation between the union, representing some 23,000 striking workers, and the post office was unchanged, although Potwa hoped the situation would be resolved soon.

Black postal workers in Natal and KwaZulu had come out in support of the striking workers yesterday, bringing to 23,000 the total of employees on strike.

Mr Mashele said Potwa met yesterday afternoon to review its position.

The outcome of the meeting was not known late yesterday afternoon.

A post office spokesman, Mr Ben Rootman, said about 1,500 workers, with some 1,400 in the Eastern Cape, had been dismissed for refusing to return to work.

Over 1,700 new employees had been hired.

The post office intended dismissing all workers on strike, Mr Rootman said, adding that the number of striking employees totalled about 13,000.

The post office wanted to resume negotiations with Potwa but this would not be possible as long as the union made "unreasonable demands."

"These include that workers on strike receive salaries, or even part of their salaries."

"Potwa also insists that so-called salary notch parity for all black workers must apply, which was not the case when salary parity was introduced for coloured, Indians and the first group of black workers."

"Potwa also still insists on the unconditional re-employment of some 60 workers dismissed in the Eastern Cape since 1985, whether there are vacant posts or not," Mr Rootman said.

Workers went on strike in the Eastern Cape in June in protest to the dismissal of three employees in January this year.

The strike subsequently spread countrywide.

- The post office has requested organisations mailing cash on delivery parcels and registered mail items to clients in black areas to note that postal services in the areas were subject to delay and that most of the post offices in the areas were closed.
LONDON — Britain’s National Union of Mineworkers has launched an international appeal for funds to support SA’s striking miners.

NUM president Arthur Scargill urged trade unions, Labour Party branches and other groups in Britain to help the SA National Union of Mineworkers.

He also appealed for support world-wide through the International Miners’ Organisation, which is reported to have 5-million members.

He made the appeal after talking to SA NUM general-secretary Cyril Ramaphosa.

Scargill led a year-long strike by his own union a couple of years ago which ended in defeat.

The state-appointed National Coal Board refused to give in to his demands and the strike crumbled.

A section of the NUM became disillusioned with Scargill’s leadership and broke away to form the Union of Democratic Mineworkers.

The SA miners’ strike has received prominent coverage in Britain’s “quality” newspapers.

It was a leading item on television news bulletins on Monday night, with the BBC and ITV featuring filmed reports from their correspondents. — Sapa.
Many support Num strike

STRIKING National Union of Mineworkers members have received messages of support from local and foreign organisations. The telegrams came from the World Federation of Trade Unions and the head of the budget committee in the United States Congress, Mr William Gray.

The United States Labour Movement, AFL-CIO, has sent a telex. Both Mr Gray and the AFL-CIO said the mine strike is receiving a lot of media coverage in the United States and wished the Num well in its efforts "to end apartheid".

The president of the British National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Arthur Scargill, has launched an international appeal for funds to support striking Num members.

Mr Richard Trumka, president of the United Mineworkers of America has also sent Num a telegram of solidarity and urged his union members to donate money to the strikers.

The outlawed Pan Africanist Congress has pledged its support for the Num in the fight for a living wage.
WELL back you American union leader tells NUM

By Alan Dunn, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The leader of America's miners has sent South Africa's striking National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) a telegram of solidarity and has urged his union members to donate money to the strikers.

"Like Solidarity in Poland, working people in South Africa deserve our fullest support," the president of the United Mineworkers of America (UMWA), Mr Richard Trumka, said yesterday.

"Everyone in the United States who believes in justice and freedom should rally behind the NUM in its struggle and help throw off the yoke of oppression in South Africa," he said.

Mr Trumka sent NUM's general-secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa a telegram yesterday saying UMWA's 240 000 members supported the strike.

REMOVAL

He also called on the South African Government and the Chamber of Mines to ensure mineworkers were not fired or evicted from mine hostels as had been threatened. He also asked for the removal of South African Police from the mines.

The UMWA has again re-activated its South African Miners' Aid Fund, which will donate any funds it receives directly to NUM. The fund was established during previous strikes in South Africa.

A UMWA spokesman refused to say how much had been sent to South African miners from this fund so far.

The strike was front-page news in The New York Times and the Washington Post yesterday. The country's television networks covered it widely.

ABC News speculated on the economic damage South Africa could suffer if the strike was lengthy: "This is the first real test of strength between the black miners' union, legalised only five years ago, and the white mining industry," ABC's Johannesburg-based correspondent, Jim Hickey, reported last night.
TUC bid to aid SA trade unions

LONDON — A motion at the annual conference of the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) next month will call for a one-penny-a-week levy on every member to support trade unions in South Africa.

It will also seek an hour's pay from each of the nine million TUC-affiliated workers — Sapa
TUC bid to aid SA trade unions

LONDON — A motion at the annual conference of the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) next month will call for a one-penny-a-week levy on every member to support trade unions in South Africa. It will also seek an hour’s pay from each of the nine million TUC-affiliated workers — Sapa
UK unions to debate giving money to SA

Dispatch Bureau
LONDON—A proposal that could raise as much as R15.4m a year for South African unions is to be debated at the next annual congress of the Trades Union Congress (TUC).

The National Union of Journalists (NUJ) has put forward a motion urging that unions be levied 1p a week for every member to build a "fighting fund" to support South African trade unions.

The TUC has nine million members and if passed at the TUC congress in Blackpool in September, the proposal could see R15m a year being raised for South African unions next year.

The NUJ motion, contained in the provisional agenda for the congress, argues that British unions need to provide material support for South African unions "engaged in a life or death struggle".

It also condemned the British Government's "persistent opposition" to the imposition of punitive sanctions against South Africa.

Another motion put forward by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers calls on the TUC's 88 affiliates to organise a voluntary levy of one hour's pay on their members in support of the independent South African trade union movement as represented by Cosatu and Nactu.

A motion put forward by the National Union of Railwaymen congratulated Sarhwa for its "magnificent display of solidarity in defence of basic trade union rights" while the Ceramic and Allied Trades Union asked that the TUC general council put forward a motion at the 1983 International Labour Organisation congress calling for the seat vacated by South Africa in 1964 to be given to the African National Congress.

Meanwhile, pressure from anti-apartheid protestors has resulted in GWR, an independent radio station in Bristol, taking a decision to stop broadcasting Cape Fruit commercials.

The station's managing director, Mr Ralph Bernard, said the decision was taken after a six-hour meeting.

Protesters had earlier picketed the studios.

Capital Radio in London, BRMB in Birmingham, Radio Trent in the East Midlands and Beacon Radio in Wolverhampton have also refused to carry the advertisements.
Govt refuses visas for Cosatu conference

JOHANNESBURG — The government has refused a number of European and North American trade unionists permission to enter South Africa so they can attend the annual congress of the country’s biggest labour federation.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) press officer, Mr Frank Mentjes, said yesterday visas had been denied to delegates from Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the US.

Cosatu opens its annual congress at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg today amidst a strike by thousands of metalworkers and reports of a looming strike by some 200,000 workers on the country’s gold and coal mines.

"Many African countries, socialist countries, Philippines and Caribbean countries have pledged solidarity but are unable to attend," said Mr Mentjes.

The congress is expected to debate key resolutions on Cosatu’s political programme as well as its attitude to economic sanctions and disinvestment.

It is widely expected that the federation — the largest and most militant in the country — will adopt the Freedom Charter, drawn up by the African National Congress and allied organisations in 1955, in line with resolutions recently adopted by four of its biggest affiliates.

Delegates are also expected to debate the drafting of a workers’ political programme that is more explicitly socialist than the Freedom Charter — Sapa
Govt refuses visas for Cosatu conference

Johannesburg — The government has refused a number of European and North American trade unionists permission to enter South Africa so they cannot attend the annual congress of the country's biggest labour federation.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) press officer, Mr Frank Meintjes, said yesterday visas had been denied to delegates from Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the US.

Cosatu opens its annual congress at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg today amidst a strike by thousands of metalworkers and reports of a looming strike by some 200,000 workers on the country's gold and coal mines.

"Many African countries, socialist countries, Philippines and Caribbean countries have pledged solidarity but are unable to attend," said Mr Meintjes.

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Delegates are also expected to debate the drafting of a workers' political programme that is more explicitly socialist than the Freedom Charter. — Sapa
Union federation cuts global ties.

The Federation of Salts/Trade Unions is to sever its links with the international federation of transport trade unions, FIOST, and the World Confederation of Labour at the end of the year.

It is believed the federation decided on this step after pressure from the Salaried Staff Association (Salstaff).

Salstaff withdrew from the federation from last November to March this year because it objected to the international affiliations. It will resume membership on July 1 — Transport Reporter.
Black unions praised for avoiding violence

The Argus Foreign Service

GENEVA. — The general secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation, Mr Herman Rebhan, has praised black unions in South Africa for their commitment to change without violence.

In a speech at the annual meeting of the federation's central committee in Oslo on Thursday Mr Rebhan called on metalworking unions to help to step up pressure on managements to recognise black trade unions in South Africa.

"Hundred of European, American and Japanese firms operate directly or indirectly inside South Africa.

"In many cases the South African managers of these multinationals do not recognise or are hostile to the independent metal unions.

"I appeal to all our affiliates to identify such firms and to use their pressure to seek a change of policy in respect of trade union rights and recognition."

Ten South African trade unionists are attending the Oslo meeting, including leaders of the recently-formed National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa), which has 130 000 members,
BRUSSELS — The world's largest non-communist trade union group condemned SA's stringent Press restrictions yesterday.

John Vanderveken, the general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), said, "South Africa's clampdown on Press reporting will not silence the voices of the black majority people nor will it prevent information from reaching us."

He said SA's move was a "method "borrowed from totalitarian systems".

Vanderveken added that it was a "desperate move to hide the irreversible march of the majority towards freedom and democracy".

The ICFTU has 83-million members, including 450,000 in SA. — Sapa-AP
**Journalists' body protests at bar on U K unionists**

JOHANNESBURG—The Southern African Society of Journalists is to protest to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, against the Government's refusal to grant visas to leaders of international union groups for the media.

The president of the SASJ, Miss Pat Siddle, said yesterday the SASJ strongly protested against the refusal of visas to Mr Harry Conroy, national secretary of the National Union of Journalists, and Miss Brenda Dean, general secretary of Sogat (Society of Graphical and Allied Trades).

The SASJ would write a letter of protest to the Minister of Home Affairs, she added.

The secretary-general of the International Federation of Journalists, Mr Hans Larsen, who was to have attended the Media Workers' Association of South Africa's sixth congress in Soweto next week, was also denied entry into the country.

All three were to have been part of an international delegation of media trade unionists to visit South Africa next week.

The three would have come here in their capacity as trade unionists, Miss Siddle explained.

The only reason she could see for the refusal was their association with the media.

The Government had in the past allowed international trade unionists into South Africa.

The South African Embassy in London said the "intention of the Sogat members' visit was presumably to show solidarity with the workers of South Africa.

The South African Government had decided the visit would not serve any constructive purpose.

The union is well-known in Britain because it has been in dispute with Times Newspapers for nearly a year.

"May we modestly suggest that Ms Brenda Dean and her colleagues have enough on their plate in this country without interfering in South Africa's affairs," the Embassy said.

"We also wonder who would be paying the estimated cost of £50,000 (about R150,000)." — (Sapa)
Workers of the world, unite!

The United Steelworkers of America (USWA) is a national union of workers who have joined together to improve their lives and the lives of their families. The USWA represents workers in the steel, iron, and related industries across the United States.

CHANGE

Workers who have joined the USWA have increased their wages by over 30% in the last 10 years. They have also improved their working conditions and have gained better health benefits.

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WASHINGTON - An American

GIVES HAND KINROSS US UNION

450 25/186

TUC 'unwise' to choose medical theme

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A British university professor says the British Trades Union Congress has been unwise to choose the doctor-patient ratio for blacks and whites in South Africa as the theme for its new anti-apartheid film.

In a letter to The Times yesterday, Professor R.J. Fitzpatrick of Liverpool University's Veterinary Faculty, said the film was released a few days after he had returned from a trip to South Africa, which included a visit to the Medical University of Southern Africa near Pretoria (Medunsa).

He said the medical school was government-funded on a generous scale and was concerned with the training of black doctors, thereby improving the doctor-patient ratio.

"Whatever their other faults, white South Africans must be given credit for providing a first-class medical school for black students with facilities comparable to those of British equivalents, with a dedicated multiracial staff under the leadership of a most enlightened chancellor."
Embassy slates anti-SA video

LONDON — The South African Embassy here has denounced an anti-apartheid video produced by Britain's Trades' Union Congress (TUC) and is taking legal advice about steps to stop it being distributed and screened.

The TUC video was shown at the organisation's national congress last week. It urges sanctions and a consumer boycott of South African goods, using comparisons between health care for whites and blacks as a basis for its campaign.

It states there is one white doctor for every 336 whites and only one black doctor for every 19,000 blacks, and compares an infant mortality rate of 14 for every 1,000 whites and 250 for every 1,000 blacks.

It also declares that the average white lives past 70 while the average black does not reach 60.

The embassy described it as "a gross distortion" and said the doctor-patient ratios could only have been based on an assumption that white doctors only treated whites, and that black doctors only treated blacks.

"This is totally untrue," the embassy said.

"South African medicine generally is far advanced" — Sapa.
UK union supports SA workers

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A leader of 1,500 white-collar staff at Burrell Castrol in Britain says he is prepared to recommend industrial action in support of black workers at a Castrol subsidiary in South Africa.

Mr Peter Leverton, divisional officer of the white-collar union ASTMS, said he would convene a meeting of union representatives of the oil group's British workers if the subsidiary carried out a reported threat to dismiss some black workers for "faking sanctions over a pay claim".

The ASTMS threat is the first known instance of such action by a union since the Trades Union Congress recently urged its affiliates to put pressure on British employers.

The TUC did not advise industrial action, but Mr Leverton said it was time unions and their members took a stand on the South African issue and exerted the maximum possible influence.
US motor unions to lean on SA

By PIPPA GREEN

PRESSURE on United States companies operating here is likely to increase following the visit of a delegation from the 1.1-million strong United Auto Workers of America (UAW), who have promised to investigate the policy of American companies on detained workers.

And the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu), one of the Congress of SA Trade Unions' most powerful affiliates, has put the spotlight on the policies of American companies in South Africa by embarking on an aggressive campaign to secure full pay for all detained union members, as well as job guarantees.

According to Naawu, motor workers in Port Elizabeth are wondering why they get support from a major United States-based company if they break apartheid beach laws, but substantially less support if they are detained under State of Emergency regulations.

It is a matter of some dispute between General Motors and its workers - the majority of whom belong to Naawu - that the company is prepared to pay only 50 percent of detained employees' wages.

Naawu issued a strongly worded statement before the UAW visit condemning GM "for their negative attitude towards employees of the company detained under security laws or Emergency regulations".

Last week, Owen Beiber, president of the UAW, said he would take up the matter of detained employees "with any American companies with which I have direct contact and that would include GM".

Beiber's five day visit to South Africa came in the wake of lengthy negotiations between Naawu and motor companies over wages for detainees. There are, at present, 11 Naawu members in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage region in detention, including three from GM, four from Volkswagen and one from Ford (now Samcor).

According to Naawu regional secretary, Les Kettelldas, VW has agreed to pay 75 percent of detained workers' wages and guarantee their jobs. Ford has settled for 60 percent and a guarantee "not to terminate" detained employees, according to Director of Industrial Relations, Fred Ferreira.

Indications are that Naawu has accepted this. However, Kettelldas asked how GM could justify supporting employees charged for using "so-called white beaches while refusing to support employees detained."

Bob White, managing director of GM in South Africa, said he had told both Beiber and Naawu that it was company policy to "campaign for the release of all detainees".

"We are supporting our people who are detained. They are still entitled to every benefit and we are paying their families," he said.

White confirmed that GM's policy was to pay detainees' families 50 percent of their normal wages. Asked to comment on Naawu's accusation that there was a contradiction in company policy by offering support to those who broke beach apartheid laws while not giving adequate support to detainees' families, White replied there was no contradiction. "It is company policy to take care of our people."

Meanwhile, the Paper Wood and Allied Workers' Union settled its formal dispute with Sappi this week after the company agreed to pay three detained workers between 75 and 100 percent of their wages.

Sappi Human Resources manager Quinton Stubbings said that if the employees were still in detention by the end of November, the company and the union would review the situation.
About-face from SA shipping-ban backer

WASHINGTON — A union leader and civil rights activist has joined forces with local stevedore companies to lobby against a ban on SA shipping. The ban was instituted last month by Wilmington, a leading port on the US east coast.

Arthur "Skinny" Wilson, Wilmington branch president of the International Longshoremen's Association, yesterday led a delegation — including representatives of the companies employing his 250 predominantly black members — to press Wilmington mayor Daniel Frawley to rescind the ban.

The unexpected development presages similar changes of heart as anti-apartheid sanctions are found to have a domestic price tag.

An SA steel carrier has already been turned away as a result of the ban. It was forced to unload at Camden, New Jersey.

A second vessel currently at sea has been re-routed.

Kevin McGonigle, Frawley's chief of staff, said Wilson, an early supporter of the SA ban, had changed his mind after the steel carrier was diverted and was clearly embarrassed. Wilson was not available for comment yesterday.

City council president James Baker said the delegation had argued that the city had exceeded its authority by meddling in foreign policy and was threatening local jobs.
ITF congress calls for anti-SA moves

LUXEMBOURG — Seven hundred delegates at a congress of the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) in Luxembourg called for sanctions against SA yesterday.

The delegates warned of possible industrial action to enforce oil and arms embargoes, officials said.

The delegates unanimously backed a declaration urging members to campaign for "immediate and effective sanctions against the SA regime."

The declaration also called on members "to ensure, if necessary by industrial action, the international embargo on the export of oil and arms to SA" and to extend these bans to all trade with SA, the officials said.

The London-based ITF — comprising about 400 transport workers unions — is said to have about 5.5-million members working in road, rail, sea and air transport in 86 countries all over the world, except the Eastern Bloc.

In Oslo the Norwegian daily Aftenposten quoted Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland as saying Norway would introduce a full trade boycott of SA later this year.

And in Mbabane, a Swaziland government spokesman said Swaziland would not take immediate steps to sever air links with SA, despite a call to do so by the Commonwealth.

He said the government was still awaiting further details on sanctions adopted at the Commonwealth summit in London on Monday.

— Sapa-Reuters
UK union calls for boycott of SA goods

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The National Union of Public Employees (Nupe) has urged its 600,000 members in the public sector to boycott South African goods as part of trade union activities centring on next week's Commonwealth mini-summit in London.

The union advised members to boycott Shell Oil and to step up a campaign against the provision of South African canned foods in canteens.

Nupe members are being asked to identify hospitals, schools, council buildings and other workplaces where Shell Oil is used.

Shell is also the focus of a Scottish Anti-Apartheid Movement campaign. The movement plans to boycott Shell products at petrol stations in November, to pressurise the company to drop its South African links.

In the House of Lords this week, Foreign Office Minister of State Baroness Young, reaffirmed the Government's view that general economic sanctions against South Africa would not work.

She also said that Britain would not provide extra aid to Zambia or other frontline states harmed by any decision to impose comprehensive sanctions against South Africa as Britain is not in a position to offset the effects of economic sanctions on the frontline states.

Caution was also expressed in Stockholm on Thursday where the Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlson ruled out a trade boycott against South Africa, "at least for the moment."

Mr Carlson's stand that a boycott would be an infringement of international law is leaving his country increasingly isolated in Scandinavia, following Norway and Denmark's decision to go ahead with a boycott.
Important future role for unions

By BARRY STREEK
TRADE unions, with their impressive organization from the bottom up, could pave the way toward a democratic future in South Africa, according to Mr. Kaare Sandegren, a prominent European trade unionist.

"Something like this must develop, otherwise you will have one extreme solution replaced by another extreme solution," he pointed out during a visit to Cape Town.

"Something like this must develop, otherwise you will have one extreme solution replaced by another extreme solution," he pointed out in a recent visit to Cape Town.

Mr. Sandegren, head of the International Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Union Congress and a member of the recent International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) delegation to South Africa, added that the delegation had failed in its bid to see various detained trade unionists.

During a meeting with the Director-General of Manpower, Dr. Piet van der Merwe, "we delivered a list of 269 trade unionists who are in detention. We asked particularly about 120 unionists whose whereabouts are not known."

Not enough time

The delegation, representing the largest trade union federation in the world, had also asked for a meeting with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange, but they had been informed that he did not have enough time to meet them.

Earlier during their visit, the delegation had a secret meeting "somewhere in Johannesburg" with leaders of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), some of whom came out of hiding to meet them.

He said the trade unionists they had met were "very impressive."

The trade unionists were "living organizations and are organized to a great extent from the bottom up."

"Despite the emergency, the union system still works. The unions are getting through without being seriously disrupted."

"The unions have a leadership which is responsible to their members," he said.

Crucial question

It had to be realized that there was a well-organized white security force in South Africa and that there were differences between different groups, and this sometimes erupted into violence.

"The crucial question is how it will all be changed. It will take some time."

"There must be involvement from abroad to contribute to those groups who will change the situation."

"At the same time, one must not be too optimistic about the situation."

"How can the different groups move together?"

"There is some infighting which is terribly wasteful."

Mr. Sandegren said the situation in South Africa was "important not only to South Africans but to the whole world."

"I know the fear that a civil war will turn into an international war. It is not only the responsibility of South Africans; it is also a responsibility to others."

"But the changes will have to come from within."

"How will the white minority change? How can it be broken up?"

In a way the situation was pessimistic "but you see so many different forces here. It is not only the ANC and Botha. There are so many other groups."

Bottom up

"In this situation, the unions have shown that they have organization, and they have created organization from the bottom up. Very few other groups have this organization."

He had found the situation in South Africa more worrying than he had imagined would be the case and he did not realize there were so many tendencies, which often competed with each other.

"There is clearly not going to be any quick fix in South Africa. The ANC is the most important body in the churches and unions are building organization. And it would be interesting to see what forces emerge in a second election after the unbanning of the ANC."

"There must be accommodation of different groups. The unions have made a beginning and they are influencing others."

"The trade unions are not the overall solution but they can influence situation."

"South Africa is such a rich country, which could benefit everyone in it," Mr. Sandegren said.
UK unions urge anti-SA vigil

LONDON — The Trades Union Congress has called on union leaders in Britain, Europe and the Commonwealth to lead a "rolling vigil" outside the Commonwealth mini-summit in London next month.

This will be in support of a call for economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, said yesterday he hoped the trade union leaders would be able to put their case directly to Commonwealth Heads of State and British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

"The aim is to get our government off the backs of those people who are fighting for freedom in South Africa," said Mr Willis.

The TUC general council approved a series of measures for unions to take. These stop short of industrial action over trade, although unions are exhorted to bring the "strongest pressure possible against economic links with South Africa."

The general council has contributed an initial R195 000 to campaign activities.
Some in SA ‘back sanctions’

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Some South African employers had reached the point of favourable sanctions as a last resort to pressure the government to change, according to a delegation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

The 12-man delegation, which includes the ICFTU’s general secretary, Mr. John Vanderweken, the general secretary of Britain’s Trades Union Congress (TUC), Mr. Norman Willis, the chairman of the TUC’s international committee, Mr. Ron Todd, and the president of the AFL-CIO, Mr. Lane Kirkland, arrived in South Africa on Friday and left yesterday.

The delegation had received increasing evidence of employer pressure for change in South Africa, including a “readiness in some cases to favour sanctions,” Mr. Vanderweken said on Sunday.

ICFTU has affiliates in 99 countries, representing 146 organizations and 82 million workers.

TV tonight

TV1

3.30. Programrooster
4.00. Hoekie vir Eensames. Jasper en sy Wanneer
4.30. Hannetjie. Die Heksie Die Toverboek
4.35. Die Wêreld se Mooiste Spokekse. Die Groot Vis en die Kleine Vissie. The big fish is terrorising all the small fish in the dam, and boasts about its size. But his very size soon lands him in trouble
4.40. Wieke Weihe
5.00. Duffel, Babbel En Bekkie Vorms
5.15. Langs Die Pakkeglynne. A series of 12 episodes on life in a large zoo. In the first episode the vet discovers that the unusual is a daily aspect of his life
6.00. Kompas
6.05. Noord-Sotoho-Kursus. Dunelang
6.15. Potpotteri
7.10. Hawai. Du Skulde
8.30. Dallas Just Desserts. The catastrophe of the masquerade ball in Martique has serious consequences. Complications arise regarding the Ewing-Mannos drilling project and Pam astonishes JR with her decision about Christopher’s share of Ewing Oil
9.20. Network
10.10. Arts on One. Chanel Chanel. A documentary on the life and work of the great French couturier
11.00. Late News
11.05. Stress — Are You Coping?
11.20. Evening Prayer
11.25. Transmission ends

TV2

5.30. Prologue
5.40. Masidla. Pre-school educational programme (3-4-year-olds). The children are taught that there is no excuse for bad manners
5.50. Khaya Labanwana. Pre-school educational programme (5-6-year-olds)
6.04. Upgiggedy Nofrederick
6.07. Umbukusa Kapopayi. All new Popeye show.
Johannesburg — An international delegation of trade union leaders yesterday said it would call on the Commonwealth summit meeting in London next month "to unite around a meaningful programme of action".

At a press conference here a 12-man delegation from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) said it had "overwhelming evidence" of a willingness by the victims of apartheid to endure further suffering in the interests of achieving the transformation needed in their society.

Detainees

The ICFTU head and the leader of the delegation, Mr John Vanderveken, said the group had during their three-day visit often heard pleas for hard-hitting sanctions against South Africa.

It said it knew of 269 trade union detainees.

The delegation said it had met trade unionists, community leaders businessmen and religious leaders since its arrival on Friday. It is due to meet the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, today.

A request to the Minis-

ter of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police to visit detained trade union leaders has received no reply.

The delegation's statement said that no solution to South Africa's problems could be found that excluded the growing influence of the trade union movement "as a vital and vigorous force for peaceful change" in South Africa.

Mr Vanderveken said the Anglican Archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, had told him the trade union movement was the "cutting edge for change" in this country.

Tutu

The ICFTU represents about 85 million workers in 94 countries.

By tomorrow all members of the group will have left South Africa.

Bishop Tutu, who sees President PW Botha to discuss South Africa's state of emergency this week, said his talks with the delegation had been very good.

"They've come to express their solidarity with their fellow trade unionists in this country and it's quite important for our country to know that our trade unions have very, very powerful friends," he said. — Sapa
SA blacks plead for sanctions — visitors

A group of top international trade unionists on a short visit to South Africa says it has met a broad range of black leaders who have pleaded for hard-hitting sanctions to bring about change in the country.

The 12-man delegation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) said it would call on the Commonwealth summit in London next month to unite around a meaningful programme of action against South Africa.

"We have overwhelming evidence of a willingness among the victims of apartheid to endure further suffering in the interests of achieving the transformation needed in their society," said the delegation at a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

The delegation arrived on Friday and the last members of the group left today after a meeting today with the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pieter du Plessis. Requests to meet the Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police and to see detained trade union leaders went unanswered.

In response to the delegations' allegations that no replies were received to requests to meet the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, a police spokesman in Pretoria said "A Mr Camay approached me and asked for an interview today I told them it would be impossible for protocol reasons and applications must be made to the various embassies and the Department of Foreign Affairs".

Force for change

Mr John Vanderveken, ICFTU head and leader of the group, said the delegation had often heard pleas for hard-hitting sanctions against South Africa from trade unionists, community leaders, businessmen and religious leaders in the past three days. The group also met the Anglican Archbishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

The delegation said that no solution to South Africa's problems could be found which excluded the growing influence of the trade union movement as a vigorous force for peaceful change.

Despite the brevity of the delegation's stay it had no doubt that it had received a comprehensive and authoritative account of the "grim realities facing the trade union movement".

One member of the delegation, Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of Britain's Trade Union Council, said he experienced for a few minutes a few moments what it was like to be black in South Africa, single and living in a hostel in a township. Mr Willis interviewed at an Alexandra hostel. "These people have been living for so long under conditions that no British worker would tolerate for even a day," he said.
Visitors want to meet detained unionists

JOHANNESBURG — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions delegation currently on a "solidarity visit" to trade unions in South Africa, today urged the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, to allow them to meet trade unionists in detention.

The delegation has "grown increasingly alarmed about the plight of the detainees", since holding talks with representatives of a number of union federations, said Mr Brendan Barry, a member of the delegation and press officer for the British Trades Union Council.

"We have heard reports of horrific beatings and are gravely worried about the detainees' families and the unions' ability to function properly," he said.

CPUTU's general secretary and head of the delegation, Mr John Vanderwerf, said "It is vital that we are allowed access to meet detainees directly. Many of them have been held continuously since June 12 without being seen by family, friends, lawyers or any other independent outsiders."

The delegation arrived in Johannesburg yesterday, and has held talks with unionists from the Council of Unions of SA the Congress of SA Trade Unions, the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions and lawyers who act for unionists and detainees — Sapa
ICFTU warns on SA detainees

Johannesburg. — The 63-million-strong International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) would consider taking a number of actions to ensure the release of detained trade unionists in South Africa.

Mr. John Vanderveken, head of the ICFTU and its 12-man delegation which arrived in South Africa yesterday, told Sapa last night that the international trade union body would consider such action within the framework of its general policy on South Africa.

This could include asking foreign governments to pressure the South African Government into releasing the detainees, advising affiliate unions to refuse to handle South African goods and to take action against multinationals that did not adopt progressive labour relations policies in South Africa, he said.

Permission

The delegation hopes to visit detained trade unionists during its four-day visit to the country and has already sent telexed applications to the police for permission to do so.

The delegation yesterday held talks with representatives of the Council of Unions of South Africa and the African Confederation of Trade Unions. It hoped to meet the Congress of South African Trade Unions last night.

Mr. Vanderveken said the delegation would not meet the Inkatha-backed United Workers' Union of South Africa as it did not recognize Uwusa as "representative of black workers in South Africa".

The ICFTU has 134 affiliated unions in 94 Western nations — Sapa
WHO'S GIVING
AND
WHO'S TAKING?

There's a lot of American money going into trade unionism in South Africa, and it seems that the Inkatha-backed United Workers' Union of South Africa is after some of it.

According to an American publication, Africa News, two top Inkatha men, Mr Simon Conco and Mr Peter Davidson, were seen dining in Washington with a South African exile, Mr Nana Mohono, co-ordinator of South African programmes for the AFL-CIO's African-American Labour Centre (AALC).

When asked about the dinner, Mr Mahono at first denied that the two were in Washington and later denied dining with them.

He retracted, but insisted they had not asked for AFL-CIO aid.

AALC executive director Mr Patrick O'Farrell later backed Mr Mahono.

"We're not supporting them, they didn't ask for our support, we're not giving them any quite frankly they don't need it," he said.

But back in South Africa, Mr Conco and Mr Davidson told a Johannesburg press conference they had sought funding from the AFL-CIO.

The AALC's current South African programme, according to Africa News, is funded by the US Government. After an initial grant in 1983 from the Agency for International Development (AID) for $85,000, funding rose to more than $900,000 in 1985 and is projected at $1.5 million for 1986 and 1987.

The report says that during the first 27 months of operation AALC's South Africa project provided $359,466 in direct assistance to 29 unions.

In 1985 about 20 percent of the funding went to Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) affiliates. Another 20 percent went to Council of Unions of South Africa affiliates, 15 percent to the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions and about 45 percent went to unaffiliated unions.

In March this year Cosatu decided not to take AFL-CIO money or co-operate with any of its programmes.

Cosatu general secretary Mr Jay Naidoo is quoted as saying, "We believe that certain sections of the AFL-CIO have been very divisive in their relations to the worker movement in South Africa."
OVERSEAS UNIONS BACK PROTESTS

GENEVA - The head of the biggest Western trade union grouping yesterday said it would throw its weight behind any protests held in defiance of a South African ban on meetings marking the 1976 Soweto riots.

"We do not want our South African friends to be isolated on this issue," said John Vandervenken of the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

"Trade unions throughout the world, including inside South Africa, will commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising in an internationally co-ordinated day of action on June 16," he said in a statement.

The ICFTU says it represents 83 million workers in 90 nations.

Protests would include demonstrations outside South African missions and calls for economic sanctions.

Mr Vandervenken said he had cabled a protest to Nigeria over the arrest of about 50 union leaders there this week. Those detained included Nigerian Labour Congress president Ali Chiroma - Reuter
Unions support SA’s ‘revolution’

The Star’s Foreign News Service

Geneva — Industrial unions belonging to the International Metalworkers Federation (IMF) are being asked to give their full support to the “revolution” taking place in South Africa.

Support is also being requested for workers in Chile.

South Africa and Chile are major topics at the 1986 annual meeting of the IMF, which begins in Montreal on June 11.

The meeting will bring together 200 leaders of the largest industrial unions of North America, Europe and Japan.

IMF member unions represent 14 million metalworkers in 60 countries.

Herman Rehman, the IMF general secretary, will be urging the Montreal conference to pledge “political, financial and industrial support” to workers opposing apartheid in South Africa.

Black workers’ leaders from South Africa’s automobile, metalworking and mining sectors are expected to attend the conference.

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Kruger
ADE poised to transform Cinderella

AFTER several years of intensive research and development, the Cinderella of Atlantis Diesel Engines (ADE), its industrial division, is poised to expand its existing involvement in the industrial engine market.

The sales projects manager, Mr Derek Bourn, says in the May edition of ADE News, that he believes the company's well-planned marketing strategy will enable it to penetrate and develop further the potential of this market, which is largely unprotected by tariffs and is consequently wide open to competition.

Since the industrial division got fully off the ground in 1983, some 1 500 engines for industrial applications have been manufactured and "exciting projects are in the pipeline".
Unions affected by overseas contact

CONTACT with trade union federations in the US and Europe had had a "far-reaching effect" on the SA trade union movement, Deputy Foreign Minister Ron Miller said in Durban yesterday.

It had also encouraged local black unions to increase their activity, he told an industrial relations seminar of the Natal Chamber of Industries.

There was no doubt that the overseas contact had effected change in manpower matters and in the socio-economic sphere.

Local trade unions were also subjected to a growing external influence in the form of training and the exchange of knowledge and expertise.

"During the last annual executive meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in America, it was agreed that organisations would make a definite contribution to assisting with the development of a strong, independent black trade union movement in SA," he said.

"The International Labour Organisation (ILO), through its committee on apartheid, updated its programme of action against SA during its 1968 sitting."

Miller said such actions were aimed at disinvestment, withdrawal of foreign companies and foreign contract labour, pressure by foreign trade unions, prohibition of handling of goods at harbours and airports and the threat of an embargo on the importation of SA coal.

"The spotlight is at present being focused on the ILO's monitoring role, and centres around the actions of governments, trade unions and other organisations as set out in the programme," he said.

Miller also said that different labour relations systems in southern African states might create problems for entrepreneurs.

It was necessary, therefore, that the problems be brought to the attention of the Manpower Department which, with the Foreign Affairs Department, could raise the issue with labour administrations of neighbouring states — Sapa.
SA workers must find justice, says head of metalworkers federation

The establishment of democracy and economic and social justice for South African workers lies in the hands of South Africans themselves, said Mr Herman Rebhan. Delivering the keynote address at the congress, Mr Rebhan said: "The revolt in the townships and the magnificent campaign of pressure in the United States have made South Africa the Number One issue in the world."

The pressure by the American labour movement on the Reagan Administration had forced a re-think of policy and ideas in the US. "Constructive engagement is dead and the American people have woken up to the dishonesty and equivocation of the administration’s policy on southern Africa." But we should pause before we believe that the future of South Africa will be settled by the White House or Congress in Washington.

While American companies had a big stake in South Africa, its involvement was dwarfed by direct and indirect investment of British, German and Japanese capital in the country. Thus put the British, German and Japanese Governments in a position where they could play an important role in putting pressure on South African authorities.

Unfortunately those governments had shown themselves to be profoundly hostile to trade unions and to the development of democracy in countries from which they drew profits. So a bigger burden falls upon the shoulders of trade unions outside South Africa to agitate, to organise and to educate against the evils of the apartheid system.

"But we must be extremely clear. Democracy and economic and social justice for South African workers will be the work of the people made the country," said Mr Rebhan.

The head of the powerful International Metalworkers’ Federation (IMF), Mr Herman Rebhan, yesterday made clear his organisation’s position on South Africa. Mr Rebhan was addressing about 200 delegates to the second congress of the IMF’s local coordinating council. Some of the unions are due to merge shortly to form what is likely to be the biggest metalworkers’ union in South Africa.

MIKE SILUMA reports.

The IMF supported the principle of one person, one vote in a democratic state, and would support all appropriate and relevant pressure, internally and externally. It would maintain pressure on the multinationals which "exploit the workers of South Africa, helped by the apartheid system.”

Turning to industrial relations, Mr Rebhan said his federation wanted to see the development of full collective bargaining processes. "This has to take place within the context of the individual company, as well as within the industry.”

He could not understand the employers’ federation’s refusal of what were normal collective bargaining procedures in all other countries. "It is no use sitting on the national (collective bargaining) body if at the level of the firm unions are not recognised, shop stewards are victimised and the company refuses to enter into full recognition and bargaining relationship with the unions," Mr Rebhan warned.

Before deliberations began at the congress yesterday, delegates observed a moment’s silence in honour of Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) member, Mr Mpumelelo Kotman, who was buried yesterday after being allegedly killed by police about two weeks ago.

The conference ends on Wednesday.
Big UK union bus day votes to ban handling of all SA goods

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The major union representing British shopworkers has voted overwhelmingly to boycott SA goods.

Garfield Davies, general secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (Usdaw) told the annual conference at Eastbourne on Sunday: “Act now to make the boycott bite.”

He pledged that the union would give full support to any members who suffered or lost their jobs for refusing to handle SA goods.

In response to criticism that the Trades Union Congress was not acting firmly on SA, Davies pledged that if they had not mounted a boycott campaign by the time of its annual conference (in October) he would submit a resolution demanding action.

Speaker after speaker told the conference that the time had come to make talk of sanctions against SA a reality.

The meeting was told that the boycott of SA goods would follow the example of workers at the Dunnes supermarket chain in Dublin.

The year-long packet by Dunnes workers, after being sacked for refusing to handle SA goods, led to the Irish government's decision this year to ban imports of fruit and vegetables from SA.

Usdaw is the second major British union to call on its members to refuse to handle SA goods.

Earlier this year, the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), representing many hospital, civil service, municipal and education workers, became the first...
Union calls on PW to drop charges

By Sheryl Raine

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) has called on the South African Government to drop charges against Mr James Mndaweni, president of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa).

Mr Mndaweni and six other unionists were arrested last week outside the Boksburg premises of Unilever after a May Day demonstration. They were charged with attending an illegal meeting.

The demonstration took place after the company's refusal to make May 1 a paid holiday.

The ICFTU said in a telex to President Botha that the action constituted "a violation of internationally recognised labour standards that guarantee free exercise of trade union rights and freedom of movement."
'These are SA's most exploited workers...'  

ZB Molefe  

The plight of South Africa's farm and domestic workers has been highlighted by the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Association  

The executive committee of the association, which has 214 trade unions affiliated to it and more than 2.2 million members world-wide, recently expressed concern about the workers after a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.  

"Farm workers and domestic workers are still unrecognised as workers in terms of South African labour legislation," said the IUF. It demanded that these workers be protected by South African labour legislation.  

The IUF welcomed the creation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions which it said "has brought us into being the most representative national labour organisation in the history of South Africa."  

The organisation slammed attempts to "combat the growth of representative, democratic and non-racial trade unions by organisations such as the 

The IUF accused the Zulu President and Zulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi of "seeking to substitute loyalty to tribal politics and to his personal leadership for the loyalty each worker owes to his class and to the labour movement as a whole."  

"The recent violence against trade unionists also came under fire from the IUF. "We also note with anger and horror the reports of assassinations, torture and imprisonment of unionists and democratic activists in the so-called 'homelands' of Transkei, Ciskei and most recently Ophutsheni," it said.

'Step up the pressure against SA'  

A trade union organisation with more than two-million members worldwide has called for an end to foreign investment in South Africa.  

The International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Union, which met in Geneva recently, accused governments which were encouraging investment in SA of "complicity in the crisis facing South Africa."  

The IUF also condemned the "uneven response" from some South African trade unions to calls for international action against apartheid.  

"There are no more than a handful of governments and trade union organisations that have acted against SA on their proclaimed principles," said the IUF.
LONDON - A week of demonstrations against apartheid will be mounted panally by British and South African trade unions and the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) in April in South Africa's isolation.

In their joint venture, the trade unions hope to promote trade boycotts and disinvestment, and further isolate the apartheid regime and SA. The Labour Congress TUC and the AAM will be involved in organizing the protests.

Spokesman Mr. Simon Steen, from the AAM, said people were aiming for a sit-down strike in solidarity with the SA, to protest against the country's policies of racial segregation, and to encourage further isolate the apartheid regime.

"Activities will include buyout campaigns at places of work, boycotts of goods, and protests. The week-long programme is aimed at a meeting of delegates attending a British Labour Conference in the UK.

There are difficulties in this kind of action, but we are confident that the Fortinmont workers will take the lead in being able to organise this kind of joint action. The week-long programme was agreed upon by a meeting of workers' council and trade unions."
Massive anti-S.A. action looms in UK
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS— WORKERS' ORGANISATIONS
Overseas / International

1993
Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CFTU) is threatening Malawi with an international aid boycott if the government does not release trade unionist and opposition leader Chikufwa Chihana pending a supreme court appeal.

Chihana was recently sentenced to two years' hard labour after being found guilty on charges of sedition.

"The case is a force based on trumped-up charges and aimed at silencing one of the most prominent democrats in the country," says CFTU general secretary Pasco Phiri.
Union men arrive in SA

Sunday Times Reporter

A DELEGATION from the largest trade union federation in the world arrives in South Africa today on a fact-finding mission.

The visit has been organised by the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in conjunction with the Congress of SA Trade Unions and the National Congress of Trade Unions.

The 50-member delegation will pay attention to the violence in the country and will also discuss assistance to South African democratic trade union movements.
Lost City not real ruin — Rosevear

THE Lost City was not about to crumble, Sun International MD Ken Rosevear said at the weekend.

Parts of the carefully constructed ruins of the exclusive resort have suffered real damage from heavy rains in Bophuthatswana only months after the glitz official opening.

But Rosevear said the cracked Royal Staircase, leaking swimming pool and damaged waterways were "normal" damage caused by earth shifts and ground movements. "It is merely buildings settling in," he said.

He could not give an estimate of the cost of repairing the damage, but said repairs would not cost SI anything.

"Repairs, which have been going on for the past two or three weeks, are a matter of insurance. The construction companies involved would carry the costs," he said.

Rosevear said media reports about the damage had created a "storm in a teacup". He denied faulty construction was to blame. And the rush to complete the R80m complex in time for the festive season had not been a factor. Damage caused by ground movement often happened with new buildings, he said.

Damaged underground pipes feeding the flowing lakes had to be replaced. All five damaged waterways would be back in operation this week, he said.

The pipes that had been damaged were being replaced by steel ones.

The only inconvenience to Lost City visitors was the closing of a part of the Royal Staircase leading down from the Palace Hotel to the Valley of the Waves. "Only a section of the stairs is closed for repairs to foundations. Large crews are working around the clock to get everything back to normal," he said.

Visitors seek evidence of employers' role in violence

THE role of employers in engendering violence in SA will be investigated by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

At a media conference in Johannesburg, ICFTU general secretary Enzo Frisco said 50 trade union leaders from around the world would tour SA over the next few days, gathering information about employers' role in violence.

Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo said some companies, including multinationals, had attempted to undermine trade unions by hiring workers from opposing political factions during strike action.

This had precipitated violence in some instances, Naidoo said.

Frisco said he expected this could be obtained, union members of the multinational's some plants would be informed and urged to act.

Calling for the reposition of sanctions was one option which could also be considered by the confederation, he said.

Frisco said the SA trade union leaders, assisted by Cosatu and Nactu representatives in terms of an agreement signed by the three organisations, would meet in Johannesburg soon to discuss their findings.

"We will discuss how best we can help at this particularly delicate moment to foster democratization and fight violence in SA," Naidoo said.

Naidoo said it was vital during the pre-election phase that unions be allowed to establish freedom of association.

Fewer wines on auction

CAPE TOWN — The application of more stringent selection criteria and the tight economic climate will see fewer wines on offer at this year's Nederburg Auction in Paarl on April 3.

Compared with 1992 when 10 489 cases of 121 different wines were on offer, fetching a total of R2m, only 9 324 cases of 89 wines are on sale.

Strong overseas interest is expected when 30 of SA's premier estates, winemakers and co-operative sellers offer their finest wines.

Two newcomers to the auction will be De Wetshof Estate with a Dane de Wet Chardonnay 1991 WO, named after the owner and award-winning winemaker, and Rhebokskloof with its maiden vintage Chardonnay 1991 WO.
Unionists go home soon

DIRK HARTFORD

THE 27 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) delegates visiting SA will return to their home countries next week to testify to commissions on their findings on the causes and nature of the violence in SA.

A spokesman for the delegation said the common perception overseas was that the violence was "black on black" and that black people, therefore, were not mature enough to run the country.

He said the ICFTU delegates were in the country to investigate for themselves what was underpinning the violence.

The delegation is currently visiting the Border, Western Cape and Natal regions to look at violence in those areas.
SA should empower UN monitors to stop carnage

DURBAN - The UN mission monitoring violence in SA must be given a strong mandate to intervene in a meaningful way to stop the carnage, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) general secretary Enzo Friso said yesterday.

He told a media conference that in spite of the belief abroad that President F W de Klerk was a democrat "his government continues directly and indirectly to perpetrate violence".

Friso claimed "security forces were exploiting political differences to destabilise democratic forces in the black community".

An ICFTU delegation visited the main flashpoints of violence in Soweto, Cape Town and Durban.

Friso slated government and homeland leaders for their "direct and indirect involvement in the ongoing carnage in SA" and attacked employers for "exploiting the situation in a bid to weaken the trade union movement".

Sapa reports that a delegation from three Dutch police unions had been refused visas to visit SA to research patterns of violence at a township near Johannesburg, according to the Foundation of Middle and High-ranking Policemen (VMHP).

VMHP executive member Gert van Beek said in Amsterdam the delegation was also hoping to investigate the manner in which complaints about violence were handled. "In this way the unions want to contribute to the debate about violence and violence control in SA."

● See Page 12

AIDS cases soaring — govt

MARIANNE MERTEN

AT LEAST one out of 10 South Africans were infected by the AIDS virus, National Health AIDS directorate head Natalie Stockton said yesterday.

She appealed for solidarity between government and non-governmental organisations dealing with AIDS.

There were 1 300 known AIDS sufferers in SA. A further 250 000 to 300 000 were infected with the virus and this figure was increasing daily by about 400, National Health figures indicated.

AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power Warrick Allan said government's inaction and indifference had contributed to the large pool of infected people. It was only in 1991 that government initiated a mass HIV information campaign, but by then prejudice was deeply entrenched.

"The SA public has failed to grasp the enormity of the endemic," he said. This year's Budget set aside only R21m for AIDS, none of which went towards specialised care for AIDS sufferers.

Muse International hoped to establish community support and care centres in rural areas.

● See Page 10
The delegation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), on a one-week fact-finding mission to South Africa, said yesterday that it had discovered that the Government was directly and indirectly involved in violence.

Speaking at a press briefing in Durban, ICFTU secretary-general Enzo Friso claimed the security forces were exploiting political differences to destabilise democratic forces in the black community. He said he wondered why the security forces were unable to curb the violence because they had been able to crush black political organisations when they were still banned.

Boesak not quitting ANC post

The chairman of the ANC’s Western Cape regional executive, Dr Allan Boesak, is not resigning his post or returning to the ministry. Boesak ended speculation about his resignation and faction within the regional executive committee at a media conference yesterday by announcing that he had decided to stay in office. He had postponed his return to the ministry and would stand for future elections if nominated as an ANC candidate.

Potential cancer victims

One out of every four South Africans is a potential cancer victim, according to statistics released by the National Cancer Association of South Africa (NCA).

The NCA said yesterday 90 percent of cancers were linked to dietary factors and certain living habits. A healthy, balanced diet with low fat, a moderate intake of alcohol and no smoking were indispensable in the fight against cancer.

Sapa
‘Govt involved in violence’

The delegation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), on a one-week fact-finding mission to South Africa, said yesterday that it had discovered that the Government was directly and indirectly involved in violence.

Speaking at a Press briefing in Durban, ICFTU secretary-general Rizzo Frigo claimed the security forces were exploiting political differences 'to destabilize democratic forces in the black community'. He said he wondered why the security forces were unable to curb the violence because they had been able to crush black political organisations when they were still banned.
Govt 'involved in violence'

A delegation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on a one-week fact-finding mission to SA, said yesterday it had discovered that the Government was directly and indirectly involved in violence. ICFTU secretary-general Enzo Priore claimed the security forces were exploiting political differences to destabilise democratic forces.
Costa to Iisle of Foreign aid

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LABOUR

THE WEEKLY MAIL, Friday 6 to 11.1993

FEARFUL AFFARES reports

FRIDAY, 11.1993

So how should we measure the

imperialism's foreign policy in

1
Rulers may be hostile to workers

SOUTH AFRICA's trade unions will need stronger support from international bodies when a new government is in place, a top-level delegation of visiting unionists has been told.

Members of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions were told by the National Council of Trade Unions that a new government would restrain workers in an attempt to attract new investment.

The ICFTU delegation is in South Africa this week to demonstrate solidarity with the union movement and investigate the causes of the violence and its implication on workers.

The delegation, led by general secretary Mr Ezzo Frizzo, was invited by trade union federations Cosatu and Nactu.

"We believe that solidarity with the union movement should be stepped up when a new government takes over because we anticipate wage freezes and other cost-cutting exercises to be enforced in order to attract investment," said Nactu Western Cape spokesman Mr Brian Williams.

"Workers will be restricted. They will create conditions favourable to investment, which will not favour workers" Williams explained to the ICFTU members that a new government could introduce new legislation to further restrain and hamper workers which would make it even more difficult for them to take industrial action.

The ICFTU members felt the confederation should continue to provide financial and other support, but "it will become necessary for the union movement here to develop strategies to become self-reliant".

During the two-day visit to Cape Town, the group went to squatter areas and Peninsula townships.
LABOUR ISSUES  International labour

Nactu to be quizzed on SA violence

VIOLENCE ON WORKERS  Unions will need support against new government:

By Ike Motsapi

The National Council of Trade Unions has been invited to Geneva by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to discuss the findings of its report on violence here.

Mr Cunningham Ngcukana, general secretary of Nactu, will represent the trade union federation at a meeting on February 25.

Nactu's media officer, Mr Madusa Mavha, said the International Labour Organisation which also sent a delegation to South Africa at the same time when the ICFTU was here, will also be in attendance.

Mavha said: "The ICFTU and ILO has set February 25 as a date to look at the conclusions of their missions in South Africa early this year. Other issues to be discussed include the freedom of the press."

The ICFTU and ILO delegations arrived in South Africa on January 24 for a week-long mission to investigate the effects of violence on workers in the country.

Mr Cunningham Ngcukana ... off to Geneva

The ICFTU delegation was led by general secretary Mr Enzo Frizo.

Nactu officials told the delegation that trade unions will need stronger support from international bodies when a new government is in place.

Frizo said the ICFTU members felt the federation should continue to provide financial and other support, but that "it will become necessary for the union movement here to develop strategies to become self-reliant."
IBM to cut 10,000 jobs

PARIS.—IBM Europe will cut nearly 10,000 jobs, and has told four plants in Britain, France, Spain, and Sweden to show they are profitable in the next 12 months, an IBM Europe spokesman said yesterday.

His comments come after the US-based corporation reported a $4.9bn loss in its operations worldwide last year.
Italy set for work stoppages

ROMA - Italians, buffeted by a political crisis and a spreading corruption scandal, faced transport delays and closed windows at post offices today as unions protest against growing unemployment.

The country's big unions have organised a series of staggered work stoppages spread across all sectors of the work force to demand a solution to Italy's unemployment problem.

Railroad workers strike from mid-morning to early afternoon, while taxi drivers stop during afternoon rush hours, and postal workers stay away all day.

Whatever the inconvenience of the strike, Italy's leaders will continue their search for a solution to the crisis facing a government reeling from spreading corruption disclosures.

Prime Minister Giuliano Amato told President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro on Tuesday he would resign if and when a replacement could be found for his battered coalition.

Amato remains in the job until an April 18 electoral reform referendum but has become premier in name only.

— Sapa—Reuters.
Europe hit by jobs protests

PARIS — European trades unions representing around 45 million workers have called for action today to protest at job losses.

The Confederation of European Unions (CEU), which covers 21 western European countries, planned stoppages in Britain's coal mines and railways, with a four-hour general strike in Italy, a three-hour strike in Greece, and action in France.

More reports—Page 4
Unions to monitor changes

HARARE — The 11th conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions' (ICFTU's) African Regional Organisation resolved at the weekend to establish task forces to monitor structural adjustment programmes aimed at ensuring sustainable economic growth in the region.

A regional office will be established in Nairobi to service the ICFTU's 26 African affiliates under direction of regional secretary Andrew Kalembo.

The ICFTU has strongly objected to the role the World Bank and IMF have played in forcing African states to repay foreign debts at the expense of wider social considerations.

ICFTU general secretary Enzo Fraso said Africa's economic woes were part of a global crisis which needed a global solution. Industrialised countries would have to be persuaded they had a positive role to play in finding a way forward to the benefit of all concerned.

He said the Group of Seven industrial nations were especially important in this process.

Their influence over institutions such as the World Bank and IMF could force changes in debt rescheduling, or lead to debts being written off, and a socially responsible attitude to structural adjustment programmes.

Fraso said the emphasis had been to repay debts at great human expense.

"It is the ICFTU's intention to convince governments and those who play an important role in government institutions to take the social dimensions of these programmes into account," he said.

The role of trade unions in this process could not be underestimated, he said.

The approach to structural adjustment programmes outlined by the ICFTU contained many of the elements proposed by Cosatu in its recent campaigns.

Fraso said tripartite initiatives representing organised labour, employers and the state were actively encouraged.

Research projects linked to initiatives would be funded by his organisation.

The public sector was another concern of such programmes.

Education and training, research, productivity improvements and gender awareness were also under the spotlight.
German strike pends as pay deal is revoked

BERLIN — East German engineering workers and steelworkers have voted massively in favour of a strike to demand that employers stand by a contract giving them early pay equality with west Germans, their union announced yesterday.

A three-day ballot of 60,000 workers showed more than 85% backed a strike call, opening the way to eastern Germany's first major economic dispute in 60 years, the union IG Metall said.

In the shipbuilding state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, 89.8% of ballots workers voted to strike, while the result in Saxony, eastern Germany's biggest industrial zone, was 84.5% in favour. In the steel industry, 85.2% voted in favour.

Under the union's rules, a full strike can be called only if supported by at least 75% of members.

IG Metall's executive meets today and strikes could begin in those areas as early as tomorrow, union officials said earlier.

The controversial pay contract, signed in 1991, called for engineering workers to receive a hike of 28% this year, and steelworkers 21%, to bring their wages up to around 80% of western German levels.

That would have been the last step before workers achieved 100% parity in April 1994.

But employers revoked the deal in March, saying they could no longer afford it. They say a strike would be an act of folly that would cripple east Germany's economy, still in recession nearly three years after the change to market economies.

But IG Metall says the breaking of the contract is an alarming break with Germany's post-World War II "social consensus," and fears that bosses in western Germany could imitate it.

There has been no major dispute in eastern Germany since the Nazis came to power in 1933. Railworkers held a partial strike in November 1991 to press for higher pay, but the protest was resolved after three days.

IG Metall, with 3.5 million members, is considered the biggest and wealthiest union in Europe.

Rummaging home what it considers a threat to western pay contracts, the union has warned of "solidarity strikes," or brief work stoppages, in important industries in the west of the country.

The employers' federation, Gesamtmetall, has set up a "solidarity fund," in which eastern firms hit by the strike can obtain financial compensation from wealthy western members.

In Brussels, meanwhile, the plight of east Germany's steel industry was underscored as the EC's executive commission rejected a plan to save a big steelworks at Eschbathenstadt by providing around $700m in German subsidies.

But the commission approved public aid of $237m to modernize a plant at Freital, Saxony. — Sapa-AFP.
Yeltsin offers cash incentives for allies

MOSCOW — Announcing plans to convene a constituent assembly, President Boris Yeltsin yesterday stepped up his drive to pull regional leaders into federal government.

He called on leaders of Russia's 85 regions and republics to delegate representatives to a conference called to adopt his proposed draft constitution. The move was intended to bypass a parliament opposed to his plans for establishing a presidential republic in Russia.

Regional leaders were promised a greater role in decision-making and told they would become privileged patrons of reform after decades of rigid central rule from the Kremlin and general disregard for their plight.

Yeltsin told the Council of Representatives: "Firm central rule is no longer acceptable in a form of Russian statehood. It is clear the centre no longer has the capacity to meet the regional leaders' demand for more autonomy by withholding taxes from the federal government — has been a top priority on Yeltsin's agenda. He said yesterday he planned to step up his courtship by promising regional leaders who voted for the government line on reforms.

He promised tax breaks for industry to boost production and said he would take measures to cushion unemployment and support small private business. He reiterated that his government would abide by tight monetary policies and said the central bank would support the plummeting rouble, which yesterday dropped to a new low of 623 to the dollar.

Reaffirming that he would legalize private ownership of land and that private farmers would receive government credits, Yeltsin said: "Preferential will be given to those regions that take major steps in promoting reforms." He lauded the achievements of young reformist leaders such as Boris Nemtsov, governor of the Russian central city of Nizhni-Novgorod.

Better known is the closed city to which human rights defender Andrei Sakharov was banished when it was called Gorki. Nizhni-Novgorod has made giant steps in the area of defense conversion and privatization.

If regional leaders dropped their feet on privatization, "it would be a clear indication that these regions are actively opposing reforms," Yeltsin warned. His chief of staff Sergei Plastov earlier this month said 94% of regional councils were pursing anti-reform policies.

Yeltsin's carrot-and-stick approach came after months of hesitation from regional leaders who at times sided with parliament in their drive for more autonomy and at others with the government to push for implementation of the federal treaty. Many regions are also split along the same legislative-executive fault line as the federal government.

The treaty, signed by leaders of all Russian republics and regions except Chechnia and Tatarstan, was hailed by Yeltsin as the basis for his proposed constitution and for a greater regional autonomy. Regional leaders complain that many aspects of the document, dealing with shared revenues and control over local resources, have not been implemented.

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**NEWS IN BRIEF**

**Traders unfazed by bomb alert**

LONDON — The London Stock Exchange headquarters was evacuated for two hours yesterday after a bomb alert. Activity returned to normal after what proved to be a false alarm, exchange officials said.

Trading in computer dealing rooms throughout the City had continued uninterrupted.

**German metal workers strike**

FRANKFURT — Eastern German engineering and steelworkers will go on strike from Monday, and their west German counterparts will launch a solidarity protest on May 12, the union IG Metall announced yesterday. Workers in Saxony and Mecklemburg-Vorpommern and across former East Germany have voted massively in favour of the first major industrial stepback in the region in 60 years.

**Clinton appointee**

WASHINGTON — US President Bill Clinton said on Wednesday he would nominate former American Stock Exchange chairman Arthur Levitt as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Levitt, 62, headed the exchange from 1978 to 1990. He would succeed Republican Richard Breeden.

**Guards storm Unicef building**

MOGADISHU — Twenty former Somali security guards stormed the Unicef building in Mogadishu on Wednesday and detained officials for several hours, claiming the organisation owed them cash, the UN said yesterday. Pakistani troops restored calm in Somalia and, one was hurt. The guards were provoked by a Unicef decision to move to another building.

**Tipping for next GATT chief**

DUBLIN — Ireland's former European Commissioner Peter Sutherland, under pressure from Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring and European Commission President Jacques Delors, was widely tipped in Ireland yesterday to replace Arthur Dunkel as the next GATT director-general.

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**NOTES**

- Sape-APP, Reuters
Engineering strikes go on

Workers angry over broken promises:

BERLIN — Strikes in the engineering and steel industry in East Germany spread yesterday as the dispute over broken management wage promises entered its fourth day.

IG Metall, Germany’s largest union, said 36,000 steel and metal workers were on strike in three East German states — up from about 30,000 on Wednesday.

In the pivotal state of Saxony, 10 further plants with 5,500 workers went out on strike yesterday and in Brandenburg three more steel plants, with 2,400 workers, downed tools.

But a fourth plant, Krupp Stahl AG’s cold-rolling steel mill in Oranienburg, with 270 employees, cancelled plans to strike yesterday after Krupp announced it would close the plant because of high losses there. — Sapo-Reuters.
MALAWI and SA are the most dangerous countries for trade union and pro-democracy activists in southern Africa.

During a trade union conference held in Harare last month, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) submitted a report which cited trade union and human rights abuse in 27 African countries.

The report says innumerable cases of violation of human rights and victimisation and intimidation of trade unionists took place over the last four years.

On the African continent, the report says, SA, Malawi, Chad, Senegal and Togo are considered the most dangerous countries for trade unionists, who often suffer unions are considered the most dangerous countries for trade unionists, who often suffer.

A report says, SA, Malawi, Chad, Senegal and Togo are considered the most dangerous countries for trade unionists, who often suffer.

According to statistics in the report, SA remains the most dangerous country. At least 25 labour activists were killed in political violence during the first six months of 1992.

Last February an ICFTU mission visited SA to investigate violence in the country. It concluded that the violence was directly or indirectly responsible for most of the deaths.

Malawi, the gross violation of human rights and the systematic suppression of the opposition by President Kamuzu Banda has drawn worldwide condemnation, particularly after the arrest in April last year of Chafuza Chiwana, secretary-general of the Southern African Trade Union Co-ordination Council.

Two weeks earlier, Banda had arrested eight Catholic bishops for openly campaigning for a return to democracy.

"His ministers had gone to the extent of threatening that all democracy supporters who dared return from exile would become meat for crocodiles," said union leaders.

At a pre-conference symposium, trade unionists said that the economic reform programmes prescribed for African countries by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank had not brought the intended economic recovery.

At least two-thirds of African countries have or are implementing World Bank and IMF-backed economic reforms.

Reviewing the situation in 29 African countries over the last 10 years, the report paints grim pictures of falling living standards, rising unemployment and bleak prospects for growth.

Africa's total foreign debt, which stood at $165 billion (R495 billion) in 1984, rose to $37 billion (R71 billion) last year, with sub-Saharan Africa alone having a total external debt of $172.6 billion (R57.8 billion) in 1991.

Unemployment levels reached worrying proportions, with annual growth rates of up to 10 percent between 1986 and 1990, compared with six percent in the 1970s. In urban areas, unemployment was running at 20 percent compared with 10 percent in the 1970s.

The informal sector, which accounts for about 70 percent of urban employment in sub-Saharan African countries, suffered terrible exploitation, and wretched working and living conditions.

The unionists blamed the failure of the "ill-defined" structural adjustment programmes on the absence of social dimension programmes and the lack of consultation with representatives of organisations such as trade unionists.

"In the context of authoritarian rules, where those leaders claiming to support adjustment were the same whose mismanagement had caused the economic problems in the first place, it has been evident that adjustment was designed merely to buy time for unpopular rulers trying to cling to power," said the trade unionists.
In risky profession

SA labour activists

 someway to norm

 Worried

Patron

The report states that at least 260 workers were killed worldwide last year.

By Hie Molobi

NEWS FEATURE

ICFTU says at least 260 workers were killed worldwide last year.

Workers and trade unionists are demanding better protection for rights of workers.

The International Labour Organisation report for 2018 shows that in a year, at least 260 workers were killed worldwide. The ICFTU says that the number of workers killed worldwide in 2018 is a worrying trend.

The report also highlights the need for better protection of workers' rights and the need for trade unions to be more effective in protecting workers.

The ICFTU calls on governments to take action to prevent workplace violence and to ensure that workers' rights are protected.

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NEWS FEATURE  ICFTU says at least 260 unionists were killed worldwide last year

By Ike Motsapi

SA labour activists in risky profession

workers may end in death or imprisonment for unions:

intelligence thru the Goldenite Commission set up under the September 1990 Pence Accords to investigate violence

Pattern

"The pattern and timing of political violence which has claimed thousands of lives since end-1990 increasingly pointed to its manipulation as a political tool and the trade union movement figured prominently among the victims."


"Included among trade unionists slain were teachers, educators, health and allied workers, whose severely maltreated bodies were found in Mntatane, Umlazi and Soweto."

"Also in March, a National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa organiser, Blacky Swayze, and the wife of another union official were murdered when policemen opened fire on them at a funeral in Tembisa."

"In May, two members of the Pop Front, Wood and Allied Workers Union Ben Motito and James Maphalele were detained last year workers, education workers and individuals for acts of hatred and violence committed at an meeting, national, religious and linguistic minorities against xenophobia and homophobia."
UK unions face black criticism

BRITAIN'S main union grouping has been accused of not giving its black members a voice in its decision-making process.

Black trade unionists want the Trade Union Congress (TUC) to reserve three places for them on their key committee - the General Council.

A resolution to ensure black representation received overwhelming backing at the TUC Black Workers Conference where delegates voted unanimously in favour.

Said Bob Purkiss, chair of the TUC's race relations committee: "It is in line with what was determined last year at the TUC conference itself when it said that the race relations committee had to examine how at every level we could increase black members' participation and representation in the trade union movement."

The general council currently has only one black member, Transport and General Workers' Union boss Bill Morris.

Morris won his seat on the council on account of his position as general secretary of the TGWU, the country's biggest union.

TUC general secretary Norman Willis said: "The general council has long recognised the importance of Black people being involved at the levels of the trade union movement, including at the most senior levels."

Delegates at the Black Workers Conference, however, say they are determined to ensure black trade unionists have a permanent voice on the TUC's main decision-making body.

Purkiss said: "The race committee has debated and supported that particular motion because there are many institutions within the TUC which we (black people) can't get on unless you are a member of the general council.

"I hope whenever we pass resolutions or motions that they are taken seriously." - Voice
Housing crisis: the search for a solution

Two years ago the government formally scrapped the pass laws, last week it and some of its planning agencies attempted to scrap them in practice.

When the pass laws went in 1966, black people were allowed to live in a "white" urban areas from which they were excluded by "racially defined" housing areas. But since, then the government has been accused of using new measures to control black numbers in the cities.

One of this has been its land acquisition policy — a conscious policy — that black people will be provided for as far away from the major cities as possible, where black people will presumably lose less of a sense of identity.

It has also been prompted by the growth of "informal settlements", of black people who, wherever they live, as long as it is in black housing, black housing, black people are black people, if they have a chance. This is the result of an effort to return to government control of the suburbs. The suburbs are not new, but they have been brought into an official policy.

In this respect, it has not implemented this policy without cause. It has not been able to use the power it has to control the suburbs. The suburbs are not new, but they have been brought into an official policy. The suburbs are not new, but they have been brought into an official policy. They are the result of an effort to return to government control of the suburbs.

The plan to free thousands of new buildings for black people is an example. Chris Hani last week asks is that the government has already been brought into an official policy. The suburbs are not new, but they have been brought into an official policy. They are the result of an effort to return to government control of the suburbs.

Firstly, black houses will not have to be built in the suburbs. The change means only that it is no longer easier to build black houses in the suburbs. In particular, the suburbs are more attractive to the government because they are closer to the centre of the city. In addition, the suburbs are usually more expensive than the suburbs.

So point it might be worth taking an interest in residential areas. It is not an area that is under government control. For one thing, the black people are not the same as the suburbs. They are the result of an effort to return to government control of the suburbs. The suburbs are not new, but they have been brought into an official policy. They are the result of an effort to return to government control of the suburbs.

The limits of the land plan also show that the government still faces pressures to build black houses in the suburbs.

The likelihood is that the government will continue to resist building black houses in the suburbs but will not meet the needs of most of the people who are now allowed to live in the suburbs.

Black people will be allowed into cities, where they are in greater poverty threat to stability. But they will be allowed to live in the suburbs and other facilities they would need as a force for stability.

This will create a movement to become the greatest stimulus to the government's policy in the next few years.

Steven Friedman

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FREE MICE EYE VIEW

WORM'S EYE VIEW

HE WHO PULLS THE PLUG... ALL AMERICAN SEWAGE WARS

DEERE BAUER'S WORLD

Free? Ah, you mean Yugoslavia

If every there was an unprofit economy, South Africa today is it. There are over 1,000 suburbs which were specifically enacted to undermine the democratic process and which are designed to create a system of local government which will work well remain a growing cost for residents — and the government.

This suggests that the government has only partly abounded its land policies. It is still unwilling to accommodate all black people who wish to live in the city and will still fear black people who live close to "white" suburbs.

But the land plan is significant: It shows that government attempts to control black access to the suburbs, the areas from which it is being forced to retreat.

Another sign of these pressures emerged last week when government economist, Deputy Governor J.P. Lombard, announced a "stirring role in economic recovery" which forces black people to live further from their place of work.

It has done so for the benefit of the black worker, despite the recreation of the pass laws, it remunerated the need for the black worker, that housing should be provided as far away from the major cities as possible, where black people will presumably lose less of a sense of identity.

The government has also been forced to take a "neutral" stance towards the question of racial discrimination which forces black people to live far from their place of work.

The plan to provide thousands of new buildings for black people is an example. Chris Hani last week asks is that the government has already been brought into an official policy. The suburbs are not new, but they have been brought into an official policy. They are the result of an effort to return to government control of the suburbs.

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"OBSERVER" from Shallows (May 4, April 21, May 20) pointed out that the sharp increase in informal settlements is not only a matter of law and order but a matter of law and order.

For one thing, the black people are not the same as the suburbs. They are the result of an effort to return to government control of the suburbs. The suburbs are not new, but they have been brought into an official policy. They are the result of an effort to return to government control of the suburbs.

Nambia’s perception is that private and public health services are a reality in South Africa and are likely to exist for some time ensure the establishment of a non-racial democracy. Given this reality and recognising the need for urgent reform of our health care system Nambia is pursuing certain strategies.

The executive committee of the South African Federation is concerned with the serious consequences of the decision of First National Bank to support the Bob Save Super Bowl competition in the National Soccer League to the tune of R1.5 million over three years.

The SASF has been making application for First National Bank since 1996, a national sponsor and, thereafter, for a once only donation to the SASF’s Trust Fund. The response from the bank has been most disappointing:

First National announced in 1997 that they would support the promotion of amateur and professional soccer throughout the country for the 20 years at R1 million a year. As part of this commitment the bank decided to sponsor the Bob Save Super Bowl Competition.

There is no justification on their part to continue to support the NSL/SASA group and institute the SASF from receiving sponsorship. The question is who will benefit from the balance of the R1 million committed to soccer?

The SASF which was established in 1951 as a non-racial body, conducts for national competitions annually as well as professional soccer under the Federation Professional League. Our membership comprises 20 affiliates including, among others, the members, the South African Senior School, South African Primaries School and South African Tertiary Institutions and 200 000 footballers. Without sponsorship, the SASF conducts its national activities under extreme financial difficulties. Yet the NSL/SASA group "throttles" the SASF three years ago and is given massive sponsorship, this is not healthy.

The SASF executive committee is concerned that the exchange of correspondence between the SASF and First National Bank was circulated among affiliated members. Subsequently, the issue will be dealt with at the SASF’s biennial general meeting in Cape Town on July 11.

The SASF has had an account with First National Bank for over 20 years. It might now become necessary for the SASF to review its future business relationships with the bank — Nama Reidy, president, SASF.

Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRULDE
World say...

Despite all the efforts of the South African government, we and our four-million members know that the just struggle against racism and apartheid will succeed. — Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions

All working people and democrats express solidarity with your protest. Our 4.5-million members agree with Cosatu's position that the new Labour Bill will curtail the right to strike.

Representatives from our organisation intend raising this issue at the ILO annual conference, which is currently in session. — CIGL, Italy

Every success in combatting the gross violations of workers' rights. We are in the process of approaching Dutch companies with subsidiaries in South Africa to prevent them from retaliating against workers participating in the protest. — FNW, Netherlands

We stand with you as you fight the evil system of apartheid. — United Mine Workers of America

Nine-million workers in 276 unions in 94 countries join the South African trade union movement in condemning the new Labour Bill, and call on employers not to take any action against workers taking part in the protest. — Herbert Muir, general secretary of FET

Organised workers have every right to express their political aspirations through their own organisations — especially in a system of minority rule. The new Labour Bill hopes to curtail strike action — it is an attempt to criminalise our actions. We stand united with our sisters and brothers in Cosatu; the workers of

Southern Africa form one working class, united by the same interests. — NUNW, MANWU, NAPAU, NAPU and MUN in Namibia

We salute your courage and determination to stand tall in the face of apartheid repression. Do not let the government and employers break your spirit — continue to resist the new Labour Bill, which seeks to reverse your gains of the last 15 years. — Reverend Jesse Jackson

1.1-million public service workers worldwide send solidarity greetings in support of your action — Public Service International

We hail your struggle for abolishing the evil apartheid system and give full support for your national action. — Central Organisation of Finnish Trade Unions [SAK]

Dozens of other messages were received from, among others, the Swedish Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Canadian and Australian trade union movement, and the International Union of Foodworkers.
Workers of the world, unite!

On behalf of our 26-million members in 153 organisations in 84 countries, we condemn the new labour legislation. We view it as a violation of the International Labour Organisation convention on the right to the free foundation of professional associations and trade unions. — World Federation of Teachers’ Unions

Solidarity with your protest action! We and our one-million members stand with you in your ongoing struggle for social, economic and political justice.

We urge South African employers to refrain from mass firings and lawsuits in this situation — they cannot claim to be distancing themselves from apartheid, while at the same time using apartheid laws to suppress legitimate protests. — Ovev Bieber, president of the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America

we support the decision taken at the Cosatu congress to protest against the new labour regulations, and call on people throughout the world, particularly trade unionists, to denounce the tactics used by management during the protest.

We consider management’s threats to be a direct violation of internationally accepted standards of international labour relations. We condemn their tactics, which reveal that certain corporations — despite their occasional pronouncements against apartheid — remain collaborators with the regime.

— United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid

Great sympathy and solidarity in the action taken by male and female workers!
All those in the Federal Republic of Germany opposed to apartheid consider your action to be an incentive for intensifying our protest against the degrading and inhuman system. — Greens Party, FRG

The action taken by the Bofha government with the aim of crushing and silencing the struggle for trade union rights is an abhorrent attack on human rights.

We also condemn the employers for their support for the new Labour Bill. — Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions and International Solidarity Committee

Support and best wishes in the three days of protest action. We remain ready to assist Cosatu and the working people you represent. — British Trade Union Council

Fraternal solidarity from our 4.2-million members in your struggle for justice, freedom and peace!
We demand the immediate abolition of the new Labour Bill and the restrictions on organisations. — General Council of Trade Unions of Japan
When the State of Emergency was declared two years ago South Africa was the world's number one news story. This week none of the three major American television networks has a correspondent in the country. "Stories" from elsewhere in the world — Benin, Tunisia, Nicaragua — dominate the TV screens, not least because they continue to provide murkier details of "what goes on in the kind South Africa's Emergency has produced.

Has neutralizing troublesome forces for the government's security policy proven as facile from the public mind unimpressed diplomatic relations between Pretoria and key capitals like London or Bonn?

If, on the contrary, this period has seen opposition from these quarters grow more odourless, Pretoria's actions have antagonized everyone who give them sympathetic hearing.

It should have been an unaltered advantage for Pretoria to have conservative governments in the three capitals most important to South Africa.

But in the last two years both the United States and Britain, along with Commonwealth and European allies, have imposed partial sanctions.

The US passed the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act shortly after the declarations of the Emergency in 1966 and the British imposed what it called "restrictive measures." There is no prospect of these measures being lifted, indeed, there is concerted pressure on both these governments to make them more stringent.

In South Africa, there has been large-scale disenchantment. The United Nations has identified 330,000, including 500 from the US, which have pulled out of South Africa.

The law is US-US and the tone of their diplomatic pronouncements on uranium is of the kind that was the replacement of apparently more friendly, low-key ambassadors who emphasize take a harder line. America's Herman Nekkel, a key proponent of the policy of "constructive engagement," gave way to Edward Perkins, who has vastly improved US contacts with extra-parliamentary groups and is far less closely identified with the white establishment.

Her Majesty's representative, Sir Patrick Holota, was succeeded by Rodolfo Rengo, a dynamic African who has also substantially improved the government's relations with opposition groups.

Nekkel's departure signaled the "constructive" nature of the "constructive" policy, according to a diplomatic source. The policy was formally endorsed by the US State Department, but the style and tone of US-SA diplomacy has changed markedly.

Only this week, State Department representative Philip Oakes killed an unconstituted endorsement of the "right of South Africans to demonstrate peacefully in defence of freedom." She said this week's intake of Bavarian Prime Minister, Franz Joseph Strauss, centre, with leaders Johan Heyns (right) and Pierre Rossouw. Strauss of US Ambassador Ed Perkins picture: NOIEL WATSON for only modest measures of US-SA relations.

The significance of the statement by the US State Department is underlined by the fact that it is "constructive" attitude and underscores the urgent need for negotiations." Since June 1966 British Prime Min-

ister Margaret Thatcher's commitment of apartheid have become increasingly visible. During her recent visit to Africa, she described it as an "utterly repulsive and detestable system, a deep affront to human dignity and basic human rights."

She also responded with unusual urgency and force the restriction of 17 resistance organizations in February.

Remick echoes these sentiments with equal vehemence: "We want to see apartheid eradicated completely. Please be as no doubts of our hopes and ambitions on that score." The disappearance of "reform" as a high-profile plank in the National Party's election platforms — let alone in practice — has led to signs of increased inflation and impotence among those who held out against positive measures.

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ent key

South Africa has traditionally been, and to a large extent still is, a country which has relied heavily on labour. Wages for the black workers made this worthwhile, but as wages have increased under union pressure, so this advantage has been eroded, leaving South Africa in the position of needing to make each worker more productive.

One avenue towards increased productivity is training and motivating the workforce. However, another essential element needed to compete with the overseas producers is technology.

The problem is that the value of the rand has diminished against the major world currencies and most of the technology required to bring South African plants in line with their overseas competitors is imported.

Broncoqep director Mr Bert Wijnbalt says “Prices of machinery in West Germany, for example, have only increased between 5 and 10 percent during the past few years. However, the rand has fallen against the Deutchesmark. Just five years ago R1 would buy 2,200DM, now R1 will only buy 0,65DM. This means that machinery bought in West Germany and imported into South Africa has increased in price by about 30 percent.”

“There is some machinery produced locally but the high rate of inflation has pushed up prices — though the recession has helped to keep prices hikers to the minimum.”

Most of the sophisticated equipment used for making bricks is imported, though Mr Wijnbalt says every effort is being made to increase the local content of each installation in an effort to keep costs down.

“Manufacturers want the latest overseas technology because labour is no longer the cheap option. It was some years ago. Labour is still cheaper in South Africa than overseas but the workforce is not as productive.”

“Another problem is that a plant must run 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. A kiln cannot simply be shut down as the start up is very expensive. This means that during the day enough green bricks (unfired and unfired bricks) must be produced to keep the kiln busy at night and over the weekends.

“With this in mind the manufacturers cannot afford strikes. A shut-down plant costs hundreds of thousands of rand each week. This has led to a tendency to cut out unreliable labour.”

“A modern high technology plant can run with about 10 people because everything is computerized. There is no manual brick handling and the people needed tend to be high calibre staff, such as electricians for checking, controlling and maintaining machinery and equipment,” says Mr Wijnbalt.

Johnson Tiles managing director Mr Keith Dixon says all the machinery required for the making has to be imported, and under the influence of the low rand value, the prices have gone heavenwards. This has handicapped the local industry in its attempt to keep up with the latest technology.

“Another problem is the lack of local support for equipment. This places us at a disadvantage when compared with countries such as Italy. We may have to fly in a technician if something goes wrong. Most of the better equipment is manufactured in Italy so they have support on their doorstep.”

“With this in mind great care has to be taken when selecting equipment to ensure it is reliable and not subject to frequent breakdowns,” says Mr Dixon.

Continental China Holdings group managing director Mr Bill Paverd estimates that the replacement cost of the company’s production facilities is in excess of R160 million.

And he says “If a new plant were to be constructed today only about 30 percent could be provided locally, with the bulk, 70 percent, having to be imported.”
Johannesburg — Hunt Leuchars & Hepburn (HL & H) has shown a growth in attributable income of 20% in the six months to end September. Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders are up at R40.7m compared with R31.8m in the 1988 year.

A dividend of 12c a share has been declared for the half year to September, representing an increase of 20% over last year.

These results were achieved, says CEO Neil Morris, in a year characterised by difficult trading conditions in certain sections of the consumer market and the mining industry, and are therefore particularly pleasing.

Operating income, which grew by 19% to R21.5m from R17.9m is due largely to the excellent performance of the group’s sugar interests, compensating in part for the lower-than-expected growth in food and household product activities.

While high interest rates and increased average borrowings have meant a rise in interest paid, says Morris, emphasis given to cash management has contributed significantly to minimising the effect on earnings.

Non-operating income was reduced to R5.2m from R9.0m over the last year due to the utilisation of cash partly to fund the investment in Rainbow Chickens.

Equity accounted retained earnings, last year stemming from HL & H Timber Holdings only, now include the group’s share of Rainbow’s net income effective from June 1989.

Morris notes that recent increases in interest rates are expected to affect economic conditions even further and it is unlikely that earnings per share in the second half of the year will show material growth over those achieved in the first six months.

The performance of HL & H has enabled Huntco, an investment holding company whose sole investment is in HL & H, to declare an interim dividend of 24.2c a share for the half year to September. This represents an increase of 20% over last year — Sapa
Protest after 2 workers sacked over SA contract

Own Correspondent

LONDON. - Two young unemployed men who claim they were dismissed for refusing to work on a South African contract have launched a protest campaign against their former employer.

The two, both members of the Transport and General Workers' Union (FGWU), have organised a pocket of Granby Plastics with the help of the local Trades Union Council.

Protesters have been invited to turn up in force and bring banners to the event, scheduled for October 12.

A union statement said the two "were merely taking a stand on behalf of the oppressed people of South Africa. Now they are jobless, and because of their stand against apartheid, cannot claim unemployment benefit for the next six months."

It said the two men were suffering "great financial hardship due to their principled stand."

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Dangerous martial arts weapons to boost film

Staff Reporter

A set of deadly martial-arts weapons is among the prizes to be won in a nationwide competition.

The competition, run by Ster-Kinekor/Nu Metro/UP, is designed to promote the release of "Karate Kid Part 3." The film has no age restriction.

A spokesman for the film company said that "entrants had to state their ages on the entry form and only winners over 18 would be eligible for the weapon prizes." The rest of the prizes include "Karate Kid" posters and headbands.

As the movie is aimed at a youthful market, however, he admitted the possibility that response to the competition would be mainly by under-18s. "If a ten-year-old child won one of the weapons, we would assume his parents would supervise the use of it."
Striking workers call for backing by UK unions

STRIKING workers at Power Engineers in Epping have appealed for support from two international bodies — the British Trade Union Congress and the International Metalworkers Federation.

The strike began on Monday over demands for plant-level bargaining at the company.

The union claims that about 200 members are on strike but the company says only 144 are out.

Mr Brian Williams, acting general secretary of the strikers’ union, the Electrical and Allied Workers Trades Union, accused the company of having an industrial relations policy in South Africa which differed from its international policy.

TO THEIR ADVANTAGE

“They are a British multinational who claim to be in South Africa for progressive reasons but their practices have shown they are here to use the system of apartheid to their advantage,” he said.

Company managing director Mr Jim Lappin denied the allegations.

“The NEI Africa group policy complies with the country’s legislative framework,” he said.

“The union has implied by its statement that the company practises racial discrimination.

“The group categorically denies this,” he said.

“The group is committed to creating a favourable industrial relations climate and continually strives to ensure equal opportunity for all employees, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed.”
Belated bleat by big union

LONDON — Britain's largest trade union yesterday accused the Isle of Man government of deliberately hiding economic links with SA.

The Transport and General Workers Union believes it has unearthed evidence of secret and illegal SA involvement in the development of the Manx freeport.

Evidence union official Bernard Moffat says he has unearthed — relating to a new diamond plant — is, however, not new nor does it relate to an illegality.

Moffat claims the Manx government has been two-faced in saying it opposes apartheid while allowing De Beers to build the Manxtal drill plant.

De Beers announced in January last year that three companies linked to it, Manxtal Cutting Tools, Pacini and Dist-

max Products, were investing £30m in plant and machinery in the freeport to produce diamonds to be used as cutting tools in industry, mining and high-technology fields.

The Manx government said at the time that it had informed the UK government of this development and was told it in no way conflicted with Britain's policy towards SA.

De Beers' development will create 150 jobs. Freeport status allows it to ship in industrial diamonds, process them and ship them out without paying VAT.

Anti-apartheid activists have accused the Manx government of conniving with SA to use the freeport as a means of beating sanctions laws.
LONDON — Britain's postal service neared total stoppage yesterday, with
the state-run Post Office reporting
that only two of the nation's 83 main
sorting offices were working
With more than half the service's
180,000 workers on strike and many
more unable to work because of the
Union of Communication Workers' action, the Post Office advised cus-
tomers not to post any more interna-
tional mail.
It said the backlog of undelivered
letters and parcels for home and
abroad had grown to 100-million.
Union sources said little progress
had been made in talks.
BRUCE ANDERSON reports

UK post nears total stoppage

several spokesmen for local courier
firms said they were already benefit-
ing from the strike and expected their
profits to soar if the strike continued.
DHL Johannesburg general man-
ger Stephen Joubert said there had
been a "substantial increase" in busi-
ness during the strike and estimated
an increase of 50% in courier items
bound for Britain.
He said he had had to allocate more
staff to deal with the increase in the
courier items.
TNT Mailfast's SA manager Ste-
phen Lindeque reported "at least a
three-fold increase in business" and
that he had to hire extra staff to deal
with the increase.
A survey by Business Day found
most local courier firms charged just
over R20 to send a package of docu-
ments (up to 500g) to London.
In Cape Town, it was reported that
there were no backlogs with SA mail
in spite of the UK strike.
Postal officials said SA mail was
being sent through as normal to Brit-
ain. — Sapa-AP
Want Party in SAA

German trade unions

NEWS FOCUS

THE WET German labour movement

Walter Ferch, chairman of the Central Council of German Trade Unions (DAF) in Bonn, Germany has called for unity among the German unions against the economic crisis.

He said: "We are facing a serious crisis and it is crucial that we work together to find solutions." The DAB, which represents more than 10 million workers, has been pressing for a joint approach to dealing with the crisis.

The call comes after weeks of talks between the unions, who have been divided over how to respond to the crisis. Some have called for a general strike, while others have been more cautious.

Ferch said: "I believe we need to work together to prevent further job losses and to ensure fair wages for all workers." He added that the unions would continue to negotiate with the government and employers to find a way forward.

The crisis has hit the German economy hard, with many businesses struggling to survive. The government has introduced a range of measures to support workers and businesses, but the unions say more needs to be done.

"We need to see more action from the government," Ferch said. "We cannot allow workers to suffer any longer."

The unions have been particularly concerned about the impact of the crisis on young workers, who have been hit especially hard by job losses.

Ferch said: "Young workers are the future of our economy and we need to ensure that they have a fair chance to succeed." He added that the unions would continue to fight for better conditions and rights for all workers.

The call for unity among the unions comes as the crisis continues to unfold. The government has been widely criticized for its slow response to the crisis, and many workers are becoming increasingly frustrated.

"We need to act now," Ferch said. "We cannot afford to wait any longer."
Union to meet on Seifisa strike offer

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The International Metalworkers' Federation's national strike committee is to meet today to consider a fresh offer by the Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation of South Africa (Seifisa) aimed at resolving the 11-day-old metal industry wage strike.

Neither the unions nor Seifisa would disclose details of the offer. Seifisa stressed it had been made informally after three meetings last week and still had to be confirmed by membership.
Metal workers come out of strike 'stronger'

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — The national strike by unions affiliated to the International Metalworkers Federation has been called off and workers are expected to return to work by tomorrow.

A statement from the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa said members had been asked to convene meetings of the shop stewards' councils to discuss this.

"General meetings of workers should be held tomorrow so that there can be a return to work by Thursday," Numsa said.

The union said although they did not force the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA to move on money, the employer organisation gave them benefits that would make them much stronger in future.

The strike had damaged the Steel and Engineering Industry of South Africa's ability to control its members as more than 120 companies had offered more than Seifsa's 41c increase an hour.

The wage structure of the whole industry had been changed as many companies were now paying more than R4 an hour.

Pressure would be put on companies to reinstate dismissed workers, the union said.

The union said their strike was the only national industrial strike which had taken place this year.
Biko film ‘best recipe for revolution’

‘Cry Freedom’: appeal board ruling today

THE film "Cry Freedom" was the best recipe to incite revolution among young blacks, SABC programme organiser for Radio Pulpit Jutus Tshungu told the Publications Appeal Board (PAB) yesterday.

Tshungu gave evidence at the PAB hearing, called to reconsider the dearability of Richard Attenborough's film on the life and death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

The PAB, who had to decide whether the film would threaten state security or be harmful to inter-group relations, will give a decision today before the first public screening, scheduled for 10am.

Tshungu said blacks and whites would experience the impact of the film differently and said the film was not fit for blacks between the ages of 12 and 30. He said blacks in that age group regarded Biko as a martyr and a hero.

He said the film would evoke responses similar to that which he witnessed when a film about the life of Christ was shown and the audience was reduced to tears.

Tshungu said he thought the opening, a police raid in Crossroads, and the closing scene, a scene showing police shooting children during the Soweto 1976 uprising, would incite blacks in that age group to violence.

Counsel for "Cry Freedom" distributors UIP Warner, Professor Johan van der Westhuizen, in his submission, challenged Tshungu’s credibility as an expert witness and said blacks would find his evidence "insulting".

Another expert witness, Unisa Communications Science Professor Pieter Fourie, said "Cry Freedom" could be compared to American films about racism in the 1950s.

Fourie said there was no scientific evidence to prove that a single film could immediately incite action. It could influence long-term perceptions, he said.

It was his belief that the film would have a positive rather than a negative effect on viewers.

ELSABE WESSELS
German firms 'must negotiate individually'

THE SA-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry said yesterday acceptance of the proposed new code of labour practice by German subsidiary companies was a matter of individual negotiation and agreement between companies and their respective trade unions.

The chamber said some metal sector companies had already reached an agreement along the lines of the IG Metall and Interna
tional Metalworkers' Federation proposals. Others were expected to follow suit after negotiations.

The chamber directorate said it favoured good union relations, but could not prescribe to its members nor make decisions for them.

After a meeting with IG Metall president Franz Steinkehler, the directorate of the chamber had decided the code should be regarded as a reasonable and meaningful base for negotiations between companies and their employees.

BMW corporate planning director Pierre de la Rey disclosed yesterday his company had already agreed in principle on the contents of the code in discussions with the National Union of Metalworkers of SA. He added that in many ways the code formalised what had been the case for a long time.

Mercedes-Benz said this week talks on the code were in progress.
Support for Cosatu

JOHANNESBURG. — The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the 5-million strong General Confederation of Italian Workers (CGIL) pledged at the weekend to strengthen bilateral solidarity and co-operation.

CGIL pledged in particular to continue to mobilise support for Cosatu and the democratic movement in South Africa.

During the past two weeks both Cosatu and Kagiso Trust co-hosted a delegation from CGIL — the largest trade union body in Italy.

Cosatu spokesman Frank Mentjes said the CGIL delegation came soon after a Cosatu delegation visited Italy earlier this year to participate in a "solidarity week" hosted by CGIL.

The Italians were briefed about Cosatu's activities, about the conditions trade unions faced under an apartheid state, and about developments in the fight against the "Labour Relations Amendment Act."

Regular contact

Various possibilities for co-operation were discussed, said Mentjes.

The proposals of the various unions, and local and regional offices, will be put forward in a Cosatu proposal to the CGIL.

Mentjes said the following areas of co-operation were identified: legal assistance, special education projects, farmworkers and co-operatives.

It was further established that the two federations will have regular contact, beginning with reciprocal participation in respective union and national congresses.

The idea of regional and local links which could imply the regular exchange of shop steward delegations and information, Mentjes said, would be developed in future discussions.

The Italian delegation left for home on Sunday.
Labour negotiations

German firms adopt worker standards code in SA

The West German multi-national companies in South Africa that will be affected by the code, include BMW, Siemens, Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz, Hella and Robert Bosch. These companies have already approved the 14-point-plan in principle. According to Brian Fredericks, president of the South African Council of the IMF, the affiliated trade unions of the IMF in SA are still negotiating with these companies to settle conditions in respect of the individuals of the various parties on company level.

This code is an addition to other codes drawn up to assist in regulating conduct, social upliftment and fair labour practices by both employers and employees.

Since the Rev Leon Sullivan abolished the signing of his code for American subsidiary companies in South Africa, these companies have made more money available for social upliftment on their own initiative and on the other hand showed a greater preparedness to discuss social-political issues at the negotiating table.

The West German code consists of the following 14 points:

- Apartheid – the abolition of the exploitation of advantages caused by apartheid legislation, especially in the homelands.
- Security legislation and security legislation pertaining to the state of emergency – the abolition of the exploitation or advantages, delayed payment of wages and the termination of employment of employees in detention and those who have been sentenced in accordance with security legislation.
- Labour relations – preparedness to negotiate on company level with representative trade unions about all internal company matters.
- The right of access to all company premises.
- Facilities for voting and facilities to hold meetings.

without the interference of the management concerned must be made available.

- Guaranteed rights for shop stewards, including the provision of facilities and granting of time for absence from work.
- The right of trade unions to represent members during procedures of discipline and for the discussion of grievances.
- Acknowledgement of the right to strike – the waiving of possible dismissals for participating in a strike.
- The right for peaceful protest on company premises.
- Preparedness not to rely on the industrial council system – including the "undeveloped" manner in which strikes are being classified as unlawful.
- An agreement to refer any labour dispute which could land in any SA court to a mutually acceptable arbiter.
- The commitment not to hamper the right of employees to stay in hostels or other forms of company accommodation, except when an employment agreement has been reasonably terminated.
- The commitment to monitor the maintenance of standards, also in the case of companies dependent on West German subsidiaries.
- The commitment to hand a copy of the report sent the holding company to shop stewards at SA subsidiaries each year.
The West German Subsidiaries seem set to accept code of labour

Practices

An FA fine
Mercedes
silent on
work deal

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON.—Mercedes-Benz has declined to comment on a new code of practice which will give its employees the same rights as West German workers employed by Daimler Benz.

Mr Franz Stein-kuehler, chairman of the West German Engineering Workers' Union, IG Metall, said that the code had been drawn up to protect black South African workers against the government's race laws.

The code also protected striking workers from being imprisoned or having their salaries withheld, Mr Stein-kuehler said.

The public relations officer for Mercedes-Benz, Mrs Delene Macfarlane, said yesterday the code was part of a recognition agreement being negotiated with the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa), and as such regarded as an "internal issue."

The regional secretary of Numsa in East London, Mr Viwe Gxarisa, said the union would comment after a meeting with the Mercedes Benz management next week.
SA unions miss meeting

MBABANE Trade union delegates from 22 African countries, including all SADCC states, representing more than two million members of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, began a week-long meeting in the Swazi capital yesterday.

ILO/ITU Africa desk chief Andrew Kailembo confirmed that neither SA trade unions nor any observers of "liberation movements were among the delegates."

Sapa (552) May 1974
Some concessions made by Seifsa

SEIFSA yesterday made several concessions to non-wage, union demands at a meeting called to resolve the wage dispute involving four International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) unions.

Local IMF secretary Brian Fredericks said the unions would report these developments to members at general meetings over the next two weeks.

However, Seifsa reiterated it was not in a position to make a further offer or wages. Fredericks said the unions were open to continuing negotiations on the issue.

On other matters, Seifsa agreed to a review of public holidays in the industry with all affected unions in an attempt to reach agreement on the most widely acceptable holidays.

It agreed to recommend to members that, where practicable, companies should continue to pursue a policy of equal opportunity.

Should any alleged discrimination be found to exist, the affected parties should consult with one another to consider methods of removing it.

Seifsa said it would be prepared to discuss proposals for an internal dispute procedure once the Labour Relations Amendment Bill became law, and agreed to the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of paternity leave.
'Major' reduction in wage demands

TRADE unions affiliated to the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) have "substantially" reduced their wage demands following weekend membership meetings, IMF local secretary Brian Fredericks said yesterday.

The new demands are to be presented to Seisa in a meeting tomorrow and for this reason he declined to detail them.

He also said the "majority" of workers, in eight regions where ballot results are available, had indicated their willingness to take industrial action.

It had been decided to extend the ballot period until the end of this week to facilitate voting in areas where it had not yet been conducted.

Ballot replies

Seisa director Brian Angus said the employer organisation had been receiving replies to the ballot it was conducting on the question of a lock-out. However, counting had not yet begun.

Meanwhile, the Industrial Court has granted interim interdicts to two large metal industry groups — Barlow Rand and Haggie Rand — restraining the National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa) from inciting industrial action at any of its plants.

Although the court gave no reasons, a company spokesman said they had argued such action would be illegal or in breach of recognition agreements because of the existence of in-house agreements between them and Numsa.
Workers of the

On behalf of our 26-
million members in 153
organisations in 84
countries we condemn the
new labour legislation. We
view it as a violation of the
International Labour
Organisation convention
on the right to the free
foundation of professional
associations and trade
unions.
— World Federation of
Teachers’ Unions

Solidarity with your
protest action! We and our
one-million members
stand with you in your
ongoing struggle for social,
economic and political
justice. We urge South
African employers to
refrain from mass firings
and lawsuits in this
situation — they cannot
claim to be distancing
themselves from
apartheid, while at the
same time using apartheid
laws to suppress legitimate
protests.
— Owen Bieber, president of
the International Union,
United Automobile,
Aerospace and
Agricultural Implement
Workers of America

We support the decision
taken at the Cosatu
congress to protest against
the new labour regulations,
and call on people
throughout the world,
particularly trade
unionists, to denounce the
tactics used by
management during the
protest.
We consider management’s
threats to be a direct
violation of
internationally accepted
standards of international
labour relations. We
condemn their tactics,
which reveal that certain
corporations — despite
their occasional
pronouncements against
apartheid — remain
collaborators with the
regime.
— United Nations Special
Committee Against
Apartheid

Great sympathy and
solidarity in the action
taken by male and female
workers! All those in the
Federal Republic of
Germany opposed to
apartheid consider your
action to be an incentive
for intensifying our protest
against the degrading and
inhuman system
— Greens Party, FRG

The action taken by the
Botha government with the
aim of crushing and
silencing the struggle for
trade union rights is an
abhorrent attack on
human rights. We also
Kriel's last moments

They fell to the ground and a shot went off, Kriel went limp. Benson told Abels to himself: 'Kriel's free and hard and they curiously searched the house for others before calling in reinforcements."

I can't say whether any finger was on the trigger or whether it caught on his clothes or how the shot was fired," Benson said.

He denied setting an interrogation with one of the accusers, Nielko Pedra, with the words "You are deep in this, I know everything about you. Do you know Ashley Kriel? It is who she is to you, you are lucky to be alive today."

He denied boasting of killing Ashley Kriel, saying words had spread fast that he was possible responsible in him having charge of his telephone number and arrange special protection for his family.

He admitted having a Cape Youth Congress poster carrying Kriel's face in his office for a short time — put up by a colleague either as a joke or a warning.

He carried the words, "Freedom or death, victory is certain," under which someone had written, "Not for you!

He denied an X had been drawn through Kriel's face and the words "One down to go" written, or that he had interrogated Pedra in his office.

The trial continues.

WE HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT IS HAPPENING IN OUR COUNTRY

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION SUPPORTS A FREE AND RESPONSIBLE PRESS
world say ...

condemn the employers for their support for the new Labour Bill.
— Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions and International Solidarity Committee

Support and best wishes in the three days of protest action. We remain ready to assist Cosatu and the working people you represent. — British Trade Union Council

Fraternal solidarity from our 4.2 million members in your struggle for justice, freedom and peace! We demand the immediate abolition of the new Labour Bill and the restrictions on organisations.
— General Council of Trade Unions of Japan

Despite all the efforts of the South African government, we and our four-million members know that the just struggle against racism and apartheid will succeed.
— Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions

All working people and democrats express solidarity with your protest. Our 4.5 million members agree with Cosatu’s position that the new Labour Bill will curtail the right to strike. Representatives from our organisation intend raising this issue at the ILO annual conference, which is currently in session
— CGIL, Italy

Every success in combating the gross violations of workers’ rights. We are in the process of approaching Dutch companies with subsidiaries in South Africa to prevent them from retaliating against workers participating in the protest.
— FNV, Netherlands

We stand with you as you fight the evil system of apartheid.
— United Mine Workers of America

Nine million workers in 276 unions in 94 countries join the South African trade union movement in condemning the new Labour Bill, and call on employers not to take any action against workers taking part in the protest.
— Herbert Maier, general secretary of FIET

Organised workers have every right to express their political aspirations through their own organisations — especially in a system of minority rule. The new Labour Bill hopes to curtail strike action — it is an attempt to criminalise our actions.
We stand united with our brothers and sisters in Cosatu; the workers of Southern Africa form one working class, united by the same interests.
— NUMW, MANWU, NAPAWU and MUN in Namibia

We salute your courage and determination to stand tall in the face of apartheid repression. Do not let the government and employers break your spirit — continue to resist the new labour Bill, which seeks to reverse your gains of the last 15 years.
— Rev Jesse Jackson

11-million public service workers worldwide send solidarity greetings in support for your national action.
— Central Organisation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK)

Dozens of other messages were received from, among others, the Swedish Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Canadian and Australian trade union movement, and the International Union of Foodworkers.
It's bread smiles all around for SOUTH's team, visitors being an uncommon sight in out-of-the-way Doornaab.

Segregated areas with Africans living in an area below the "coloured" section near the beach.

Sunny skies, no Chevrolets but its rugby that counts, as coach David Fredericks, left, and club president Nicholas Matthews show with the washing-line of their team's jerseys.

Retirement in Doornaab. A sniff of snuff, a snooze on the stoep and not much else to look forward to for Mrs Betty Matthews, 66 — caring for grandchild Bernita, aged 30 months, providing some diversion

VIEWED from the dusty road leading from Graafwater, the small white-washed houses of Doornaab give the impression of a peaceful fishing hamlet on the Atlantic coast.

Behind the houses lies the sea, an endless stretch of deep blue with the faint outline of Lamberts Bay visible to the south.

But this seemingly sleepy-looking village on its fishing factory perched on the banks of a tiny harbour holds no charms for its black resident.

Widespread unemployment (the only industry is the fishing factory) means pay and the gradual eking out an existence make Doornaab a bleak place in which to live.

The white part of town, cordoned off by a fence, displays neat, freshly-painted houses, clipped lawns and a community swimming pool and tennis courts.

But for many of the black residents financial insecurity makes them feel involuntary exiles from their own town. Especially since the company running the factory owns most of the houses, which are not allocated to people working in the factory when they are retired.

If you don't work for the factory, life is hard. Very hard. And looking for work elsewhere is taxing on money and energy as no public transport services the area.

Only a handful of the more than 1,500 residents own cars. If a child falls sick the parent must pay R26 for the use of a car to drive it to the nearest doctor in Lüderitz. Those who want to shop for clothes and furniture in Vredenburg must pay R15 for the 124 km journey there and back.

“We're trapped here,” lament an army of young and old, currently unemployed.

The prevailing mood in Doornaab is one of futility. Washing flaps in the chilly breeze, dogs doze in the dust, people sit outside the houses, whiling away the empty hours.

As that frustrated youngster puts it: “Every 15 minutes, nothing happens in Doornaab. All those two minutes have passed there's much happening in Doornaab. At that point, people are employed.

Deeper seems to have degenerated into despair.

Even the village's name has no clear meaning.

The inscription on the village road signpost near Doornaab not even the settlement as Doornaab.

The houses that look so picturesque from the road are uncomfortably narrow when viewed from up close.

They have one bedroom, a kitchen and a living room, but nearly every family shares the bedroom as a bedroom as well and sometimes the kitchen, too.

There is no hot water and no drainage system. The toilet water pours out of a tap into a bucket outside the house, which is collected by the laundromat's refuse disposal team. Each family has a own outside "put" toilets.

Only a few of the houses have electricity. All
MOSES MAYEKISO

It is now nearly two years since Moses Mayekiso, a South African trade union leader with friends in every part of the world, was arrested. His trial goes on, little reported in the South African media, but we want him and his fellow-accused to know that in the world outside millions care about him and are concerned over his fate.

In Britain, the Amalgamated Engineering Union is the biggest union in the engineering and metal industry. Our 80,000 members stand with Moses Mayekiso for democratic, independent trades unionism. The AEU considers Moses Mayekiso a friend.

At least in our country we can receive full reports on his trial.

As we write, democratic trade unionism is on the march.

In General Januzetis's Poland as in President Botha's South Africa, working men and women, under leaders like Moses Mayekiso, stand for a better tomorrow.

Bill Jordan, President, Amalgamated Engineering Union

The AEU is a sister union of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa. Both are affiliated to the International Metalworkers Federation.
May Day call accuses govt of attacking rights

Mr Naidoo was speaking to 2000 people at a rally at the University of the Western Cape.

Similar accusations were made at Cosatu meetings in Johannesburg and other centres.

Violence erupted at May Day demonstrations around the world yesterday, while in Moscow a giant parade took place in an atmosphere of glasnost or "openness".

In Gdansk, Poland, riot police lashed out with kicks and truncheons to break up one of several marches that ended in violence. While, in Seoul, 3000 students and workers bravely tear gas before fighting riot police.

In Istanbul, security sources reported the deaths of two militants in a police crack down on "illegal" Labour Day activities.

An Israeli army officer was suspended after the fatal shooting of a Palestinian youth taking part in May Day rallies against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Protestors in South Korea were demanding free trade unions, while Polish demonstrators heard a call from the banned trade union leader, Mr Lech Walesa, for mass action in support of striking steelmen.

Traditional labour concerns were absent from the floats that passed through Red Square in Moscow, where many slogans praised the Soviet Government's economic restructuring programme.

Western ambassadors were also persuaded to attend the parade by a promised pullout of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, ending a decade-long boycott of Soviet May Day celebrations.

The Libyan leader, General Muammar Gaddafi, said workers should seize factories rather than listen to statements that perpetuated their enslavement.

In a May Day message, Pope John Paul said unemployment was a major social evil which could not be justified by economic policies.
An open letter from Leif Blomberg in Sweden to his friend Moses Mayekiso in South Africa

Svenska
Metallindustriarbetarförbundet

Dear Moses

Spring has come to Sweden. We have such cold, hard winters and so spring means something special. It is as if life was starting again. That is true for nature and we, as humans, feel it too.

We are celebrating the first of May as usual in Sweden. There will be peaceful demonstrations by workers up and down the country. It is the day when the Labour Movement celebrates its right to exist as a free and independent part of society. May Day is also the day when we raise demands and speak out on current issues in Sweden and the rest of the world.

I will be speaking at two meetings. I will be telling people about how it is almost two years since you left Sweden to go back to South Africa. You were our guest for a fortnight. You were able to see a free and independent Trade Union Movement working in a democratic society. You also saw trade unions which play a role and also share responsibility for the development of society.

When I talk at these meetings few will understand why after your visit you had to go to prison and even less why, after two years, you have not yet been released. Your demands are our demands. Your words are not. Why?

Moses, my dear friend, I want to wish you and the others all the best in the months ahead. You have the support of 460,000 Swedish Metal workers in your struggle for a free and independent Trade Union Movement. We hope to see you as a free man before spring comes around again.

With all my best wishes

Leif Blomberg
President of the Swedish Metalworkers Union

Swedish Metalworkers Union is the biggest manufacturing sector trade union in Sweden. The union participates as a full and accepted partner in debate about the future shape of Swedish society and takes an active responsibility for the development of the country. The Swedish Metalworkers Union is a sister union of the National Union of Metalworkers union of South Africa, both are affiliated to the International Metalworkers Federation.
MOSES MAYEKISO

A message of support from 800 000 machinists in the United States and Canada

On May 5, 1888, one of the world’s first trade unions for metal workers was founded in a railway pit in the United States. For 100 years, the International Association of Machinist and Aerospace Workers, the IAM, has been in the forefront of the struggles by workers not only in North America, but everywhere on our planet.

In the continuing quest for economic justice, fairness and dignity for workers, the officers and members of the IAM voice their solid support for Moses Mayekiso in his struggle for personal justice, so that he can continue his efforts on behalf of all workers.

William Winpisinger
President

Tom Ducy
General Secretary-Treasurer

The 800 000 strong IAM is a sister union of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, Numsa. Both are affiliated to the International Metalworkers Federation.
TUC in bid to save single-union deal

LONDON — Trade Union Congress general-secretary Norman Willis is seeking a personal meeting with Ford workers in a last-ditch attempt to win acceptance for a single-union deal between the company and the Automotive Engineering Union which might save a 1,000-job factory project in Dundee.

If successful, he will return to Detroit with what he hopes will be firm guarantees of co-operation, which could be enough to make the company think again.

The new initiative was made this weekend in the face of continuing insistence by Ford of America that the single-union deal had collapsed and that a new factory was being planned in Western Europe.

A five-week strike at Land-Rover, which has cost the company £80m in lost production, ended on Saturday with a postal ballot securing a 4:1 majority to return to work today.

The company and the unions reached an agreement on a new offer which consolidated bonus payments and attendance allowances into weekly pay following discussions with ACAS, the arbitration and conciliation service.

The offer is worth 14% over two years and does not include any extra expenditure by the company in the overall package.
British unions humiliated

LONDON — After one of the worst humiliations in its history, the Trades Union Congress (TUC) general council yesterday climbed down and voted 23-15 to accept a single-union deal if Ford would go ahead with a £40m electronics plant in Dundee, Scotland.

Ford's Detroit headquarters early this week said it was scrapping the project after the left-wing controlled Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), with the TUC hedging its bets, refused to accept a single-union deal.

The TUC was forced to grovel yesterday by announcing it now wanted a two-man team from the Amalgamated Engineering Union (AEW), which had negotiated the original deal, to fly to Detroit to beg Ford to reconsider.

AEW leaders Gavin Laird and Bill Jordan will fly to Detroit today although Ford, also being asked by Margaret Thatcher to reconsider, said the decision to scrap the Dundee project because of union procrastination was "irrevocable".

The Ford plant would have brought hundreds of jobs and substantial additional investment to Dundee, one of the worst unemployment blackspots in Britain.

In Parliament this week Labour MPs have had to sit in humiliating silence as angry cabinet ministers accused their sponsoring unions of being "dinosaurs."

Neil Kinmock, who is sponsored by the TGWU, took a verbal flak from Thatcher.

Revelling in what even TUC general secretary Norman Willis admitted was a "massive" self-inflicted wound, Thatcher berated the "miserable-looking" Labour leader for "failing to bring the unions into the 20th century."

If Conservative government influence in Washington and the AEW mission to Detroit now succeed in reviving the Dundee project, it will be a huge victory for Thatcher in her perpetual war on left-wing union control.
NUM accused of rigging Scargill vote

LONDON — Suspicions of ballot rigging in last month's National Union of Mineworkers presidential election have been voiced in a report examining voting figures across the country. A group of union moderates claims statistics from the ballot, which saw Arthur Scargill defeat challenger John Walsh to be re-elected with a reduced majority, do not tally with claims made by the union's leadership. In a study which will be published next month the group claims the union's real membership is only 86,000 compared with what it claims to be the official NUM figure of almost 102,000.

*Political comment on the election by Ken Owen. News articles by Michael Aplin. Headlines and sub-headings by Michael Aplin. All are from The Times, London.*
World concern grows over Mayekiso’s trial

By MARTIN NTSELENGOE

The International Congress and Federation of Trade Unions is to put pressure on the government to give treason trialist Moses Mayekiso and his co-accused bail and a fair trial.

A firm decision on what kind of pressure should be applied on South Africa will be made at ICTU’s six-day conference which is to be held in Europe from March 10 to 16.

This was disclosed by ICTU secretary-general Peter Michalzik, who jetted into the country a few hours before the trial resumed again this year.

The ICTU is not the only international body to show concern over Mayekiso’s detention.

Ten other prominent American lawyers are monitoring Mayekiso’s trial.

The committee was constituted by Owen Boebel, president of the United Automobile Workers of the United States of America.

Mayekiso, 38, general secretary of the newly formed National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, was arrested at Jan Smuts Airport after visiting many overseas countries on trade union matters.

After spending some time in detention, he was charged — together with Paul Tshabalala, 38, Richard Mdakane, 29, Obied Bapela, 28, and his younger brother, Mzwandile Mayekiso, 22, all of Alexandra — with treason, sedition, and an alternative version.

All have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The State alleges that the five acted with hostile intent to coerce, overthrow, or endanger the authority of the State.

The five are also alleged to have launched a campaign against the South African Police, the South African Defence Force and the Alexandra Town Council in their bid to make the township ungovernable.

The accused, who are said to be members of the the Alexandra Action Committee, are also alleged to have formed yard and street committees and organised boycotts of nearby shops.

The ICFTU, which is represented in 98 countries and has 100 affiliates around the world, has been campaigning for the release of Mayekiso since his arrest about a year ago.

Michalzik told City Press that the ICFTU was an umbrella body of all big trade unions in the world.

He added that the more than 1,500 delegates at next month’s conference would decide on what form of pressure to apply on the South African government.

He further said that pamphlets were being printed throughout the world in more than 100 languages to give Mayekiso moral support.

“We want to stand in solidarity with Mayekiso and those charged with him, and show the world that they are not alone in their struggle,” Michalzik said.

“It’s common cause that a trade unionist will always be forced by circumstances to partake in the affairs of his community,” Michalzik said.

He had lots of praise for Mayekiso, whom, he said, was not only respected in South Africa as a good trade union leader, but was also held in high esteem throughout the world.

“Mayekiso is an extraordinary leader and we in the ICFTU have the confidence that he will be freed from all the charges,” he said.
British Ford workers begin national strike

LONDON — More than 32,000 Ford workers began their first national strike in 10 years yesterday, shutting down Britain's largest car manufacturer in a wave of labour unrest that has disrupted ferries, coal mining and hospitals.

"It would appear that the strike is unanimous," a Ford spokesman said as the company's 22 plants came to a standstill.

Walkout

The walkout began after Ford's 32,500 manual workers rejected a three-year pay offer linked to the introduction of new production methods.

"The workers have spoken by secret ballot and all Ford plants are shut down," union official Jimmie Airhe said.

Ford officials estimated the strike could cost the firm £17m daily in production losses.

The strike is the latest in a wave of labour disputes, involving nurses, seamen and miners, that has plagued Britain in recent weeks.

No 11th-hour efforts were made to avert the Ford walkout, which began despite initial support by the car workers' union leadership for the pay package.

A prolonged dispute would also affect Ford plants in Europe and component manufacturers in Britain, which suffered heavy losses during an eight-week strike at the company a decade ago.

"We have no wish for a long, damaging dispute which will be disastrous for the Ford Motor Company and would undermine and place in jeopardy the very real achievements of the last two years," Airhe said.

He said the union was ready to resume negotiations at any time.

The company has said it would withdraw its latest offer if the strike went ahead.

More disruption was reported at coal pits, where thousands of miners were sent home at the start of the morning shift because safety checks had not been carried out over the weekend by inspectors refusing to work overtime.

Seamen strike

Ferry services were partly disrupted at Britain's busiest port, Dover, as seamen of the P&O company continued their strike over threatened job cuts.

The walkout caused delays of up to 24 hours for lorry drivers waiting to cross to the continent. — Sapa-Reuters.
LONDON — Hospitals canceled routine surgery yesterday as nurses launched the most widespread strike to hit Britain's government-run health care system since 1982.

Nurses' unions organized the 24-hour "Day of Action" to demand higher pay and more government money for the beleaguered National Health Service, which provides free medical care to the entire British population.

The strike began at 6:30 a.m. as two uniformed nurses picketed for an hour in the chilly morning darkness outside 10 Downing Street.

One of the biggest early demonstrations was outside Charing Cross Hospital in west London where 100 nurses were joined on the picket line by 200 supporters, including trade unionists and pensioners.

Critics blame Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's inflation-fighting policy for ward closures and staff shortages that have left 700,000 people waiting for surgery at state hospitals.

Meanwhile, Ferry workers continued an illegal strike into its second day yesterday, forcing the suspension of most ferry services in the English Channel and Irish Sea.

The National Union of Seamen were defying a High Court order prohibiting the strike, which was called in sympathy with 161 seamen fired by a ferry company in the Isle of Man.

On Tuesday, some 5,000 ferry workers struck at 12 British ports, disrupting services in the channel and Irish Sea.

The number of seamen involved in the continuing action yesterday was not known. — Sapa-AP.
10,000 miners prevent work on UK coal fields

LONDON — Coal production in Britain came to a virtual standstill yesterday when 10,000 mining supervisors launched a 24-hour strike, the most widespread stoppage to hit the coal fields since the year-long strike of 1984-85.

In other labour disputes, thousands of health workers, mostly nurses, scheduled a one-day strike for tomorrow and seamen operating ferries to Ireland and the Continent planned an indefinite strike from today.

The 10,000 members of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers walked off their jobs at midnight in north-east England and were followed by colleagues in the rest of the country when shifts began at 6am.

**Industrial action**

"Production is effectively halted," said union national secretary Peter McNestry.

"Most of our 10,000 members are on strike and they will continue to take some form of industrial action throughout the week until the dispute is settled," he said.

In addition, supervisors are responsible for mandatory safety inspections without which coal cannot legally be cut at the nation’s 103 mines. The supervisors’ union is separate from the National Union of Mineworkers, which staged a year-long strike in 1984-85 in a futile effort to prevent the closure of unproductive mines.

The supervisors are seeking a 10% annual pay increase retroactive to the beginning of last November. McNestry said Members rejected a 4.3% annual pay increase last week, which would have pushed pay scales to a weekly average of about £244.

**27-million days lost**

State-owned British Coal said surface work was continuing at some pits but it estimated yesterday’s strike would cost the industry £14m in lost production.

A total of 27-million work days was lost in 1984-85 when the miners took on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher’s government. Labour disputes in the pits helped to topple the previous Conservative government of Edward Heath.

The only minefields operating normally yesterday were at Littleton and Lea Hall in the English midlands, where moderate supervisors ignored the strike call.

The union's national executive is due to meet today to discuss its next move. — Sapa-Reuters.
LONDON — Arthur Scargill, narrowly re-elected as leader of Britain's main miners' union, said yesterday he was determined to fight the state-owned coal industry's tough efficiency drive.

"We have been harassed and intimidated and pushed around for far too long," Scargill said, pledging to oppose British Coal's proposals for a six-day working week and pit closures.

He won re-election as head of the 90,000-member National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) on Sunday over moderate John Walsh, who had pledged talks with British Coal over its plans to restructure.

Scargill's 53% majority was smaller than supporters had predicted, leading opponents to call for a moderation of hardline policies forged during his seven years as Britain's most radical trade union leader.

He has accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of trying to destroy the British coal industry by closing unprofitable pits and importing cheap coal from abroad.

British Coal warned that strike action by the NUM would spell disaster for the industry. — Sapa-Reuters.
Unions focus on workers' shares

LONDON — Trade unions must explore ways of expanding workers' collective shareholdings, says a TUC paper foreshadowing a review of union policies on share ownership.

It warns the traditional view of share ownership may be out of step with indications that workers want more of an opportunity to share in profits and want to exert some influence over company decision-making.

The paper, prepared for a TUC review of share ownership set in train by the last TUC Congress, says the unions must find ways of allowing workers to share directly in some of the benefits of the long-term rise in the value of company assets.

It says “Forms of financial participation such as employee share ownership plans, or the British Airways unions' attempt to organise collectively individual employee shareholdings, must be developed to allow employees to participate financially in their company.”

The paper says the unions should reconsider their position on share ownership in the light of long-term trends in share values, investments and savings, rather than in response to the recent popularity of the government's privatisation programme.

Financial Times