FOREIGN FIRMS IN SOUTH AFRICA — BRITISH

30/1/81 — 29/12/81

Dunlop cuts SA stake to 51%

RDM 30/1/81

(61)

By DAVID CARTE

Deputy Financial Editor

DUNLOP International is to reduce its stake in Dunlop South Africa from 70% to 51% by placing shares with unnamed South African institutions for R17 100 000.

According to an announcement by Standard Merchant Bank, the institutions are to pay 600c a share, excluding the final dividend of 33c.

This compares with yesterday's closing price of 620c, which incorporates a final dividend of 33c.

Standard Merchant Banks says the 2 850 000 shares, representing 19% of Dunlop's equity, have been placed with the institutions and the deal needs only to be rubber stamped by shareholders.

Although its South African operation has been one of Dunlop International's better investments, the top company has suffered in the European recession and can no doubt use the funds, small though they may be in the context of Dunlop International.

It is not clear whether it will be able to repatriate the proceeds through free rands, but observers speculate that a large part of the proceeds will be paid in the form of a dividend, which will be freely remittable.

Standard Merchant says Dunlop will continue to enjoy the technical support of Dunlop International, and management will not be affected by the change.

Details of the placement and the mechanics by which it will be effected, together with a notice of a general meeting of the ordinary shareholders of Dunlop South Africa, will be posted to shareholders on February 2.

Although the institutions appear to value the share 13c more highly than the market, the deal was clearly done at market value, as the share price has come off appreciably in recent days, in line with the market.

DUNLOP (61)

Less grip?

FM 6/2/81

The mechanics of the R17,1m deal whereby Dunlop International (DI) reduces its stake in Dunlop SA from 70% to 51% are neat, simple and fair. What is less clear-cut, however, is the motivation behind the sale.

The official line is that "it is in the interests of the company for it to achieve a broader South African base." Corporate benevolence is a hard-to-come-by attribute and, in this case, the timing of the deal leads me to believe that there is some more fundamental reason for DI to sell out a substantial portion of one of its more profitable investments. If DI were keen only on selling a greater stake to South Africans, it may have been better to wait a few months for a strengthening of the financial rand. For on today's figures, DI forfeits almost 33% (R4,2m) of the R12,8m which has to be repatriated through the FR.

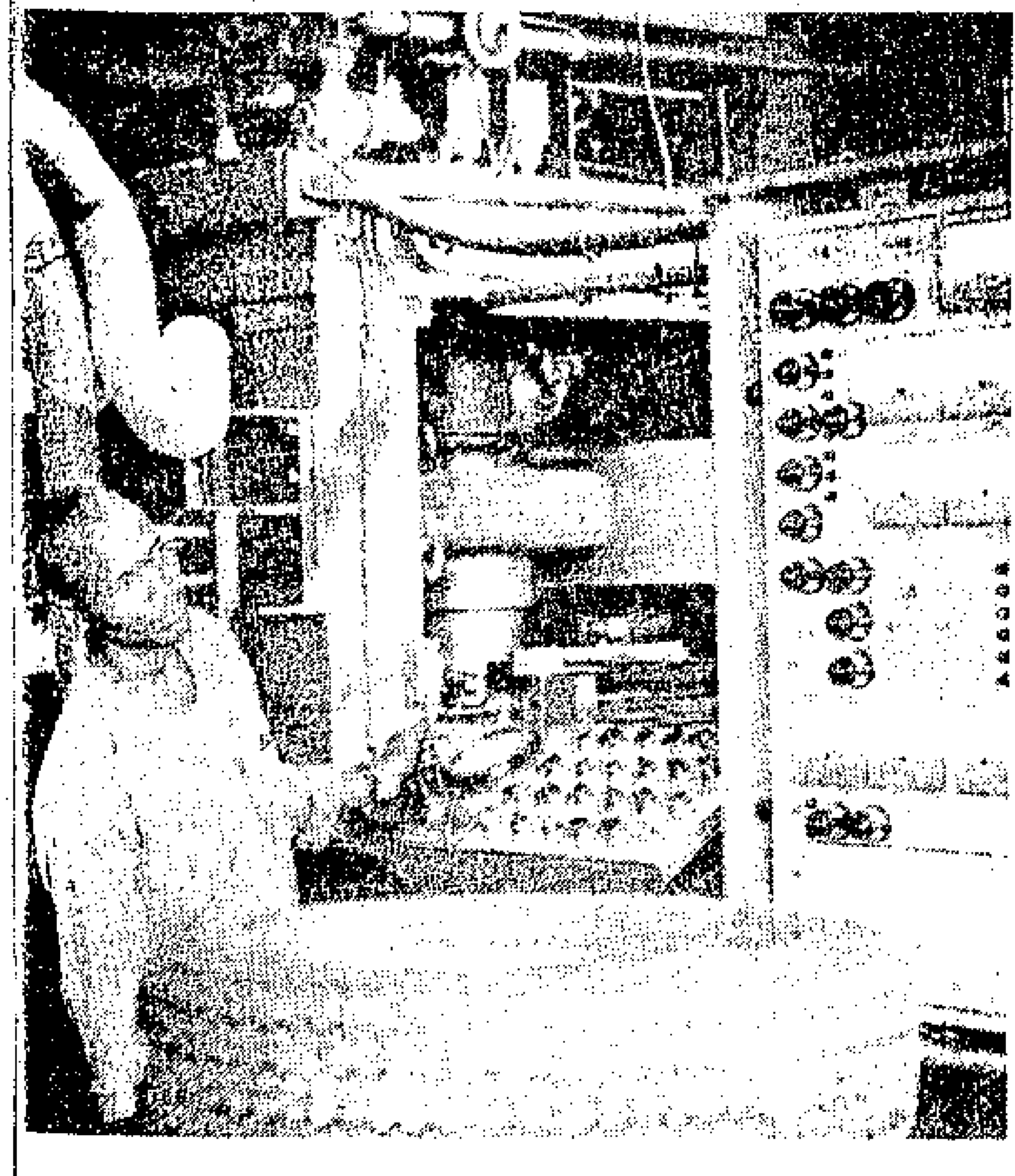
Subject to shareholder approval, DI will covert 2,85m of its ords into the same number of redeemable prefs. These will be entitled to a special dividend of 151c a share and the R4,3m thus accruing can be remitted to DI in commercial rands. The balance, R12,8m, is paid by the redemption of the prefs at 449c each, to give an exit price of 600c a share.

Following redemption of the prefs, Dunlop SA will issue 2,85m new ords at 600c each to various un-named SA institutions which have agreed to take up the shares. Dunlop SA's asset and cash situations therefore remain unaltered by the deal.

Acceptance by DI of the exit discount suggests that its 60%-owning UK parent Dunlop Holdings is hard pressed for cash in its own operations. Also, it is possible that rumours of political pressure to disengage from SA may have some credence. In September last year, Dunlop SA MD Clive Hooper said DI "has no intention of relinquishing its 70% shareholding in the profitable SA subsidiary." This response was to quash rumours that Asian interests, which then owned about 30% of Dunlop Holdings, could be pressing the UK group to cut its ties with SA.

Dunlop SA uses about 55% natural rubber with the balance being made up of synthetic rubber from Sasol. Though Sentrachem will have a synthetic rubber plant in operation by the end of next year, the cost of replacing natural with the Sentrachem rubber is expected to be high. So natural supply sources remain important for Dunlop SA, which buys openly on the Singapore commodity market. Any pressure on DI from rubber producing countries would focus on this off-take and on the technological tie-up with SA. But rubber prices are currently depressed and producers are probably unable to exert much political pressure.

Perhaps more to the point, however, if Dunlop's European operations remain in a profit squeeze, DI's stake in SA could be reduced below the remaining 51%. *Ian Muir*



Dunlop . . . a bigger stake for SA

Standards 'just not high enough'

(61) S.A. Mng. WK 10/2/81

Tom Barrow

By Jim Penrith

BOOM conditions in South African industry have boomeranged in an unexpected way by discouraging local manufacture of overseas imports and the possibility of increasing our export of parts.

This emerges from an interview with Tom Barrow, chief executive of Vibratechniques, UK, who leaves on Thursday after a three-week visit to the Reef with local agents Sapco.

Barrow told me: "It was our intention four years ago to manufacture in South Africa but we have just not been able to get the right standard of production.

"We have experienced a lot of difficulty in trying to get South African content into our products. We were trying to get a lot of the parts made locally for shipment to England for sale internationally and although we received a lot of promises South Africa went into a boom situation and you don't want to export as much as you did before.

"We have bought South African-made vibrators and taken them to pieces for critical examination and we have found that the standards are just not there in both the raw materials and in the manufacture."

Barrow says his company now importing steel from a number of countries, including West Germany and Austria to meet their carefully controlled hardening and inspection facilities.

Barrow adds that Vibratechniques is still looking at the possibility of local manufacture of their vibratory compactors for the civil engineering industry.

The company entered the South African market in the sixties and gained a major share of Government contracts then and in the early seventies.

Vibratechnique equipment was used on the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam, the Orange-Fish tunnel scheme, Cabora Bassa, the Port Elizabeth harbour extention, at Richards Bay and Saldanha Bay and at the Koeberg nuclear power station near Cape Town.

The company's market share declined after this, but since Sapco were appointed local agents in 1977 this share has started to climb again.

Within the coming 12 months Vibratechniques is confident of achieving a 20-25 % slice of the local market.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

Memorial Prize
he student with the
rk in Engineering

CT 10/2/81

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City clothing firm merger with UK co

A CITY clothing firm has negotiated a merger with a British company which it sees as leading to a big growth in its export potential.

Aldenro, which manufactures ladies slacks and blouses, and is a supplier to Woolworths, has sold 50 percent of its equity to Peter Blond Ltd of UK, which has six factories in the Britain, and supplies to the Marks and Spencers chain.

"The merger will mean a major upgrading in our efficiency, and we think it will mean a major increase in the quality of our production," says Aldenro chairman, Mr Dennis Rodgers.

"We will have access to Peter Blond expertise, which will enable us to keep abreast of European styling, as well as improve our production techniques."

"We will be introducing new machinery, and new systems, which should enable us to keep our pricing very competitive."

During 1980 Aldenro invested R200 000 in new machinery, and the merger will allow introducing systems to use the plant at optimum, Mr Rodgers said.

The managing director of Peter Blond, Mr Dennis Roberts, said that in addition to upgrading production at the Elsies River factory, the deal would open the door for Aldenro to export markets in Britain and Germany.

"We have a some buyers coming out from Europe this week, and I think we can get a good share of the UK and German market."

He said that while there had been a tendency for the British clothing sector to invest in the Far East, there had been a move in Europe away from this market, and South Africa was viewed as having good potential.

FINANCE

TURNOVER SOARS AT LEYLAND SA

ARGUS 11/2/81

61

Financial Editor

LEYLAND SOUTH AFRICA, the Western Cape's biggest manufacturing organisation, is alive and well. Threatened a year ago by the group chairman, Sir Michael Edwardes, that it faced closure unless it paid its way, it now has an assured future.

Reorganisation at its factories at Elsies River and Blackheath, coupled with the upsurge in the economy, have sharply boosted earnings.

Profit figures are not available, but according to a Leyland spokesman, sales last year jumped more than R160-million, or almost half as much again as the R110-million turnover in 1979.

Contributing to the rise was a 10,8 percent gain in truck sales and a 17,5 percent increase in car sales. Sales of tractors rose by more than 16 percent, while Landrover sales were 9,4 percent higher.

However, biggest growth was in bus sales, which more than doubled from 309 in 1979 to 702 last year. It seems that this growth rate will be more than maintained this year. In the first six weeks of this year orders have been received for another 700 buses.

With the establishment of the Atlantis Diesel Engine Company, Leyland looks like becoming even more important to Western Cape industry. It has already secured contracts to supply ADE with R40-million worth of flywheel and ring-gear assemblies.

As one of the few companies in the Western Cape with the necessary manufacturing skills it can also expect to gain further large orders for other components.

MORE THAN R4-M

Last November it announced that it was spending more than R4-million on expanding production.

However, it now seems possible that expenditure on new capital projects could well exceed R10-million in the next year or so.

It seems that the Western Cape has a major engineering industry that will play an increasingly important role in the economy of the area in the years to come.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE IN RURAL AREAS
OF MATABELELAND

DR. A. O. PUGH

Introduction

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Union is accused of condoning violence

) RDM 4/3/81 61 [illegible] [illegible]

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

IN AN unprecedented move, the chairman of a major British company has accused the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) of condoning "violent intimidation" of workers at a South African subsidiary firm.

The accusation is contained in a sharply worded message sent to Saawu by Sir Donald Barron, chairman of Rowntree MacIntosh, parent company of Wilson-Rowntree in East London.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta, Saawu's national organiser to whom the message was sent, said yesterday the matter had been referred to Saawu's lawyers.

He would not comment further, but it is understood the union believes the accusation to be defamatory.

The message is the latest development in a growing row over inter-union warfare at Wilson-Rowntree between the militant Saawu and the Sweet Workers' Union (SWU), an established union recognised by the firm for many years.

Last week the SWU claimed that Saawu members had assaulted other workers and that petrol bombs had been thrown in workers' homes.

Five former Wilson-Rowntree workers appeared in court last week, charged with assault on company employees, and the Security Police detained another former worker who is to be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

In his message, Sir Donald said the company had been kept fully informed of the situation in East London and Mdantsane by the local management, which had its complete support.

"The unrest in the factory is caused by the escalation tactics of your union and its officials," he said.

"The violence is a direct result of your union's activities. The workers attacked by your members were not new employees but long-service Wilson-Rowntree people.

"This was a flagrant attempt, like the three petrol bomb attacks on February 25, to intimidate loyal employees and their families," he said.

4. Common ailments, injuries and social problems
5. Problems in pregnancy and childbirth
6. Emergencies of all types

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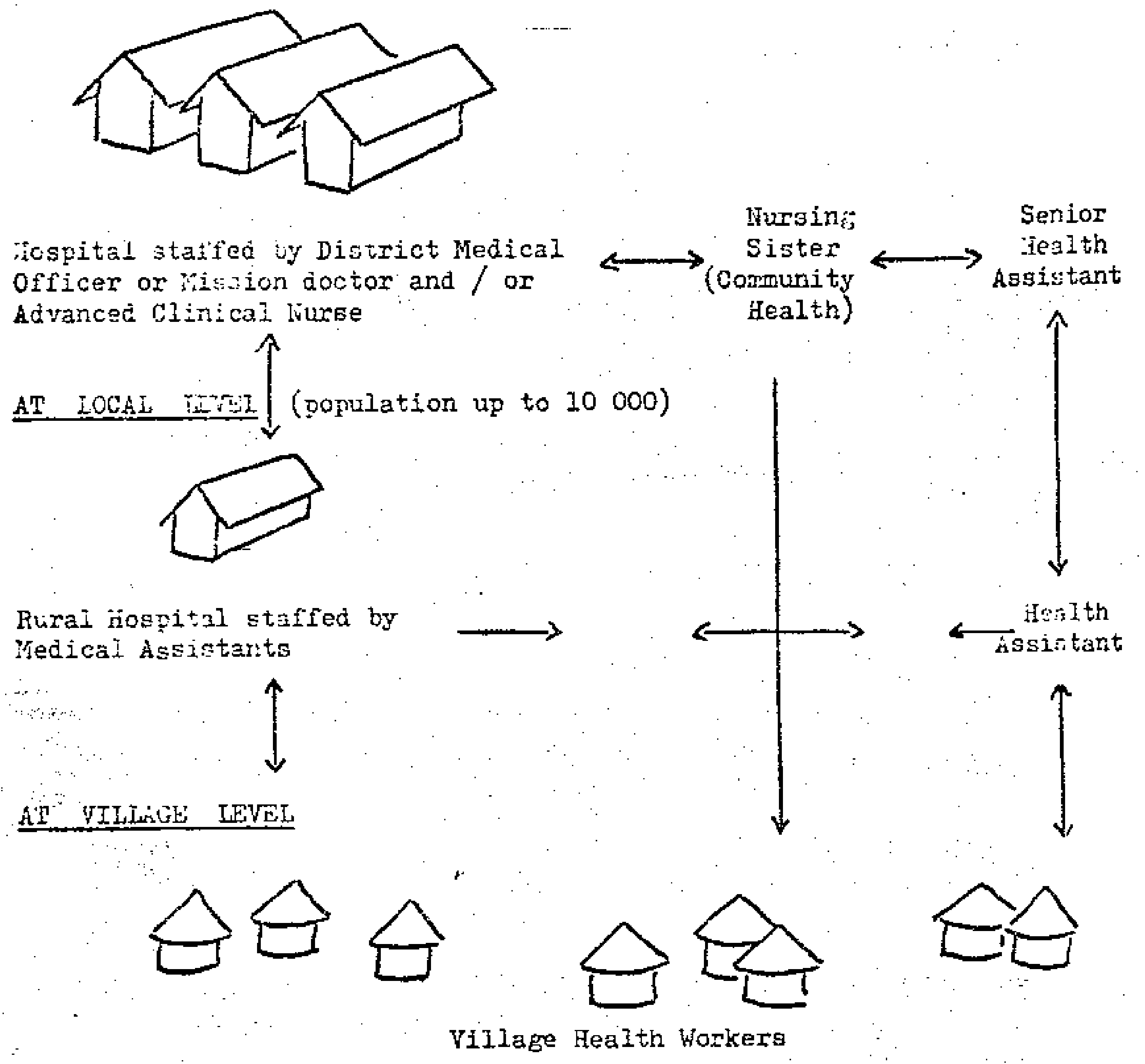
We have analysed the health problems and we know what needs to be done to counteract them. Our challenge is to provide a system of comprehensive health care which will reach the people who need it most in ways which yield the greatest benefits, and yet are within the country's financial capabilities. By comprehensive health service we mean a system of health care (and I quote) which must "reach into the communities and homes, and influence patterns of living - the construction of dwellings, the protection of water, the delivery of babies, the feeding of children, the size of families". (Bryant 1971)

For convenience, the description of the system will be divided into the aspects of personal health care, environmental health services and costs.

I : Personal Health Care

The existing system may be represented diagramatically as shown (Fig. 1)

AT DISTRICT LEVEL (population up to 100 000)



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Warning on trade union growth

CT 13/3/81

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By GORDON KLING

SOUTH AFRICAN company directors would be wise to take early steps to forestall the growth of black trade unionism turning into a destablizing force in both industrial and political terms, the director general of the UK Institute of Directors, Mr Walter Goldsmith, warned in Cape Town last night.

"In a well-led company, trade unions will often be, in the best sense of the word, irrelevant," he said in an address.

Britain had seen a decade where politically-motivated trade unions leaders had used industrial power to further militant socialist ends.

"In spite of a clear election mandate, Mrs Thatcher's government has found it exceptionally difficult to swing back the balance of industrial power away from unjustified pay demands, strikes and stoppages," he said.

He believed company leaders would be well-advised to consider improved systems of employee communication and consultation within the company, and particularly at plant and lower levels, before accepting an extension of union recognition.

Mr Goldsmith had earlier told a seminar in the City on free enterprise, that although the concept had come under sustained intellectual attack in the earlier years of this century, it had not lost ground in the real or practical world.

"The black States of Africa which profess Marxism and socialism, and the primary oil producers alike, rely wholly on the capitalist international market," he said.

The record of foreign companies in the introduction of the best standards of working conditions was excellent, and they also showed "a more realistic approach to the strength and prospects of the South African economy than some British Government advisers".

Warning on politics in trade unions

News 13/3/81

61

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Labour Reporter

SOUTH African company directors should take early steps to prevent black trade unionism from becoming a destabilising force industrially and politically, the Director-General of the UK Institute of Directors, Mr Walter Goldsmith, said last night.

Speaking at a dinner of the Institute in Cape Town he said: 'The British experience in the past two years leads me to the view that South Africa should not risk the development of a politicised trades union movement.

MILITANT

'Britain has seen a decade where politically-motivated trade union leaders have used industrial power to further militant socialist ends.'

Mr Goldsmith said that in spite of a clear election mandate, Mrs Thatcher's Government had found it exceptionally difficult to swing back the balance of industrial power away from unjustified pay demands, strikes and stoppages.

CLIMB-DOWN

'In the past fortnight, her Government has been obliged to make a humiliating climb-down on moves to rationalise the coal mining industry as a direct result of the political and industrial power of organised trade unionism. One of the consequences is likely to be the exclusion of substantial quantities of overseas coal.'

Mr Goldsmith said that before company leaders accepted an extension of trade union recognition, they should see whether improved systems of employee communication and consultation within the company, and particularly at plant and lower levels, were not preferable.

The Care-Groups, a Community Involvement in Primary Health Care

E.E. Sutter, M.B., B.CH., D.O.(Eng)
Elim Hospital, Northern Transvaal.

1. INTRODUCTION

Concepts of health and disease are deeply rooted in the cultural and religious life of the people. Outside interference by means of well intended public health measures without prior consent and active involvement of the community concerned is therefore resented and likely to fail. Participation of the community in formulating and solving their health needs should therefore be the foundation of any health service.

The Care-Groups, as established in the Elim Hospital Health Ward, are one example of community involvement in primary health care. They are volunteers, which work within their community and form an integral part of the comprehensive health service.

Their initiation was a direct result of an epidemiological study on trachoma in the area. This communicable ocular disease, which is the most important

It is clear that health education, directed at improving hygiene, and treatment of actual cases and their family must be initiated at household level. We have found that members of the local community are usually readily accepted in the houses and most effective in initiating changes in attitude towards the disease. Hence we have attempted to involve the villagers themselves in the control of trachoma.

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2. FORMATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE CARE-GROUPS

A hospital based team, consisting of a male social worker and a female nursing assistant, have been entrusted with the task to motivate and train groups of village health workers, known as care-groups.

Initially, after having contacted the village authorities and key persons, the team presented the problem of trachoma to the community and they discussed together ways of solving it. Members of the community were then motivated to come forward as volunteers. These villagers, mainly women, subsequently organised themselves as groups and elected their chairlady. It was made clear from the outset that the work was purely voluntary, their reward being good health for themselves and their community.

Later communities which had heard about Care-Groups often requested help to establish their own groups. In these cases initial priority was given to the health needs expressed by the community concerned.

The training of the Care-Group is a continuous process and takes place each time the motivators visit the group. In places where there is a clinic the

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topics. Lectures take the form of informal discussions and the group is encouraged to find its own solution to the problems. Often appropriate action follows spontaneously. For instance, when discussing nutrition, Care-Group members are shown how to grow their own vegetables using the Valley Trust deep trenching method.

Early in their training Care-Group members begin to visit neighbouring households where they give health education, examine all household members for trachoma and give treatment where necessary. Other ailments encountered are referred to the clinic or hospital. Each Care-Group member keeps a record of her visits made.

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Anger over British firm in SA

Argus 16/3/81

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61

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Trade union officials are questioning how a Yorkshire company which laid off over 300 men last year can now be recruiting workers for South Africa.

Lucrative terms and attractive perks are being offered to local engineers and fitters willing to work in South Africa.

The firm making this offer, David Brown Gear Industries, also has workers on short-time.

Union officials said they read of the vacancies in South Africa in local newspaper advertisements.

A company spokesman said, however, that the South African jobs had been widely advertised internally before being announced publicly.

The jobs were for skilled engineers. The men made redundant in Yorkshire were foundry workers — unsuitable for the South African needs.

RUN DOWN

David Brown has been running down its operations in Britain since 1963, including its once famous tractor manufacturing and Aston Martin car interests.

At the same time, it has been expanding in Belgium, Australia, Canada and South Africa.

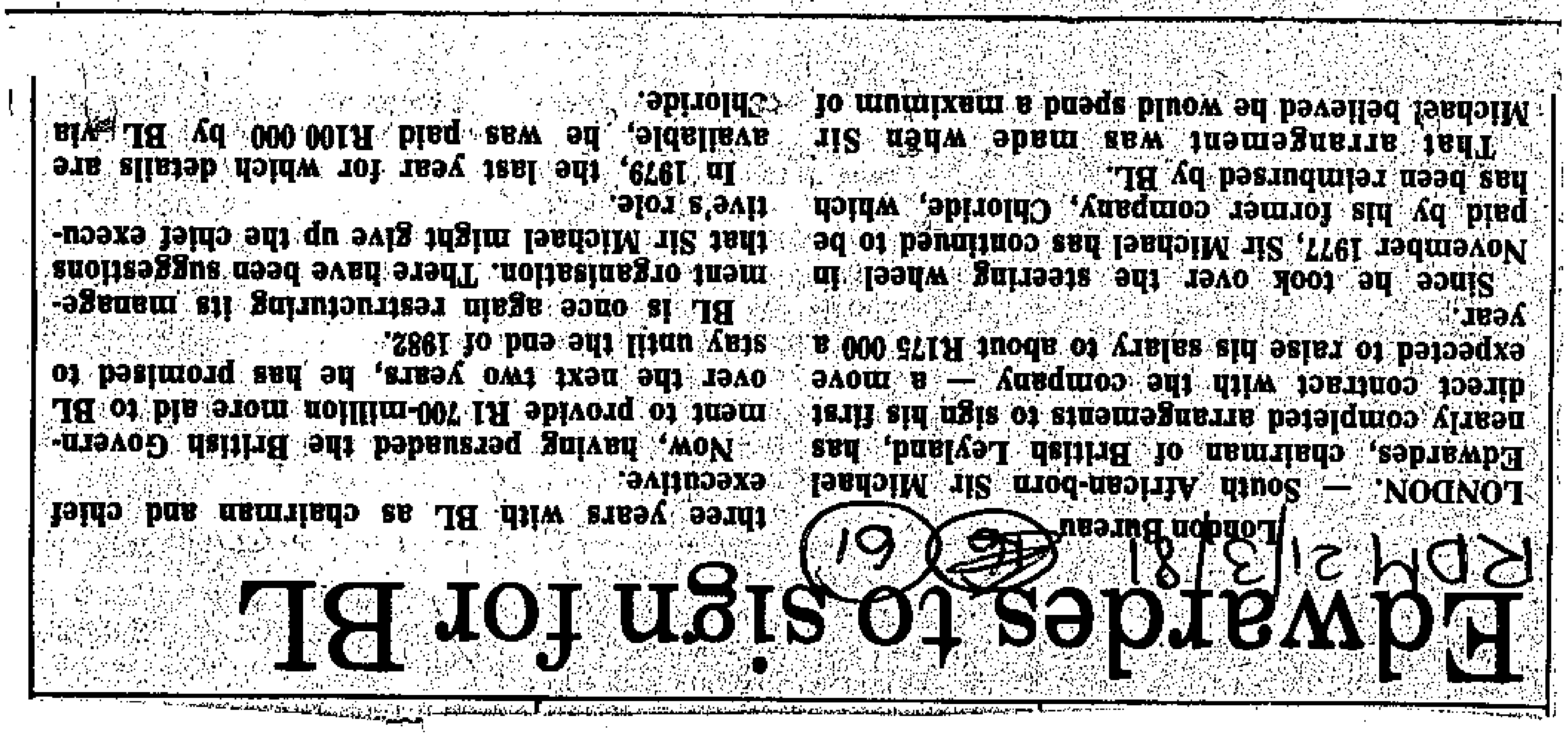
The Anti-Apartheid Movement claims that from information supplied by the company to the British Government, the company's success in South Africa may be at the expense of black workers.

Of the 57 workers in the lowest category, 27 (21 percent of all workers) received no extra payment at Christmas.

(vii) Medical care.

Several farmers considered themselves responsible for the health of the workers and their families and said they paid all medical expenses. Most said the workers could use divisional council clinics at little or no cost and that they would take workers to clinics but did not feel obliged either to take them to private doctors or to pay bills if the workers preferred not to use the clinics. On almost all farms the farmer's wife was in charge of a medicine chest from which she supplied workers with simple medicines, free.

Farmers were asked to estimate the value of medical bills paid on behalf of all workers and their families, the value of all medicine handed out and the number of special trips to doctors or clinics made during the year. Transport costs were calculated at medium-sized car rates per kilometre and the total was divided by the number of workers on the farm to get an approximate figure for medical costs per year per worker.



Edwardes to sign for BL

RDM 21/3/81 61

London Bureau

LONDON. — South African-born Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of British Leyland, has nearly completed arrangements to sign his first direct contract with the company — a move expected to raise his salary to about R175 000 a year.

Since he took over the steering wheel in November 1977, Sir Michael has continued to be paid by his former company, Chloride, which has been reimbursed by BL.

That arrangement was made when Sir Michael believed he would spend a maximum of three years with BL as chairman and chief executive.

Now, having persuaded the British Government to provide R1 700-million more aid to BL over the next two years, he has promised to stay until the end of 1982.

BL is once again restructuring its management organisation. There have been suggestions that Sir Michael might give up the chief executive's role.

In 1979, the last year for which details are available, he was paid R100 000 by BL via Chloride.

i.e. towards doctors. Women of working age were the main clinic attenders.

Those who had chosen to go first to the clinic did so for family planning or gynaecological reasons or because it was cheaper, or nearer, or because they considered their ailment to be minor. There was also a feeling in some women that clinics could cope adequately with children's diseases but that for their own they would prefer a doctor.

4.2.3. Table 5: Subsequent choices

	Addo	Kirkwood	Suurberg	Bersheba	Total
No subsequent[1] choice:	42	21	13	11	87 (70%)
No. of cases where subsequent choice made:					
	12 (29)	6 (22)	12 (48)	3 (42)	38 (30%)
Clinic	5		1	4	10
Nearest doctor	3		6	4	13
Doctor elsewhere	3	4	5	4	16
Hospital	1	1		2	4
No treatment or home care	2		3	2	7
Other practitioner		1			1
Total subs. choices:	14	6	15	16	51

1. Referral was not counted as a subsequent choice.

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Table 6: Reasons given for making a subsequent choice

	No.	%
1. Dissatisfaction with treatment	21	60
2. Nearer, or first choice now too far	9	26
3. Cheaper	3	9
4. Not worth money (1 + 3)	1	
5. Undefined	1	

'Subsequent choices' are analysed because they give some clues as to the reasons why people change their

e were far more 'subsequent

reports were classified as to whether

relief, some relief or none, and whether relief given was permanent, temporary, or permanent when on continuous treatment. Although the last two categories are objectively the same they reflect a different attitude towards their illness and the treatment on the part of the patient.

Table 7: Outcome of treatment: Patients' report

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RDM 27/3/81

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Cadbury expects growth

By SUSAN DALLAS

CADBURY Schweppes expects further growth in sales of both confectionery and soft drinks in 1981 after a sales increase of 38% in 1980.

In his report for the year ending January 3, 1981, the chairman, Mr Charl Cilliers, says that against an expected background of continued economic expansion, the company anticipates another good year.

It will continue its policy of marketing only those products which have a high sales potential and will add new products only if they offer major growth potential.

The sugar confectionery market was responsible for 75% of the company's 47% increase in taxed profit for the year.

Soft drinks contributed the remaining 25% of total profits.

Mr Cilliers says the company aims to maintain profit growth by expanding its share of the market.

At 96,4c a share, earnings are 46% up on 1979 earnings of 65,6c.

Dividend payment has risen by 56% to 36c a share (23c), which at today's share price is a healthy dividend yield of 8%.

Cadbury expects growth

CT 28/3/81

61

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Cadbury Schweppes expects further growth in sales of both confectionery and soft drinks in 1981 after a sales increase of 38 percent in 1980.

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out of their minds.

In short, for whatever reasons, it is clear that Cape Town only partially learnt the lessons of 'Black October' 1918.

Union man loses victimisation case

A Boksburg Regional Court magistrate has found a multinational firm not guilty of victimising a worker.

Executives of Van den Bergh and Jurgens, part of the Unilever group, were accused of having victimised Mr Paul Ntuli, a member of the Food Beverage Workers' Union who was dismissed in December, 1979.

The firm yesterday pleaded not guilty to alternative charges under victimisation clauses in the Wage and Industrial Conciliation Acts.

Mr Ntuli claimed he was dismissed for his activities as a shop steward. But his employers said Mr Ntuli was dismissed only after he received several verbal warnings and one written warning.

DEFENCE

Van den Bergh and Jurgens's defence was that Mr Ntuli had left his post on occasion, was guilty of absenteeism and bad time-keeping and had refused to take instructions from his superiors.

Mr Ntuli was first employed in June 1979 as a trainee supervisor and in August had joined the Food Beverage Workers' Union.

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UK firms disinvest

Haggie to get Macdem

61

Copy 2/4/81

By HOWARD PREECE
Financial Editor

HAGGIE is to pay R24 500 000 cash as the downpayment for joint control of the British-owned Macdem (Pty). It will mean a major acquisition for Haggie, but further disinvestment in this country by a UK group.

The cost of acquiring an effective 50% of Macdem from July 1984 will, however, include a substantial but undisclosed additional amount.

Total control may be obtained between 1985 and 1989.

The sellers are the UK metal groups McKechnie Brothers and Delta.

Haggie is South Africa's largest steel and wire-rope producer and is jointly controlled by Anglo American and Gencor.

It made a pre-tax profit of nearly R47-million in 1980, has a powerful financial base and has been known for some time to be on the takeover trail.

Macdem is to be sub-divided into Jacksons and Macdem — the most important component of which will be McKechnie South Africa.

Jacksons is said to be the largest stockist and distributor in South Africa of non-ferrous metals and stainless steel in semi-fabricated form.

Macdem, through McKechnie SA, is said to be the largest manufacturer in this country of copper, brass and bronze semi-manufactured products.

Under the deal announced last night, Haggie will hold 25% of Jacksons from July this year with McKechnie UK holding 25% and Delta 50%.

Haggie will also have 45% of the restructured Macdem with McKechnie UK having the other 55% (but voting control will be equal).

From July 1984, in return for a further large sum to be determined by an agreed formula, Haggie will have 50% each of both Jacksons and Macdem.

Between 1985 and 1989, and possibly beyond, McKechnie UK and Delta will have the right to sell the balance of their holdings in the South African operations to Haggie, also on an undisclosed basis.

A statement yesterday said exchange control approval was needed, but I believe that so far as Haggie is concerned the initial outlay is R24 500 000 cash.

It will obviously make a difference to the UK companies whether this money has to leave South Africa through the commercial or financial rand markets.

Haggie said last night that its medium- and long-term plans indicated it would continue to enjoy a sound positive cash flow and, therefore, was looking for acquisitions.

It said: "Macdem is seen as being a well-established group with a significant market share and high technology, principally in the area of production, and consequently meets Haggie's diversification requirements.

"The proposals, if effected, will result in an expansion and diversification of Haggie's industrial interests.

"They are expected to have a minimal effect on Haggie's earnings and net asset value in the current year, but are expected to contribute significantly to its earnings in future years."

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in Malmacior (2 - 8 km away), and Showhill (3 - 4 km), and once a month to Bluecliff area (11 - 24 km away). Thus residents of Bluecliff seldom appear at the clinic, whereas those of the Suurberg area 29 km from Addo do attend the clinic there.

Over half the attendances for minor ailments were for children under 15 years, and 14% were infants under a year old. Nearly all the rest were women of working age,

27 new acceptors, 144 old acceptors of whom 35 were on the pill and 136 on the injection. Bontrug has up to 130 attendances of acceptors in summer, not more than 22% of the women 'at risk'.

4.2. Choice of facility

A survey was carried out in the areas of Addo and Kirkwood to determine which health services had been visited

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by blacks in their last episode of illness, how they had travelled, the costs involved and their reasons for choice of facility.

Because of the lack of time, and the relatively wider choice of health services used by the white population who are wealthier and more mobile, this study has also concentrated on the utilization patterns of black people. This

lth care for whites is

e shown, but there is less

basic needs are met.

in Appendix IV. Inter-

es with a Xhosa interpreter,

(Zwelitsha) and Kirkwood

nding the child welfare

. clinics. As most of

the choice of respondents

sample towards those who

age. In addition, to gain

distance and cost of

ws were done in the

Bersheba, the African

). In these areas

ings called to discuss

ly and sicker members

overrepresented. However there is no reason to suppose that this would bias conclusions about factors affecting utilization of services except that the observed high proportion of people who walked to obtain health care would be still higher in an unbiased population.

The age and sex distribution of the sample is given in Table 2.

. / ...

Black union dispute may lead to strike

RDM 9/4/81 140A 61 183 152

Labour Reporter

A DISPUTE between a predominantly black trade union and a major multinational company could result in the first legal strike by black workers since the Wiehahn report — and the second in South Africa's history.

The Fosatu-affiliated Chemical Workers Industrial Union announced yesterday that it had applied to the Minister of Manpower Utilisation for a conciliation board hearing in an attempt to resolve its dispute with Colgate Palmolive.

The appointment of a conciliation board is a key step on the road to a legal strike.

If it does not resolve the dispute, workers may strike after 30 days have elapsed since the calling of the board.

Workers may also strike legally if the Minister refuses to call a conciliation board.

Though there are other restrictions on legal strikes, it is understood that they do not apply in the case of Colgate Palmolive.

The CWIU has been involved in a long and bitter union recognition dispute with Colgate Palmolive at its Boksburg plant.

The company has said it will recognise the union, but will negotiate with it only on "shop floor grievances".

The company says that issues such as pay and working conditions must be negotiated on the industry's industrial council only.

But the union claimed yesterday that only 23 of Colgate's 290 black workers were covered by the industrial council.

It added that the councils negotiated only on minimum wage rates, not on real wages, and that minimum wages set by the council governing Colgate are "pitifully low — below the Poverty Datum Line".

The statement also revealed that workers in the company have submitted a petition to Colgate Palmolive proposing a "living wage" in line with Fosatu's campaign.

The workers were asking for an 80c an hour increase, which would bring the minimum wage up to R2,20 an hour, the statement said.

It added that worker demands also included the right of the union to negotiate pay and work conditions, the recognition of union shop stewards, access to the plant for union officials, stop-order facilities, and the right to negotiate disciplinary and grievance procedures.

CWIU says that Colgate has replied to its request for a conciliation board by writing to the department to say that it believes no dispute exists between it and its workers.

It added that Colgate wanted workers to accept a system "which in reality allows employers such as Colgate to retain 'sole discretion in setting wages and working conditions'."

Colgate's industrial relations consultant, Mr Chris Dyson, was not available for comment yesterday.

A representative of Colgate's personnel department said only Mr Dyson could discuss the issue with the Press.

SA's second legal black strike looms

CT 10/4/81 ~~152~~ ~~1404~~ ~~483~~ 61

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A dispute between a predominantly black trade union and a major multinational company could result in the first legal strike by black workers since the Wiehahn report — and the second legal black strike in the country's history.

The Fosatu-affiliated Chemical Workers Industrial Union announced this week that it had applied to the Minister of Manpower Utilization for a conciliation board in an attempt to resolve its dispute with Colgate Palmolive.

The appointment of a conciliation board is a key step on the road to a legal strike.

If it does not resolve the dispute, workers may strike after 30 days have elapsed since the calling of the board. Workers may also strike legally if the minister refuses to call a conciliation board.

Other restrictions

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The company says that issues such as pay and working conditions must be negotiated on the industry's industrial council only.

But the union claimed in a statement issued on Wednesday that only 23 of Colgate's 290 black workers were covered by the industrial council.

It added that the councils negotiated only on minimum wage rates not on real wages and that minimum wages set by the council governing Colgate are "pitifully low — below the poverty datum line".

Living wage

The statement also revealed that workers in the company have submitted a petition to Colgate Palmolive proposing a "living wage" in line with Fosatu's "living wage" campaign.

The workers were asking for an 80c an hour increase which would bring the minimum wage up to R2,20 an hour, the statement said.

It added that worker demands also included the right of the union to negotiate pay and work conditions, the recognition of union shop stewards, access to the plant for union officials, stop-order facilities and the right to negotiate disciplinary and grievance procedures.

The CWIU says that Colgate has replied to its request for a conciliation board by writing to the Department to say that it believed no dispute existed between it and its workers.

It accuses Colgate of allowing workers to have only a "second-class union". It is doing this, it argues, by insisting that the union negotiate through the council.

In a sharp attack on the industrial council system, the CWIU said Colgate was forcing workers to accept a system that "they had no part in designing, that is not properly representative of workers but has the power to make binding agreements on all workers in a particular industry".

It added that Colgate wanted workers to accept a system "which in reality allows employers such as Colgate to retain 'sole discretion in setting wages and working conditions'".

The statement adds: "Employers cannot recognize a union without recognizing its right to negotiate on behalf of its members. Colgate refuses to recognize the union's right to negotiate. This is what the dispute is about."

Colgate's industrial relations consultant, Mr Chris Dyson, was not available for comment. A representative of Colgate's personnel department said only Mr Dyson could discuss the issue with the press.

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6) WATER SUPPLIES IN THE HOMELANDS.

"It is easy so to concentrate on food problems as
get that an ample and pure water supply is also
for adequate nutrition" (8)

The inadequate water supplies in the area had lo
been a source of concern to health workers and i
decided to include data about how each household
ed its day-to-day water supply.

Source of water (Table Thirty Six)

Response	Percentage of total
Protected spring	12%
Unprotected spring	54%
River or stream	24%
Tap	4%
Well	2%
Other	2%

Time taken to collect water (Table Thirty Seve

Less than 5 minutes	34%
5-15 minutes	64%
15+ minutes	2%

Approximate amount of water used per household (Table Thirt Eight)

Unable to estimate	50%
6-20 litres	2%
21-40 litres	34%
40+ litres	14%

Not one of the households boiled water prior to consumption.

The reasons for not boiling water (Table Thirty Nine)

Did not need to	30%
Filtered water through muslin	2%
Why should we?	68%

The statistics reflect a very unsatisfactory situation in
concerned. Very

follows

i) insufficent income to purchase
ii) the mother may not be the person doing the buying
and the cooking
iii) a fatalistic attitude on the part of the mother
whereby she is in possession of the relevant knowledge
but is not convinved of the relationship between diet and
disease.

10/4/81 STM (61)

Fosatu backs Colgate workers

Labour Reporter

The Federation of Unions of South Africa (Fosatu) has declared its support for one of its affiliates which is fighting to gain recognition from Colgate-Palmolive in Boksburg.

The Chemical Workers' Industrial Union which claims to represent a majority of workers at the Boksburg firm has been refused recognition by management until it becomes a party to the Industrial Council.

But union representatives claim that the Industrial Council agreement covers only a few of its workers.

A Fosatu spokesman said it fully supported the union in its attempts for recognition and said that Colgate was using an increasingly common management tactic to avoid recognising and dealing with unions at the plant level.

The industrial council system was not responsive to most workers and their needs, the spokesman said.

"Fosatu urges employers to be responsive to the immediate needs of their employees by negotiating at plant level about work conditions and wages."

Workers lash bosses' attitude

13/4/81 Sowetan

By Z B MOLEFE

THE giant multinational Colgate company has been accused of taking an intransigent stand in negotiating the wages and working conditions of its black workers.

The charge comes in a statement from the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu)-affiliated Chemical Workers Industrial Union released this week.

Giving the background to the long-standing dispute, the union says the company has reiterated its November stand that the union can deal only with "shop floor frievances".

The company seems intent on forcing the union onto an Industrial Council, continued the statement, which does not cover the majority of the company workers.

"Only 23 out of 290 workers at Colgate presently fall under the Council.

"If we do not go to the Industrial Council, Colgate refuses to negotiate. If we do go, we only negotiate minimum wages which are well below those paid by Colgate, that is, again no wage negotiation for the workers. Moreover, the wages agreed to by the Council are pitifully low — they are below the Poverty Datum Line (PDL)".

The union also points out that following a final demand to the company in February, it has now applied for a Conciliation Board hearing under the Conciliation Act.

The statement went on: "workers have also submitted a petition proposing a 'living wage', in line with the Fosatu 'living wage' campaign, for all workers at Colgate and an 80 cents per hour across the board increase, to bring the minimum wage up to R2,20c per hour".

The union also claims that in a better to the Department of Manpower Utalisation, Colgate "places on record that we do not accede that a dispute exists between us and our workers".

"This was after 24 letters had been exchanged, three petitions by a majority of the workers, six requests for meetings, a point-blank refusal to negotiate wages and working conditions and a refusal to recognise the union.

Colgate company is accused of intransigence

"Workers at Colgate have struggled over a year", points out the statement," against an anti-union management. They are not prepared to replace their discredited liaison committee with another institution — 'the tame union', whose boundaries and terms of operation are laid down unileterally by management".

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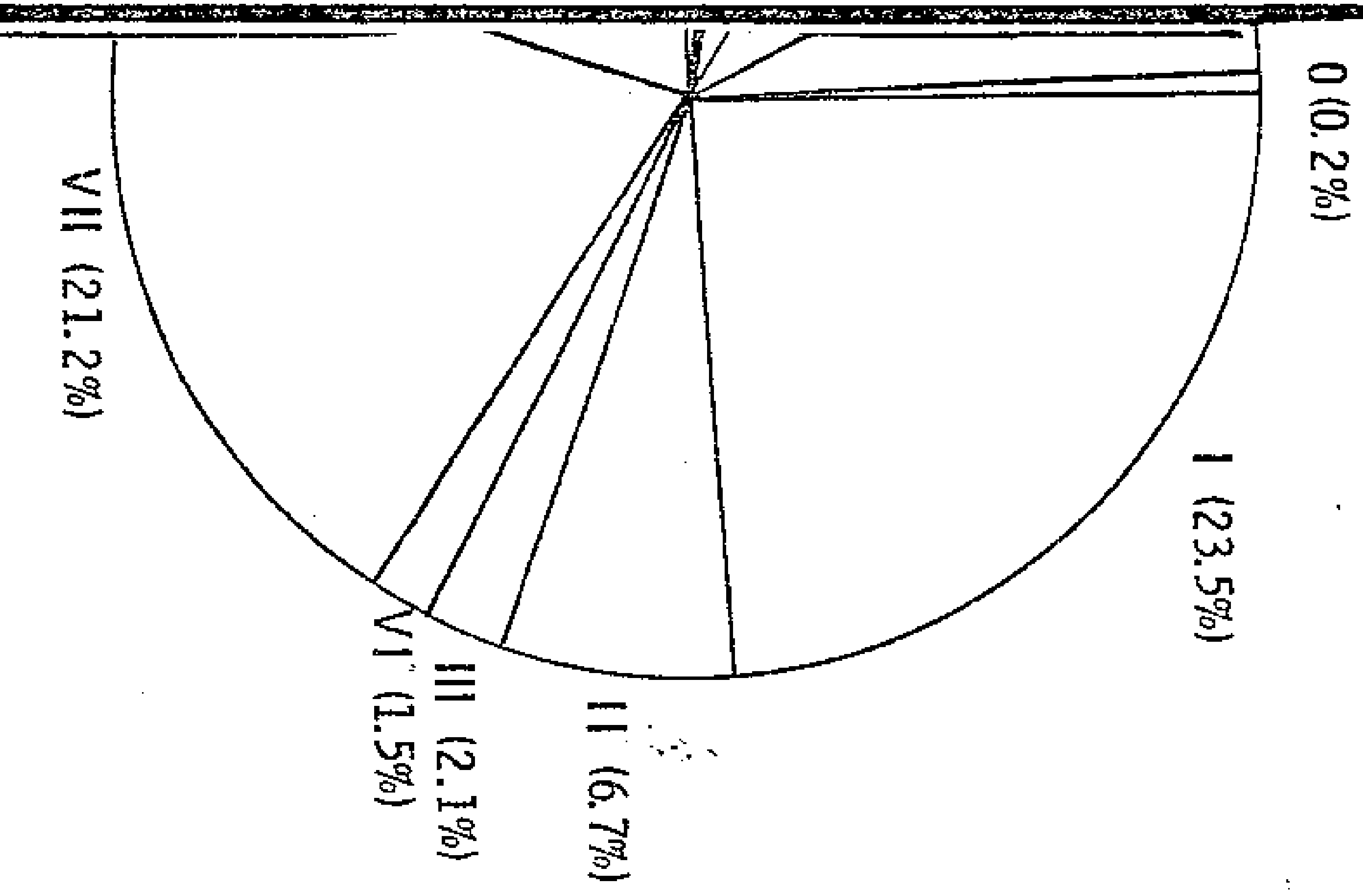
35 -

5 (b)

L MORTALITY

U R E D

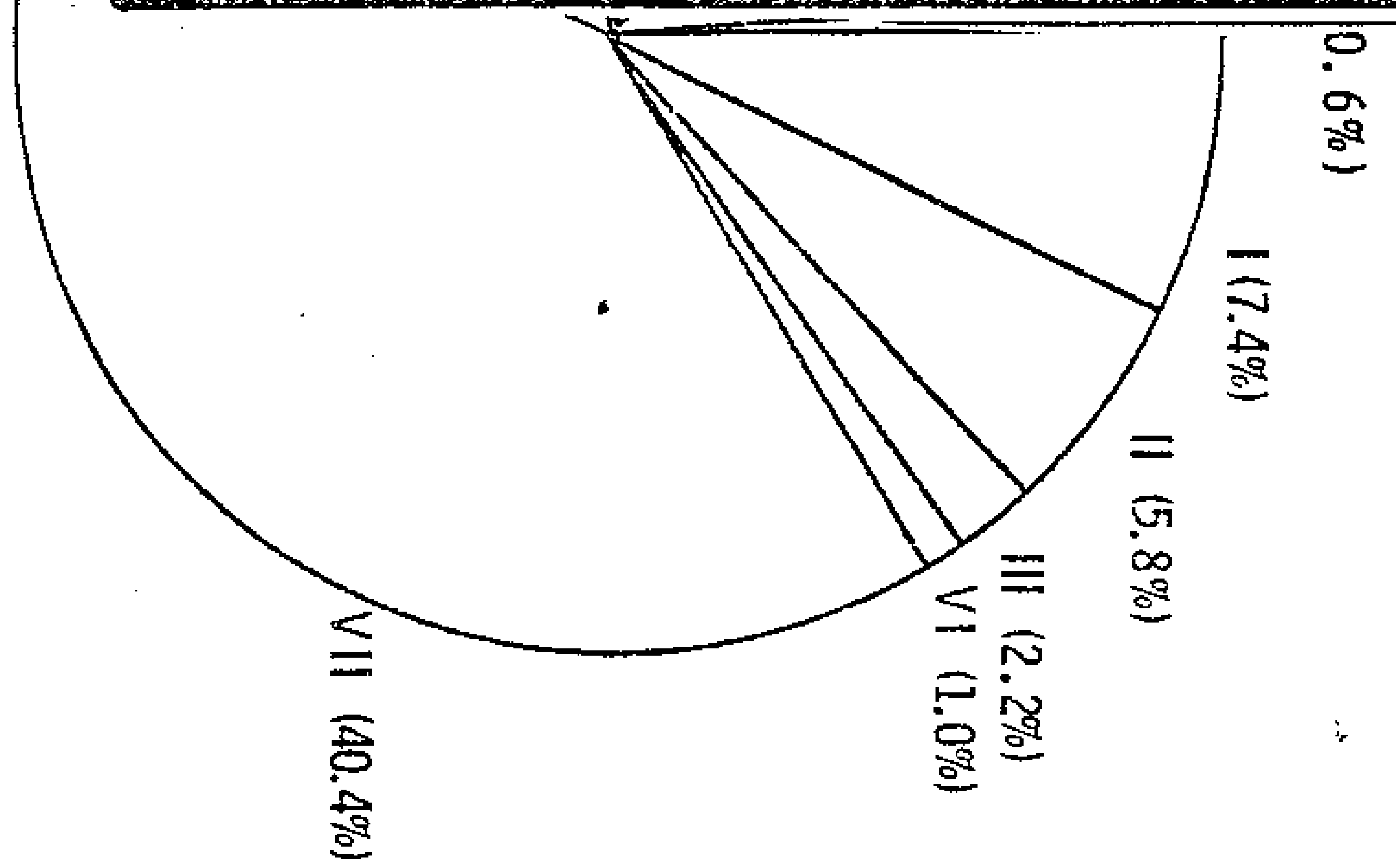


36 -

5 (c)

AL MORTALITY

A N



SIM 14/4/81

61

~~242~~

70 UK firms 'are still paying poverty wages'

From the London Sunday Times

LONDON — Just more than 70 British companies are still paying poverty wages to black South African workers, according to their own reports supplied to the Department of Trade.

Among the companies that fail to pay some of their workers to the minimum standard agreed on by the EEC in 1977 is a Burmah Oil subsidiary Quinton Hazell — one of whose directors is Mr Denis Thatcher, husband of British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Other British companies employing cheap labour include Lonrho, GKN, Trust House Forte, Associated British Foods, Dunlop, Sir Alfred McAlpine, Turner and Newall, Wimpey and Plessey.

The EEC Code of Practice calls on companies trading in South Africa to pay their workers at least 50 percent above the minimum living level, which is defined as the lowest sum on which an average black family can live.

The higher level, called the supplemented living level, is regarded by the EEC as the minimum necessary to provide a modest standard of living for an average household of five or six people.

The companies that supplied reports employ 118 000 black people.

The number which receiving "starvation" wages, below the lowest level, has dropped to 1 000.

But the number of workers receiving "poverty'' wages below the EEC's minimum level is 14 percent, or about 15 000.

The Government no longer names British companies that fail to meet acceptable standards of pay. But their names can be found in five volumes of reports lodged with the Department of Trade.

Since the EEC Code has been in operation, the number of workers paid "starvation" wages has dropped, but the number paid below the EEC minimum has lowered to between 14 and 19 percent.

The survey, published during the week, was for a 12-month period up to June 30 last year, and by that time 18 major British companies had failed to report.

Among those that did not report were Bowthorpe Holdings and Thomas Witter, both of which paid their workers "starvation" wages the previous year.

Thomas Witter was recently taken over by Tarmac, which has promised to supply reports in future.

Last year the disclosure that the Burmah Group was paying some of its workers "starvation" wages caused considerable embarrassment to Mrs Thatcher.

against the older, standard regimens.

Here again it must be emphasised that a comparison of drug, purchase price is a minor factor in the overall picture. (Tables I & 3).

Far more expensive are the salaries and pension contributions of the staff employed, whether by a hospital or a clinic (Table I).

From this it follows that any regimen that cuts down the time and numbers of patients being handled is of inestimable value, but it is difficult to put a figure on this item (Table 2).

Sufficient is it to say that, to date, patients are only under daily supervision of all therapy for 100 days, formerly 130. This means that the numbers being attended to, in any one month, for daily supervised therapy has dropped by one half, 50% (Table 2).

As a result of this, patients can now receive, if necessary, supervised therapy in their homes or at work, and the relapse, re-treatment rate has fallen to the order of around 1%.

Radiographs need be far fewer and in one area they have dropped from 50 000 per annum to 23 000. This, alone, at a cost of, say, R1,00 per film pays for the Rifampicin of 337 patients, 42% of the annual need.

The Financial Status of Tb. patients

As indices could not be obtained from the Labour

SA Industrial Wk 4/4/81

Leyland's R1,6 m order

61 ~~102~~

LEYLAND South Africa has secured an order valued at R1,6 m for 30 Leyland Victory Mark II buses from the Durban Transport Management Board.

During 1980 a total of 595 Leyland Victory buses were sold in South Africa and Leyland currently holds orders for more than 700 units.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
COSTING I - 1981

FIRST QUARTER TUTORIAL LIST

WEEK NO.				
4	1703	1782	H2-30	BRING HORNGREN TO THIS TUT.
5	1012		H15-21	
6	1015		1003	
7	1128		H19-14	

Acknowledgements

I should like to express my thanks to all those in both the medical and economics professions who have assisted me in this work, particularly the following:

Graham van Wyk for sharing the work of the survey.

Dr J. Smith, Senior Medical Superintendent, Day Hospitals Organization, for guidance and correction where I erred.

Mr J. le Roux, Secretary, Day Hospitals Organization, for providing statistics and information on the Day Hospitals.

ROM 14/4/81

UK mum on low wages firms in SA

61

London Bureau

LONDON. — The Thatcher Government has refused to identify publicly 21 British companies accused of wages under those recommended by the European Economic Community (EEC) in its wages code to their black South African workers.

The last Labour Government caused considerable controversy both in London and in South Africa when, in 1979, it published the names of 18 British-owned companies operating in South Africa that were paying workers less than the subsistence levels.

The EEC code of conduct calls on companies to pay at least 50% above the minimum wage required by the average black family to keep alive.

The latest defaulters were identified from reports supplied by themselves to the Department of Trade for the 12-months up to June 30, 1980.

The secretary for trade, Mr John Biffen, has ruled that he will not name companies that fail to meet this standard, although their names can be found in five volumes of reports lodged with the department.

A Labour Party MP, Mr Philip Whitehead, has named 21 companies, which he says are paying below subsistence level.

They are: Associated Engineering, Berec, Bicc, Cape Industries, Coats Patons, Delta Metal, Dickinson Robinson Group, Dunlop Holdings, Eagle Star, GEC, Gestetner, Glynwed, International Distilleantners, Lonrho, Lopex, Low and Bonar, Mitchell Cotts, National Employers Mutual, Roussel Laboratories, Simon Engineering and Thomas Tilling.

These companies employ less than 1 000 blacks compared to the 118 000 blacks employed by a total of 184-British-connected companies that returned reports to the department.

leaving out sections of my work that have been covered by him. The details of the survey and examples of applications of the cost benefit approach in the health sector are also excluded, and comments on the available data have been relegated to an appendix. Only such tables and graphs that are crucial to the explanation are to be found here. There is a full bibliography and those books and articles that would be particularly useful to anyone wishing to conduct a study are marked with an asterix.

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OUTLINE

Argus 29/4/81 (61)

R15-m boost for Western Cape industry

By Keith Macfarlane

A MASSIVE injection of capital probably more than R15-million — is likely to come to the Western Cape in terms of a contract being discussed by Leyland South Africa and Renault of France for Leyland to manufacture Renault cars in South Africa.

Leyland is unwilling to discuss the contract, but I understand that it will be to manufacture a large Renault, probably the successor to the 1.7 litre Renault 18 which will be built with tooling supplied by Japan. Other parts, probably injection-moulded, plastic body items, will be brought in from Britain. The car should be on sale late in 1982.

The Renault Five, the only model being manufactured in South Africa now, is produced by Motor Assemblies in Durban where they also manufacture Toyotas.

The plant would continue, however, to build the Five for the rest of its model life, but does not have the capacity to build another Renault model.

Leyland on the other hand, in spite of its open ended contract to build Sigma commercial vehicles, still has spare capacity at its Cape plants and is easily able to take over the manufacture of the bigger Renault which would increase its own profitability and make more job opportunities in the Western Cape.

The decision by Renault to expand its operations here — for Renault would sell the cars — is in line with current French thinking not to let ideology stand in the way of investment, a proposal mooted by the influential Paris newspaper Le Figaro recently.

Renault now has a 2,24 percent share of the South African car market, but with the new car this would increase as Renault would probably aim to sell about 3 000 units a month.

It is also making a small commercial derivative of the Five which will also continue to be made by Motor Assemblies.

Ballot win secures position for union

By Drew Forrest

An independent trade union has won an important victory in a tussle for dominance with an "in-company" union at Cadbury (Pty) Ltd in Port Elizabeth.

The company last week signed a recognition agreement with the Eastern Province Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union (EPSFAWU), an affiliate of the Federation of South African Trade Unions.

This followed the union's clear victory in a ballot held last month at the company, in which the EPSFAWU was pitted against the "in-company" Chocolate and Sweet Workers Union.

Controversy has surrounded the latter since its formation in 1977. It was claimed that it had been created by management in an attempt to keep the EPSFAWU at bay and to defeat the collective bargaining process.

But, according to EPSFAWU secretary Mr Fookie Ah Shene, the in-company union has steadily lost ground this year among Cadbury's black and coloured workers despite gaining official registration last year.

The recognition agreement provides for a new grievance procedure and negotiations with the union on wages and working conditions.

The first negotiations between the union and the company took place last week.

5/10/82 152 ~~1604~~ ~~154~~ 6.1

Leyland workers down tools

The entire workforce at the Leyland motor plant near Cape Town downed tools yesterday and demanded new wage increases.

All 1 500 workers returned to the plant today but have refused to start work.

The dispute started yesterday morning when the workers in the Blackheath engine plant downed tools. The stoppage spread throughout the complex.

At noon workers met and made demands for wage increases.

The union representing Leyland workers is the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers (Numarw) — the union involved in the Sigma dispute last month.

A Leyland spokesman said there would be no negotiations until work started again.

He said management had repeatedly asked employees to start work and said Leyland "did not pay for no work done."

STAR 1/5/81

61

W Cape awaits Leyland merger

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A massive injection of capital — probably more than R15-million — is likely to come to the Western Cape in terms of a contract being discussed by Leyland South Africa and Renault of France for Leyland to make Renault cars in South Africa.

Leyland are not willing to discuss the contract but I understand that it will be to make a big Renault, probably the successor to the 1,7 litre Renault 18 which will be built with tooling supplied by Japan. Other parts — probably injection-moulded, plastic body items — will be imported from Britain. The car would be on sale late in 1982.

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FIELD
FM 8/5/81
61

On the move?

Activities: *Industrial holding company with interests in aviation, and manufacture and marketing of fastener and industrial rubber products. Arenfield and, ultimately, Hunting Associated Industries of the UK, owns 75% of the equity.*

Chairman: *Dr L P McCrystal.*

Capital structure: *4,2m ordinaries of 1c. Market capitalisation: R3m.*

Financial: *Year to December 31 1980. Borrowings: long- and medium-term, R885 000; net short-term, R677 000. Debt:equity ratio: 42,7%. Current ratio: 1,8. Net cash flow: R1,2m. Capital commitments: R257 000.*

Share market: *Price 72c (1980-81: high, 110c; low, 40c; trading volume last quarter,. 84 500 shares). Yields: 34,7% on earnings; 9,7% on dividend. Cover: 3,6. PE ratio: 2,9.*

	*'77	*'78	*'79	'80
Return on cap %	20,7	14,9	12,9	24,3
Turnover (Rm)	8,2	11,1	10,4	11,1
Pre-tax profit (Rm) ..	1,2	0,8	0,7	1,1
Gross margin %	16,6	10,4	10,2	13,6
Earnings (c)	17,6	10,8	11,3	25,0
Dividends (c)	6	6	6	7
Net asset value (c) .	70	75	83	98

* Adjusted for sale of Zimbabwe assets.

During the year, the group sold off its Zimbabwean interests. This was not done because of poor returns from that investment, but because the directors and Field's UK parent believe both operations will perform better separated from each other at the corporate level, given the current southern African political climate.

Shareholders of Field were, in the end, the buyers of the Zimbabwe operation. These shareholders were offered either two Field Zimbabwe shares or 60c cash for every Field SA share. This necessitated a reconstruction of share capital. The 4,2m ordinary 25c shares were subdivided into 4,2m 1c ords and 4,2m redeemable prefs of 24c each. The prefs were immediately redeemed at par in specie by the transfer to shareholders of the Zimbabwe assets. So the effect on the balance sheet was a reduction of over R1m in equity funds and an equal increase in non-distributable reserves.

Chairman Dr Lawrence McCrystal makes no reference to the reasons for the sale, but the offer document made it clear that the structure of the deal would leave Field little changed on an earnings and net worth basis. In 1980 Field took only the Zimbabwe dividend into account and, though it was 12% of group pre-tax income, there was little change on 1979 in the amount received.

This year, of course, Field will not be receiving anything from Zimbabwe, but the SA operations look set for a period of profitable consolidation.

Firstly, the aviation servicing division has expanded and its penetration in a growing industry is well established and likely to improve further. Secondly, the industrial interests may now be over the worst of the teething problems which have, until now, restricted profit contributions.

Aviation contributed 38% to turnover but 68% to profit. It is likely that, while the directors will want to expand the aviation division as far as possible, a better balance between manufacturing (only 4% of income) will be aimed for.

McCrystal is optimistic about improved profit from the rivet and rivet tools division, and for a turnaround in the problematic rubber repair materials division. Industrial rubber manufacture continues to worry management, but steps taken this year could see a recovery.

One of the problems is that depth of management, up to executive level on the board, is thin. The tone of McCrystal's report suggests, however, that a consolidation period could correct this.

No fireworks from existing operations can be expected this year. The 9.7% dividend yield reflects this.

What is food for thought, however, is the possibility that the UK parent may sell a portion of its stake to a local operation, thus allowing an expansion of the industrial interests. The appointment of ex-SA Breweries executive director Colin Hall could also point to a period of acquisitive growth for the company.

Marketability is poor, but for the small investor this is a not too risky speculation.

Ian Muil

NATIONAL TRADING ~~[illegible]~~
F.M. 8/5/81
High Cover

(61)

Activities: *Distributes a variety of products to the engineering and building industries, and manufactures pipes, tubes and electrical transformers. A Oppenheimer of the UK owns 52% of the equity.*

Chairman: *J Levison; managing director: L F Stern.*

Capital structure: *6m ordinaries of 50c and 275 000 cum prefs of R2. Market capitalisation: R22,8m.*

Financial: *Year to December 31 1980. Borrowings: net short-term, R[illegible]. Debt:equity ratio: 12,5%. Current ratio: 2,1. Group cash flow: R5,4m.*

Share market: *Price: 350c (1980-81: high, 400c; low, 200c; trading volume last quarter, 65 000 shares). Yields: 21,8% on earnings; 7,4% on dividend. Cover: 3. PE ratio: 4,6.*

In addition to an earnings growth of 65% last year, National Trading also managed to strengthen its financial structure materially. Despite these achievements, however, shareholders may well question whether the increase in dividend cover from 2,5 to three times was absolutely necessary, given the group's strong cash flow and lack of capital commitments.

	'77	'78	'79	'80
Return on cap %	20,1	15,0	16,4	27,1
Turnover (Rm)	68,7	64,0	87,7	[illegible]
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	4,1	3,6	4,3	8,1
Gross margin %	6,9	6,0	5,8	7,8
Earnings (c)	44,2	40,5	50,2	[illegible]
Dividends (c)	14	16	20	[illegible]
Net asset value (c)	311	347	386	478

On the other hand, the increase should be seen against the background of the lean 1975-78 period when, despite declining earnings, distribution continued to increase. Cover consequently reduced from [illegible] to 2,5, so the directors presumably see the current buoyant economy as an opportunity to restore what amounts to a dividend reserve.

Fixed assets declined sharply from R8,7m to R[illegible] during the year after the sale of properties in Prospecton and Springs. The capital profit from these sales amounted to R1,75m, which was transferred to non-distributable reserve. The R5,5m received was used to reduce debt, with the result that short-term borrowings were down substantially from R[illegible] to R[illegible] and long-term loans amounting to R350 000 were eliminated.

With the cash inflow and the boost to equity funds, the debt:equity ratio dropped to 12,5% from the previous level of [illegible]%, which in itself was not excessive for this type of company. Return on capital employed recovered to a satisfactory 27,1% from 16,4% in 1979, so the balance sheet is now looking under-geared.

Turnover rose 29,5% during the year to R[illegible] (R87,7m) and, with better margins, pre-tax profits were up 87% to R8,1m (R4,3m). Stock increased 19,3% to R[illegible], while debtors were up 23,7% and creditors [illegible]% higher. The net additional investment in working capital was R[illegible] ([illegible]).

If this year's dividend growth does no more than keep pace with expected industrial market averages, a payout of at least [illegible]c looks possible. This places the share on a prospective yield of 9,2%. Marketability may, however, be a limiting factor in any price advance.

Chris Wilson

letters

Wilson-Rowntree's reply was misleading

CT 15/5/81 ~~IASA~~ ~~186~~ ~~152~~ 61

From ALAN HIRSCH and PHILIPPA GREEN (Economic History Department, UCT, Rondebosch):

THE REPLY from Wilson-Rowntree management published alongside our article on the labour dispute in East London (Cape Times, May 8) disturbed us. We feel it is misleading and inaccurate and wish to use your columns to set some issues straight.

Wilson-Rowntree went through our article and disputed it point by point. We wish to follow suit with regard to some disputable points they made.

Firstly, they dispute our use of the phrase "dismissal of workers". They argue that the workers "walked off the job and broke their contracts". What in fact happened, to our knowledge, is that after two weeks of negotiations at which Wilson-Rowntree refused to reinstate the original three sacked workers, another 470 stopped work in protest. They were immediately given an *ultimatum by management* to resume work or leave. They did the latter. As far as we are concerned that constitutes a dismissal.

Secondly, SAAWU is accused of being a racialistic union. This is contrasted with Wilson-Rowntree's philanthropic reputation and the policies of the Sweet Workers' Union. Wilson-Rowntree, in fact, refused to recognize the SAAWU committee unless it called itself a black works committee. SAAWU refused to sanction a separate works committee for African workers precisely because it would have been racially constituted. Moreover, SAAWU has repeatedly publicized its non-racial stance on trade unionism.

The Sweet Workers' Union, on the other hand, having been established at Wilson-Rowntree in 1942, had still neglected to open its union to Africans at the beginning of 1980. They limited African workers' participation to a funeral benefit scheme.

Reputation

We can't dispute Wilson-Rowntree's good reputation. We only question whether they are putting that into practice at present.

Thirdly, as for Wilson-Rowntree believing in freedom of association, it has been alleged that workers employed there now are compelled to sign SWU membership forms as a condition of employment. SWU membership figures are questionable in this light, particularly as most SAAWU members are no longer employed in the factory.

Finally, Wilson-Rowntree, in their reply, dissociated themselves from the uncompromising stand encouraged by the Department of Manpower Utilization. They instead accuse SAAWU of being uncompromising by refusing to sit down with the SWU in negotiations. The latter point is not entirely incorrect and apparently stemmed from SAAWU's reluctance to divide the workers along racial lines between the unions. However, Wilson-Rowntree will have to try harder to dispute the coincidence of their behaviour in the dispute and the hardline attitude encouraged by the state.

Whether they are following instructions or not is beside the point. The point is that the dispute has become a flashpoint in an unstable East London. Wilson-Rowntree's actions over the last few months seem to have done little to settle the dispute or establish more peaceful industrial relations in the area.

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61 ~~74~~ ~~152~~ 181

400 students at rally

Staff Reporter

SWEET WORKERS belonging to the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) were being forced to join the rival Sweet Workers' Union while in detention in the Ciskei, the Saawu vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikelana, alleged yesterday.

Mr Njikelana was speaking at a rally of about 400 students at the University of Cape Town. The rally, punctuated by clenched-fist salutes and freedom slogans, was held in support of about 500 workers who have been dismissed by Wilson-Rowntree in East London.

The rally was also addressed by Ms Zora Mehlomakulu of the General Workers' Union and Mr Tony Karron, a member of the UCT committee supporting the dismissed workers.

Saawu is an unregistered trade union in East London with a membership of about 75 000.

The present dispute arose after three workers were dismissed for refusing to fix a machine.

They refused because they were reprimanded in October last year for damaging the machine while repairing it.

They insisted on written permission to fix the machine, which was refused.

Wilson-Rowntree management insists that the workers dismissed themselves, but Mr Njikelana denied this.

He said three large British trade unions were to meet representatives of Rowntree-Mackintosh, the Wilson-Rowntree parent company, on Monday to press the company into unconditionally reinstating all the dismissed workers.

The three British trade unions are the Transport and General Workers', the General and Municipal Workers', and the Shop Distributors and Allied Workers'.

SOME of the 2 000 striking workers at Leyland's Blackheath factory stood around in the sun today. Workers are demanding an increase in wages.

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Pay strike halts two Leyland plants

Labour Reporter

BOTH the Leyland manufacturing plants in the Western Cape — at Blackheath and Elsies River — have been brought to a standstill by strike action in support of worker demands for more pay.

About 2 000 workers at Blackheath and another 400 at Elsies River have been suspended for three days by management. They have been told to report to work again on Wednesday.

However, a spokesman for workers at the Blackheath plant said they were determined to be at the factory gates on Monday in spite of the suspension.

Workers at both factories were still milling around inside the grounds this afternoon, waiting for their weekly wages to be paid.

The strike began at the Blackheath factory yesterday morning when engine plant workers downed tools. It later spread to the rest of the factory.

Workers entering the factory this morning said they expected the strike to continue until their demand for higher wages was met.

Leyland's director of communications and public affairs, Mr A Pitlo, twice denied there was any strike, work stoppage or dispute.

But today, Mr Pitlo agreed there was a stoppage

He said the firm would prefer to call it 'a sit-down' rather than a strike.

He released a statement, dated yesterday, in which Leyland SA said it had always honoured its obligations in terms of the agreements signed with the union and it looked to the union to do the same.

The statement said it was Leyland's policy to negotiate annually on wage levels. An agreement had been signed on December 18, 1980.

"This agreement incorporated two wage increases during 1981. The

Continued on Page 3, col 4)

2 400 in work stoppage at Cape Leyland plants

CT 16/5/81 ~~152~~ ~~192~~ 61 ~~140A~~

Staff Reporter

WORK at two Leyland manufacturing plants in the Western Cape was still at a standstill last night with about 2 400 employees refusing to resume work till demands for more pay had been met.

About 2 000 workers at the Leyland factory in Blackheath downed tools at 1 pm on Thursday after a last-minute bid by shop stewards and the secretary of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa), Mr Joe Foster, had failed to gain an agreement with management for higher wages.

They were followed by about 400 workers from the factory in Elsies River.

By last night a deadlock situation had been reached.

The workers were suspended yesterday for three days and told to report for work at 7.30 am on Wednesday.

The director of communications and public affairs for Leyland, Mr A Pitlo, yesterday denied that a strike was in progress. When pressed, however, he admitted that there was "a refusal to work" on the part of the workers.

He emphasized that the "refusal to work" was in spite of an agreement that had been concluded in December between management and Numarwosa, a non-racial registered union representing about 85 percent of workers at the Blackheath and Elsies River plants.

Some of the 2 000 workers who have stopped work at Leyland's Blackheath plant.

"The basis of the problem is that we had a request for wage increases over and above the increases contained in the December agreement.

"That agreement was signed by both parties. We have always honoured the obligations of any contract, this one included, and we expect the union (Numarwosa) to honour it too.

"The primary obligation now lies with the workers to return to work in terms of the December agreement. Only once they return to work can we negotiate with them".

Until then, he said, the management's policy would be "no work no pay".

Management had always been willing to negotiate with the workers "through the proper channels". These, he said, involved the union making representations to management.

This "distinct means of negotiation" had been ignored. There had been no official communication between management and Numarwosa since December's mutual agreement.

A spokesman for the workers at Blackheath, most of whom spent the whole of Thursday afternoon and yesterday milling around in the grounds of the plant, said yesterday that the decision to down tools had come after a meeting between shop stewards, Mr Foster and management at 11 am on Thursday had failed to get the raise sought.

Mr Foster had later told them of the management's refusal to consider further wage increases. The workers had then unanimously decided not to resume work at 1 pm, the end of their lunch break.

He added that the workers were determined not to go back to work till their hourly wages had been increased. The increases granted in January, he said, had been overtaken by the cost of living and the further increase due in July would still leave them well short of it.

Mr Foster could not be reached yesterday for comment.

Before leaving he had told reporters that he had met management on May 7 and told them workers were dissatisfied with their wages. Management had asked for one week to consider the matter. Thursday had been the deadline. On Wednesday management had announced it was not prepared to alter the wages over and above the December agreement.

● British Leyland continues into the red — page 2

Argus 15/4/8

Leyland

(Continued from page 1)

first wage increase came into effect on January 1, which increased the wages of the lowest grade of labour staff from R1,05 to R1,30 an hour. This increase was effective proportionally through to artisan level.

'The second increase becomes effective on July 1, and provides for a nine cents an hour increase for all hourly paid grades, making an annual increase of 37 percent.

'In addition, the agreement incorporates the payment of an annual bonus of between R60 and R126 subject to the absentee rate being contained to the 1980 level throughout 1981.'

Workers said today they expected the strike to continue until their demand for more pay was met.

They said management had put up a sign late yesterday saying: 'No work, no pay.'

'We don't know whether we will be paid today,' one worker said.

Mr Joe Foster, secretary of the Western Cape branch of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa), confirmed there was a work stoppage.

R22 million expansion programme for Sapref refinery

S. Tribune 17/5/81

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Finance Reporter

A R22-MILLION expansion programme at the Shell/BP consortium owned Sapref refinery at Reunion by next year will be able to produce the country's full requirements for special solvents for the mining and paint industries.

South Africa currently imports some 95 percent of its requirements for these specialised solvents and the new plant, on which construction will begin next February, will cut about R2,5 million from the annual import bill.

The phased development of the plant, which will come on stream in May, will allow for an initial production of around 24 000 tons of aliphatic and aronmatic hydrocarbons, building up to a rate of 43 000 tons and more as requirements dictates.

More than half of the R22-million construction costs will be spent in South Africa and only highly sophisticated machinery which will not be economical to manufacture locally will be imported.

Design of the plant, now at an advanced stage, is being carried out here and in Holland.

Raw materials for the new plant will be drawn from the various production units of the refinery and imports of the solvents will cease when the plant comes on stream.

Hydrocarbon solvents are used in the mining industry in the flotation process to separate minerals from complex ores — such as copper from magnetite — while in the paint and lacquer manufacturing industries they are used as thinners.

During construction the new plant will provide a large number of jobs for building and engineering workers but will require only 14 men to operate and maintain it.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, MAY 17, 1981

Directors keep their company

S. Tribune 17/5/81

By JACK BRICKHILL Finance Editor

THE successful takeover of their own company by the directors of a large British confirming house has ensured its continued expansion in South Africa.

The Birmingham based company, Keep Brothers, escaped being swallowed up by a large group when the senior managers gained control after the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation's (ICFC) disposal of 45 percent of the equity.

Keep Brothers, which is one of the few large houses not controlled by giant banking or mining groups, this week took over the interests in South Africa of Holt Whitney, another old established confimrnig house in Britain.

A director of Keep, James Cecil-Wright, says the company may well have been sold to a group which would have "dictated policy with an adverse effect on our plans to continue to provide financial help to businessmen in South Africa."

Kenneth Sutler-Gore of Turners Confirming and Shipping, the Natal and Eastern Province arm of Keep Brothers, says 30 percent of Keep's foreign business is in Southern Africa. Last year the company enjoyed a turnover of R50-million with 30 percent of the foreign business in Southern Africa.

Only six percent of activity is in Britain while more than 80 percent is in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

The company provides short term finance to importers anywhere in the world to buy goods. It acts on behalf of buyers to locate, negotiate, ship and finance a wide range of commodities. In recent years a number of similar operations have closed, but Keep Bros has kept going and expanded.

The five senior managers provided a total of R180 000 in cash and the rest through loan stock to gain control. The ICFC's shareholding in the company was obtained some years ago to ward off an unwelcome takeover bid.

Argus 18/5/81 ~~149a~~ ~~152~~ 61 ~~140A~~

Leyland workers ignore suspension

STRIKING Leyland workers streamed into factory premises in the Peninsula today in spite of a management order suspending them until Wednesday.

Workers entering the Blackheath car manufacturing plant said they did not expect to be working today.

More than 2 000 employees at the Blackheath plant and the Elsies River commercial vehicle plant downed tools at the end of last week in support of a demand for higher wages.

Management suspended them for three days, but a worker said today: 'The suspension has nothing to do with us.'

Another said there would be a meeting of workers during the day.

Most of the workers at the two factories are members of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa). They are demanding an increase in excess of the 9c an hour which is due from July in terms of an agreement signed last December.

Mr Joe Foster, secretary of the Western Cape branch of Numarwosa, said workers were feeling the effects of rising prices and they felt management could afford to pay more.

Leyland has said in a statement that it would abide by the agreement and 'looked to the union to do the same.'

● Picture, Page 3.

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Car strike deadlock

Staff Reporters

THE STRIKE by about 2 000 workers at Leyland's Blackheath and Elsies River factories entered its fourth day today with no indication of an immediate end to the dispute.

Meanwhile, in an entirely unconnected strike at the Ford Cortina plant in Port Elizabeth, about 1 000 black workers were sent home for the second day today for refusing to handle Firestone products on the assembly line.

At Leyland, management suspended the workers last week and instructed them to return to work tomorrow. Workers ignored the suspension and reported to the plants yesterday and today, although they are not working.

'Judging by the workers' attitude, there is no chance that they will be returning to work tomorrow,' said Mr Joe Foster, secretary of the Western Cape branch of their union, the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa).

Mr Foster handed management representatives a letter during a brief meeting at D F Malan Airport yesterday. The letter confirmed what the union had told management on May 7 about worker dissatisfaction over wages.

He said today the letter did not specify how much of an increase the workers wanted in addition to the 9c across-the-board due in July.

Workers approached by The Argus have complained that they were doing skilled work at unskilled rates of pay.

Leyland's director of communications and public affairs, Mr A Pitlo, said the firm had not received any official or unofficial notification of the workers' requirements and the situation was unchanged today.

Strikes hit two motor plants in Cape

CT 19/5/81

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LABOUR unrest in the motor industry erupted again yesterday as plants in Blackheath and Port Elizabeth were hit.

Leyland's plant in Blackheath was again the scene of inactivity as 2 000 workers carried their strike for better wages into its second full day, while at Ford's Cortina plant in Port Elizabeth about 1 000 workers on a "solidarity strike" were suspended and sent home.

A union spokesman said last night that the Ford workers would continue their boycott in handling Firestone products till management stepped down. Yesterday Ford management closed production when workers on the chassis line refused to handle Firestone tyres.

Ford industrial relations director, Mr Fred Ferreira, said the plant was expected to remain closed today while management met with employee representatives.

The 2 000 Leyland workers embarked on their strike action at 1pm on Thursday after management did not respond to union demands that workers' wages be improved over and above the increases agreed upon in December.

They arrived at the Blackheath plant as usual at 7.30am yesterday, clocked in, changed into their working overalls and gathered inside the main gates.

A number of them said they had been advised by their union to clock in and change into overalls as usual "as a sign that we don't recognize management's suspension and are still employees" of the plant.

When a television camera turned in their direction they became excited, but otherwise they remained quiet and good humoured.

Meeting

While the Leyland workers sat outside the factory buildings in the sun, the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa), which represents 85 percent of them, had a 15-minute meeting with management at D F Malan Airport.

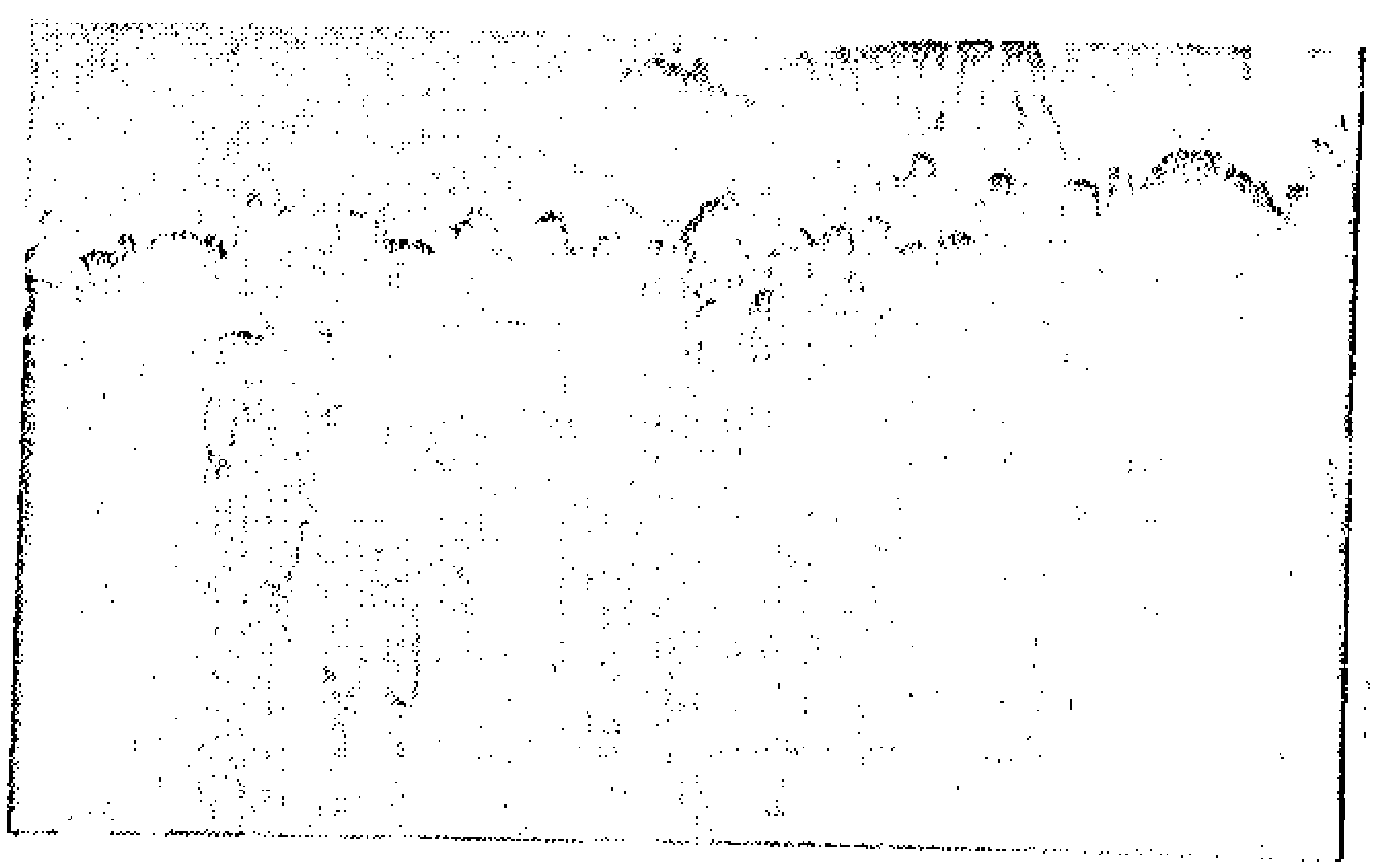
The secretary of the Western Cape branch of Numarwosa, Mr Joe Foster, and the chairman, Mr N Cantana, sat down with management in response to a letter the union received from management on Friday.

In the letter, said Mr Foster, management had stated its intention of declaring a dispute and applying for the establishment of a conciliation board unless a meeting had been arranged by yesterday wherein it could be presented with a written application of the union's demands.

No results

According to Mr Foster the meeting achieved no results.

"Management wanted us to make specific demands, name figures of the increases we wanted. But we have no mandate to do this. We can



Some of the 2 000 striking workers gather at the main gate of Leyland's Blackheath plant yesterday.

only voice the unhappiness workers communicated to us about their wages.

"At the meeting we restated in writing what we'd told management verbally on May 7. This was that the workers were unhappy about the increase they were given in January and the one they were due to get in July. They felt the increases were not sufficient to keep up with the cost of living and that management could afford to give them more. We are now waiting for management to react."

Referring to the agreement signed in December by both union and management and providing for a minimum wage increase of 25 cents an hour, from R1.05 to R1,30, as from January 1, and an across-the-board increase for all hourly grades of nine cents an hour as from July 1, Mr Foster said that conditions had since changed.

"At the time we made it clear that we were prepared to sign that and not press for more because we appreciated the difficulties Leyland had been experiencing. Since then things have

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Wilson-Rowntree rejects 'untruths'

From Mr E H PRESTON (Managing director of Wilson-Rowntree (Pty) Ltd, on behalf of the Wilson-Rowntree (Pty) Ltd board):

ALLEN HIRSCH and Philippa Green in their further comment published on May 15 have compounded the inaccuracies and untruths of their initial article. The management of Wilson-Rowntree did not accuse Saawu of being a racialistic organization. We said that Saawu in its activities at Wilson-Rowntree had behaved in a racialistic way. Draw your own conclusions from the following facts:

1) Saawu appointed a workers committee consisting of 34 shop stewards and officials at Wilson-Rowntree — none of these 34 was coloured, Asian or white.

2) The election of the Saawu officials at Wilson-Rowntree was carried out at a meeting at which no coloureds, Asians or whites were present.

3) Saawu produced its membership list to Wilson-Rowntree — no coloured, Asian or white names appeared on the list of members.

4) Saawu refused to have discussion with the multiracial Sweet Workers' Union, even though they knew it represented inter alia over 90 percent of our coloured and Asian employees and 35 percent of our white employees.

5) The first strike contrived by Saawu was in September last year when Saawu claimed, without justification, that preference was being given to coloured employees.

6) The Saawu claim that it represents all of our work force is without foundation. None of our coloureds, Asians or whites participated in the strikes, less than 40 percent of our blacks did.

Management certainly did not insist that the workers committee be called a black workers committee. Mr Hirsch's and Ms Green's reference to the fact that in early years African workers were not admitted to the Sweet Workers' Union displays ignorance of the fact that only since Wiehahn have blacks been allowed to join a registered union.

We stress again that their version of the circumstances in which a large number of workers lost their employment is false and readers are referred to our comment in your issue of May 8. There is no substance in the allegation "that workers employed there now are compelled to sign SWU forms as a condition of employment." Mr Hirsch and Ms Green accept such allegations with no attempt to verify the truth thereof.

Finally, persons with their qualifications and profession should know better than to make inaccurate and untrue observations using expressions like "to our knowledge" and "it has been alleged'. Have they carried out a fair and impartial investigation?

This company and the Sweet Workers' Union are two of the parties to a three-cornered issue and the remarkable truth is that neither have been approached by Allen Hirsch or Philippa Green. How can they possibly hold themselves out as unbiased observers? Ill-informed public comment must bear some responsibility for the misconceived support for the boycott which is being canvassed in the Cape area.

Management has expended considerable time and patience in replying to a series of allegations and considers that the time has come to close this correspondence.

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Leyland strike goes on

Labour Reporter

LEYLAND workers did not respond to a management call for a return to work today and their strike in support of a demand for higher wages continued.

The 2 000 striking workers were suspended by management on Friday and told to report for work again today. They had arrived at the Blackheath and Elsies River factories each day this week, but had not been working.

Production was brought to a halt.

This morning workers at the Blackheath plant were again milling around inside the factory gate. They said the dispute had not been resolved.

The workers are demanding an increase in wages higher than the nine cents an hour which is due from July in terms of an agreement signed by their union and management last December.

Most of the workers are members of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa).

○ 2 000 on strike — Page 3.

RDM 20/5/81

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Takeover plum RTZ would be hard to get

By ADAM PAYNE

RIO Tinto-Zinc, which controls Palabora Mining Company, is high on the list of mining groups that could be taken over, as Union Corporation was, because it is loosely held with no single shareholder holding more than 4,3%.

The largest shareholder with 4,3% is Charter Consolidated, which at one time held about 10%. Anglo American Corporation has no direct holding in Rio Tinto-Zinc, but it has a big holding in Charter through Minorco.

A source close to Rio Tinto believes the British Government would never allow a takeover of RTZ — the only remaining UK mining house of any size.

Other British mining houses have disappeared. The last was Selection Trust which was taken over by BP.

Because of speculation that RTZ — hit by low metal and uranium prices — is a ready target for oil predators, RTZ shares have jumped and fluctuated on the London Stock Exchange. They rose 26p to 566p in one day two weeks ago and have since fallen back to 540p.

The cash-rich Rembrandt group has been named among possible suitors for a big share in RTZ, but the chances of the British Government allowing a South African company to gain a controlling share are considered to be nil.

However, if a bid is made and allowed from any quarter, Palabora Mining Company is not likely to be greatly affected, unless the new control takes a direct interest in the management of companies in Australia, South Africa and Canada.

RTZ allows its overseas interests to run themselves, provided they do so efficiently.

Any bidder for RTZ would have to offer possibly as much as £8 a share, or £2 000-million, to be taken seriously, even allowing for RTZ's unexciting results this year.

At the attributable level profits were up only £5 600 000 at £155-million. The percentage increase did not match the general rate of inflation.

Several possible predators have been named by market commentators in London. They include Standard Oil of California, which has been rebuffed in its bid to take over the US mining company, AMAX; Exxon, which has long been named as a RTZ suitor; and Seagram of Canada, which lost its attempt to take over St Joe Minerals.

Sir Anthony Tuke, RTZ's chairman, does not scoff at takeover talk, but says that the company has had no approaches.

"However, I can see that there would be an advantage to our shareholders in a bid," he says.

"No-one is inviolable. It is logical for oil and resource companies to seek to take over mining companies. They want projects and people, and they are prepared to pay a lot for them.

"Of course, we would prefer to run our own show. I just hope that if a bid emerges, shareholders would take the long view rather than looking for immediate gain.

"I don't think our strategic position as a uranium supplier would play any part. I've never taken shelter in that sort of thing."

Ahead of RTZ are years of high capital spending. Last year it spent about £230-million. This year the figure will be similar, and further ahead are projects like a huge copper mine in Panama costing possibly £1 000-million; a molybdenum mine in Alaska costing £400-million and several more mines costing about £100-million each.

If RTZ is not the subject of a takeover this northern summer, the company hopes its position will strengthen with an end to the Western recession and an upsurge in metal prices towards the yearend.

If that happens its profit could be tremendous.

Its companies include Conzinc Riotinto in Australia (CRA) with iron-ore and uranium mines; Rio Algom, the Canadian uranium producer which controls the Lornex copper-molybdenum mine in British Columbia, and Rossing, the South West African uranium producer.

Argus 20/5/81 ~~15~~ ~~112~~ ~~140A~~ 61

Leyland strike goes on

Labour Reporter

LEYLAND workers did not respond to a management call for a return to work today and their strike in support of a demand for higher wages continued.

The 2 000 striking workers were suspended by management on Friday and told to report for work again today. They had arrived at the Blackheath and Elsies River factories each day this week, but had not been working.

Production was brought to a halt.

This morning workers at the Blackheath plant were again milling around inside the factory gate. They said the dispute had not been resolved.

The workers are demanding an increase in wages higher than the nine cents an hour which is due from July in terms of an agreement signed by their union and management last December.

Most of the workers are members of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa).

● 2 000 on strike — Page 3.

Sowetan 20/5/81 (~~LDA~~)

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STRIKERS CLOSE SIX CAR PLANTS

By SOWETAN REPORTERS

STRIKING workers yesterday brought production at six motor car plants in the Cape to a halt.

- Two Leyland plants — at Blackheath with 2000 employees and Elsies River with 400 — were hit by a strike over wage demands.

- At the Ford plant in Port Elizabeth, 1000 workers were suspended after a number of them refused to fit tyres made by the Firestone Company, which has refused to rehire workers after a recent strike.

- About 200 black workers at the General Motors Kempston Road plant in Port Elizabeth downed tools and walked out yesterday morning also refusing to handle Firestone products.

- It was reported late yesterday that another two PE plants had joined the "Firestone solidarity strike", but no details were available.

Tuesday's events at the Ford Cortina plant repeated itself yesterday when about 1000 black workers were sent home again when refusing to handle Firestone products on the assembly line.

The plant was expected to remain closed yesterday while management continued to meet employee representatives in an attempt to resolve the situation.

The boycott is linked to a protracted labour dispute between the Port Elizabeth-based Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and Firestone management.

Firestone have refused to re-employ a number of former employees — apparently about 300 — who lost their jobs during a strike at Firestone early this year over a pension fund dispute.

All the strikers in PE are members of Macwusa.

The chairman of Macwusa, Mr Dumile Makanda, has said it was Ford management's "hard line attitude and insensitivity" to the issue which ultimately led to the drastic action by the workers.

The strike by about 2000 workers at two Leyland factories entered its fourth day yesterday with no indication of an immediate end to the dispute.

Management suspended the workers last week and instructed them to return to work today. However, workers ignored the suspension and reported to the plant yesterday and the day before, although they are not working.

"Judging by the workers' attitude, there is no chance they will be returning to work today," said Mr Joe Foster, secretary of the Western Cape branch of their union, the National Union Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa.

Mr Foster handed management representatives a letter during a brief meeting at D F Malan Airport on Monday. The letter confirmed what the union had told management on May 7 about worker dissatisfaction over wages.

"It is up to management to react. The people are expecting something, but so far, there is no indication of progress that we see."

- In Pretoria former employees of the Sigma Motor Corporation who were not reinstated after their recent strike refused yesterday to fill in application forms for new jobs because they do not accept their dismissal.

Leyland sacks 1 900 workers

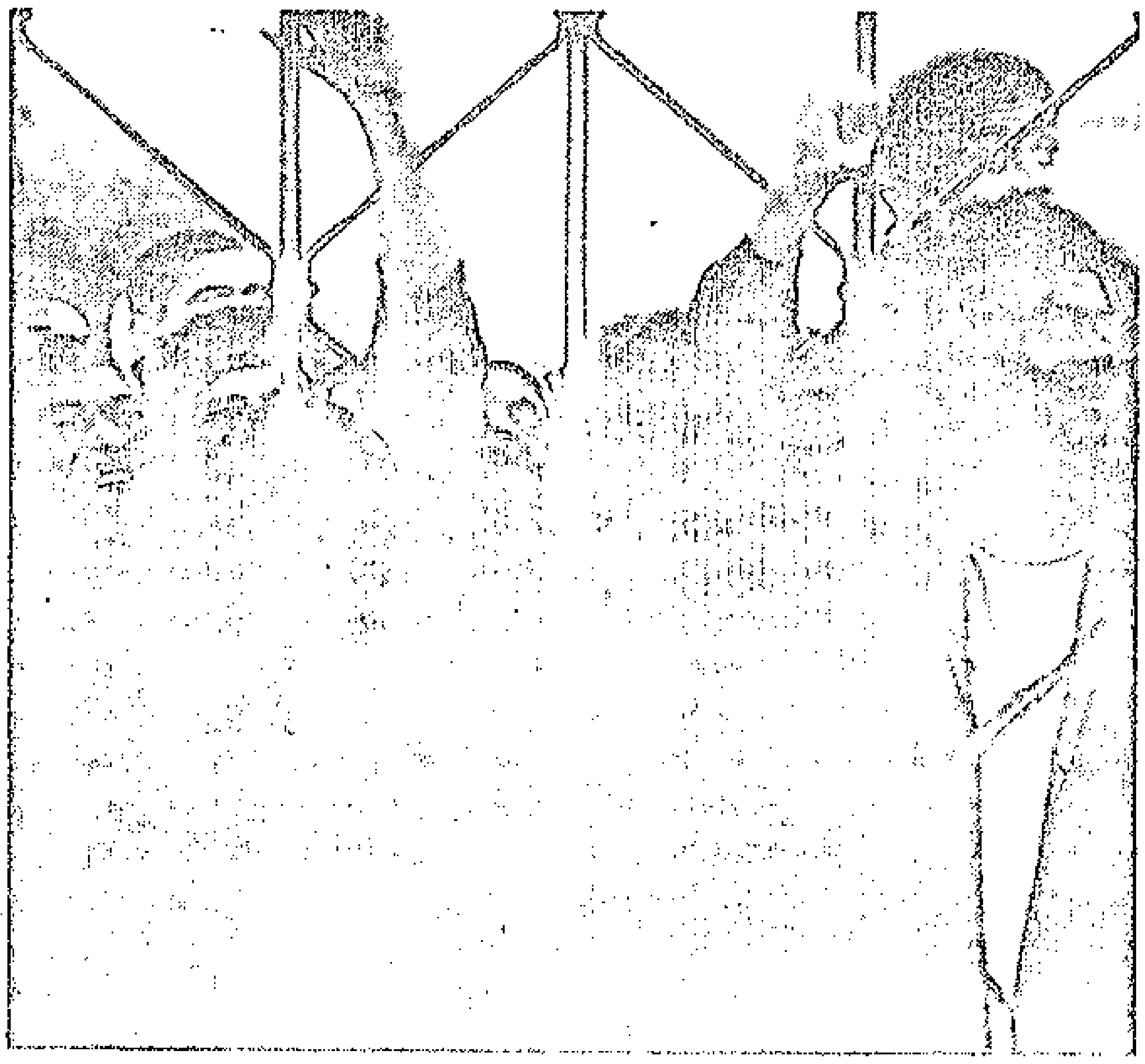
CT 21/5/81 ~~152~~ ~~172~~ ~~140A~~ 61

By CHRIS BARRON

ABOUT 1 900 workers who had been on strike at Leyland plants in Blackheath and Elsie's River since Thursday last week were sacked yesterday afternoon.

Their dismissal came after a three-day suspension by management and a warning to return to work by 7.30 yesterday morning.

In a statement released after the workers had been informed of their dismissal at 3.45pm, Leyland's director of communications and public affairs, Mr A E Pitlo, called their strike an "illegal action" and a "violation" of the terms of an agreement signed by management and the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numerwosa) in December last year.



Striking workers at Leyland's Blackheath plant crowd the main gate yesterday morning.

The agreement provided for a minimum wage increase of 25c an hour, from R1,05 to R1,30, as from January 1 and an across-the-board increase for all hourly grades of 9c an hour as from July 1.

Workers demanded an additional increase to enable them to keep up with the cost of living.

Mr Pitlo said: "The dismissal followed after a three-day suspension period without pay. This has resulted in the workforce losing over R150 000 in wages while they have not been working.

"The lost pay is a direct result of the union refusing to honour the agreement it negotiated and signed with the company in December 1980, covering substantial wage increases for the whole of 1981."

He emphasized that Leyland would not "yield to any action in defiance of this agreement. The company is not prepared to be intimidated by deliberate industrial disruption.

Highest wages

"Leyland maintain that its wages are the highest in the Cape Town area and increases of over 32 percent have been provided for in the agreement.

"Leyland has disclosed that union executives requested several meetings with management which repeatedly proved to be unsatisfactory, vague and inconclusive and it became apparent that the union is unable to represent its members effectively.

"Throughout the period of the dispute Leyland management has kept the workforce advised of their rights and the conditions under which they were suspended, and repeated requests to return to work.

"Employees who have shown their willingness to work will be retained by the company without loss of benefits.

"The company will immediately commence recruiting labour."

Mr Pitlo said that a minority of the original number who had gone on strike had agreed to return to work before being dismissed.

He added that Leyland would be prepared to re-employ any others who had already been fired.

The secretary of Numerwosa, Mr Joe Foster, reacted strongly to the dismissals, calling them "typical management action".

"They show a complete lack of understanding of the problems of the workers who cannot survive on the money they are earning."

He blamed "their intransigence in refusing to react to the workers' demands" and asked why management had decided only yesterday that Numerwosa's representations to it were "vague and inconclusive".

"When we relayed the grievances of the workers to them on May 7 and said: 'This is the position can you do something about it?', they said they would consider and come back to us. There was no word about specific figures then."

There was some disturbance among workers in the engine plant of the Blackheath factory early yesterday, when some of them indicated a desire to return to work in opposition to a general feeling that the strike should continue. This was followed by more excitement after workers, according to some of them, had been "told" to go back to work by the chairman of Numerwosa, Mr N Gantana.

When they refused, a management spokesman repeated the call and threatened to have them "put off the property" if they continued to strike.

Mr Foster confirmed that the union had "approached" the workers and, warning them of possible dismissal should they continue the strike, "suggested for their own good that they go back".

However, he said, the workers were "adamant" that they would not return to work till their demands had been met.

3 000 out in PE;

Leyland sacks 2 000

Argus 21/5/81 ~~122~~ ~~142~~ 61 ~~62~~ ~~140A~~ ~~129~~

CAR STRIKE SPREADS

Port Elizabeth Bureau and Labour Reporter

THE strike-beset Port Elizabeth motor industry received a fresh shock today with the news that about 1 000 black workers had gone on strike at the Firestone Tyre Company.

These are in addition to the 1 500 on strike at three Ford plants and 200 at General Motors, bringing the Port Elizabeth total to about 3 000.

Meanwhile, Leyland has dismissed the 2 000 striking black workers at its Blackheath and Elsies River plants following their refusal to return to work yesterday.

More than 1 000 decided at a meeting in Bellville South today that they would stay on strike until their wage demands were met.

Start

The Firestone strike started about 10 pm yesterday when the majority did not show up for their shift.

Today, the 6 am shift followed suit.

Leyland workers passed a resolution at the meeting today demanding a minimum wage increase of 25c an hour to match rising living costs.

They demanded that management immediately hold talks with their union — the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwsa) — with the aim of setting a R2 an hour minimum wage to come into effect within the next four months.

Made clear

Yesterday afternoon, management issued termi- saying that workers had automatically terminated their services by refusing to work and ignoring instruction to return.

'We wish to make it clear that termination for the above reasons does not constitute redundancy and no redundancy payments will be made.'

The notices said workers could apply for re-employment today.

In Port Elizabeth the strikes in motorcar plants started on Monday when two workers in the Ford Cortina plant refused to fit Firestone tyres.

They had hardly been suspended and replaced when, in a show of solidarity, the 1 000-strong black labour force refused to handle Firestone products.

Spread

They were asked to go home and the plant was closed.

This has happened every morning since, including today.

Meanwhile the strike had spread to the Struandale engine plant and the Neave assembly plant, where production had been continued through re-organisation.

On Tuesday afternoon, 200 General Motors

(Continued on Page 3, col 8)

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Argus 21/5/81

Car strike spreads

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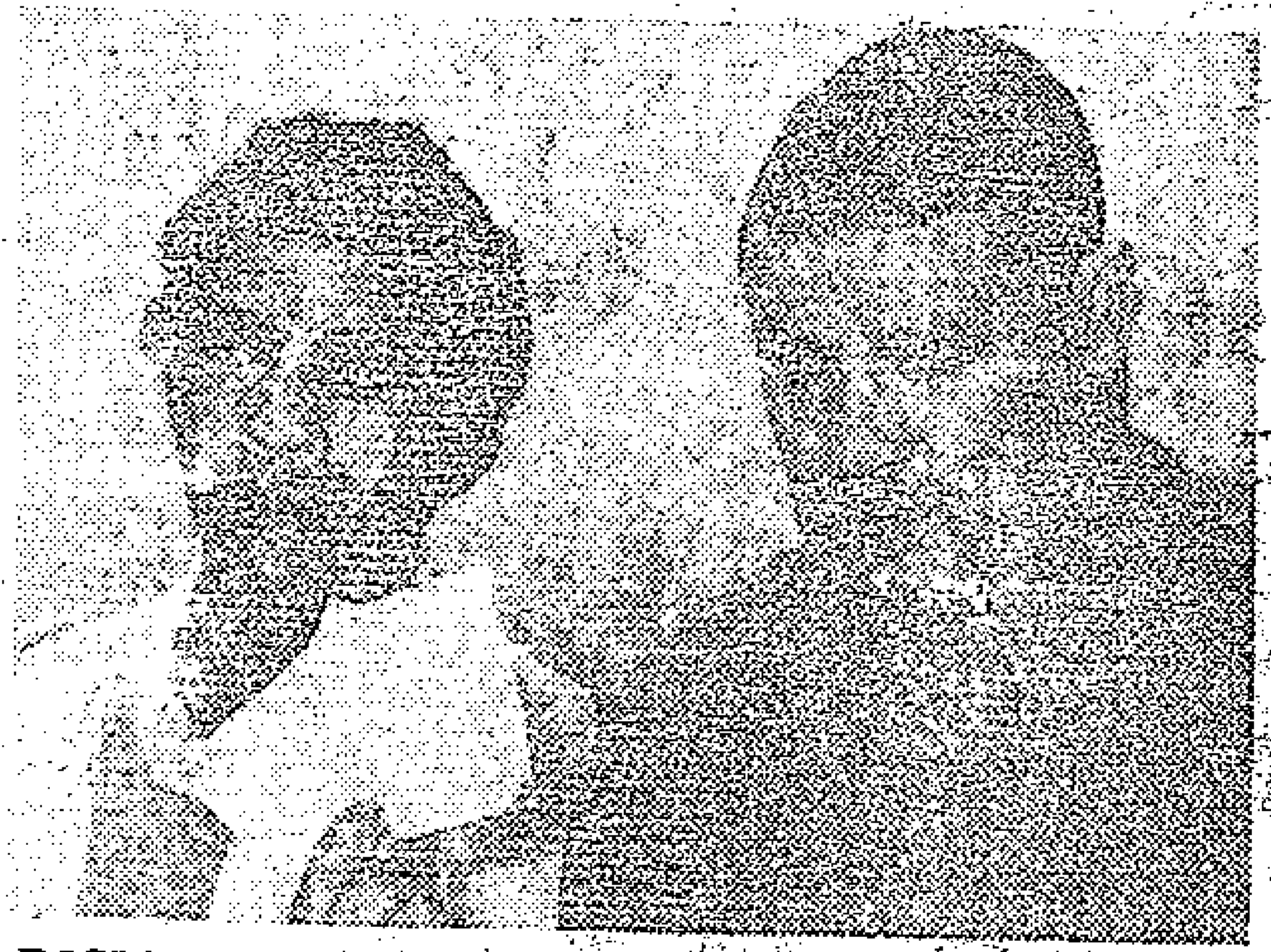

DISMISSED: Mr Hennie Adolah, left, and Mr Tommy Brand with their payslips.

(Continued from page 1)

workers went on a sympathy strike.

The strikers are refusing to handle Firestone products because Firestone workers were not re-employed after a walk out in January.

The managing director of Firestone, Mr Peter Morum, said today that workers who did not turn up last night and this morning had been intimidated.

He had been told that when workers tried to board buses last night to go to work they were ordered by others to get off.

Some blacks had turned up for work, as well as the coloured workers who mostly had their own transport.

The plant was continuing production.

A police spokesman said reports of intimidation had been received, and special patrols had been sent into the townships.

Mr Morum had said earlier that there were no vacancies for the 160 workers who had lost their jobs during a strike in January.

'If we employed the 160, we would have to release 160 others.'

Mr Morum reiterated that the company would give priority to hiring workers who walked out in January as vacancies arose.

The chairman of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Dumile Makanda, said today that members of his union would not back down.

He was interviewed while leaving the Ford Cortina plant, where he worked.

He said union representatives were to meet Ford management for negotiations.

Blackheath

Mr Makanda said security and riot police had tried to stop General Motors workers yesterday as they walked from the plant to a church hall for a meeting with the union.

Black workers who left the Ford Cortina plant this morning jeered and gave black power salutes to white and coloured workers inside the premises. Many also sang.

A Ford spokesman said today that production worth R2,3-million had already been lost.

The Macwusa union has said it expects Ford to put pressure on Firestone, and to allow its workers not to handle Firestone tyres.

Leyland South Africa advertised today for assembly workers at the Blackheath and Elsies River plants.

The firm's director of communications and public affairs, Mr A Pitlo, said those workers who had shown a willingness to work would be retained without loss of benefit.

The secretary of the Western Cape branch of Numarwosa, Mr Joe Foster, said today that very few workers had returned to work.

He dismissed 'as nonsense' claims by Leyland management that the union did not have the support of the workers.

The resolution passed at today's meeting said Leyland had taken a hostile attitude by refusing to negotiate reasonably with the union, as well as through the presence of police.

Numarwosa has received messages of support, including a telegram from the secretary of the International Metal Worker's Federation.

Addition

3000 out in PE; Leyland sacks 2000

CAR STRIKE SPREADS

Argus 2/5/81

~~152~~ ~~192~~ ~~139~~ 61 ~~140A~~ ~~62~~

Port Elizabeth Bureau and Labour Reporter

THE strike-beset Port Elizabeth motor industry received a fresh shock today with the news that about 1 000 black workers had gone on strike at the Firestone Tyre Company.

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Start

The Firestone strike started about 10 pm yesterday when the majority did not show up for their shift.

Today, the 6 am shift followed suit.

At Leyland about 2 000 have been on strike since last week in a demand for higher wages.

Yesterday afternoon, management issued termination of service notices to those still on the premises.

The notices say that workers have automatically terminated their services by refusing to work and ignoring instruction to return.

'You can therefore collect your wages and leave pay immediately,' the notices say.

Made clear

'We wish to make it clear that termination for the above reasons does not constitute redundancy and no redundancy payments will be made.'

The notices say workers may apply for re-employment today.

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They had hardly been suspended and replaced when, in a show of solidarity, the 1 000-strong black labour force refused to handle Firestone products.

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This has happened every morning since, including today.

Spread

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The strikers are refusing to handle Firestone products because Firestone workers were not re-employed after a walk out in January.

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(Continued on Page 3, col 8)

~~140A~~ ~~159~~ ~~152~~ ~~142~~ 61 ~~62~~

Car strike spreads

Argus 21/5/81

(Continued from page 1)

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Black workers who left the Ford Cortina plant this morning jeered and gave black power salutes to white and coloured workers inside the premises. Many also sang.

Blackheath

Ford's director of industrial relations, Mr Fred Ferreira, said yesterday that the company had become party to a dispute of another company and its workers, and did not intend becoming involved.

A Ford spokesman said today that production worth R2.3-million had already been lost.

The Macwusa union has said it expects Ford to put pressure on Firestone, and to allow its workers not to handle Firestone tyres.

Early today there were groups of workers outside the closed gates of the Blackheath factory, collecting their pay.

Workers said there would be a meeting in Bellville today to discuss the situation.

Leyland South Africa advertised today for assembly workers at the Blackheath and Elsies River plants.

The firm's director of communications and public affairs, Mr A Pitlo, said those workers who had shown a willingness to work would be retained without loss of benefit.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Pitlo said the refusal to work was 'an illegal action in violation of the terms of the agreement between the National Union of Motor Assemblers and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa) and the company.'

The Argus Bureau in London today quoted a spokesman as saying British Leyland was very concerned about the strike in Cape Town.

But it regards the strike very much a 'local affair' and says it is leaving it to the South African management to handle.

STAR 21/5/81 (61) ~~52~~ ~~392~~

Leyland strikers collect pay

CAPE TOWN — Groups of dismissed Leyland workers gathered outside the closed gates of the Blackheath factory this morning, collecting their pay.

Workers said there would be a meeting in Bellville later today to discuss the situation.

About 1 900 striking workers at Leyland's Blackheath and Elsies River plants were dismissed after their refusal to return to work yesterday.

The firm's director of communications and public affairs, Mr A Pitlo, said today that most of the dismissed workers had collected their pay and those who showed a willingness to work would be retained without loss of benefits.

The factories were still at a standstill, but management hoped to have them back in production "as soon as possible."

Leyland South Africa placed advertisements in morning newspapers today announcing vacancies for assembly workers at both Cape Town plants.

Although a wage agreement had been signed in December the union warned Leyland workers were not completely satisfied with the settlement.

The Leyland spokesman also repeated the company's position that they would not hold negotiations with the union until production was back to normal. — Sapa, Labour Reporter.

Union calls on masses to boycott Rowntree products

STAR 21/5/81

61

The South African Allied Workers Union's call goes out this week for a consumer boycott of Wilson Rowntree products. The Star's Labour Reporter, TONY DAVIS, examines the move and the industrial dispute from which it arose.

The consumer boycott campaign against Wilson Rowntree products has moved to the Witwatersrand.

The boycott, which is being spearheaded by the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), is the latest of series of black consumer boycotts.

The Wilson Rowntree boycott is a natural sequel to the Fattis and Monis and the red meat boycotts.

The dispute originated in East London and resulted from a strike at the Wilson Rowntree plant there in February.

About 500 workers were dismissed — many of them supporters of Saawu — and the boycott began in an attempt to force the company to reinstate the workers.

The strike itself saw an escalation of tensions and even violence between Saawu and the Sweet Workers Union, which was recognised by Wilson Rowntree.

The boycott is being promoted by distribution of pamphlets and stickers and mass community rallies. Traders and other unions, including international unions, have been called on for support.

Wilson Rowntree products are identified in pamphlets and an abbreviated version of the dispute is given.

Saawu's vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikelana, recently travelled throughout the country discussing boycott plans with local "boycott co-ordinating committees" which quickly sprung up.

Local support has been voiced by the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the General Workers Union which are both unregistered.

"Only consumer pressure will make traders boycott Wilson Rowntree products," Mr Njikelana said, "and we expect the support of the masses."

Speaking at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Njikelana told students that he had travelled throughout the country.

The boycott was already "snowballing" and relief funds were being raised for unemployed former Wilson Rowntree workers, he said.

Mr Njikelana also said that two workers had already been arrested in Natal for distributing or carrying boycott pamphlets.

Wilson Rowntree management has been reluctant to discuss the boycott and the earlier strike. In the midst of the dispute the chairman of the parent company in England, Rowntree-MacIntosh, wrote to Saawu and accused the union of causing violence.

Saawu is confident that their campaign will succeed and that Wilson Rowntree will unconditionally reinstate the strikers.

But whether the boycott will be as successful as earlier boycotts remains to be seen.

Leyland fires 2 strikers in Cap

RDM 21/5/81 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 189 61 2000 e

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN, Labour Reporter

THE Leyland Motor Company yesterday fired more than 2 000 strikers — its entire workforce at two Cape Town plants — after they ignored a management order to return to work.

Leyland said it would begin recruiting a new workforce immediately, but union sources said this was "totally impossible as there was already a shortage of workers before the strike".

In Port Elizabeth, a strike by Ford and General Motors workers in sympathy with Firestone strikers continued in what is becoming a crucial test for the new brand of "militant" black unionism which has emerged over the past year.

No end of the strike was in sight as employers made it clear they were not prepared to stop using Firestone tyres.

The Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) said the strike would continue until there were no more Firestone tyres in the factories.

Firestone's managing director, Mr Peter Morum, told Sapa last night that the company would give top priority to the re-employment of fired strikers.

He added, however, that Firestone could not be expected to re-employ all former employees immediately.

About 1 500 black workers at Ford, and part of General Motors' black workforce, are refusing to handle Firestone products in protest over firings there.

The sackings at Leyland came after workers returned to the Blackheath and Elsies River plants, but refused to work until they were granted a pay increase over the 9c-an-hour scheduled for June.

The company said workers "who have shown a willingness to work" would be retained without loss of benefits.

Leyland claimed in a statement yesterday that the strike was "illegal" and a result of the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers (MUMARW) refusing to honour the wage agreement it signed with the company in December.

It said Leyland would "not yield to industrial action in defiance of this agreement", and claimed that the wages it paid were the highest in the Cape Town area.

But NUMARW's branch secretary, Mr Joe Foster, rejected the company's claims.

"Management has acted incompetently throughout," he said, and disputed the claim that wages were the highest in the area.

He said workers would meet today to discuss further action.

At Ford, the Cortina plant stayed closed and most workers remained on strike at the engine plant.

A Macwusa spokesman claimed that most of the 200 black workers at the Neave plant had joined the strike, but Ford put the figure at 40.

According to Ford, the strike has cost the production of 300 units worth R1 800 000.

Macwusa again held worker meetings in Kwazekhele township yesterday, but there were no talks between it and Ford. The company, however, is hoping for more talks later this week.

Ford's industrial relations director, Mr Fred Ferreira, said in a statement yesterday that the company would continue to keep communication channels open. But he made it clear the company would not agree to abandon using Firestone tyres.

If worker leaders genuinely wanted a resolution of the Firestone dispute, they should realise that this cannot be achieved "within the domain of Ford", he said.

He added that Ford had been drawn into a "domestic dispute" between Firestone and its workers.

A Macwusa representative , however, accused Ford of "collaborating with Firestone" and said the strike would continue. "This is a community issue and we have a responsibility to Firestone workers."

Port Elizabeth labour observers see the strike as an attempt by Macwusa to demonstrate its support and to win workers over from the Fosatu-affiliated union which Ford recognises.

letters

Claims about Saawu beside the point

CT 21/5/81

(1M) (12G) (61) (1AA)

From Dr DAVID E KAPLAN (Observatory):

I WAS very interested to read the articles on the Wilson-Rowntree dispute published in the Cape Times.

The management of Wilson-Rowntree alleges that Saawu is racist and responsible for the victimisation of the company's workers. But, management allegations concerning Saawu are beside the point.

If the company supports the principle of freedom of association, as they insist that they do, it is surely for the workers alone to decide on the nature of the union and whether or not they wish to be represented by the Saawu.

Who does represent the workers at Wilson-Rowntree? That is the sole relevant question. Management makes claims on behalf of the Sweet Workers' Union. Let us examine this claim.

Misleading

The sentence "The Sweet Workers' Union is a multiracial union which we recognized in 1942" is misleading, and one can only assume, deliberately so. According to the 'Trade Union Directory 1979/80' published by the Trade Union Congress of South Africa, to which the SWU is affiliated, that union had just 298 members in 1980. Of that number, 76 were white and 222 coloured. There were no African members at all.

The union had no members outside of East London, and since Wilson-Rowntree is the only significant employer of sweet workers in East London, it seems fair to draw the following conculsions: First, in 1980, the SWU had just one-quarter of the Wilson-Rowntree workers as members, and even among the coloured workers barely 60 percent were members (Wilson-Rowntree's reply refers to 350 coloured workers.

Some suspicion

Second, given the absence of any African members at all, in 1980 the SWU was not a "multiracial union."

Consequently, claims by Wilson-Rowntree that their employees have been adequately represented in the past must be regarded with some suspicion, and the sudden increase of SWU membership this year even more so.

One is left to conclude that counter-allegations, to the effect that the SWU is simply a company union to which workers have been recently signed on, have considerable substance.

Heavy-handed

What also seems undeniable is that Wilson-Rowntree management has been very heavy handed throughout the dispute in effecting mass dismissals and making very serious allegations concerning Saawu (to the extent of linking the union with violent attacks upon the firm's employees).

This uncompromising policy and the sponsoring of an unrepresentative "company union", can only serve to create a climate which is not at all conducive to the maintainance of industrial peace.

RDM 22/5/81 (61)

Leyland criticised for firing workers

London Bureau

LONDON. — The international trade union movement yesterday condemned Leyland South Africa for dismissing its workers who refused to work.

In fact, international representatives of world trade unions are solidly behind the black workers and against the multi-national firm which, they claim, falls lamentably behind the European community's code of conduct.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) — representing 71-million members — said they took labour disputes in South Africa very seriously.

The ICFTU is sending a cable of "support and solidarity" to the National Motor Workers' Association in South Africa. They have also cabled the Leyland South Africa management urging them to re-instate the workers.

The ICFTU is the representative body for trade unions throughout Western Europe, Britain and the United States.

A spokesman for the ICFTU said that a co-ordinated approach was being taken to labour disputes in South Africa.

In discussions with them over the situation in South Africa were the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and the International Metal Workers Federation — the union representing car workers.

They were also in contact 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.

Mr Andrew Kailembo, head of the African section of the ICFTU, said the international trade union movements wanted to see the workers from Leyland South Africa re-instated.

Informed sources said Leyland was one of the chief targets to be raised early next week at the United Nations' conference on sanctions in Paris.

This comes at a time when the parent company in Britain is relying heavily on its South African subsidiary, which is a profit-making section of the motor corporation.

International trade unionists are also approaching the TUC to make representations 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 being lax in ensuring that the EEC code of conduct governing subsidiaries in South Africa is adhered to.

They also point to the reluctance by the government to name those companies which paid low wages to black workers.

The international trade union movement also rejected the allegation that the workers have been incited by "subversive" organisations.

They claim that it is predictable that the South African Government should blame agitators for what is a genuine workers dispute.

STAR 22/5/81

61

Cape car plant strikes roll on

By Tony Davis
Labour Reporter

Both major motor industry strikes — at Ford in Port Elizabeth and Leyland near Cape Town — are deadlocked.

About 1 500 Ford employees have been suspended from work after their refusal to handle Firestone tyres in support of workers at the tyre plant in Port Elizabeth.

Ford management met officials of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union (Macwusa) and warned them against engaging in a secondary strike at the plant and that suspensions would not be lifted until the workers returned and handled suppliers' products.

Ford has closed down the Cortina plant, although production continues at the Neave and engine plants which have also been affected by the dispute.

At the nearby Firestone plant, the managing director, Mr Peter Morum, said there was still a partial stayaway from work which he attributed to worker intimidation.

Macwusa held talks today to decide on a new course of action.

STRESSED

At the two Leyland plants at Elsies River and Blackheath, the company continued to take on a new work force today after Wednesday's dismissal of about 1 900 employees.

Leyland management has stressed that it will not negotiate with the National Union of Motor Assembly Workers (Numarw) until production has returned to normal.

And in Britain, pressure is being brought to bear on Leyland by the trade union movement which has voiced its support for Numarw.

The strikers have demanded wage increases despite an agreement signed last December.

Under the agreement workers were to receive nine cents an hour increase. They are now demanding 25c increase.

Numarw has repeated demands made last month during the Sigma motor strike in Mamelodi for a R2-an-hour "living wage."

Numarw's Cape Town secretary, Mr Joe Foster, has accused Leyland of being insensitive to worker demands.

In both strike situations, unions are calling for reinstatement of employees without any penalisation.

Although both involve the motor industry, the Port Elizabeth dispute centres on the issue of "solidarity" with other strikers while the Cape Town area strikes involve wage demands.

World unions slate Leyland

CT 22/5/81

~~192~~ 61

Own Correspondent

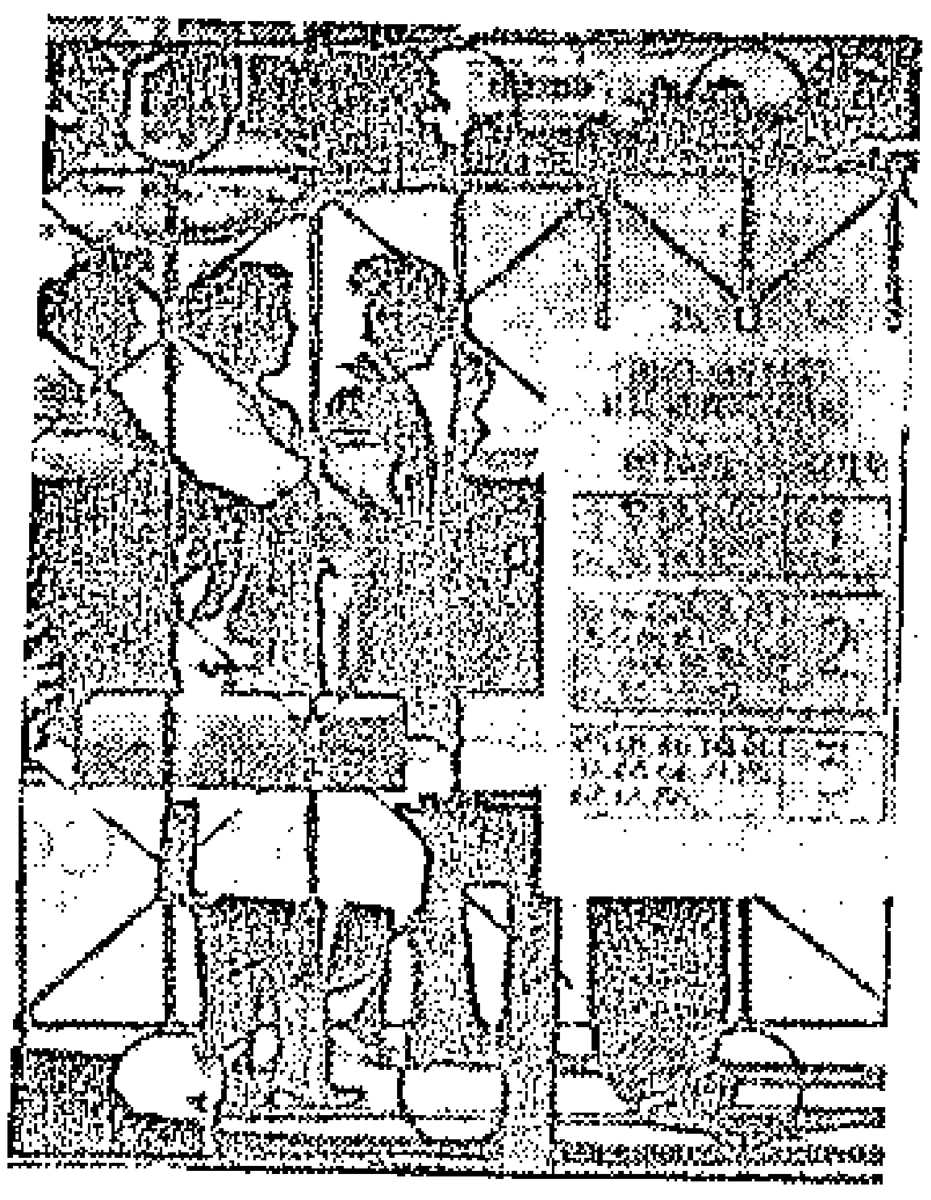
LONDON. — The international trade union movement yesterday condemned Leyland South Africa for dismissing workers who had been out on strike.

International representatives of world trade unionists are backing black workers against multi-national firms which, they claim, fall lamentably behind the European Economic Community's code of conduct.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) — representing 71-million members — said they took current labour disputes in South Africa very seriously.

The ICFTU is sending a cable of "support and solidarity" to the National Motor Workers' Association in South Africa. They have also cabled the Leyland South Africa management urging them to reinstate the workers and to negotiate with them over their demands.

The ICFTU is the representative body for trade unions throughout the "free world" -- Western Europe, Britain and the United States.



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.

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 car 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 South African subsidiary.

International trade unionists are also approaching the TUC to make representations 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 being lax in ensuring that the EEC code of conduct governing subsidiaries in South Africa is adhered to.

● The secretary of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers' of South Africa (Numarwosa), Mr Joe Foster, told the Cape Times yesterday that there was nothing in the Industrial Conciliation Act which covered the situation in which members of the union who had been dismissed from Leyland plants in Blackheath and Elsie's River on Wednesday, now found themselves.

Industrial council

There was no industrial council in the Western Cape which catered for the motor assembly industry, he said, and Numarwosa had been left with little alternative but to allow the dispute to develop along unofficial lines.

"We could appeal to the minister for the establishment of a conciliation board but then Leyland could say that the union was no longer representative of the work force because the company had no work force, it had dismissed the work force."

A meeting of workers and union leaders was held in Bellville yesterday and it was unanimously resolved that workers would refuse to seek re-employment with Leyland till a minimum wage increase of 25c an hour, to come into effect immediately, had been agreed upon.

The workers also demanded that immediate negotiations be held between management and Numarwosa with the aim of setting a R2 an hour minimum wage to come into effect within the next four months.

Meeting

Speakers at the meeting, which was attended by about 800 of the approximately 1 900 workers sacked on Wednesday after beginning a strike for better wages on Thursday last week, emphasized the importance of the workers sticking together in their resolve not to return to work at Leyland till their demands had been met.

Leyland's director of communications and public affairs, Mr A E Pitlo, said yesterday more than 500 people, including workers who had been sacked on Wednesday, had been recruited, and production had recommenced at most of the affected plants.

Strike in PE plant spreads

CT 22/5/81 152 192 139 62

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The stalemate between workers and management of the three strike-bound Port Elizabeth manufacturing giants could be solved only if the 160 former Firestone workers were reinstated, the union chief at the centre of the dispute said yesterday.

Mr Dumile Makanda, chairman of the Motor Assemblies and Component Workers' Union of South Africa, yesterday rejected Firestone's offer to employ the workers as the vacancies fell due.

Labour unrest in Port Elizabeth spread yesterday when the majority of black Firestones workers did not report for duty on three shifts.

Firestone management has blamed yesterday's stayaway on alleged intimidation of workers at bus termini in the townships. This has been denied by union officials.

The managing director of Firestone, Mr Peter Morum, said about 40 black workers had approached management yesterday to be allowed to go home for fear of reprisals from other workers. Permission had been granted.

Police yesterday confirmed reports of intimidation of workers in the townships and patrols at bus stops and the affected motor plants were stepped up.

Mr Morum dismissed allegations that job reservation was practised in the appointment of staff to supervisory positions and a claim by Macwusa that most of the workers who were not re-employed were elderly with long service records.

Referring to the striking Ford and GM workers, Mr Makanda said if management gave its undertaking not to force workers to handle Firestone products, work would resume immediately.

The Ford director of public affairs, Mr Dunbar Bucknall, said yesterday that the situation at the company's three plants was unchanged.

Lost production through the closure of the Cortina plant at Struandale was costing the company R-million a day. By today, the 1 500 striking workers would have forfeited R-million in wages.

CT 23/5/81

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Top UK unions back strikers

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 cabled the management of the parent body, British Leyland.

The international trade union body — which represents 71-million members — stated that it was firmly behind the workers, as was the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the British Trades Unions Congress (TUC).

Trade unionists of British Leyland have also taken up the cudgels "on behalf of our colleagues in South Africa."

In its cables to managements 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 issue."

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 Edwardes, demanding that he intervene.

A trade union spokesman for the British Leyland workers explained: "We have asked Sir Michael to intervene 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 are justifiable wage claims.

"We believe that the British náme for justice as portrayed by the motor car manufacturers will have a reaction 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's spokesman was asked if the unions in South Africa were so 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 reacting quite strongly to the managements."

The spokesman added that although the workers in South Africa were receiving less pay than their British counterparts, Leyland's cars were selling in South Africa for roughly the same prices.

"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 1 900 workers dismissed from the Leyland plants in Blackheath and Elsie's River on Wednesday were still adamant 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 Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa after a workers' meeting in Belville South yesterday.

Workers defy suspension

● **STRIKING workers at Leyland's Blackheath factory mill around in the factory grounds. They have been on strike since last Thursday for more pay, and say they will return to work only when their demands have been met.**

C. Herald 23/5/81 ~~152~~ ~~192~~ ~~140A~~ 61

'Nine cents not enough' — strikers

THE 2 000 workers on strike at Leyland's Blackheath factory and 400 at the Elsies River factory clocked in as usual on Monday morning in spite of being suspended until Wednesday.

The workers went on strike on Thursday and Friday to demand more pay.

Hundreds of workers at Blackheath were milling around in the factory grounds on Monday while the workers at the Elsies River factory sat inside the building.

While a group of Press photographers, including a crew from UPI television stood outside the factory gates, the workers shouted: 'More money, more money.'

The workers belong to the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa), a non-racial registered union affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

Minimum wages range from R1,30 to R2,57 an hour. There is supposed to be a general increase of nine cents an hour in terms of an agreement signed last year.

The workers feel this is not enough.

'Nine cents can't even buy a loaf of bread,' one worker said.

'The bosses eat the profits, they use our sweat and muscle. We will show them that we have muscle. We will carry on striking until they give in,' another worker said.

Workers said they would only return to work on Wednesday if their demands were met by management.

'The duration of the strike will depend on how stubborn management is. We can eat mealiemeal,' a worker said.

Mr A E Pitlo, the public relations officer, refused to confirm or deny that management met with the union on Monday.

Food winners

THE winners of the Cape Herald/Harveld Food Contest are: Mrs I Mehl of Silvertown, who receives six months' supply of Harveld products and Miss J Whittaker of Wynberg, who receives three months' supply of Harveld products.

The winners will shortly be receiving their prizes.

Missing

BRIAN DAVIDS, 22, of 34 Colleen Court has been missing from home since May 8. Anyone with information can contact Mrs K Dora at 638-4463.

Middleton may q

SOCCER BOSS Norman Middleton — who was forced to leave the Labour Party to keep the South African Soccer Federation together — has reaffirmed his decision to consider quitting soccer's hot seat too if that will help matters.

It was reported in Durban last week that Mr Middleton, the Federation president, was thinking of giving up his position as president because it seemed he was the stumbling block to the soccer body's reinstatement with the South African Council on Sport (Sacos).

He has already resigned from the Labour Party, as demanded by his own

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'Festival blacklist'

DURBAN. — A blacklist of politicians and entertainers taking part in the Republic Festival is to be sent to the United Nations and the Government of India — while many pupils in Durban are boy-

It will ask the United Nations to ban those listed

African Indian Council, the local affairs and man-

'The publication of a sports blacklist by the

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Leyland: waiting game begins

S. Tribune 24/5/81

By DAVID BLEAZARD

THE waiting game has begun in the Leyland labour dispute. Management and the striking workers are digging in and watching for the other side to weaken.

Management told the 2 000 strikers at its Blackheath and Elsies River plants this week they had dismissed themselves, paid most of them the money owing to them, and promptly tried to re-employ the workers.

Some men went back, but the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa) insists the vast majority is still out.

At two meetings on Thursday and Friday, the workers committed themselves to continuing the strike until their demands are met.

They launched a publicity campaign to discourage other workers from taking the assembly line jobs Leyland had advertised.

For the first time, the strikers formulated specific demands: An immediate increase of 25 cents an hour and the opening of negotiations with a view to setting a minimum wage of R2 an hour.

At present, minimum wages vary from R1,30 an hour to R2.57 an hour, depending on the employee's grade.

Workers say some people who have been with the firm 20 years or more are paid as little as R1,35 an hour.

An increase of nine cents an hour across the board is due in July, according to an agreement between Leyland and the union signed last December.

Union representatives warned management early this month that workers saw this as too little too late. After considering the matter for a week, management decided it would stick to the agreement.

Standstill

The next day, Thursday, May 14, workers in the engine plant at Blackheath downed tools. By mid-afternoon the whole factory was at a standstill and Elsies River plant soon followed.

On May 15, management suspended the workers for three days and told them to return to work on Wednesday, May 20. Workers ignored this, turned up at the factories but did not work.

On Wednesday afternoon, termination-of-service notices were issued and the worker's tenure of the factory premises ended. However, they were not given their unemployment insurance fund cards.

Leyland management has claimed the union is unable to represent its members effectively and should have honoured the agreement it signed last year.

But the workers are the union, counters Mr Joe Foster secretary of the Western Cape branch of Numarwosa and newly-appointed acting general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

61

No let-up in Cape motor strikes

STAR 25/5/81

Labour Reporter

The two-week-old strikes at Ford in Port Elizabeth and Leyland near Cape Town today showed no signs of letting up as unions adopted non-negotiable stands.

At Leyland, where management has started to take on a new work force at the Blackheath and Elsies River plants, strikers are sticking to their demand of a R2 an hour wage.

The National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers (Numarw) which represents the strikers, has organised regional meetings in the Cape Peninsula this week and plans a mass meeting on Friday.

Numarw's secretary, Mr Joe Foster, said today former Leyland workers would hold to new demands.

It was unlikely Leyland would find enough suitable employees for the two plants.

Last Friday Leyland had taken on about 500 workers out of the full work force of about 1 900.

Leyland has said it will not negotiate with Numarw until production has returned to normal.

At Ford in Port Elizabeth about 1 500 workers were still under suspension after their refusal to handle Firestone tyres.

TYRES

The Cortina plant is closed but production is continuing at the engine and Neave plants only partially affected by the strike.

Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union chairman Mr Dumile Makanda has said the strikers will return to work provided they do not have to handle Firestone tyres.

Firestone's managing director, Mr Peter Morum, said today there was still a partial stayaway from the plant and that management would be meeting with Macwusa to discuss the dispute.

Ford's industrial relations officer, Mr Fred Ferreira, told The Star the company was maintaining its position that workers would stay under suspension until they returned to work and handled all suppliers' products.

At the Sigma plant near Mamelodi, the scene of a major strike last month, management continues negotiations with Numarw representatives.

Motor firm strikes continue

Argus 25/5/81

14A2 13A 61

14A1 13A1 6A

Labour Reporter

THE Leyland strike continued today after last week's decision by workers to hold out until their demands were met.

A spokesman for the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa) said today that no discussions were scheduled between management and the union.

Strikers at the Blackheath and Elsies River plants of Leyland began on May 14 over dissatisfaction with wages and a nine cents an hour increase due in July.

MINIMUM WAGE

Last week, workers demanded a minimum wage increase of 25c an hour and negotiations aimed at setting a minimum wage of R2 an hour. The minimum at present is R1,30 an hour.

There were about 100 new work-seekers at the gates of the Blackheath factory today, most of them women.

The Argus Port Elizabeth Bureau reports that the strike of 3 000 workers there entered a crucial stage with a meeting between Firestone management and leaders of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union (Macwusa) scheduled for today.

The workers — at Ford and General Motors plants — downed tools last week in sympathy with 160 Firestone workers who were not re-hired after a walk-out earlier this year over a pension dispute.

However, there is 'precious little' chance of a settlement being reached, the managing director of Firestone, Mr Peter Morum, said in an interview.

He said Macwusa leaders 'would not budge a fraction.'

'They wanted all 160 former Firestone workers re-hired, including the "drunks and chronic absentees",' he said.

He described as 'rubbish' union allegations that the company had left out many of the 160 former workers, because they were elderly or sickly.

Argus 23/5/81

61

Leyland running again with new staff

Labour Reporter

WITH the labour dispute at its Blackheath and Elsies River plants unresolved, Leyland South Africa said yesterday it had recruited 1 491 employees and has restarted production in all departments.

About 2 000 workers downed tools nearly two weeks ago, demanding an increase in wages higher than the nine cents an hour due in July according to an agreement negotiated in December.

Since their dismissal last Wednesday, the striking workers had formulated demands for a 25 cents an hour increase and a minimum wage of R2 an hour within four months.

In a statement, the company said it had lost production of about 800 vehicles during the past eight days. But more than 250 vehicles had been built since the dispute started and production was increasing.

'Leyland is confident that full production will be restored to both its factories by early next month and with extended overtime, the lost production can be made up within the next two to three months.'

The statement, by Leyland's director of communications and public affairs, Mr Arne Pitlo, said 'at least 40 percent' of the people being employed by the firm were new appointments.

WOMEN

More than 30 percent of the new labour force was made up of women, 'who have been placed in various production positions throughout the two factories.' Women previously made up 10 percent of the workforce.

With employees being recruited at a rate of more than 200 a day, the company says, it was 'concerned that several long service employees will lose substantial long service employment benefits if they do not return to work on or before Tuesday June 2.'

Leyland recruiting after strike

CT 27/5/81

~~152~~ ~~140A~~ 61 ~~139~~ 87 ~~62~~

Staff Reporter

LEYLAND SOUTH AFRICA is going ahead with recruitment after the dismissal last week of about 1 900 workers from its plants in Blackheath and Elsie's River.

The workers had been on strike for 3½ working days in support of demands for better pay.

Their dismissal last Wednesday precipitated calls of solidarity from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which also cabled Leyland South Africa urging it to reinstate the workers and negotiate, and from the International Metal Workers' Federation.

Leyland South Africa's director of communications and public affairs, Mr Arne Pitlo, disclosed yesterday that 1 491 people had been employed since the workers' dismissal and that about 400 were new appointments.

He said the strike had cost Leyland the production of about 800 vehicles, but that the Blackheath and Elsie's River plants had now recommenced production in all departments. It was expected that full production would be restored to both plants by early next month.

The secretary of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa, Mr Joe Foster, said on Monday that the workers, 85 percent of whom are represented by the union, were still adamant that they would not seek re-employment till their wage demands had been met.

● Meanwhile, in Port Elizabeth talks between Firestone and the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa ended in deadlock on Monday and no end to the strike by about 3 000 workers at Firestone, Ford and General Motors is in sight.

In spite of the failure of Monday's meeting, both sides emphasized yesterday that the "door is still open".

A settlement at Firestone is believed to be the key to ending the strike at Ford and GM as well.

The situation at all three companies remained unchanged yesterday, and Macwusa's organizing secretary, Mr Government Zini, said talks with a fourth company, Armstrong Hydraulics, where 40 Macwusa members were dismissed after a strike, were continuing.

He said the union would continue talking to Firestone, but added: "Their offers to reinstate people remain vague. They also say they will not re-employ all those who were dismissed. Not only 160 workers, but their families as well, are at stake and the workers are determined to continue."

Firestone's managing director, Mr Peter Morum, said: "Negotiations have not been broken off and we will continue to seek a solution. We are experiencing the difficulties associated with the growth of a new union movement and there is learning to be done on both sides."

The strikes had been sparked by "issues which were outside our control and we are convinced that we are not bad employers".

CT 18/6/81 ⑥①

Leyland: Union to go to court

Staff Reporter

THE union representing striking Leyland workers plans to apply for a court order instructing the management to reinstate workers dismissed after a wage dispute five weeks ago.

Mr Joe Foster, secretary of the National Union of Motor and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa), told about 500 striking workers in Bellville yesterday that the Leyland management had not followed agreed procedure when they dismissed the workers.

In terms of a disciplinary agreement between the management and the union, a worker had to sign a disciplinary form before being informed of action to be taken against him.

About 1 900 workers went on strike at the two motor plants five weeks ago in demand of a 25-cent increase instead of the nine-cent increase offered by the company.

ST 11/6/81

TUC slams Leyland dismissals

77 ~~140A~~ 153 ~~142~~ 61

LONDON. — Britain's Trades Union Congress has protested to the state-owned British Leyland car company over the sacking of 1 900 black employees at a company subsidiary in South Africa, the TUC said yesterday.

It quoted the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, as saying the company's action was in contrast with that of Ford and General Motors, which had reached agreement with their black employees through negotiation.

Mr Murray said it was a matter of regret that trade unionists long recognized by British Leyland should be harshly treated because they were in dispute with the management. He said the mass dismissals would isolate British Leyland and damage its reputation.

A TUC statement said the British Leyland workers were dismissed in a wages dispute and that the company was trying to recruit other workers to replace those dismissed.

Argus

Non-racial trade union encouraged – chairman

(6)

11/6/81

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Rowntree Mackintosh Limited has assured its shareholders here that its South African subsidiary will continue to encourage non-racial trade union representation of its workforce.

Chairman, Mr Kenneth Dixon, said at yesterday's annual meeting in York: 'We are convinced that the proper way ahead is through the patient creation in the workplace of a mixed society without racial discrimination in either its institutions or its practices.'

CIRCUMSTANCES

He was explaining the circumstances of the dispute at Wilson Rowntree (Pty) Ltd's East London factory and defending the company's 'excellent' and 'enlighted' policies towards its South African workforce.

Mr Dixon's statement was inspired by the anti-apartheid campaign highlighting the 'dismissal' of 470 workers last February.

Local anti-apartheid movement members picketed the meeting but did not get inside.

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(1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.

(2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above 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).

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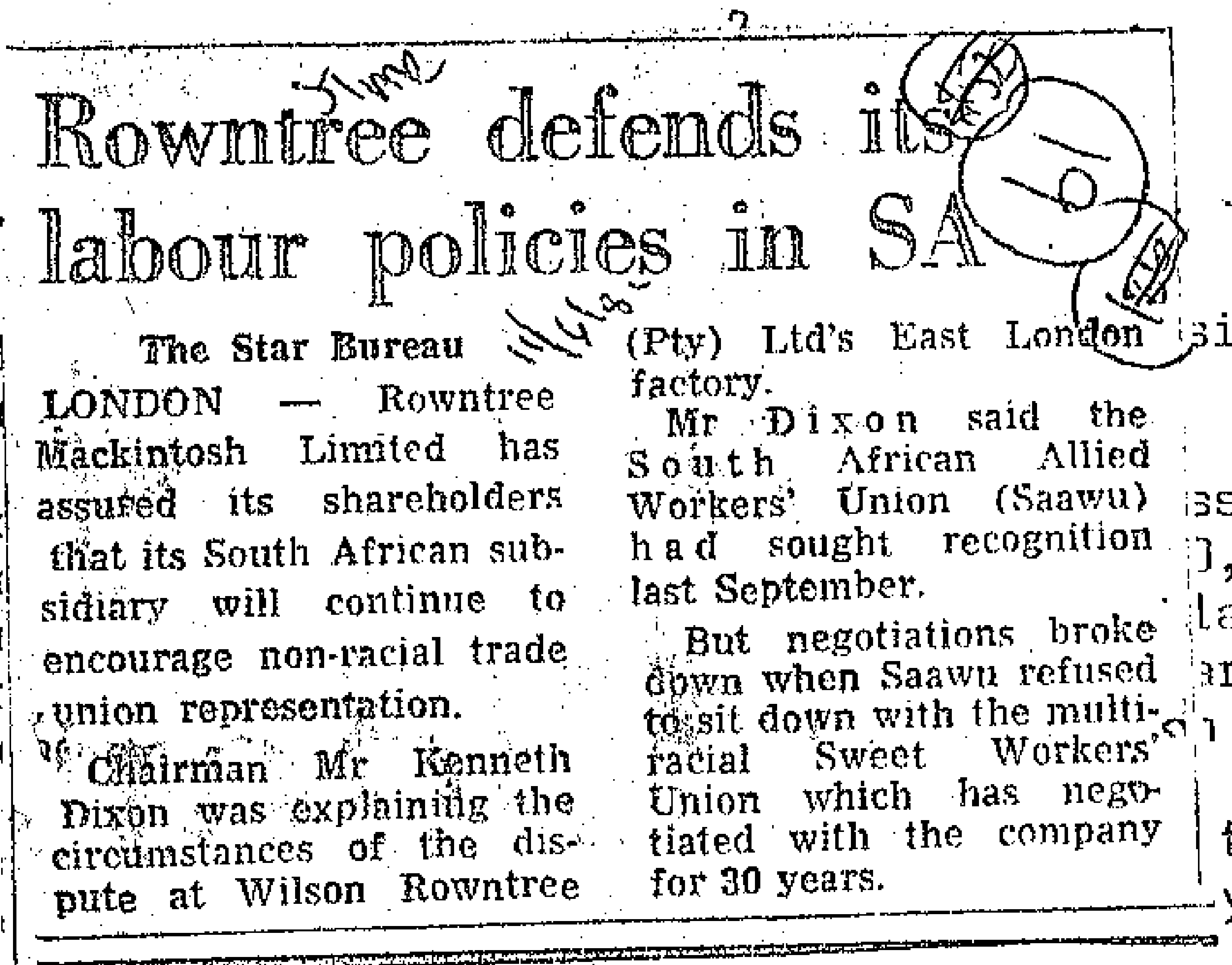

Rowntree defends its labour policies in SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Rowntree Mackintosh Limited has assured its shareholders that its South African subsidiary will continue to encourage non-racial trade union representation.

Chairman Mr Kenneth Dixon was explaining the circumstances of the dispute at Wilson Rowntree (Pty) Ltd's East London factory.

Mr Dixon said the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) had sought recognition last September.

But negotiations broke down when Saawu refused to sit down with the multi-racial Sweet Workers' Union which has negotiated with the company for 30 years.

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(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?

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Labour condemns BL action

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Labour Party has joined those protesting against the treatment of striking black Leyland workers in South Africa.

"The Labour Party condemns the action of the British Leyland management in summarily dismissing the workforce at its South African plant," said the party general secretary, Mr Ron Hayward, in a statement yesterday.

"We are horrified that the Leyland management are compounding their action by now attempting to break the strike by employing scab labour.

"It is intolerable that a company almost wholly owned by the British Government, through the National Enterprise Board, should behave in this manner.

"The Labour Party adds its voice to the protest of the international labour movement."

2. cont.........

(1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.

(2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.

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Argus

LABOUR HITS AT LEYLAND

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Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The Labour Party has joined the protest against the treatment of striking black Leyland workers in South Africa.

'The Labour Party condemns the action of the British Leyland management in summarily dismissing the workforce at its South African plant,' said the party general secretary, Mr Ron Hayward, in a statement.

C. Herald 13/6/81

~~182~~ 61 ~~186~~ ~~145A~~ ~~11A~~

Strikers gain support

SEVERAL organisations are openly supporting the call to boycott Wilson-Rowntree products following a strike in East London.

A statement issued by the organisations reads: 'We support the strike and the demands of the workers in East London for democratic representations and the end to management victimisation of workers.'

Those who have shown support include the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association, Social Service Workers' Association, General Workers Union, Food and Canning Workers Union and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

The youth movements of Manenberg, Lansdowne, Belhar, Mitchells Plain, Bonteheuwel and Kensington, the Thornhill Residents Association as well as the Students Inter-regional Council, the Student Regional of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, the Wages Commission of the University of Cape Town, the Ravensmead Students Organisation and the Western Province Senior Schools Sports Union has also lent support.

In addition, the South African Cricket Board, at its annual general meeting in Cape Town last week, decided not only to instruct its members to boycott Wilson-Rowntree products but to refuse to stock these products at tuckshops operating at facilities used by the organisation.

C. Herald 13/6/81 ~~132~~ 61 ~~152~~ ~~1404~~ ~~47~~ ~~150~~

It's nonsense, say Leyland strikers

ONE of the striking Leyland workers says that it is nonsense to suggest that the strike-torn car assembly plant is in full production.

Mr J Dumples, who has 25 years' service with the firm and who is also vice-president of the union representing the dismissed strikers, said at a meeting at The Strand on Sunday that the 'scabs' who had replaced the dismissed workers were not as skilled as those now out of work.

'In fact we have heard that those now doing our jobs are doing so badly that about 50, mostly women, have already been fired.

'How can Leyland claim, therefore that it is back to full production? It is absurd,' Mr Dumples said.

Leyland has placed large advertisements in several newspapers thanking the public for its 'fantastic' support and response to the company's recent recruitment campaign.

The company has fired 2 000 of its workers who went on strike more than a month ago in demand of higher wages.

DISPUTED

Leyland's claim has also been disputed by Mr Joe Foster, the secretary of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa to which the strikers belong.

'The company underestimates the intelligence of the community,' he said.

'If, as Leyland claims, it is fully staffed, and back to full production, why does it continue its recruitment campaign?'

At the Strand meeting on Sunday a support committee was formed. Support committees have also been established in Cape Town and Macassar following solidarity expressed by trade unions, community organisations, educational institutions and other groups.

The Strand support committee can be contacted through one of its members, Mrs Yasmina Osman at (024) 33225, or 33851.

Speakers at the Strand meeting also expressed indignation at the recent salary increase given to the chairman of British Leyland (owners of Leyland, South Africa), Sir Michael Edwardes whose salary is now R160 000 a year.

Meanwhile, the powerful British trade union, the Transport and General Workers Union, has sent a telegram to the Leyland workers expressing its solidarity.

The text of the telegram is: 'We express total support for wage demands and unconditional reinstatement of every fellow worker at Leyland and will fight for maximum possible backing and strike solidarity action.'

Leyland talks—no outcome

Argus 19/6/81

Labour Reporter

THERE was no outcome yesterday to talks between lawyers for Leyland and the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa) on the reinstatement of striking Leyland workers.

It is understood further talks will be held today, with the strike now entering its sixth week.

Mr Joe Foster, secretary of the local branch of Numarwosa, told a meeting of strikers this week that the union might take the question of reinstatement to the Supreme Court.

The union believed Leyland management had not followed agreed disciplinary procedures in dismissing about 1 900 workers on May 19.

At that stage the work force had been on strike for nearly a week, demanding an increase in wages higher than the nine cents an hour from July agreed between management and the union last year.

Workers ignored a management request to return to work after a three-day suspension period.

WOMEN

Since the dismissals, Leyland has recruited a new work force with a higher proportion of women. The company claims about 1 500 of the strikers have returned to work.

The union claims the most experienced workers are still on strike and that Leyland is still trying to entice them back.

◎ At Federated Timbers in Port Elizabeth efforts by the General Workers' Union of South Africa (GWUSA) for the reinstatement of 200 workers dismissed this week, failed and the company is recruiting substitutes.

At Uitenhage, the 1 000 black and coloured workers on strike at two plants of the Dorbyl company, decided to stay away at least until wage negotiations resume on July 2.

Officials of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers said the company was refusing to go above the R1,36 an hour minimum recommended by the Industrial Council for the Engineering Industry. The workers are earning a R1,13 minimum at present and are demanding R2 an hour.

British Steel out of Dorbyl and S & L for R66-m

Star 19/6/81

(61)

By Ann Crotty

British Steel is pulling out of South Africa — relinquishing its holdings in Stewarts & Lloyds and Dorbyl for R66,77-million.

The move was dictated by financial and not political reasons as the parent company in Britain has major problems and has already sold its interest in Australia and New Zealand.

For the 1981 financial year the company was expected to report record losses of £66-million.

The main buyers will be Anglo American — who will be paying R29,49-million and Metkor, — who will be paying R11,66-million.

Anton Rupert's Rembrandt company will be acquiring part of BSC's interests, directly and indirectly, through its holding in Metkor.

The "financial institutions" who will be acquiring a proportion of BSC's direct holding in Stewarts & Lloyds one believed to be Sanlam and Old Mutual.

The deal, which will involve a rearrangement of BSC's South African interests, will result in two of the country's largest engineering companies — Stewarts & Lloyds and Dorbyl — becoming South African. International Pipe and Steel is the holding company of S & L and Dorbyl in each of which it has a 52 percent interest.

ASSOCIATE

BSC's indirect holding in the two companies is through IPSA of which it holds 35,3 percent.

The other holders are Metkor, now increasing its stake from 37,3 percent to 47,3 percent for R11,6-m and Anglo increasing its holding to 40 percent from 14,7 percent for R29,4-m. Afgate, a Metkor associate, holds the remaining 12,7 percent.

Metkor and Afgate will together have a 60 percent of IPSA's equity capital and the Anglo Group the remaining 40 percent.

BSC's direct 21,1 percent holding in S & L will be placed with local financial institutions and a Rembrandt company for R22,84-m.

Its 2,4 percent direct holding in Dorbyl is being sold to IPSA for R2,8-million.

The total R66,77-million payment to BSC will be made through the issue of redeemable preference shares.

R21-million will be paid through the commercial-rand rate through the issue of special dividends. The remaining R46-million will have to be paid out through the financial rand.

British Steel to sell its SA interests

By HOWARD PREECE
Financial Editor

BRITISH Steel (BSC) is selling all its interests in South Africa for R67-million. The big buyers are Anglo American Corporation and Metkor, in which Iscor, the state steel giant, has the controlling stake.

Dr Anton Rupert's Rembrandt group is also playing a key role, both directly and through the 20% holding it has in Metkor.

I understand that Sanlam and Old Mutual will also feature.

About R21-million of the proceeds of BSC's sale will be remitted overseas at the commerical rand rate but the remaining R46-million will have to go out of South Africa at a discount through the financial rand market.

Mr Maurice Hall, managing director of British Steel Corporation of South Africa, told me last night that there was nothing political in BSC's decision to sell out of South Africa.

He said: "It is a simply a financial issue. British Steel has big financial problems as is well known.

"The corporation has already sold its interests in Australia and New Zealand and is negotiating sales in some other areas."

The new chairman of British Steel, Mr Ian McGregor, has apparently decided that BSC must concentrate all its efforts on its basic British operations.

It also needs to raise all the funds it can.

The official announcement from Volkskas Merchant Bank said agreement had been reached between British Steel, Metkor and Anglo under which BSC would sell its interests in International Pipe and Steel Investments, Ipsa, to Anglo and Metkor.

Ipsa is the holding company of the steel groups Stewarts & Lloyds and Dorbyl.

Anglo will now increase its holding in Ipsa from 14,7% to 40% for R29 490 000. Metkor's holding will rise from 37,3% to 47,3% for R11 660 000.

African Gate Holdings, a Metkor associate, holds the remaining 12,7% of Ipsa.

British Steel is selling its direct holding of 21,1% in Stewarts & Lloyds to "certain South African financial institutions" (this is where Sanlam and Old Mutual are believed to feature) and to "a company in the Rembrandt group" for a total of R22 840 000.

BSC is also selling its 2,4% in Dorbyl to Ipsa for R2 780 000.

The total R67-million payment to BSC for all these arrangements will be done through the issue of redeemable preference shares.

A total of R21-million will effectively be able to be paid out at the commercial rand rate through special dividends.

The balance will have to go through the financial rand market and might well be phased over a lengthy period, given the sensitive nature of that market.

As claimed by J. Middleton in such a traditional setting the threat to the belief system, that is, traditional cosmology, does not lie in the growth of Christianity alone, but also in the development of a society in which a large proportion of the day-to-day relationships are impersonal and segmented.

The relevance of this point lies in the fact that with the present migrant system and the contemporary social changes, many kinship members have moved to cities where job opportunities are available. Therefore, many of them have ceased at least in urban areas to relate in close relationships as before. Now a large proportion of the urbanite's day-to-day activities are impersonal and segmented. These may have implications for traditional social structures, which gave support to traditional medical theory.

Traditional Medical Concept

To enjoy good health and prosperity members of a kin group have to keep in good standing with other relatives of the lineage. Quarelling, for example, among lineage members is a taboo strongly disapproved of by the ancestors and God. Whenever the spiritual world manifests itself an intermediary is needed to communicate with the spirit. The traditional medical practitioner is needed to bring its favour or/and avert its misfortune.

10/ .....

In Xhosa society, religion, medicine and magic are closely interwoven, being parts of a complex whole which finds its religious distinction in the well-being of the tribe.

This does not imply that Xhosa medicine is all magic or

only of sacred religious rites. Xhosa possesses

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Golds plunge in wake of BSI sale

61

20/6/81

By JOHN MULCAHY

THE decision by British Steel to sell its interests in South Africa and to repatriate R46-million of the proceeds through the financial rand market sent shudders through the gold board at the Johannesburg Stock Exchange yesterday.

In the absence of any knowledge of the timing involved in the remittance of the financial rands, already nervous London operators scurried out of gold shares in fear of being caught in golds at a time of financial rand weakness.

The only clear picture seen by overseas investors is that there is definitely going to be a significant seller of financial rands at some stage, and no one is willing to take the chance of being caught at that time.

Ironically, an upward movement in the financial rand earlier in the week turned London and New York sellers of SA stocks.

New York started the move out of gold shares on Thursday when the bullion price was fixed below $460, but whatever local support there was disappeared in the concerted selling action yesterday.

While reasonable trading was evident earlier in the week, with any sell orders restricted to fine price margins, yesterday dealers reported a greater willingness by overseas investors to part with scrip at lower prices.

One dealer said: "We saw stock come out — people were not fighting about prices."

Arbitrage brokers said the week saw a noticeable acceleration in physical delivery of scrip for settlement out of London, and attributed this to the collapse of brokers Saunders and Taylor on Monday.

London brokers, not protected by the JSE guarantee fund, felt there was wisdom in obtaining settlement for sold scrip as soon as possible.

Randfontein was the most seriously injured victim of the week's onslaught on golds, followed closely by the Free Staters. Randfontein shed 1 075c to 5 600c, Western Holdings fell to 6 600c from 7 600c, Freguls and Pres Brand each lost 750c, to 3 600c and 3 500c respectively, St Helena dropped to 3 800c from 4 200c and Pres Steyn dipped to 3 350c from 3 700c.

The general weakness spilt over into mining financials, and since last Friday Anglos lost 20c to 1 590c, De Beers fell to 885c from 902c, TC Lands dropped to 5 605c from 5 825c and Johnnies dipped to 8 000c from 8 175c.

Amgold fell to 9 850c from 10 200c, Minorco lost 35c to 1 225c and against the trend, Anglovaal gained 100c to 5 000c.

Metal markets were mixed, but weaker on balance. Platinums all lost ground, with Implats down 15c at 810c, Lydenburg off 40c at 310c and Rusplat 50c down at 505c.

Rooiberg attracted some strong support, as did Samancor, defying trends in the tin and manganese markets. Rooiberg's rise of 25c to 1 800c was particulary surprising, in view of its recent significantly lower dividend announcement. Samancor gained 5c to 360c.

The industrial sector was again a five and ten cent market, with institutions waiting in the wings to take up stock when offered, but not prepared to chase prices upwards.

Yesterday saw increased volume in Plate Glass, Nampak, Unisec, Karoo, the Pickard group companies, Gallo and the short-term insurers, all of which gained a few cents.

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care area — viz. self-help in the maintenance of health and the treatment of minor ailments at home. To draw another analogy — motor cars need regular checks and servicing, but due to the high cost of these many motorists have resorted to do-it-yourself

these auxiliaries may progress from single to general purpose auxiliaries.

The/...

The actual 10 auxiliaries recruited came from people associated with two community projects in the area. Five were connected with the Early Learning Centre and five with BABS (Build a Better Society). The background to these 2 organisations is as follows :

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The 5 Early Learning participants form the staff of the HELP scheme. This is a service whereby the home visitor goes into the home to play with the infants enrolled in the programme and teach the mother "how to parent" from the view of stimulating physical and cognitive development. Each child is visited for 1 hour per week and each visitor covers 17 children. Even before they became auxiliaries they were distributing booklets on child care, arranging health education talks and demonstrations as well as giving mothers advice on health where indicated. These lady home visitors were given a lot of background lectures on child development, family planning and community health as part of their training for the HELP scheme. They have become auxiliaries in their private capacities and are well qualified educationally for these posts, as well as being well placed geographically.

Build a Better Society (BABS) and the Dr Abduraman Day Hospital were both born in the latter half of 1972. BABS is described as an organisation which employs social workers to organise the community into self-help groups which are eventually left to function on their own. BABS undertook a full sociological diagnostic survey of the Kew Town housing scheme in 1972. Regional committees were established and each of these were represented on a central committee.

Each/...

periods.

British Steel to sell its SA interests

C.T. 23/6/

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — British Steel (BSC) is selling all its interests in South Africa for R67m. The big buyers are Anglo American Corporation and Metkor, in which Iscor, the State steel giant, has the controlling stake.

Dr Anton Rupert's Rembrandt group is also playing a key role, both directly and through the 20 percent holding it has in Metkor.

I understand that Sanlam and Old Mutual will also feature.

About R21m of the proceeds of BSC's sale will be remitted overseas at the commercial rand rate but the remaining R46m will have to go out of South Africa at a discount through the financial rand market.

Mr Maurice Hall, managing director of British Steel Corporation of South Africa, told me that there was nothing political in BSC's decision to sell out of South Africa.

He said: "It is simply a financial issue. British Steel has big financial problems as is well-known.

"The corporation has already sold is interests in Australia and New Zealand and is negotiating sales in some other areas."

The new chairman of British Steel, Mr Ian McGregor, has apparently decided that BSC must concentrate all its efforts on its basic British operations.

It also needs to raise all the funds it can.

The official announcement from Volkskas Merchant Bank said agreement had been reached between British Steel, Metkor and Anglo under which BSC would sell its interests in International Pipe and Steel Investments, Ipsa, to Anglo and Metkor.

Ipsa is the holding company of the steel groups Stewarts and Lloyds and Dorbyl.

Anglo will now increase its holding in Ipsa from 14,7 percent to 40 percent for R29 490 000. Metkor's holding will rise from 37,3 percent to 47,3 percent for R11 660 000.

African Gate Holdings, a Metkor associate, holds the remaining 12,7 percent of Ipsa.

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A total of R21m will effectively be able to be paid out at the commercial rand rate through special dividends.

The balance will have to go through the financial rand market and might well be phased over a lengthy period, given the sensitive nature of that market.

Appendix A

Official list of recognized industrial diseases

Description of disease	Description of Occupation
Ankylostomiasis (Hookworm) in workmen. Other than Asiatics or Natives.	Mining carried on Underground
Anthrax	The handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides and skins. Work in connection with animals insected with anthrax Loading, unloading or transport of goods.
Arsenical poisoning.	Any work involving the use handling or use of Chromic and chrome salts or other materials containing chromic acids or chrome salts
Hydrocarbons poisoning by the	manufacture or use of or contact with the halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons.
Manganese poisoning	Any work involving the use or handling of, or exposure to fumes, dust or vapour of manganese or a compound of or substance containing manganese
Mercury poisoning or its sequelae	Any work involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.

Continued/.....

Appendix A Continued.

Description of Disease	Description of Occupation
Pathological manifestations due to radium and other radioactive substance or X-rays.	Any work involving the use or exposure to the action of radium or other radioactive substances or X-rays.
Phosphorus poisoning	Any work involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.
Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.	Any work involving the handling or use of tar, pitch bitumen mineral oil or paraffin
Silicosis, asbestosis or other fibrosis of the lungs caused by mineral dust.	Any occupation (other than in a dusty' atmosphere' as defined in the Pneumoconiosis Act 1956) in which workmen are exposed to the inhalation of Silica dust, absbestus dust or other mineral dust.
	Any work involving the preparation, packing or handling of trinitrotolucl (T.N.T.)

e to Workmen's Compensation, Appendix 2,: Joe Leng.

Star 24/6/81

57 union detainees charged in Ciskei

By Drew Forrest

The Ciskeian authorities have laid charges against 57 trade-unionists, most of them members of the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu).

Legal sources confirmed that 36 Saawu members and former employees at the Wilson-Rowntree plant in East London appeared in the Mdantsane regional court last Friday.

They were arrested on June 11 and have been charged under the Ciskei's proclamation 252 with holding an illegal gathering.

Another 20 Saawu members appeared in court on Monday, where 19 of them were charged with public violence and one with intimidating workers in terms of Section 10 (1) of the Riotous Assemblies Act. They have been released on R50 bail and their cases have been postponed until July 13.

Prior to their court appearance, the men had been held for more than two months under the homeland's security laws.

Also charged was the branch chairman of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, Mr Ernest Qwesha, who is alleged to have been in possession of banned literature.

RDM 25/6/81

61

Lead drags Chloride's pre-tax profit down

By JOHN MULCAHY

THE volatile and highly speculative lead market caused a 27% fall in Chloride Holdings pre-tax profit for the year ended March 30, while the news on the UK parent is even worse, with substantial losses and a 10% reduction in unit sales.

The UK company turned a pre-tax profit of £18 700 000 last year into a loss of £13 500 000 for the latest accounting period, a turnaround of £32 200 000. The dividend has been passed.

The South African company's pre-tax profit fell to R3 344 000 from R4 598 000, in spite of an 8% rise in sales to R42 201 000 from R39 065 000, and taxed profit was 23% lower at R2 422 000 compared with R3 164 000 last year. Increased decentralisation assistance to the Berlin Smelter reduced the effective tax rate to 28%.

Earnings a share dipped to 53,8c a share from 70,3c, but the final dividend has been maintained at 19c a share, giving an unchanged total for the year of 30c.

The dividend cover has dropped to 1,79 times from 2,34, and financial director Mr Gerry Zander explains that Chloride has no funding problems at the moment, with gearing down to about 13%.

There is no major capital expenditure planned, other than the normal replacement expenditure.

A statement from the directors notes that profits decreased because the continued fall in the price of lead, the major battery cost element, reduced margins on disproportionately high sales to the automotive original equipment market.

There has also been intensified competition in the automotive and industrial replacement markets.

The original automotive battery market has particularly tight margins, and is regarded by battery manufacturers as a means to maintaining market share in the replacement market.

The directors say early indications are that there has been some improvement in margins and sales volumes are holding up. "Provided these conditions continue we can expect profits to improve in the current year."

A statement from the holding company says the strong pound, high interest rates, rising costs and falling demand in many areas of the business, together with a significant slide in the lead price resulted in a substantial loss for the year.

It says short-term prospects are overshadowed by uncertainties of recovery from the recession and the current year is likely to be difficult.

"However, the more cost-effective organisation resulting from changes now being made will put the group in a stronger position to benefit from the upturn in demand when it comes."

The most affected area was the UK, where decline in demand for automotive batteries continued, the total market falling by a further 12% during the year, while the position was aggravated by substantially lower selling prices.

The deepening recession resulted in lower sales of industrial products, and particularly motive power batteries, where the market dropped by 25% compared with the previous year.

In the US, automotive sales volume was maintained in spite of a significant drop in original equipment demand and intense competition, which eroded margins.

The statement says that in contrast to poor performances in Europe and the US, overseas operations again produced good results, with profit only slightly lower than the previous year.

"Tighter cash control held net borrowings at the year end to only £1 800 000 higher at £94 400 000, but lower lead helped to the extent of £8 000 000."

Chloride (UK) yesterday announced plans for a £17 300 000 rights issue of convertible preference shares to reinforce its capital base.

COMMENT: The warning of a slump in Chloride's fortunes was issued at the interim stage, when in spite of chairman Mr Ken Hodgson's forecast of an improvement pre-tax profits fell by 30%.

The continued decline in lead prices directly affected revenue, as contracts are calculated on a formula based on the lead price. Chloride carries around five months of lead stocks at any given time, and much of the stock was bought at far higher prices than that ruling at the end of the year.

It has been suggested that prices on the original automotive equipment side should be improved if battery manufacturers are to survive, but this will require some form of agreement among all the manufacturers, and the big motor companies are in a position to dictate prices.

Chloride has had a particularly difficult time in staving off the cut-price efforts of new entrants in the industrial market, and has managed to maintain market share, but at the expense of margins.

The company remains vulnerable to the vagaries of the lead market and the highly competitive marketing situation, and any rating of the share must take these factors into account.

In the light of the parent company's dismal results, speculation earlier this year that Chloride (SA) was the target in a takeover attempt seems even further from fact, as the parent will need any profitable contribution to help offset unfavourable prospects in the UK.

Based on yesterday's closing price of 475c, the shares yield an historic 6%.

TABLE 6

..., subject to the members' latest Tax Assessment.

being/.......

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being presented to Hospital authorities.

ii) 10% of Nursing home charges at rate of R5,oo per day and 60 days in one year.

Theatre Fees: 100% of with a maximum of R25,oo per operation

aternity expenses: (i) R100 in respect of normal confinement after at east 40 weeks of contributing to the fund.

i) Caesarian section: additional expenses up to maximum of R30,oo.

rescribed medicines: - 75% of cost of medicines and drugs. annual limit of 80,oo.

00% of cost of physiotherapy prescribed by doctor. 75% of cost of ther auxiliary services.

ental services. 75% of fees in respect of extractions and supply of entures. Maximum limit of R60,oo per family, per annum.

iropractors. Maximum of 10 visits.

ptical fees: A refraction fee of R8,50 plus 80% of cost of lenses and R5,oo f cost of frames. Dependents are limited to a refraction fee of R3,50 aximum annual limit of R30,oo per family per year.

urgical appliances: In orthopaedic cases, the cost of surgical appliances ith a maximum of R7,50 per appliance.

ministration costs.

out 10% of contributions go to the administration of the fund. The ue cost of administration is about 12½%. The difference is made up by come from the council's general funds.

l these three funds have contributions of a rand or over and fairly tensive benefits. This is particularly marked when compared to the dical benefit funds. One of the three funds provides for sick pay nefits under its medical aid scheme. This is more common in medical nefit schemes. All three funds are for skilled workers only. Two of e three funds make provision for the employer to obtain voluntary member ship making the appropriate contribution. This would seem to put the ployers at a considerable advantage, considering the difference in wage tes between employers and workers, albeit skilled workers.

dical Benefit Schemes.

ght of the 29 benefit schemes were already established before 945. The first industrial council medical aid fund was established n 1953.

edical benefit schemes cover the majority of workers in industries where ndustrial councils medical assistance schemes have been established.

See/.......

~~249~~ 61

Metal Box sees further profits

Star 26/6/81.

~~189~~ 187

Having chalked up record results last year, Metal Box (SA) expects to improve its net operating income and its dividend distributions in the current year.

However, the rate of increase will be lower, Mr Charl Cilliers, the chairman, says in his latest annual statement to shareholders.

Reviewing a year in which sales rose by nearly a quarter to R341-million and net operating income by 39 percent to R35,7-million, Mr Cilliers says that as a result of inflation and the lower gold price, indications are that the high rate of economic growth achieved last year will not be repeated this year.

However, to provide for the increasing volume of business, Metal Box will incur further capital expenditure this year, which will be financed from existing resources and available facilities.

Last year was a good one for Metal Box but the company did face some problems.

The disastrous floods which struck the Western Cape caused severe damage to many fruit farms which, in turn, significantly reduced the profit of the foodcan making operations.

Substantial cost growths were a matter of considerable concern and their impact on the group is receiving continuous management attention.

High tariff protection in Euromart countries and adverse exchange rate movements inhibited food-can customers' efforts to export to their normal markets — factors which could endanger the future of the food-canning business so important to the Western Cape.

Police detain Saawu leader

CT 27/6/81

61 152

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The national president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Qwetha, 26, the branch secretary, Mr Xolani Kota, and a third man were taken into custody last night by members of the South African security police during a raid on the union's offices in Caxton Street here.

The police seized books and documents from the union's offices.

The head of the security police, Colonel A P van der Merwe, last night refused to comment.

Mr Qwetha has been detained three times before. He was detained by the South African police last year and twice by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS).

A Port Elizabeth trade unionist and former student leader, Mr Sipho Pityana, was also detained by security police yesterday.

Mr Pityana, a former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Students' Representative Council, is an organizer for both the Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and the General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa).

His detention brings to five the number of Macwusa officials held by the Security Police.

A Macwusa official said yesterday that three security policemen called at the union's offices in North End and demanded that Mr Pityana come with them. When Mr Pityana tried to leave a message for his colleagues he was handcuffed and forced out of the office, he said.

A spokesman for the Security Police said yesterday that Mr Pityana was being held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act which allows for detention for up to 14 days.

The chairman, Mr Dumile Makhanda, and three other officials, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, Mr Mxolisi Didiza and Mr Zandile Mtuze are being held under section Six of the Terrorism Act which allows for indefinite detention.

The four were arrested in Transkei four weeks ago after it was found that they were travelling without valid documents.

They were handed over to the South African security police who held them first under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, and subsequently under the Terrorism Act.

CT 30/6/81

~~114~~ ~~141~~ 61 ~~[illegible]~~ ~~182~~ ~~[illegible]~~

Tutu to address strikers

Staff Reporter

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, is to address striking Leyland workers at a meeting in Elsie's River tonight.

"I am coming down because I was asked to," he said from Johannesburg last night.

Commenting on the Leyland dispute, which he said he had been following since it began more than six weeks ago, Bishop Tutu said unrest of this nature would continue till fundamental change in South Africa had been brought about.

A delegation from the Leyland Workers' Support Committee yesterday delivered a letter to Leyland South Africa at its Blackheath plant urging management to reinstate the workers and negotiate with their union, the National Union of Motor and Rubber Workers of South Africa, on the wage demands which had precipitated the strike, and their consequent dismissal.

appear after a delay of several years. The 1974 report was the latest available at the commencement of this study. There are two series, one for Whites, Asiatics and Coloureds which cover the whole country[2], and one for Blacks for selected magesterial districts which comprise the main urban areas[3].

In 1974 there were 34 974 White, 4 795 Asiatic and 29 479 Coloured deaths in a population of 4155 000 Whites, 709 000 Asiatics and 2 368 000 Coloureds[4], death registration is virtually complete. The estimated total Black population for the whole country for 1974 was 17 772 000[4]. On the basis of a crude death rate in 1970 of 10.3 per thousand for Blacks for the country as a whole[5] one would expect 183 000 deaths. Since the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Amendment Act of 1970[6] the registration of black deaths is done by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. In 1974 the Bantu Reference Bureau registered about 130 000 deaths[7]. The published report for the selected urban areas accounts for 31 4[illegible]0 deaths. The about [illegible]00 000 residual deaths "are not categorically divided in urban or rural areas or cause of deaths" according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Blacks were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Blacks.

Methods.

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardized Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used : England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a

SOWETAN, Tuesday, June 30, 1981 Page 5

Sowetan

SB DETAINS THREE MORE UNIONISTS

~~29~~ 30/6/81 (~~329~~) (~~145A~~) (~~186~~) (61) (~~132~~)

EAST LONDON - Three more leading black trade unionists have been detained by Security Police.

They are the president of the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta and the union's East London branch secretary, Mr Xolani Khota.

Also detained on Friday was Mr Sipho Pityana, an organiser for the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union, who is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Three other Macwusa members, including the union's chairman, Mr Dumile Makhanda, are being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The detention of Mr Gqweta and Mr Khota is a severe blow to Saawu's East London branch, where both are stationed. Another East London official and vice-president of the union, Mr Sisa Njikelana, is detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Saawu-secretary Mr Sam Kikine said the union's offices were raided at the same time, and correspondence and other documents were seized. He said the detentions "made nonsense of the Government's so-called new labour dispensation".

of that cause on the expectation of life. Competing risks will [illegible] covered in Part 3 of this series of papers.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for [illegible] [illegible]ensual years. For Whites, Asiatics and Coloureds the 1970 population [illegible]

Argus 1/7/81

61

Leyland 'should get out of SA'

Labour Reporter

IF British Leyland could not pay workers here a decent wage it should get out of South Africa, speakers told a meeting in support of striking Leyland workers in Elsies River last night.

A singing, chanting crowd of about 2 000 people filled the Monaco Cinema in Halt Road for the meeting, which was part of the Leyland workers' support week.

Messages of solidarity and support for the strikers were delivered by representatives of Western Cape trade unions, community organisations and women's and student groups.

TUTU

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, was among the churchmen who addressed the meeting.

A resolution was unanimously adopted to call on the British ambassador in South Africa to intervene 'so that this dispute can be settled to the satisfaction of both parties concerned.

'Failing this, we, as part of the oppressed community of South Africa, have no option but to call on Leyland to withdraw from our country.'

CONCERN

The resolution noted 'with great concern' that Leyland SA was 'refusing to pay its workers a living wage and refusing to negotiate with the workers and their democratically elected representatives.'

Mr Joe Foster, secretary of the Western Cape branch of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of SA (Numarwosa), told the meeting that Leyland SA was owned by British Leyland, which in turn was owned by the British Government.

CODE

The British Government was a signatory of the European Economic Community's code of conduct, according to which British companies in South Africa should pay 50 percent more than the household subsistence level.

This would mean a minimum of R1,67 an hour, but the minimum rate at Leyland was R1,30 an hour.

Workers in other motor assembly plants in South Africa were all earning at least R1,60 an hour and this would increase to R1,80 an hour in July, Mr Forster said.

The strike began seven weeks ago, with Leyland workers demanding more than the 9c an hour increase from July agreed to by the union last year.

Workers to call on UK envoy

CT 1/7/81

[illegible] [illegible] 61 [illegible]

Staff Reporter

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, together with 2 000 people, last night resolved to call on the British Ambassador to intervene and settle the dispute involving striking Leyland workers.

The resolution was adopted at a meeting organized to support Leyland workers who have been on strike for six weeks. Speakers included the national organizer of Numarwosa, Mr Brian Fredericks, the vice-chairman of the United Women's Organization, Ms Virginia Engel, and the union secretary, Mr Joe Foster.

Bishop Tutu warned those who had everything and refused to share that they were going to lose everything.

"Sometimes when we look at some of the things happening in this country be begin to wonder if we are not ignorant. If they do not remove the causes of the grievances, then we are going to have an explosion."

In resolving to call on the ambassador to settle the dispute, the meeting pledged itself to call on Leyland to withdraw from "our country" should he not do so.

It claimed Leyland was refusing to pay a living wage and to negotiate with democratically-elected representatives.

Argus 2/7/81 ~~14~~ 61 ~~[illegible]~~ ~~192~~

Leyland—letter on resolution sent to envoy

Labour Reporter

A LETTER has been sent to the British Embassy conveying the resolution of a public meeting on Tuesday calling on the British Ambassador to intervene in the labour dispute at Leyland.

The letter was delivered in Cape Town yesterday by Mr Joe Foster, secretary of the Western Cape branch of Numarwosa, the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of SA.

However, a spokesman for the British Embassy in Pretoria said today the letter had not yet been received by the Ambassador, Sir John Leahy.

'We have received a report on the resolution, but as we haven't received the letter yet, we are not in a position to comment,' the spokesman said.

The resolution said that failing a satisfactory settlement of the dispute, now in its eighth week, 'we as part of the oppressed community of South Africa have no option but to call on Leyland to withdraw from our country.'

Mr David Beck, managing director of Leyland SA, said yesterday the community 'could only be worse off' if Leyland withdrew from South Africa. The company employed about 2 200 coloured workers.

He declined to comment on claims that Leyland paid lower wages than the rest of the motor assembly industry in South Africa.

'I have no further comment,' he said.

Mr Foster told a meeting of about 350 workers in Bellville South yesterday that the union's urgent application to the Supreme Court for an order reinstating the Leyland strikers had been lodged, but would not come to court before next week.

BUILDING

(Continued)

Chas. McCarthy & Sons Building Prize

Awarded ... the final year student ... he best combined marks ... Construction III & IV.

& Stewart Building 'rize

'he final year student ... roceed to postgraduate ... judged to have best overall results ... year of Building.

FINE ART

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ial Prize

ng and worthy ... ar student.

n.

QUANTITY SURVEYING

ties Book

or the best student obtaining honours standard in Quantities.

Quantities III

P C Key

Quantities V

Mrs J R Einhorn

RDM 2/7/81

CSW MR2 IMEM 61 IMG CMA

UK envoy asked to settle dispute

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The British Ambassador to South Africa, Sir John Leahy, will today officially receive a call to intervene and settle the dispute involving Leyland workers, who have been on strike for the past six weeks.

This follows a resolution adopted at a mass meeting this week in Elsies River, organised in support of the strikers and attended by about 2 000 people.

A spokesman at the British Consulate-General confirmed late yesterday afternoon that a letter had been delivered to the British Embassy.

Earlier, she said that although Sir Leahy had been informed of the situation immediately after the resolution was made known yesterday, no official approach had yet been made.

The contents of the letter was not yet known, but the ambassador would be informed of details of the latest development, she said.

Mr Joe Foster, secretary of the National Union of Motor and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa), said yesterday that the letter contained a covering letter from him and a copy of the resolution adopted at Tuesday's meeting.

"The call on the British Ambassador is not specifically from the striking Leyland workers, but from that section of the community that attended the mass meeting," Mr Foster said.

On Tuesday night the meeting also pledged to call on Leyland to withdraw from "our country" if the ambassador did not intervene and settle the dispute.

Pay decent wage or get out, Leyland told

Sowetan 2/7/81 ~~152~~ ~~172~~ 61 ~~1402~~ ~~141~~

CAPE TOWN – If British Leyland could not pay "a decent wage," it should get out of South Africa, striking Leyland workers – supported by Bishop Desmond Tutu – have told the company.

The managing director of Leyland SA, Mr David Beck reacted yesterday by saying the community "could only be worse off" if Leyland withdrew from South Africa. The company employed some 2200 workers.

He refused to comment on claims that Leyland paid lower wages than the rest of the motor assembly industry in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, resolved, together with 2000 people at a meeting to call on the British ambassador to intervene and settle the seven-week-old strike.

Bishop Tutu warned those who had everything and refused to share, that they were going to lose everything.

"Sometimes when we look at some of the things happening in this country we begin to wonder if we are not ignorant. If they do not remove the causes of the grievances then we are going to have an explosion.

"But when newspapers and journalists warn of what is going to happen they say, in predicting you cause what you predict, and what they do then is that they ban those who are warning them.

Bishop Tutu said people from overseas had been allowed to come to this country because of the "kindness of our heart."

"We said they could use a little bit of our land and we shut our eyes. When we opened our eyes, our land was gone.

"We say to them now, we have had enough. We don't want to drive anybody into the sea, all we want is a new kind of South Africa that is truly democratic."

Speeches were interspersed with loud cries from the audience of "amandla ngawetu" and singing.

Messages of support for the strikers came from trade unions, community organisations, women's and student groups.

Now Leyland faces a community challenge

RDM 3/7/81

WA 19

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

A LEYLAND spokesman in Cape Town recently declared: "As far as we are concerned, there is no strike."

On the contrary, the strike by about 600 workers at Leyland's two motor assembly plants in the Cape — now in its seventh week — seems very much alive.

The situation initially looked bleak for the remaining strikers and their union — the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers — after the company fired its whole work-force of 2 000 and filled its labour complement with former and new workers.

But the strike has been kept alive through the development of a widespread community support structure — a key feature of recent labour disputes in the Cape. The community-based campaign has been growing steadily in importance and scale.

In the latest development, a formidable array of 60 Cape organisations have called on the British Ambassador to South Africa to settle the dispute — an awkward demand to field as Leyland is indirectly almost wholly-owned by the British Government. Though Leyland is not nationalised, almost all its shares are held by the Secretary of State for Industries.

The Leyland strike was triggered off by wage demands.

The union and the company negotiated a wage agreement in December last year in terms of which workers received an increase in January and were to receive a further 9c increase in June.

The union informed management early in May that the workers wanted a bigger increase as they believed the company could afford it as they were hiring new workers — but the company refused to review the agreement.

The entire workforce of about 2 000 at both Leyland plants downed tools on May 14, demanding a bigger increase.

Management dismissed all the workers on May 20 after an ultimatum to work was ignored, and started recruitment.

Many strikers went back — but a core group of mostly long-service and skilled workers, stayed out and resolved to stick to their demands.

Soon afterwards, the company announced it had filled its labour complement, that production would soon be back to normal and that there was no dispute between it and the former workers or their union.

However, the union then started organising support committees in areas where strikers lived, to provide them with material assistance and involve their communities in the issue. Committees have been set up in areas as far-flung [illegible] Stellenbosch, Paarl, [illegible]assar, Kleinvlei, Str[illegible] Elsiesrivier and Belhar [illegible]

The support campaign gathered momentum until 60 organisations in the Western Cape, including three major trade unions, pledged their support to the strikers at a meeting last weekend.

In a statement, they condemned Leyland for refusing

It also claims that the situation in the plants is unstable, that workers are unhappy and that they are walking out in increasing numbers due to the community campaign.

This was borne out at a recent meeting for strikers when a number of "scab" workers reportedly apologised for having returned to work.

Mr Joe Foster, regional secretary of the union, says workers are "continually flowing out" but adds that it is difficult to monitor this.

He is confident that the strike can still be settled. "The remaining strikers are determined to keep the dispute alive. They are committed and are prepared to make sacrifices."

He is also encouraged by the community campaign.

The union's demands, he says, remain unchanged. They are an increase of 25c an hour, unconditional reinstatement of all workers, no victimisation or intimidation, and negotiations with the union aimed at establishing a minimum wage of R2 an hour.

The union has heard nothing from the company since mid-May. "We have submitted our demands and are waiting for them to come back to us," he says.

Mr Foster says the company is clearly out to smash the union.

As evidence, he says the company has requested re-employed workers to sign forms stopping deduction of union dues.

A company spokesman has confirmed this, but said it was voluntary, and added that the agreement with the union had lapsed.

This touches on a key issue.

The company claims the agreement lapsed when the workers struck illegally and that it also provided for their dismissal.

In turn, the union believes it is still binding and that the firm breached it by firing the strikers. It is applying for a court order, due to be heard next week, instructing the company to reinstate the workers on this basis.

Company spokesmen have not been available for comment about the latest developments.

The union is pinning some of its hopes on its legal action.

Whatever the outcome of this, community support campaigns for strikers have developed into a formidable tool in the Western Cape and judging by previous examples, community pressure is unlikely to abate until a settlement is reached.

If the company sticks to its guns, a drawn-out war of attrition — reminiscent of the marathon Fattis and Monis strike which was settled after eight months following a widespread boycott campaign — may be in the offing.

If the campaign is successful, it is likely to further reinforce bonds between the Cape unions and worker communities and become a permanent factor which employers there will not be able to leave out of the reckoning.

ganisa[illegible] Cape, including three major trade unions, pledged their support to the strikers at a meeting last weekend.

In a statement, they condemned Leyland for refusing to negotiate with the workers and their representatives and employing methods to "break the strength of the union".

They added: "We, the community, hereby declare that we will not let the workers starve," and called out a Leyland Support Week.

On Tuesday night, a mass meeting was held in Elsiesrivier where Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, was the main speaker.

It was reportedly attended by over 2 000 people, including delegates from the 60 support organisations.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling on the British Ambassador to South Africa, Sir John Leahy, to intervene and settle the dispute.

The meeting also pledged to call on Leyland to withdraw from South Africa if the Ambassador failed to settle the dispute.

The resolution was handed to the British Consulate-General in Cape Town two days ago and a statement was expected yesterday.

By yesterday afternoon, it had not yet been issued but was expected to say that the Ambassador could not intervene.

It's a delicate issue. Although a previous Labour government also laid low during a dispute at Leyland, it has been quick to capitalise on this one under a Conservative government.

In a recent statement, the general secretary of the party condemned Leyland management's action and said he was "horrified" that it was compounding its actions by attempting to break the strike by employing "scab" labour.

He added it was "intolerable" that a company almost wholly-owned by the British Government should behave in this manner.

British and international labour organisations have also pledged solidarity with the strike.

Leyland may still have internal problems too.

In a recent interview, a company spokesman said the company was to reach full production soon. While he conceded that certain skills had been lost, these had been replaced from outside and by promoting workers in the plant.

New workers were also undergoing intensive training. He also disputed the union's estimate of the number of strikers, which he put at 400.

However, the union claims that production is still far below normal due to the loss of most of the skilled workers.

It claims that 60 vehicles were recently returned to the factory due to poor workmanship.

CT 3/7/81

~~[illegible]~~ 61 ~~192~~ ~~152~~ ~~141~~ 140A

Consul rejects Leyland appeal

Staff Reporter

AN APPEAL to the British ambassador to intervene and settle the six-week-old dispute between Leyland management and former workers, was yesterday turned down in a statement issued by the Consul-General in Cape Town, Mr Alan Elgar.

"While a close interest is taken in the industrial relations of British subsidiaries in South Africa, we cannot intervene in any industrial disputes even though it may involve a British subsidiary," he said.

The text of the resolution adopted at a mass meeting in Elsie's River on Tuesday night and delivered to the embassy in Cape Town on Wednesday had been transmitted to the ambassador and note had been taken of its contents.

"The embassy hopes that differences involved in the Leyland South Africa dispute will be resolved through the normal channels," Mr Elgar said.

Later, a spokesman for the Consulate-General pointed out that Leyland was not a nationalized company. It only received financial backing from the British Government and it could therefore not involve itself in management policies.

On Tuesday about 2 000 people at the mass meeting pledged to call on Leyland to withdraw from the country if the ambassador did not intervene and settle the dispute.

CT 2/7/81 (61) (~~192~~) (~~152~~) (~~404~~) (~~114~~)

Leyland dispute call

Staff Reporter

THE British ambassador to South Africa, Sir John Leahy, will today receive a call to intervene and settle the dispute involving Leyland workers who have been on strike for the last six weeks.

This follows a resolution adopted at Tuesday night's mass meeting in Elsie's River, which was organized in support of the strikers and attended by about 2 000 people.

A spokesman at the British Consulate-General's offices confirmed late yesterday that a letter had been delivered to the British embassy and that the contents of it would be forwarded to the ambassador today.

Earlier, she said that although Sir John had been informed of the situation immediately after press reports of the resolution appeared yesterday, no official approach had yet been made.

The actual contents of the letter delivered to the embassy were not yet known to her, but the ambassador would be informed of details of the latest development as soon as possible, she said.

The secretary of the National Union of Motor and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa), Mr Joe Foster, said yesterday that he himself had delivered the letter to the British embassy about lunch-time.

Argus 3/7/81 ~~140~~ ~~152~~ ~~192~~ 61

UK 'cannot intervene' in Cape strike

Labour Reporter

THE British Embassy cannot intervene in an industrial dispute, even though it involves a British subsidiary, the British Consul General in Cape Town has said.

Mr Alan Elgar issued a statement in response to a resolution adopted at a public meeting this week calling on the British Ambassador to intervene in the Leyland strike.

He said: 'Although the British Embassy takes a close interest in industrial relations involving British subsidiaries in South Africa and has taken note of the contents of this resolution, the embassy cannot intervene in any industrial dispute.'

The embassy hoped that the differences could be resolved through the usual channels.

Mr Elgar said British Leyland had been publicly owned since 1975, and 96,6 percent of the equity was vested in the Secretary of State for Industry.

It was not however, nationalised.

'Full responsibility for the day running is in the hands of British Leyland's boards of directors. This includes responsibility for industrial relations at home and overseas.'

The strike at Leyland South Africa began seven weeks ago. About 1 900 workers downed tools in support of a demand for a bigger increase in wages than their union had agreed to in December.

About a third are still on strike.

The secretary of the Western Cape branch of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers (Numarwosa), Mr Joe Foster, said today it was ironic that the British Government, through its ambassador, should refuse to intervene in the strike.

British Leyland, the parent company, was almost entirely owned by the British Government, which was a signatory of the EEC code of conduct, he said. The code laid down clear guidelines to be followed by companies with interests in South Africa.

He said the public meeting had resolved to call on Leyland to withdraw from South Africa if the ambassador refused to intervene.

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

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year.

Legal action on lockout of workers

Star 3/7/81

~~251~~ ~~104~~ 61 ~~[illegible]~~

Labour Reporter

The National Union of Textile Workers yesterday attempted to lodge an urgent application against a Selcourt, Springs, packaging firm at the Johannesburg Supreme Court.

The union accused Stag Packings of locking out the work force of about 75 workers on Monday.

Mrs Maggie Magubane, a spokesman for the union, said the workers were locked out by management and would not be allowed to return until they resigned from the union.

The National Union of Textile Workers had been seeking recognition at Stag Packings and claimed majority support.

The hearing was postponed until today.

Company spokesmen at Selcourt have refusd to comment. Stag Packings is owned by a British multinational, Turner Newall which has offices in Durban.

RDM 4/7/81

(61)

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Haggie makes a move for half of Chloride in SA

By DAVID CARTE
Deputy Financial Editor

HAGGIE Ltd, the fast-expanding cable, wire, engineering and metals group, is negotiating an equal partnership in Chloride SA with Chloride UK, say Barclays and Standard merchant banks.

If a deal is clinched, Haggie and Chloride UK will be 50-50 partners in the country's biggest battery maker and minorities will be taken out, Haggie chief executive, Mr Richard Savage told me yesterday.

This means Chloride will disappear from the lists of the JSE.

It also means a measure of disinvestment from SA by Chloride UK, whose holding will be reduced from 70% to 50%.

Mr Savage said the main attraction for Haggie in Chloride was its involvement in energy and that its problems in recent times have been related to Chloride's involvement in and dependence on lead.

Haggie subsidiary, McKechnie, held through Macdem, he said, had experience, expertise and contacts in most metals that would be very useful to Chloride.

Another obvious attraction is that Chloride, like Haggie — which is owned 35% each by Anglo and Gencor — does much of its business with the mining industry.

Mr Richard Savage
. . . Haggie MD

Mr Savage said Haggie and Chloride UK were basically agreeable to the deal and the major question mark overhanging it now was Reserve Bank permission. He said an announcement would be made on Wednesday.

Chloride UK would obviously want to remit as much as possible of the proceeds in commercial rands. The rule is that it can remit post January 1975 distributable reserves in commerical rands by way of a dividend.

Mr Savage said Chloride would not have been suspended but "when we saw the price starting to move, we had to act".

Mr Savage said after four big acquisitions in the past four years, Haggie was unlikely to do more deals in the near future. He said the company was not inordinately acquisitive by nature.

"In the past four years we have deliberately broadened the base of the company. Previously we were too dependent on cables and the mines. Samuel Osborn, the C W Wire, Macdem and Chloride acquisitions will change all that.

"Once this deal is consummated, we shall settle down and streamline the enlarged organisation."

He said there was "masses of room for development" in Macdem and Chloride.

Mr Savage confirmed that Haggie was benefiting not only by its new acquisitions at the moment but particularly by the softer rand.

This made its exports more competitive and more profitable and imports were rendered less competitive. Engineering subsidiary, Samuel Osborn, he said, was "coming up tops".

COMMENT: The share moved from 455c to 520c in three days before suspension. This calls for an investigation and some action from the JSE for a change.

The company's recent history and a lot of speculation in the share in the past six months make a valuation on fundamentals difficult for an outsider.

The suspension price is 9,7 times earnings and gives a dividend yield of 3,6%, so was clearly partly speculative.

And last year's figures, depressed by a plunging lead price, are not "typical".

With lead prices hardening, growth expected in the mining and motor markets and a promising new miners' cap battery about to contribute to profits, the company was looking for earnings and dividend growth in the current year.

After the 23,5% earnings decline of last year, it would be disappointing if Chloride did not at least equal 1980's earnings of 70,3c in the current year. The suspension price is 7,4 times this figure.

A graph reflects that Chloride has reached a high of 750c in the past three years but 475c has been roughly a "mean" level.

Because all the minorities are sought, a good premium should be paid to minorities. One might hope for 600c — a 26% premium on the "normal" price of about 475c.

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

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fifth years respectively.

103. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 647.

104. Webster, op. cit., p. 57; Holt, op. cit., p. 134.

105. Webster, op. cit., p. 57; Holt, op. cit., p. 133.

106. Webster, op. cit., p. 57; Miller, op. cit., p. 6; Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 647; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, pp. 382-384; H.R.D., 'In Memoriam: Edgar Hartley Kettle 1882-1936', Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology, V. XLIV, No. 2, 1937, pp. 493-504, p. 499; Steele, op. cit., p. 34.

107. Miller, op. cit., pp. 6-7; Holt, op. cit., pp. 26, 138-141.

108. Webster, op. cit., p. 58; Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 647; Steele, op. cit., p. 28; Miller, op. cit., pp. 9, 11-12.

109. Miller, op. cit., p. 12; Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 647.

110. Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, pp. 387-388; Robbins, op. cit., p. 512; Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 649. For a detailed description of the interstitial tissue of the lungs, see Weibel, op. cit., p. 5.

111. Robbins, op. cit., pp. 80ff; Engelbrecht, F.M., 'The Mechanism of Silica in Fibrogenisis', in Shapiro, (ed.), op. cit., p. 396.

112. Webster, op. cit., p. 58.

113. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 649; Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 88.

114. Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 92.

115. Webster, op. cit., p. 58; Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 649.

116. Webster, op. cit., p. 58; Steele, op. cit., p. 26.

117. Webster, op. cit., p. 58; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, pp. 388-389. The restrictive syndrome is discussed below.

118. Ziskind et al, op. cit., pp. 648-649.

119. Webster(a), op. cit., p. 356.

120. Steele, op. cit., p. 26; Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 660; Hurwitz, op. cit., pp. 139-146; Steele, op. cit., pp. 20-23. See also Einbrodt, H.J., 'The Influence of Dust Elimination and the Effects on the Development of Pneumoconiosis', in Shapiro, (ed.), op. cit., p. 301.

121. Webster, op. cit., p. 58.

122. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 649.

123. Steele, op. cit., p. 26.

124. Ibid.

125. Ibid; Hurwitz, op. cit., pp. 92, 99, 103.

126. West, op. cit., p. 126; Bouhuys and Gee, in Thorn et al, op. cit., p. 1 381.

127. Ziskind et al, op. cit., pp. 644, 651. See also Bailey, W.C., Howard, M.B., Buechner, H.A., Weill, H., Ichinose, H., and Ziskind, M., 'Silico-Mycobacterial Disease in Sandblasters', American Review of Respiratory Disease, V. 110, 1974, pp. 115-125.

128. Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 123; Steele, op. cit., p. 27; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, p. 392.

129. Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, p. 392; Bouhuys and Gee, op. cit., p. 1 380.

130. Webster, op. cit., p. 58.

131. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 652.

132. Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 118; Webster, p. 58.

133. Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 118.

Detergent plant for Durban

S [illegible] 5/7/81

61

183

By John Spira

SHELL SA has started planning and design work on a R15-million new plant at Reunion, Durban, to produce high-quality biodegradeable detergent intermediates — the main ingredient used in the manufacture of liquid and powder washing detergents.

According to David Barrett, managing director of Shell's chemical division, the plant will have an initial capacity of 25 000 tons a year when it comes on stream in 1983.

He says: "The plant will use the latest Shell technology to convert higher olefins feedstock into a range of high linearity alkyl benzene intermediates for the manufacture of biodegradeable detergents.

"The plant is being designed to meet the local environmental requirements and washing conditions as well as the requirements of Shell's international customers."

Shell companies are the world's largest producers and marketers of detergent intermediates with manufacturing plants in Europe, Australia, the US and, with associates, Japan.

op. cit., p. 121; Webster, op. cit., p. 58; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, p. 393.

142. Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 124.

143. Ibid; Robbins, op. cit., p. 512; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, p. 395.

144. Hurwitz, op. cit., pp. 125-126.

145. Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 127.

146. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 652; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, p. 394.

147. Steele, op. cit., p. 27.

147a. Ibid; Robbins, op. cit., p. 415.

148. Ingram, R.H. Jr., 'Chronic Bronchitis, Emphysema and Chronic Airways Obstruction' in West et al, (eds.), op. cit., p. 1 355. See also Webster, op. cit., p. 24, for a definition of chronic bronchitis. See Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 39, for a definition of emphysema.

RDM 6/7/81

~~114~~ 61 ~~186~~ ~~152~~ ~~115A~~

Firm urged to talk to workers

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Wilson-Rowntree Boycott Support Committee in the Western Cape has written to the management of Wilson-Rowntree and its parent company, Wilson-Mackintosh, urging them to negotiate with the workers dismissed from the company's East London factory in February and with their trade union, the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu).

The letter said the 17 organisations represented on the support committee had "watched with anger and dismay the treatment of workers at Wilson-Rowntree in East London".

The committee said the local management had refused to accept the right of workers to have a union of their own choice representing them, and had dismissed first 90 then 500 workers who struck in sympathy after the initial dismissal of three fellow workers.

The management had also tried to force another union onto workers, although the majority of workers felt that union had not done anything for them.

It said the management of Wilson-Rowntree was "violating all the tenets of progressive industrial relations and obstructing the long struggle of black workers for democratic non-racial trade unions of their own choice".

The support of the wider community was being canvassed for a boycott of the company's products, which would continue until the workers were reinstated.

"We urge you to begin negotiations immediately with the dismissed workers and Saawu. It is up to you to declare whether your interests in South Africa are only those of a foreign company exploiting black workers.

"It is up to you to demonstrate to the people of South Africa your often stated claim of being a progressive multinational company. Until then, the boycott of your products will continue," the committee said.

Workers' contract: Judgment reserved

Argus 9/7/81

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JUDGMENT was reserved in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday on an application by nine dismissed Leyland workers and their union for an order declaring their dismissal on May 20 a 'wrongful breach' of their contracts of employment.

Counsel for the applicants, Mr C Plewman, SC, said Leyland had purported to act in accordance with agreed disciplinary and grievance procedures in suspending the workers.

But by dismissing them on May 20 without instituting a disciplinary inquiry, Leyland had broken the agreement between itself and the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa), which formed the basis of the workers' contracts of employment.

'LAWFUL'

Mr C Cohen, SC, for Leyland SA, argued that the termination of employment was lawful. The workers were in flagrant breach of the agreement by refusing to work and the union had failed to meet its obligations under the agreement by not discouraging them from striking.

'There is nothing in the agreement which says the employer will hold a disciplinary inquiry in every case before terminating employment.'

The applicants are also seeking an order restraining Leyland from requiring its employees to refuse or to retract permission for union membership dues to be deducted from their pay.

Mr Cohen said Leyland was not seeking confrontation with the union and was 'prepared to make deductions from the wages of employees who want payment to be made to the union.'

He argued, however, that the union was not entitled to the interdict it sought.

The Judge President, Mr Justice Munnik, was on the Bench.

Mr Plewman appeared with Mr M Brassey, instructed by A M Omar and Company.

Mr Cohen appeared with Mr M Odes, instructed by Syfret Godlonton-Fuller Moore Inc.

Motor workers challenge firing after strike

Star 9/7/81

61

The court action yesterday by nine of the 1 900 workers dismissed after the recent strike at Leyland in Cape Town may be of "seminal importance for labour law," say lawyers.

The workers and the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers, of which most are executive members, asked the Cape Town Supreme Court for a declaratory order for their reinstatement.

They contend that their employment contracts were never terminated because, in dismissing them after the May strike, the company failed to follow the disciplinary code laid down in a collective bargaining agreement.

Mr C Plewman, SC, for the applicants, argued that the contracts had been "unlawfully repudiated" by Leyland and remained in force after the dismissals.

If the court orders "specific performance" or enforcement of the employment contract, it will "break a 70-year logjam in South African labour law," lawyers say.

In contrast with their British counterparts, South African courts have declined to enforce such agreements, arguing that they depend for their effectiveness on a relationship of mutual trust between employer and employee, which cannot be restored by an order of court.

Mr Plewman argued that the dispute had been organisational, rather than personal, and would not undermine Leyland's future business or the agreement.

Judgment has been reserved.

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

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I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

A Brick Association Prizes

or the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

EV Post 9/7/81

Car union negotiates with Ford

~~181~~ ~~192~~ 61 ~~121~~

Post Reporter

THE Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) submitted terms today to the Ford Company's management for formal recognition of the union.

A union official, Mr Tonfic Kumalo, said that Macwusa had begun formal negotiations for recognition by the company with the submission of terms to Ford's industrial relations director, Mr Fred Ferreira.

Mr Kumalo said union officials would meet Mr Ferreira to discuss the terms on Thursday next week.

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ST 9/7/81

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Fired workers in court action

Staff Reporter

JUDGMENT was reserved in the Supreme Court yesterday after nine dismissed Leyland workers and their union made an urgent application for an order declaring Leyland's dismissal of workers on May 20 a wrongful breach of their contracts of employment.

It was alleged that, in dismissing the workers, Leyland South Africa (Pty) Ltd had not followed the correct procedure according to the terms of an agreement reached last year between it and the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa).

In an affidavit the secretary of the Western Cape branch of Numarwosa, Mr Joe Foster, submitted that, in terms of the agreement, Leyland could not dismiss an employee unless there had been a proper and impartial hearing at which the employee was given an opportunity to present his case.

Out-of-hand

The dismissals of May 20 this year had been summary and out-of-hand and not preceded by any of the steps contemplated in the disciplinary procedure.

It was contended that the dismissals were therefore invalid and that the workers should still be regarded as employees of Leyland.

Mr C Cohen, SC, appearing for Leyland, said there was no provision in the agreement obliging the employer to hold a disciplinary inquiry before terminating a contract of employment.

Strikes were not even covered in the list of offences for which certain disciplinary measures had been provided in the agreement.

Leyland had been faced with an impossible situation, with all except 288 of its employees refusing to work, and it had had no alternative but to dismiss them.

The only possible recourse the applicants had was to claim damages if they felt they had been wrongfully dismissed.

Breached

In papers before the court, Mr Aubrey Haylett, group personnel manager of Leyland South Africa, said the union had breached the agreement by condoning and even supporting the strikers.

In a replying affidavit, Mr Foster said it was not the function of officials of the union to dictate policy to members. It was the policy of unions throughout the world that its members should abide by the decision of the majority and maintain an attitude of solidarity.

Management had failed to appreciate that this role and that of the union itself was not to lead and direct its members, but to serve them.

Mr Justice Munnik, the Judge-President, was on the bench. Mr C Plewman, SC, with Mr M Brassey, for the former workers, was instructed by A M Omar and Company. Mr C Cohen, SC, with Mr M Odes, for Leyland, was instructed by Syfret, Godlonton, Fuller, Moore Inc.

Sow 20/7/81

81 ~~75~~ ~~44~~ ~~12~~ 1~~[illegible]~~

Backing for boycott is swelling

Representatives of more than 20 worker, student and community organisations met in Johannesburg at the weekend to pledge their backing for the Wilson-Rowntree consumer boycott.

The meeting — the largest demonstration of organisational support in the Transvaal to date — is a clear sign that the campaign against the East London company is gathering momentum.

Added pressure will now be brought to bear on the company to reinstate the 500 members of the SA Allied Workers' Union who were dismissed after a strike in February, and to recognise Saawu as representative of Wilson-Rowntree workers.

Among the bodies represented at the meeting were Soweto's Committee of 10, the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Azapo, Cosas and the Federation of SA Trade Unions.

The meeting also resolved to call on British trade unions and student bodies to put pressure on Rowntree-Mackintosh, the parent company.

CT 10/7/81

61

Leyland pledge to UK unions

Staff Reporter

BRITISH Leyland met representatives from two trade unions in England this week, and told them it would instruct Leyland SA to begin talks with the union representing the striking Leyland workers within 12 hours.

This undertaking was given on Tuesday, according to the secretary-general of the Western Cape branch of Numarwosa, Mr Joe Foster. But last night Leyland SA had not yet approached the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa to begin negotiations.

Mr Foster said last night the union was aware of instructions issued to Leyland South Africa.

"We have not heard from Leyland SA yet. If I have still not been contacted by today I am going to inform the unions," he said.

The unions which met with British Leyland were the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Numarwosa and nine dismissed Leyland workers have applied for a Supreme Court order declaring Leyland's dismissal of workers a wrongful breach of contract.

A representative of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr Brian Bolton, contacted Mr Foster on Wednesday to tell him of British Leyland's decision.

Mr Foster said last night he did not know what action the two unions would take if Leyland South Africa did not open negotiations with Numarwosa.

Leyland denies orders from Britain

RDM 11/7/81

67

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

BRITISH Leyland has intervened in the strike at its South African subsidiary's Cape Town plant and has told Leyland SA to re-open talks with the union representing the strikers, union sources claim.

But Mr Joe Foster, of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers, told the Rand Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent that the company had not yet asked to re-open talks.

Leyland's public affairs director, Mr Arne Pitlo, denied yesterday that Leyland had received such an instruction.

"There can be no instructions from Britain because the authority to negotiate with the union lies with local management," he said.

But, at the same time, Mr Pitlo claimed there had been contact this week between the company and the NUMARW. This would be the first contact between the two parties since the strike in which 2 000 workers were fired.

Most of the jobs vacated by strikers have been filled but NUMARW claims that several hundred skilled workers have refused to return to Leyland and that this is hampering production.

Leyland denies any production difficulties.

Mr Foster said that British Leyland met representatives of two British unions — the Transport and General Workers Union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union — on Tuesday and told them it would instruct Leyland SA to begin talks with NUMARW within 12 hours.

He said in Cape Town that a representative of the Transport and General Workers Union had contacted him on Wednesday to tell him of British Leyland's decision.

But he added: "We have not heard from Leyland SA yet." He said he was planning to inform the British unions of this.

Mr Pitlo said the contact with the union had taken place before Wednesday, when the union and nine of the dismissed strikers applied in the Cape Supreme Court for an order declaring Leyland's dismissal of workers a wrongful breach of contract.

Union man released from SP detention

KDM 11/7/81

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Mr Xolani Kota, local secretary of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), has been released after being held in detention by the Security Police for two weeks.

But the local head of the Security Police, Col A P van der Merwe, said Mr Thozamile Gqweta, national president of Saawu, who was detained with Mr Kota, was being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act as from yesterday.

Mr Gqweta was originally detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for detention for two weeks. This period expired yesterday.

Col Van der Merwe said Mr Kota was not going to be charged with any offence.

QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

Bell-John Prize

For the best all-round student in any year of study.

P C Key

The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

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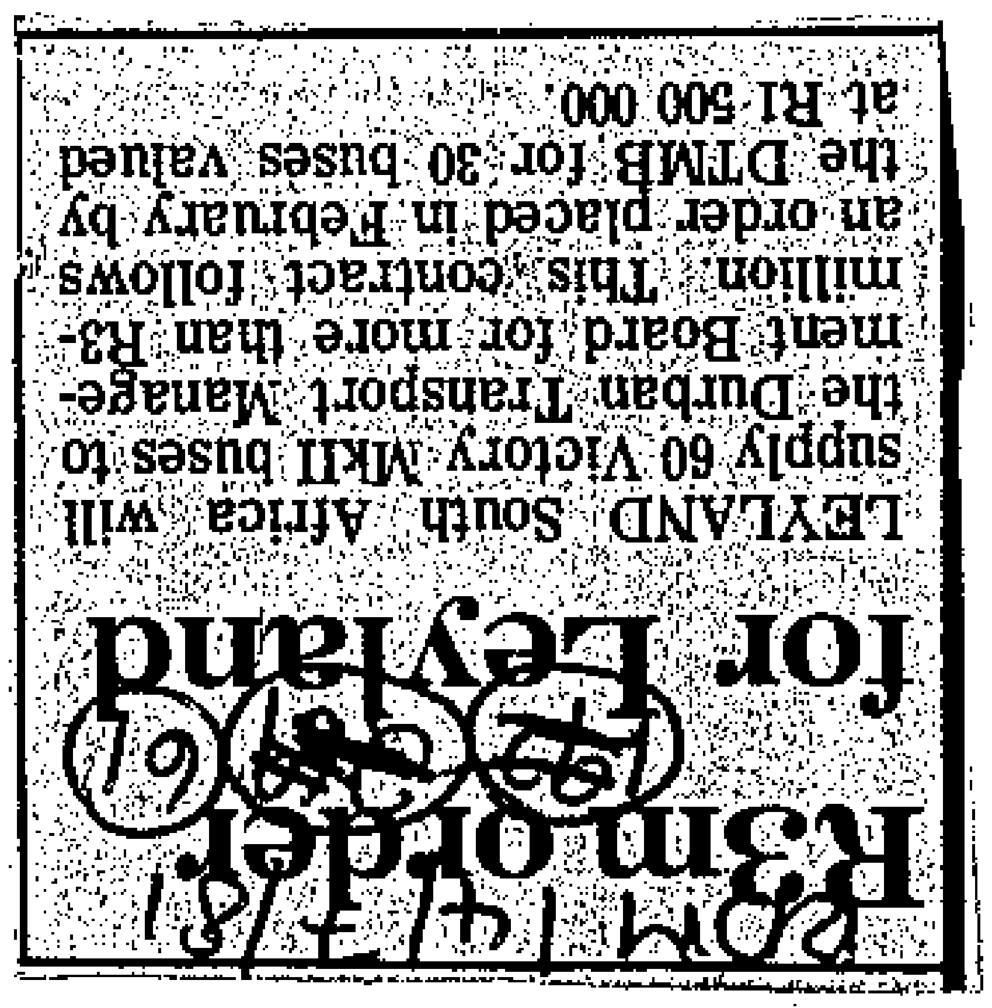

RDM 14/7/81

R3m order for Leyland

LEYLAND South Africa will supply 60 Victory MkII buses to the Durban Transport Management Board for more than R3-million. This contract follows an order placed in February by the DTMB for 30 buses valued at R1 500 000.

RDM 18/7/81

61

Confusion over BL role in Cape strike

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS and BRUCE STEPHENSON

CONFÚSION is mounting over allegations that British Leyland has agreed to intervene in the strike at the Cape Town plants of its South African subsidiary.

This week a leading British trade unionist repeated claims that British Leyland had agreed at a meeting with unionists last week to advise Leyland SA to reopen negotiations with the strikers' union.

This would be done on condition that the union — the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of SA (Numarwosa) — agreed to drop legal action against the company, he said.

However, Mr Arne Pitlo, Leyland SA's public affairs director, again denied that the local management had received any instructions from its parent company.

And a spokesman for British Leyland said the firm regarded the strike as a "local issue" and it was confident its SA management could resolve it.

At the same time, Mr Pitlo confirmed that the local management has had "contact" with the strikers' union for the first time since the strike in mid-May, during which over 2 000 workers were fired.

In Britain last Tuesday, the president of the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU), Mr Alec Kitson, and the president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Mr Terry Duffy, called a meeting with the managing director of British Leyland's commercial vehicle group, Mr Ron Hancock, to protest against the sacking of the Cape Town workers.

The national secretary of the TGWU vehicle building and automotive group, Mr Greg Hawley, who was at the meeting, said this week the union could not accept British companies treating foreign workers in a way that would be unacceptable in Britain.

"We do not support mass sackings and it was insisted at the meeting that such action was unreasonable, and that we could not support Leyland on this matter," he said.

Mr Hancock told the trade union leaders, Mr Hawley said, that within 12 hours he would advise Leyland's managing director in South Africa, Mr David Beck, to meet Mr Joe Foster, regional secretary of Numarwosa, with the aim of resuming negotiations.

The unions were satisfied with Mr Hancock's assurance.

According to reliable sources, the two unions considered "blacking" Leyland exports to South Africa if the company did not resolve the dispute.

Mr Hawley denied "blacking" was raised at the meeting, but sources within the unions confirm they would have spelt that out to Mr Hancock if agreement could not be reached.

Mr Hawley confirmed earlier information that Mr Hancock's instructions to Mr Beck included the proviso that negotiations between Leyland SA and Numarwosa be re-opened on condition the union dropped its court action against the firm.

"Yes, it was discussed, but not that specifically. Nevertheless, it would be misleading to say that was not touched upon," Mr Hawley said.

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.

P C Key

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining
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QUANTITY
SURVEYING

(Continued)

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For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

URBAN
REGION
PLANNI

Leyland strikers reject settlement proposals

RDM 18/7/81 [illegible] 61 [illegible] [illegible]

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

WORKERS dismissed by Leyland SA during a strike at its Cape Town plants more than two months ago yesterday rejected proposals for a settlement of the dispute.

The proposals were formulated at a meeting between the company and the workers' union — the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers — this week.

Details of the Cape Town talks were disclosed yesterday but union and company spokesmen differed in their accounts of the proposals.

Mr Joe Foster, the union's regional secretary, said the firm had undertaken to re-employ 350 of the dismissed workers by the first week of next month and also to re-employ all the other workers as normal vacancies occurred.

These proposals were rejected at a general meeting attended by about 450 of the 520 remaining dismissed workers held yesterday morning.

Mr Foster said the union would seek further talks with Leyland to try to improve the proposals.

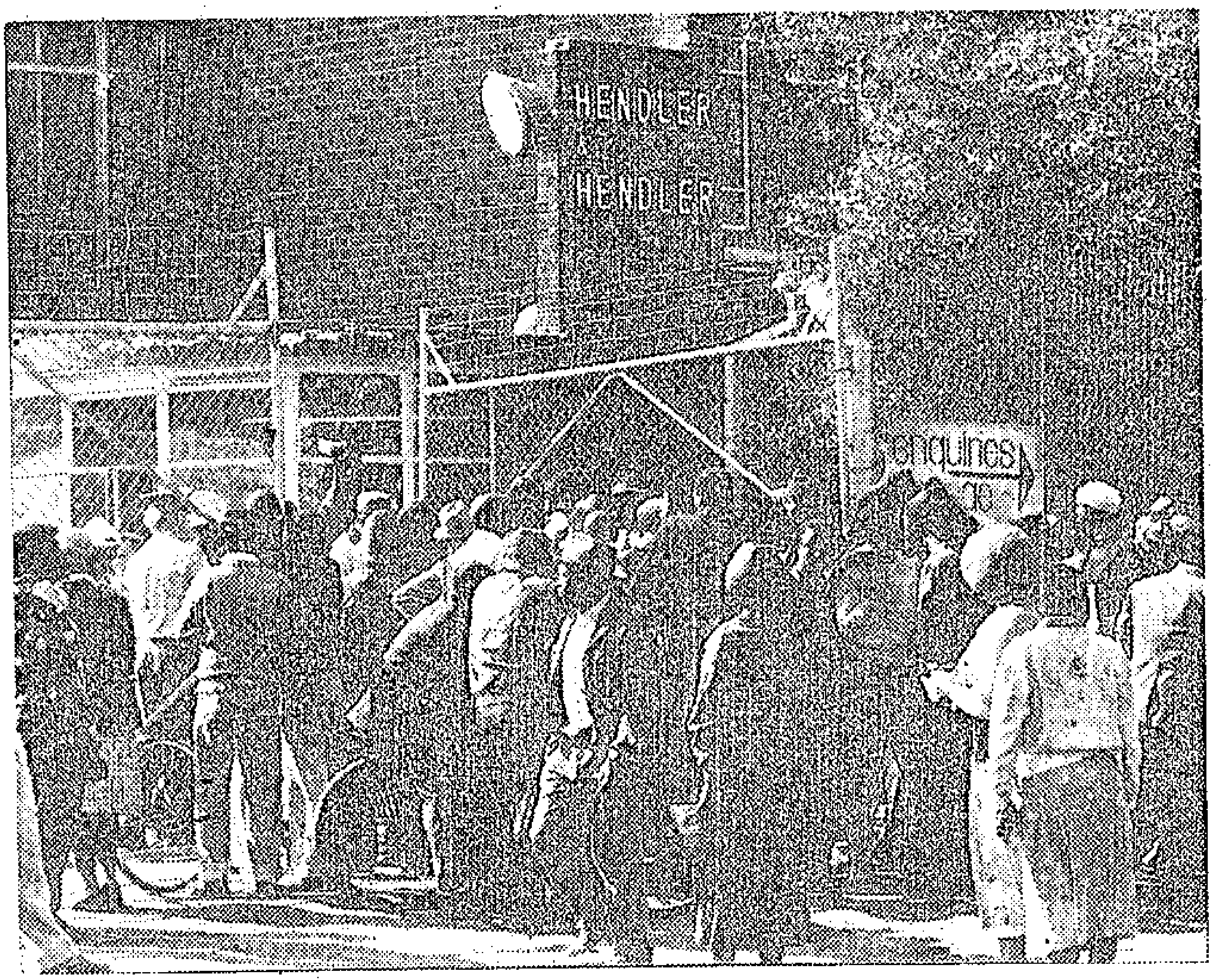
Mr Arn Pitlo, Leyland's public affairs director, denied yesterday that the company had undertaken to re-employ 350 workers by the beginning of next month. The firm had agreed to "do the best it could" to re-employ the workers but no time limit had been set.

Leyland would not dismiss any workers to make way for its former employees but they would be given "preferential consideration."

He said that workers would not necessarily return to the same jobs but would return to their former work sections whenever possible and be in line for promotion as soon as vacancies occurred.

He declined to comment on the rejection of the proposals by the dismissed workers.

Returning strikers won't work overtime



Strikers gather outside Hendler and Hendler in Boksburg, where 1 800 workers have downed tools, to collect their pay.

RDM 18/7/81 61

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

AT ONE of the biggest worker meetings held on the East Rand in recent times, strikers at Hendler and Hendler, Boksburg, agreed to return to work on Monday, but to refuse to work overtime until the company met their wage demands.

Meanwhile labour unrest continued to grip the East Rand yesterday and, in other developments, about 300 strikers at a Boksburg firm Bisonboard were fired and there were reports of unrest at the EMI factory near Alberton.

There have been five stoppages on the East Rand in the past two weeks.

At Hendler and Hendler, none of the 1 800 strikers who are demanding a wage increase over and above that granted in the metal industries' industrial council agreement returned to work yesterday, according to a company spokesman.

Yesterday, about 1 000 strikers attended a meeting in Benoni and accepted a recommendation from union shop stewards that they return to work on Monday.

But the meeting resolved not to work overtime until management granted an additional increase.

Later strikers returned to the factory to collect their pay. They were handed a company notice which said they were striking "illegally" and added: "You ... have thereby dismissed yourselves from the company's employ."

But it said workers would be given their jobs back if they returned by 7:15 on Monday.

At Bisonboard, where workers struck on Wednesday following a dispute over an increase in July, general manager Mr Ron Lucke said the company had terminated the services of the 300-odd workers involved. "They dismissed themselves by striking," he added.

At EMI, management refused to comment on reports of a stoppage. But a source in the company said "we had some trouble which has been cleared up".

RDM 23/7/81 ~~192~~ 61 ~~404~~

~~182~~

Dispute over as sacked workers agree to terms

THE ten-week dispute between Leyland SA and workers fired after striking at its Cape Town plants was settled yesterday as dismissed workers voted to accept company proposals for their reinstatement.

Labour Reporter

The dispute, which began when Leyland fired 2 000 strikers in May, had attracted the interest of British trade unionists who had threatened to take action on the fired workers' behalf and organise a community campaign in support of them.

Mr Joe Foster, general secretary of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers, which represents about 500 of the strikers, said yesterday dismissed workers would begin returning to Leyland plants today.

He said the proposals accepted by workers yesterday had "differed slightly" from those rejected by them at a meeting last week.

The proposals meant 170 workers would be taken back at Leyland's Elsies River and Blackheath plants before the end of the month.

He said the company had also agreed to take back an additional 200 from August 3, when new vacancies will occur. "It will take a few days for these workers to return as the company will have to process them," he added.

The remaining workers would be taken back when vacancies arose.

Repeated attempts to reach Leyland's public affairs director, Mr Arn Pitlo, were unsuccesful yesterday.

But last week he disputed the union's version of Leyland's proposal.

The dispute began when Leyland fired its entire workforce at the Blackheath and Elsies River plants after they struck in support of wage demands.

Argus 24/7/81

Leyland promise not kept — union

61

Labour Reporter

THE trade union representing Leyland SA workers says the company agreement intended to end the 10-week strike.

At a meeting on Wednesday, strikers agreed to accept an offer of phased re-employment, said Mr Joe Foster, Western Cape branch secretary of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa).

The plan was similar to that rejected by strikers last week.

He said workers were to be taken back in order of seniority and placed in positions as near as possible to those previously held.

Leyland would take back 100 at the Blackheath plant and 70 at the Elsies River factory by the end of the month.

CONTINUED

From August 3 a further 200 would be re-employed at Blackheath.

The remainder of the 520 still on strike would be employed at the rate of between 10 and 30 a week.

Mr Foster said that when the first workers reported to Leyland yesterday they were not taken back in order of seniority. Nor were they all placed in positions at rates of pay similar to their former wages.

In view of this, Mr Foster said, the strikers would have to reconsider their position, and the dispute continued.

'Our only recourse is to appeal to the British unions to black all parts coming to South Africa.'

He hoped to meet the managing director of Leyland SA, Mr David Beck, today.

Neither Mr Beck nor Leyland's director of communications and public affairs, Mr Arne Pitlo, was available for comment.

Leyland, strikers settle dispute

61

CT 24/7/81

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The 10-week dispute between Leyland SA and workers fired after striking at its Western Cape plants has been settled, according to the workers' union, with dismissed workers voting to accept company proposals for their reinstatement.

The dispute, which began when Leyland fired 2 000 strikers in May, attracted the interest of British trade unionists, who threatened to take action on the fired workers' behalf and organize a community campaign in their support.

Mr Joe Foster, general secretary of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers (Numarwosa), which represents about 500 of the strikers, said dismissed workers were due to begin returning to Leyland plants yesterday.

He said the proposals accepted by workers yesterday had "differed slightly" from those rejected by them at a meeting last week.

The proposals meant 170 workers would be taken back at Leyland's Elsie's River and Blackheath plants before the end of the month.

He said the company had also agreed to take back an additional 200 from August 3, when new vacancies will occur. "It will take a few days for these workers to return as the company will have to process them," he added.

The remaining workers would be taken back when vacancies arose.

Repeated attempts to reach Leyland's public affairs director, Mr Arne Pitlo, were unsuccesful. Last week he disputed the union's version of Leyland's proposal.

He said Leyland had agreed to "do the best it could" to re-employ the fired workers but that it had set no time limit for doing so.

Mr Pitlo added then that workers would not necessarily return to their previous jobs but would return to their former work sections "where possible" and be in line for promotion as soon as vacancies occurred.

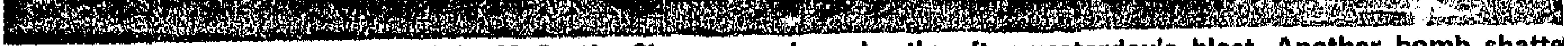
Selection

No existing workers would be fired to make way for those dismissed, but the fired workers would be given "preference consideration", he said.

The dispute began when Leyland fired its entire workforce at the Blackheath and Elsie's River plants after they struck in support of wage demands.

The company said it would re-employ workers selectively and the majority returned. However, about 500 workers, most of them skilled, refused to return on these terms and have been attempting to win reinstatement ever since.

Leyland says that production returned to normal after the strike, although Numarwosa disputes this.



A view of the blasted frontage of the McCarthy Sigma premises shortly after yesterday's blast. Another bomb shatte
McCarthy Leyland showroom 20 minutes later several blocks away from Sigma.

Constable escapes death in blasts

RDM 27/7/81

(61) ~~841~~ ~~412~~ ~~123~~

Mail Correspondent

A YOUNG Durban police constable Andrew Wheeler escaped death by seconds when two time bombs exploded in the city's motortown area of Smith Street within 20 minutes of each other early yesterday morning. The blasts ripped open the showroom frontages of McCarthy Sigma and McCarthy Leyland, injuring two men, damaging four new cars and shattering more than 50 plateglass windows on both sides of the street.

Neither of the victims was seriously hurt.

Within minutes of the blasts, police roadblocks were set up at various points in and around Durban.

In a vast dragnet spread to catch the saboteurs, police stations throughout the country were alerted to be on the lookout for five black men believed to be travelling in a Chev Malibu car.

In a terse statement later, Brigadier J R van der Hoven, chief of the Security Police in the Port Natal area, said several kilograms of TNT of Eastern origin had been used in both explosions.

Const Wheeler, 22, was on patrol on the Berea in a police van when he heard the first explosion at 5.50am. It was confirmed on his radio and he sped into town to control traffic in Smith Street.

Shoebox

"I stopped at the Point Road end of Smith Street and somebody came running up to say there was a parcel on the ledge of the showroom window at McCarthy Leyland. I drove there, got out and went over to take a closer look at it.

"It was a parcel about the size of a shoebox with brown paper taped around it."

Const Wheeler said he immediately realised it was a bomb. He ran back to the van, made a screeching U-turn, and called on his radio to police at the first bomb blast down the street to tell them what he had seen.

"The next moment there was a terrific explosion and I ducked down when I felt the van lurch and the blast inside the cab of the van which was hit and dented by bits of flying metal, glass and debris from the shattered showroom frontage," said Const Wheeler, who was not injured.

The time was 6.10, exactly 20 minutes after the first bomb had gone off at McCarthy Sigma a few blocks away.

Another time bomb, planted

☐ To Page 3

CONSTABLE WHEELER

Whirly birds' eye view

BONN. — German nudists are complaining about American "Peeping Hueys" — Peeping Toms in helicopters.

And some American wives think their helicopter pilot husbands might be flying rather low.

But pilots say its just coincidental if helicopters on training engage in low-level flying over Germans who happen to be naked.

Nudism, like many other isms, is nothing new in Germany and topless and bottomless bathers can be seen at many lakes and waterfilled gravel pits.

What is new, as a US forces newspaper points out: "Is the emergence of complaints from harried nudists to officials and police."

"It's absolutely terrifying to be sleeping on a beach and have a helicopter hover above you," one woman complained.

"It's a seasonal complaint," a police spokesman told a newspaper. — UPI.

Charles tells why she cried

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — Prince Charles said yesterday it was "hardly surprising" that his bride-to-be burst into tears in public at the weekend — but hoped she would be less exposed to pressure after their wedding.

"It's not much fun watching polo when you are being surrounded by men with very long lenses, poking them at you from all directions and then taking a photograph — which is very easy to do — and saying: 'Looking bored'.

"All this adds up to a certain amount of strain each time, and it tells eventually. Hardly surprising."

The Prince was speaking shortly before he represented England at polo against Spain at Windsor — which England won — in front of 18 000 spectators.

Amongst the guests were President Reagan's wife Nancy, the Queen and Prince Philip and Prince Charles' brother, Prince Andrew.

Cheerful

Lady Diana was there to wish him luck, looking slightly tired but cheerful.

Prince Charles said it was "absolute rubbish" that Lady Diana Spencer did not like watching polo.

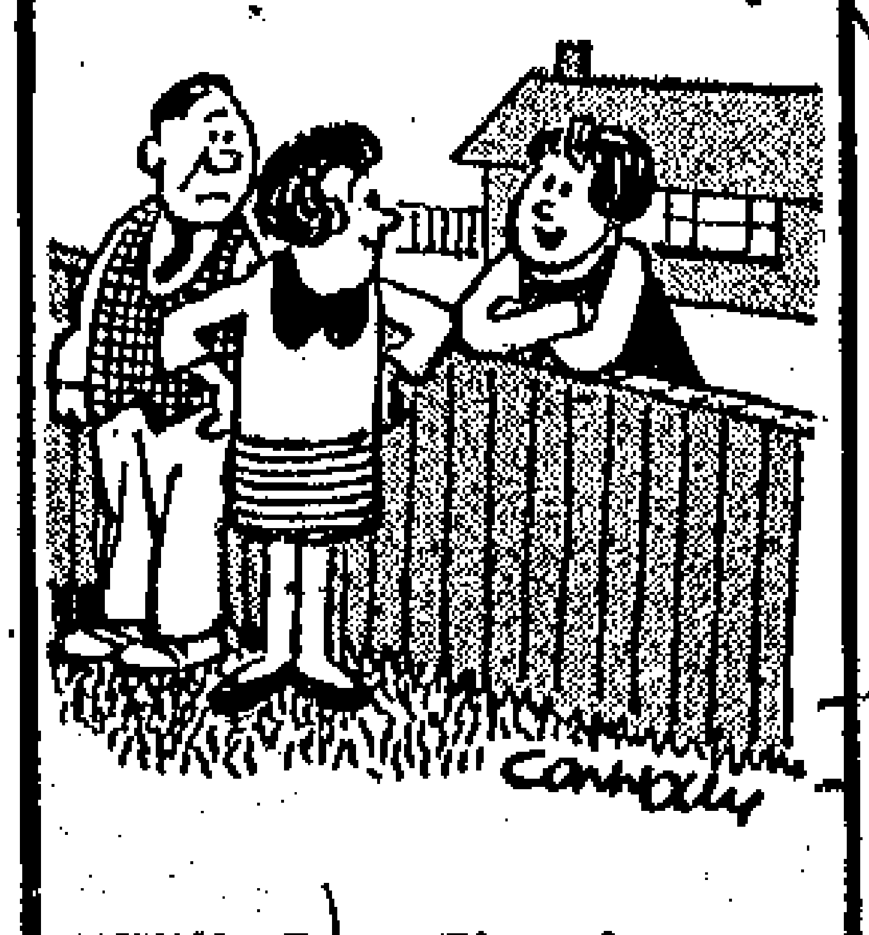
The attention had simply got to her, he said. Lady Diana has, as the nation's darling, been followed from morning to night by a corps of press photographers capturing her every mood for the past five months.

"I only hope," Prince Charles said, "that after we get married it will be a little bit easier for her.

"I hope that she will be able to come to a polo match without this intensity of interest."

● See Page 3

Breakfast Quip



"Will Sun City become Frank Sinatra City?"

Hold up! But he only took coins

Pretoria Bureau

A MAN held up two supermarket employees at gunpoint, forced them to open the safe and helped himself to money bags containing coins at the weekend.

But he did not steal any of the notes in the safe.

The incident took place at the Vereeniging Checkers on Saturday night.

Two employees, a man and woman, were locking up when they were held up by a black man with a revolver.

He then took the money bags containg coins worth R6 000 and made his exit.

Appendix D

VISUAL STANDARDS SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY THE INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL MEDICAL BENEFIT SCHEME FOR THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY

(1963)

Under 16 a) with defective sight: 17.8%
b) of a): 10.7% needed spectacles.
c) " " 7.1% had spectacles: 5.3.% - satisfactory
1,8 not satisfactory.

16.20 yrs a) 17.2%
b) 10.6%
c) 6.6% - 45% satisfactory; 2.1% not satisfactory.

21-25 yrs a) 20%
b) 10.7%
c) 9.3%; 7.3% - satisfactory; 2% not satisfactory.

26-30yrs a) 19.5%
b) 10%
c) 9.5%; 7.4% satisfactory; 2.1% not satisfactory

26 - 30 yrs a) 19.5%
b) 10%
c) 9.5% - 7.4% satisfactory; 2.1% not satisfactory.

31-35yrs a) 23.2%
b) 9.4%
c) 13.8% - 11.4% satisfactory; 2.4% not satisfactory.

36-40yrs a) 26.8%
b) 14.4%
c) 14.4% - 10.4% satisfactory; 4% not satisfactory.

41-45yrs a) 45.2%
b) 22.6%
c) 22.6% - 17.8% satisfactory; 4.8% not satisfactory.

46-50yrs a) 66.2%
b) 31%
c) 35.2%; 17.6% satisfactory; 17.6% not satisfactory

51-55yrs a) 82%
b) 27.5%
c) 55%; 25% satisfactory; 30% not satisfactory.

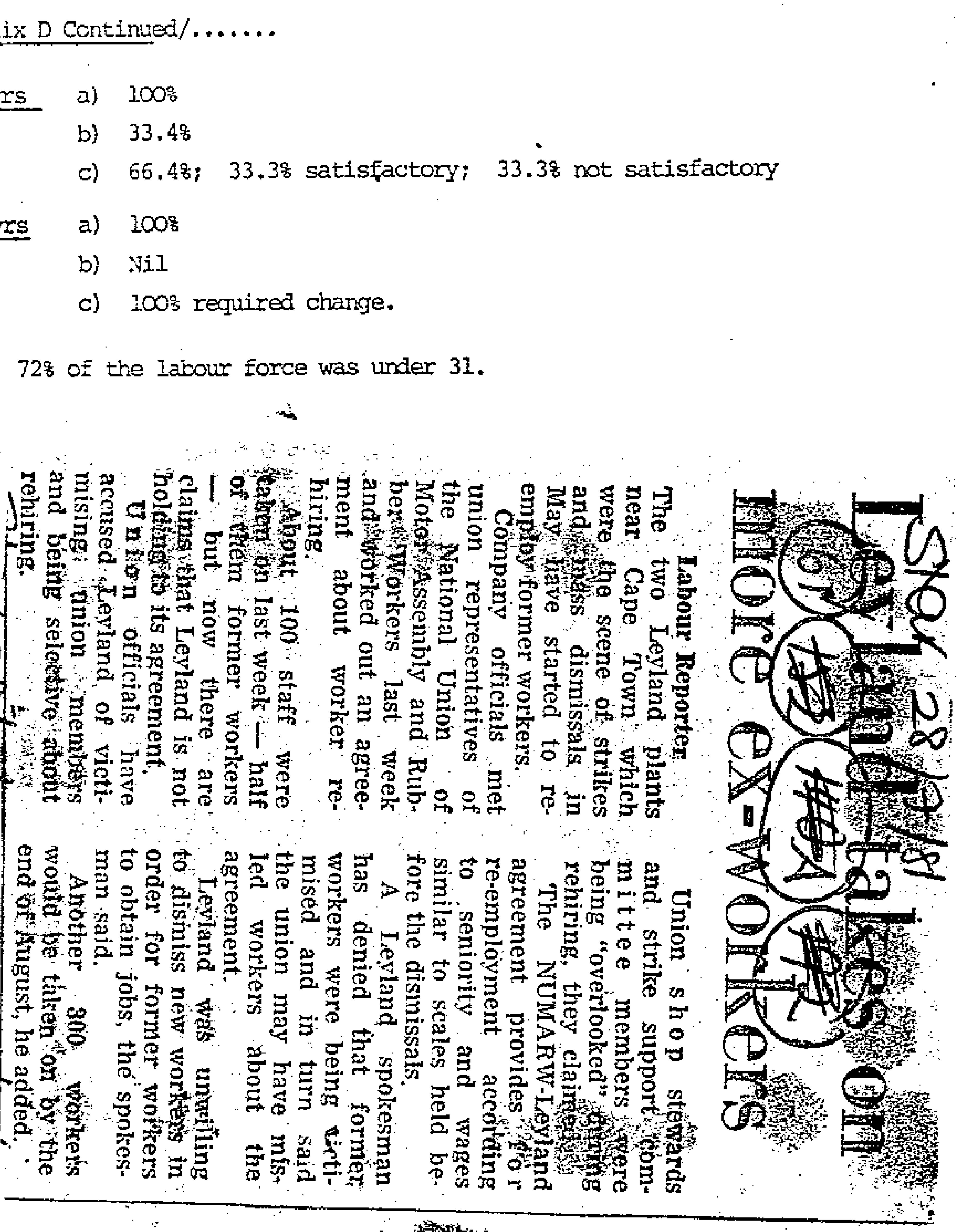
56-60yrs a) 92.6%
b) 14.8%
c) 77.8%; 29.6% satisfactory; 48.2% not satisfactory.

Appendix D Continued/.......

61-65yrs a) 100%
b) 33.4%
c) 66.4%; 33.3% satisfactory; 33.3% not satisfactory

66-70yrs a) 100%
b) Nil
c) 100% required change.

72% of the labour force was under 31.



Star 28/7/81

61

Leyland takes on more ex-workers

Labour Reporter

The two Leyland plants near Cape Town which were the scene of strikes and mass dismissals in May have started to re-employ former workers.

Company officials met union representatives of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers last week and worked out an agreement about worker rehiring.

About 100 staff were taken on last week — half of them former workers — but now there are claims that Leyland is not holding to its agreement.

Union officials have accused Leyland of victimising union members and being selective about rehiring.

Union shop stewards and strike support committee members were being "overlooked" during rehiring, they claimed.

The NUMARW-Leyland agreement provides for re-employment according to seniority and wages similar to scales held before the dismissals.

A Leyland spokesman has denied that former workers were being victimised and in turn said the union may have misled workers about the agreement.

Leyland was unwilling to dismiss new workers in order for former workers to obtain jobs, the spokesman said.

Another 300 workers would be taken on by the end of August, he added.

Star 30/7/81

~~1.06~~ 61 ~~1.52~~ ~~145A~~ ~~1.05~~ ~~11A~~ ~~329~~

Two detained as support for boycott grows

Two members of the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu) have been detained in the Ciskei, while allegedly distributing pamphlets promoting the Wilson-Rowntree consumer boycott.

Mr Malungisa Joka and Mr Gerald Mahlangeni were detained on Tuesday in the township of Mdantsane, according to a Saawu spokesman. The Ciskeian authorities could not be reached for confirmation.

BOYCOTT

Mr Mahlangeni, former secretary of the Saawu workers' committee at the Wilson-Rowntree sweet company in East London, and Mr Joka, a former union shop-steward at the company, were among the 500 workers dismissed from Wilson-Rowntree after the strike in February.

Their detention comes at a time when the consumer boycott of the company's products — aimed at securing the reinstatement of all the dismissed workers — is getting off the ground in East London.

The Saawu spokesman said about 400 people attended a boycott support meeting in East London at the weekend.

BUILDING

(Continued)

Chas. McCarthy & Sons Building Prize

Awarded to the final year student obtaining the best combined marks in Building Construction III & IV.

M Yeats

The Murray & Stewart Building Management Prize

Awarded to the final year student wishing to proceed to postgraduate study who is judged to have produced the best overall results in the final year of Building.

R W Kohne

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consciousness on the other. The category of collective consciousness must be further divided into three forms: viz: worker consciousness, trade union consciousness and (working) <u>class</u> consciousness. Goldberg demonstrates convincingly that Van Onselen's definition of worker consciousness is essentially "the individual's awareness of the world and his/her self-awareness"[36] and that Van Onselen's definition "is rooted in the motivation of the subject/s rather than in the objective structural determination of combined action".[37] Following Lukács, Goldberg makes the important philosophical point that "collective consciousness is not the sum of the individual

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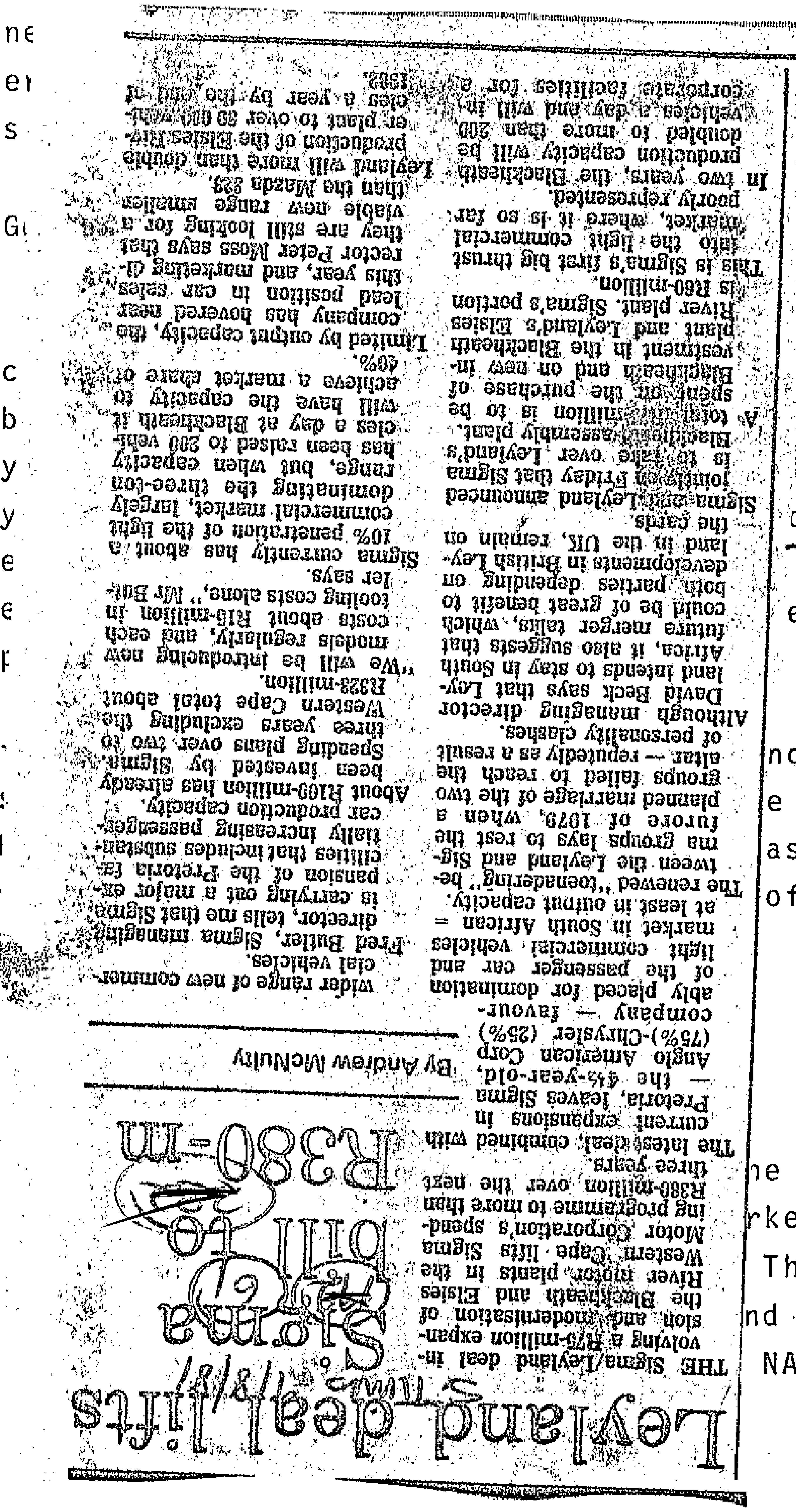

Leyland deal lifts Sigma bill to R380-m

S Times 9/8/81

By Andrew McNulty

THE Sigma/Leyland deal involving a R75-million expansion and modernisation of the Blackheath and Elsies River motor plants in the Western Cape lifts Sigma Motor Corporation's spending programme to more than R380-million over the next three years.

The latest deal, combined with current expansions in Pretoria, leaves Sigma — the 4½-year-old, Anglo American Corp (75%)-Chrysler (25%) company — favourably placed for domination of the passenger car and light commercial vehicles market in South African = at least in output capacity.

The renewed "toenadering" between the Leyland and Sigma groups lays to rest the furore of 1079, when a planned marriage of the two groups failed to reach the altar — reputedly as a result of personality clashes.

Although managing director David Beck says that Leyland intends to stay in South Africa, it also suggests that future merger talks, which could be of great benefit to both parties depending on developments in British Leyland in the UK, remain on the cards.

Sigma and Leyland announced jointly on Friday that Sigma is to take over Leyland's Blackheath assembly plant.

A total [illegible]-million is to be spent on the purchase of Blackheath and on new investment in the Blackheath plant and Leyland's Elsies River plant. Sigma's portion is R60-million.

This is Sigma's first big thrust into the light commercial market, where it is so far poorly represented.

In two years, the Blackheath production capacity will be doubled to more than 200 vehicles a day and will incorporate facilities for a wider range of new commercial vehicles.

Fred Butler, Sigma managing director, tells me that Sigma is carrying out a major expansion of the Pretoria facilities that includes substantially increasing passenger car production capacity.

About R109-million has already been invested by Sigma. Spending plans over two to three years excluding the Western Cape total about R323-million.

"We will be introducing new models regularly, and each costs about R15-million in tooling costs alone," Mr Butler says.

Sigma currently has about a 10% penetration of the light commercial market, largely dominating the three-ton range, but when capacity has been raised to 200 vehicles a day at Blackheath it will have the capacity to achieve a market share of 40%.

Limited by output capacity, the company has hovered near lead position in car sales this year, and marketing director Peter Moss says that they are still looking for a viable new range smaller than the Mazda 323.

Leyland will more than double production of the Elsies River plant to over 30 000 vehicles a year by the end of 1982.

C. Herald 1/8/81

Leyland accused of not keeping promise

~~192~~ ~~to~~ 19 ~~170A~~ ~~152~~

LEYLAND South Africa has been accused of going back on undertakings it made to its striking employees during a settlement negotiated last week.

The main features of the settlement were that 170 workers would be reinstated by the end of July, another 100 by the end of August with the balance to be taken back as vacancies occur. They would be paid their old rates or close to that.

The workers would also be taken back in order of seniority.

But when the first batch reported for duty on Thursday they found management had not reinstated many of those with the longest service and only 64 were accepted.

NOT SUITABLE

Also, many were offered rates well below those they earned before the strike, said Mr M Samboer, one of those not re-employed.

Mr Arne Pitlo, the Leyland director of communications and public affairs, was not available for comment.

Mr Joe Foster, secretary of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa), to which the strikers belong, said meetings would be held with Leyland management this week to sort out the problems.

NINE

'DESIGN OF INVENTORY CONTROL SYSTEM'

Has as already been mentioned for many companies the sums invested in inventories represent large sums of capital. The amount invested has been calculated to represent as much as 50% of the cost of the product. Added to this the sum of controlling the inventory can be as high as 25% of the cost of inventories. With such large investments of money being tied up, any efforts which can reduce costs by a few percent can result in considerable savings.

Inventory control has been defined as:

> "The techniques of maintaining stock keeping items at the desired levels, whether they be raw materials, work-in-process, or finished products.'
>
> 'The determination of *desired levels* and maintaining inventories at these levels is the heart of the inv

Inventory control should be considered in the light of th system and not as an isolated function within the larger firm. Errors in for eing made on the basis of the forecast, will result in fluctuation in inventorie arding levels of inventories to maintain will depend on expected fluctuations known fact that the errors will occur in forecasting.

As far as production is concerned inventory control is ve of ways:

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Bitter move against sweet factory

C. Herald 8/8/81

~~160~~ ~~152~~ ~~16~~ 61 ~~1.5~~

From Dougie Oakes

LONDON. — The British Anti-apartheid Movement is to ask UK trade unions to help force confectionery giant Rowntree-Mackintosh to reinstate 500 striking black workers sacked at the company's South African subsidiary.

As the dispute moved into its sixth month with no solution in sight, the movement's spokesman, Mr Chris Childe, said: 'This has been going on long enough. It is time for stronger action.'

The movement met to discuss new ways of forcing the company to intervene.

'Obviously I cannot give the exact details of our plan of action. But we have received a lot of support from trade unions and we'll be trying to get them to put the maximum pressure on Rowntree-Mackintosh,' Mr Childe said.

DETAINED

The campaign will focus also on the workers and officials of the South African Allied Workers' Union who have been detained since the strike.

'Obviously we are concerned about those in detention and we will highlight this. Some were detained in June and others as far back as March,' Mr Childe said.

The movement has called for the immediate reinstatement of all the sacked workers and recognition of the South African Allied Workers' Union, which, it says, represents the majority of the workers at the factory.

Notes: to APPENDIX A on previous page (48)

Sources: Pen-BAAB Annual Reports of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the Pen-BAAB.

Figures for 1973-4 are for 8 months only (1 September 1873 to 31 March 1974). All other years are from 1 April to 31 March the following year.

Sigma buys Leyland plant

NM 8/8/81

~~22~~ ~~12~~ 6

Financial Editor

SIGMA Motor Corporation has bought Leyland's Blackheath plant and will move in from January 1983 and is to embark on a joint R75m expansion plan with Leyland to beef up this and the Elsies River plant, aimed at producing 70 000 vehicles a year.

Part of the Elsies River plant will be used for a R15m two-year expansion plan to produce, by 1983, a new Renault model slightly larger than the R5.

Durban's McCarthy group will benefit from the expansion, as its owns the Elsies River plant, which was used to produce 20 000 Valiants a year. Leyland has a long lease on the property.

The new Renault, a front-wheel-drive four-door model, described as being bigger than the R5, with an engine capacity of between 1 400 and 1 600 cm3 and featuring excellent fuel economy, will comply with the Government's local content requirements of 66 percent from date of introduction.

Both Renault and Leyland will maintain separate car marketing operations.

In an announcement in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr David Beck managing director of Leyland, said Leyland's modernisation at the Elsies River plant will include the installation of unique equipment for the manufacture of the new Renault model.

He said Leyland would eventually be manufacturing 15 000 new Renault models annually.

Mr Beck said Leyland had recently purchased additional land next to the Elsies River plant in anticipation of the expansion programme.

Within two years of taking over the Blackheath factory, Sigma's investment will increase the production capacity to more than 200 vehicles a day and will incorporate facilities for the introduction of a wider range of new commercial vehicles.

This massive expansion programme will guarantee the retention of the current Leyland labour force in the Western Cape by the two companies, and in addition, it is envisaged to create up to 1 500 new job opportunities with both companies in the Western Cape by late next year and early in 1983.

The Renault Five model will continue to be assembled by Motor Assemblies in Durban.

Mr Fred Butler, managing director of Sigma, and Mr Beck said the acquisition of the plant was 'an expression of Sigma's confidence in the future opportunities in the commercial vehicle market'.

New lease

This was a market in which Sigma and its dealer network had not, up to now, been fully represented.

A long-term lease has been negotiated for Leyland to continue using the engine manufacturing Blackheath plant where Leyland undertakes the manufacture of four and six-cylinder engines as well as the R40m contractual manufacture of the flywheel and ring gear assemblies for Atlantis diesel engines.

From January 1983, Sigma will use the entire production capacity of the Blackheath plant to meet its commercial vehicle requirements.

Sigma will immediately commence planning a major expansion programme to expand the Blackheath plant.

In developing a policy and practice for the administration of the black population in the urban areas the state has sought to maintain its control over labour, the differential allocation of labour created by the tribal bureaux, and created forms of political control, where otherwise the workers housed in a common area, would have potential access to collective political expression.

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11. Particularly the Bantu Labour Regulations of 1968.

12. The Peninsula Area Administration Board is hereafter referred to as 'Pen BAAB'.

1 500 more jobs from R75m

Sigma, Leyland deal

RDM 9/8/81

~~142~~ 61 ~~23~~

By LEICESTER SYMONS

JOBS in the motor industry in the Cape Town area will be increased by up to 1 500 as a result of a R75-million deal between Leyland South Africa and Sigma Motor Corporation.

Sigma will buy the Blackheath plant where its commercial vehicles are already being assembled by Leyland under contract, and use its entire capacity to produce an expanded range of such vehicles.

After taking over at the end of 1982 it will modernise and expand the plant to raise production capacity to more than 200 commercials a day. Under the present contract about 16 000 Sigma commercials are due to be assembled at the plant this year.

Leyland will keep its plant at Elsies River and concentrate its production of cars and commercial vehicles there. The company will invest R15-million in modernising and expanding the plant to raise its production capacity from 15 000 to 30 000 a year by the end of 1982. The manufacture of Leyland's Mini, Rover and Range Rover models will be transferred from Blackheath to Elsies River next year.

The sale of the Blackheath plant and expansion programmes at both plants would involve total investment of more than R75-million by the two companies, said Mr Fred Butler, managing director of Sigma Motor Corporation, and Mr David Beck, managing director of Leyland SA, in a joint announcement.

When the expansion and modernisation programmes were completed combined production capacity of the two plants would be more than 70 000 vehicles a year. This would not only guarantee the retention of the Leyland labour force in the Western Cape by the two companies, but was expected to create up to 1 500 jobs in the area by late 1982 or early 1983, they said.

The R15-million programme at Elsies River will include installing equipment for manufacturing a Renault model to be introduced in South Africa during 1983, according to Mr Beck. In terms of a contract between Leyland SA and Renault, annual production of the new model will eventually reach 15 000.

It will be a front-wheel drive, four-door car, bigger than the Renault 5, with an engine between 1 400 cc and 1 600 cc and featuring fuel economy. It will comply with the Government's local content requirement of 66% from the date of its introduction. The Renault 5 will continue to be built by Motor Assemblies in Durban.

Mr Beck said Leyland was determined to keep the Jaguar and Rover names alive in the South African car market. Land had been bought next to the Elsies River plant. The expanded plant would produce existing models, including the Rover, Land-Rover, Range Rover, Mini, trucks and buses, the new Renaults "and perhaps some other".

The company would stay in the contract manufacturing business to ensure that the Elsies River plant would run at capacity.

A long-term lease had been negotiated for Leyland to continue using its engine manufacturing plant on the Blackheath site. This plant produced four-cylinder and six-cylinder engines. It also contained a machining plant, in which R4-million of machine tools were being installed, to produce flywheel and ring gear assemblies for Atlantis Diesel Engines under contract.

SUGAR

Subsidiary of Tate and Lyle for Natal

Stef 21/8/81

61

By Colin Campbell,
Financial Correspondent

LONDON — Tate and Lyle's subsidiary, Tate and Lyle Agribusiness Limited — which advises on agricultural management projects in various countries — is opening s regional office in Durban.

The subsidiary has already played a role in the Simunye sugar project in Swaziand, and believes there are business opportunities in Natal.

The forte of Agribusiness is the provision of a "total package" in agricultural management — from a sugarmill, to arranging the finance, to training of staff.

Tate's other interest in Natal is 100 percent ownership of Pure Cane Molasses (Durban).

Sweet success for Tate and Lyle

S. Tribune 23/8/81 61 ~~186~~

Finance Reporter

WORLD sugar giant Tate and Lyle's new venture into project management in this country is already paying off. They are involved in two development projects worth a total of R25,5-million.

The first is at the Dalton sugar refinery at Noodsberg in Natal which will be completed next year (worth R8,5-million) and a R17-million phased development for TSB at Malelane in the Eastern Transvaal.

They are expected to be on-site at Malelane in mid-1982 and the work will take two years.

"We are going to be involved in a complete de-bottlenecking exercise to make Malelane most cost effective and production efficient,'' says a spokesman for Tate and Lyle Engineering in Durban.

"As a result of the success of our Simunye mill in Swaziland, we are actively pursuing project management in Southern Africa, not only in sugar, but agriculture in general.

"Our overseas parent company T & L Agribusiness based on the UK, is 70 to 80 percent into sugar, but has plant work in other sectors of general agriculture and in ethanol and potable alcohol."

Similar work has been undertaken by T&L in North and South America and South-East Asia for many years.

"We envisage a steady build-up of projects in southern Arfica", the spokesman adds, "recruiting from local sources and helping to build up local technology with the nternational expertise rt our disposal."

Several years after selling their sugar manufacturing interest in this country T&L is offering a total design and management services package.

"Our new approach," says the spokesman, "is geared to the client's requirements, combining with his staff where propriate and using his technology if available so that at the end of the day he gets exactly what he wants. The keynote to our operations is flexibility."

The R100-million Swaziland mill had been a huge success for T & L. It was completed one month ahead of schedule (within one percent of the total budget) and began operating on May 1 last year. T & L also provides management services and technical back-up to Simunye on a contract basis for 10 years.

They are involved in further R8-million development projects in another township and a complex of about 50 shops in the new Simunye town. The centre will be officially opened on Wednesday by the King's representative Prince Gabheni.

- Overall TL have been associated with Simunye tin the following areas:
- As equity shareholders in the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation.
- As purchasers of a proportion of the sugar produced.
- As consultants advising and assisting with on-going managementof the project.
- As engineers and project manager repsonsible for the complete design, construction and commissioning of all facilities.

Some of their team construction contracts were handled and supervised by TL together with about 160 contracts for the supply of plant and equipment.

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 TYPE VECTOR IS [illegible]
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 J,N        :   INTEGER;
 R          :   REAL;
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GET(IN,N);
  FOR I IN 1..N
    LOOP
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      GET(IN,A(I)); GET(IN,C(I));
    END LOOP;
 -- PRINT HEADING
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  PUT(OUT,"EQUATIONS BY ELIMINATION");
FOR I IN 2..N
  LOOP
    R := B(I)/D(I-1);
    D(I) := D(I)-R*A(I-1);
    C(I) := C(I)-R*C(I-1);
  END LOOP;
 -- BACK SUBSTITUTION
  C(N) := C(N)/D(N);
  FOR I IN 2..N
    LOOP
      J := N-I+1;
      C(J):= (C(J)-A(J)*C(J+1))/D(J);
    END LOOP;
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  FOR I IN 1..N LOOP
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Trade delegation to arrive in SA

S. Tribune 30/8/81 ~~34~~ (61)

A MANCHESTER Chamber of Commerce delegation will visit this country from September 26 to October 10. So enthusiastic were firms to participate that the normal quota was extended from 20 to 25 members.

"The simple fact is that, in trade, no-one can afford to ignore South Africa," says one member of the delegation. "The depth and breadth of development is staggering."

Manchester's chamber has been sending a group to this country every two years since 1968. With 3 000 members it is Britain's third largest and one of the most influential.

Paediatrics	Mr G J Knight
Pharmacology	Dr A H Robins
Physics	Dr C M Comrie
Physiology	Dr R J Douglas
Precambrian Research Unit	Dr C J Hartnady
Psychology	Ms G Finchilescu
Public Administration	Brig W H van den Bos
Quantity Surveying	Mr A J Stevens
SAFRING	Mr T B Oatley
Seabird Research Unit	Mr R W Abrams
Social Anthropology	Prof M E West
Sociology	Mr W D Cowan
Student Health	Dr P W Slayen
Student Userrep	Miss B Levitt
S U N I	Mr J Pilcher
Surgery	Prof D M Dent
Surveying	Assoc Prof C L Merry
Teaching Methods Unit	Prof J H F Meyer
Univ Planning Unit	Dr M Hart
Urban & Regional Planning	Prof D Dewar
Zoology	Prof J G Field

Star 1/9/81

61

19R

Leyland showing profit in SA

By Colin Campbell
Financial Correspondent

LONDON — Overseas operations of British Leyland are profitable overall and South Africa recovered well in the six months to June 27.

However, group trading loss of BL rose from R162,53-million to R248,8-million in the six months under review, the chairman Sir Michael Edwardes, said in London.

The South African operations are running at an "acceptable level" and profits — though small in relation to the group — are being made.

Sir Michael made it clear that BL still has a long way to go but the board believes this year should see the bottom of the trough. Trading losses and cash outflow should diminish through 1982 as the group moves towards its target of break-even by 1983-84.

Costs will have to be reduced further, he stressed, and the group remains overmanned in relation to the current and the projected market size.

Group manning levels are down from 197 600 at the beginning of 1978 to less than 129 000 at the beginning of last July.

Vauxhall Motors, British subsidiary of General Motors, lost nearly R110-million in the first half of this year, more than eight times the amount lost in the first half of 1980, reports Sapa-Associated Press from London.

The company said, however, that it is "cautiously optimistic" about the future, and expressed mild hopes of being able to make a profit next year.

The company blamed the continuing depressed trading conditions because of the world recession and the strength of the British pound until about two months ago for its poor showing.

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CT 4/9/81

(61)

London-based group to boost foreign investment in SA

By PAUL DOLD
Financial Editor

LAWFIN, the independent Cape Town-based finance house which has for some years been active in raising capital in the Euromarkets, UCT tax expert, Professor John Morris, and a British finance group are forming the Investment Corporation of Southern Africa to attract foreign investment to the region.

The British shareholder in Investcor is London's Stenham Ltd, a traditional shipping and confirming house. The chairman of Stenhams, Mr Edwin Wulfsohn, is to head the London office of Investcor.

Zimbabwe-born Wulfsohn was educated at UCT and Columbia University and later worked for Chase Manhattan. Wulfsohn is thus well qualified to advise on investment in Southern African countries.

Lawfin's chairman, Mr Lawrence Miller, a Cape Town lawyer, says the group will be operating in concert with overseas associates with the major purpose of encouraging and facilitating the inflow of foreign investment both from an equity and loan point of view.

The group which is to be registered in South Africa and Britain will be seeking to find import replacement situations and to encourage foreign business men either on their own, or in concert with South Africans, to invest in the republic.

The corporation was launched in London last month at a series of meetings with leading British bankers, stockbrokers and business men.

Investcor will particularly stress to foreign financiers the advantages offered by the financial rand.

Wth the current account likely to swing firmly into deficit this year the formation of the new group is well-timed. Although the financial rand incentives have led to close to R1 000m being invested in South Africa this has been over a four-year period and the response has been fairly slow.

As part of its operations, Investcor though its London, United States, Far East and European associates, intends actively marketing the attractions of the financial rand and other state investment concessions.

Investcor will also represent South African businesses abroad on their foreign ventures and is to assist local coampanies who have permission to invest overseas.

Investcor will be based in the heart of the City of London in the Stenham building, providing a permanent presence.

The group is to host a top-level seminar on foreign capital markets in Johannesburg on September 23 . Speakers include Dr Simon Brand, economic adviser to the Prime minister, Mr Wulfsohn of Stenhams, Professor Morris, Mr Francois Botha, deputy financial manager of Escom, Mr Arnold Peacey, director (international capital markets) of the Department of Finance, and Mr Miller.

Mr Miller says the seminar will highlight the alternative sources of funds for South African business, covering the short, medium and long-term project finance sectors of the Euromarkets.

Expert views will be given on the state's attitude to foreign borrowing and investment from abroad as well as the tax, legal and accounting implicaltions of foreign borrowing and investment in South Africa.

Similar seminars are likely to be held in Cape Town and Durban.

Both Mr Miller and Mr Morris are to take part in a financial seminar in November in London where they will be giving a workshop on investment in South Africa.

Investcor will work closely with Lawfin, and Stenham's export credit and trade finance know-how will be used. Investcor will consider taking a principal's role in new ventures in South Africa, if and when additional capital is necessary but Mr Miller emphasizes that the group will not be competing with local commercial banks.

The company will play an intermediary role in a similar way to Lawfin with close co-operation with the banking sector.

Several approaches have already ben received through London, largely in engineering, high technology, textile and mining and some interest is being shown in the export of South African building and mining expertise.

In spite of Lawfin not being attached to any of the major banks, the group has been surprisingly active in Euromarkets and has raised several publicized and unpublicized loans for public corporations at keen rates.

Mr Miller says Lawfin has raised two major loans for semi-state corporations this year in spite of the lack of borrowing abroad by public corporations due to the liquidity build-up.

He believes however that corporations will soon be encouraged to tap overseas markets for their short medium and long-term funding to keep pressure off the local capital market.

The formation of the new investment corporation follows extensive planning and negotiations. The idea was first mooted 18 months ago.

~~17A~~

Protest meeting: 800 back strikers

C.Herald 12/9/81 (61) ~~176~~ ~~195A~~ ~~182~~

MORE than 800 people attended a protest rally in Wynberg last Sunday in support of the boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products.

The meeting, held at the Luxurama Cinema, was arranged by the Wilson-Rowntree Support Committee to boost the six-month old boycott and to protest at recent detentions and squatter removals.

Mr Sisa Njikalana, vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) — to which the strikers belong — said the morale of the workers was still very high.

He said the boycott had been effective. Production at the factory had dropped. Mr Njikalana, nevertheless, called for an intensification of the boycott.

Before the strike Wilson-Rowntree employees were allowed to buy the sweets they manufactured, but many did not do so.

Now however, the workers are as good as compelled to buy these sweets, Mr Njikalana said.

He criticised the continued detention of 33 Wilson-Rowntree strikers.

DD 16/9/81

(61)

6 former sweet workers in court

MDANTSANE — Six former Wilson Rowntree employees appeared briefly before Mr R. Addison in the Regional Court here on charges of intimidation.

They are Mr Cebo Twanda, Mr Government Fure, Mr Tobile Fana, Mr Mongezi Didiza, Mr Sipiwo Vumindaba and Mr Mlungisi Mhiva, all of Mdantsane.

No evidence was led and they were not asked to plead.

The case was postponed to November 9 for trial. Bail was extended.

Their appearance is th sequel to a work stoppag at the factory at the begi ning of this year, resulti in the sacking of a num of workers. — DDR.

39. Secretary f … y Eaton Hall (Pty) Ltd (1975 (4) S … vision, 11th and 25th September 19

40. Ernst & Whin … porting Development "Capitalisat … st", January 1980, page 24.

41. Securities & … e: Op. cit.

42. Lockett, Pete … ge 34.

43. FASB 34: Op. … 5.

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CT 21/9/81

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Sweets 'seized' in UCT protest

Staff Reporter

TWO canteens at UCT were stripped of Wilson Rowntree products on Friday as part of an impromptu protest by an *ad hoc* group of about 30 students supporting a nation-wide boycott of the firm's products.

They have now locked 327 packets of Wilson Rowntree sweets in the SRC safe and will keep them there until the university caterers, Fedics, undertake to discontinue the sale of the firm's products at its campus outlets.

The boycott was launched when 500 Wilson Rowntree workers were sacked after a strike at the firm's East London factory in February this year.

Since then a large number of workers and their trade union representatives have been detained by Ciskeian security police, the latest of these being the detention of 205 trade union members two weeks ago.

The SRC president, Mr Laurie Nathan, said yesterday that shortly before lunchtime the group decided to "give the boycott content and use the protest as an educative weapon".

While one group of students entered the main union cafeteria and dumped Wilson Rowntree products in a cardboard box, another group addressed students to give reasons for the action.

As the products were "confiscated", the students took an inventory of each item removed.

They then moved to the cafeteria in the Robert Leslie Social Science Building and cleaned out its shelves. Once again an inventory was taken.

Mr Nathan said one supervisor in the Leslie canteen initially objected to the action on the grounds that the products were all old stock.

Once the position had been explained to him, he agreed that all the firm's products could be removed and he would not reorder Wilson Rowntree stocks until the boycott was over.

"If Fedics as a body agree to remove all their stocks of Wilson Rowntree products and not to buy any more, the *ad hoc* group have said they will return the 'confiscated' goods," Mr Nathan said.

DD 17/9/81

Arson: two men freed

1816 1807 1850 2201 61

MDANTSANE — Two former Wilson Rowntree employees, Mr Skhrwintshi Sibawu and Mr Eric Mntonga, of Mdantsane, were found not guilty and discharged on a charge of arson at the close of the state case in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Acquitting the men, the Regional Court magistrate, Mr B. Addison, said there was no evidence on which to convict them. He said the men had been charged for arson but the state had not proved that immovable property had been set alight, except that rubbish was set alight.

He was satisfied there had been no evidence to prove that it was Mr Sibawu who set the rubbish alight.

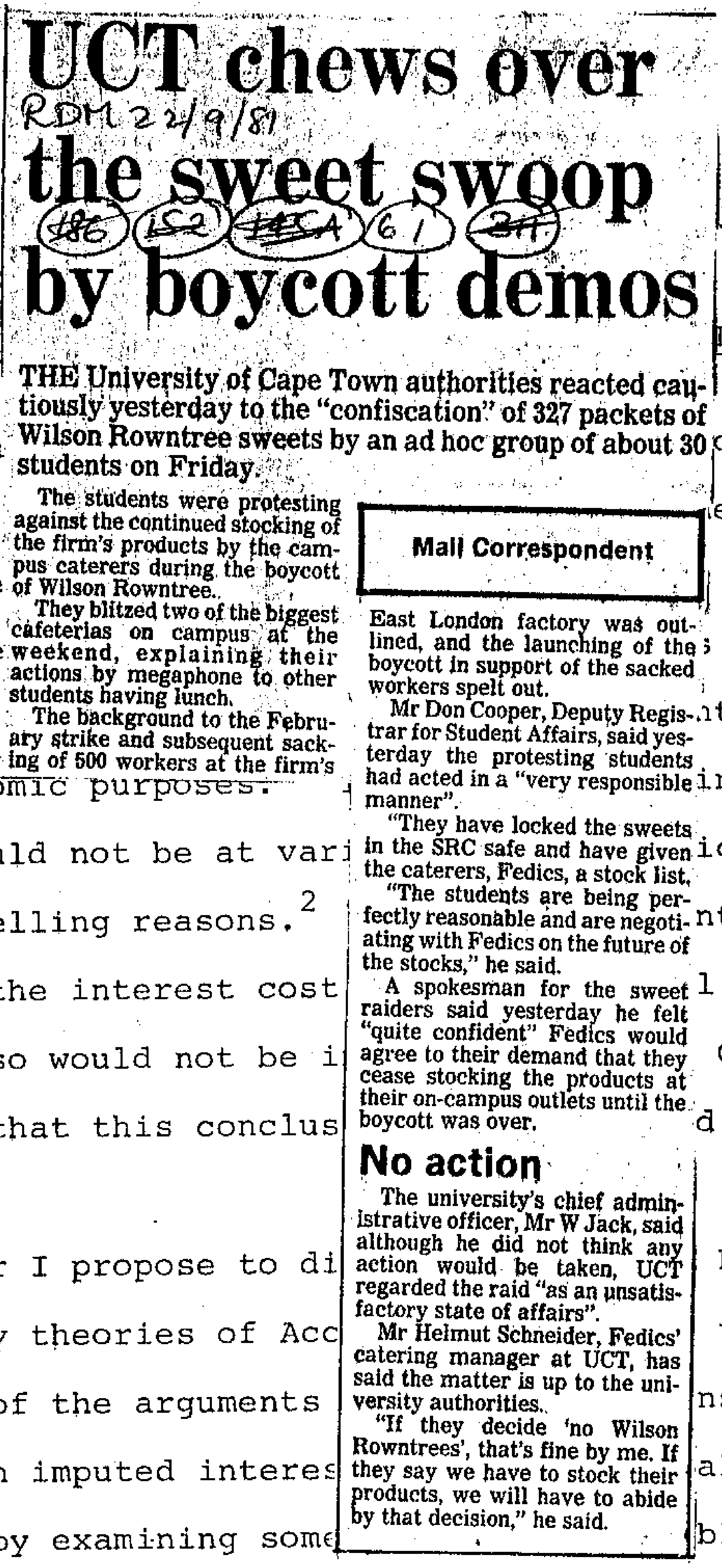
The trial is a sequel to unrest at the sweet factory early this year.

Mr Eric Mlandu said in evidence that he woke up one night in May and saw fire in his yard. He said he opened the curtains and saw Mr Sibawu standing on the other side of the fire. He fled in a car, when he saw the curtains opening.

Mr Mlandu said the compost and pieces of paper were burning about 10 meters from the house. The fire did not damage his house and was no danger to it.

Under cross examination by advocate V. E. M. Tshabalala of Durban, for the defence, he said the fire had extinguished itself. He agreed that the person he saw could have been someone who looked like Mr Sibawu. He could not say for certain that he was Mr Sibawu.

The state closed its case without calling any other witnesses. — DDR.



UCT chews over the sweet swoop by boycott demos

RDM 22/9/81

~~186~~ ~~152~~ ~~145A~~ 61 ~~217~~

THE University of Cape Town authorities reacted cautiously yesterday to the "confiscation" of 327 packets of Wilson Rowntree sweets by an ad hoc group of about 30 students on Friday.

Mall Correspondent

The students were protesting against the continued stocking of the firm's products by the campus caterers during the boycott of Wilson Rowntree.

They blitzed two of the biggest cafeterias on campus at the weekend, explaining their actions by megaphone to other students having lunch.

The background to the February strike and subsequent sacking of 500 workers at the firm's East London factory was outlined, and the launching of the boycott in support of the sacked workers spelt out.

Mr Don Cooper, Deputy Registrar for Student Affairs, said yesterday the protesting students had acted in a "very responsible manner".

"They have locked the sweets in the SRC safe and have given the caterers, Fedics, a stock list.

"The students are being perfectly reasonable and are negotiating with Fedics on the future of the stocks," he said.

A spokesman for the sweet raiders said yesterday he felt "quite confident" Fedics would agree to their demand that they cease stocking the products at their on-campus outlets until the boycott was over.

No action

The university's chief administrative officer, Mr W Jack, said although he did not think any action would be taken, UCT regarded the raid "as an unsatisfactory state of affairs".

Mr Helmut Schneider, Fedics' catering manager at UCT, has said the matter is up to the university authorities.

"If they decide 'no Wilson Rowntrees', that's fine by me. If they say we have to stock their products, we will have to abide by that decision," he said.

CAPITALISI TAL

Financial accou conomic
realities of a easure-
ments cannot be princi-
ples due to the are
required to be t is re-
laxed for economic purposes.
accounting should not be at vari ics unless
there are compelling reasons.[2] nting does
not recognise the interest cost l at all,
because to do so would not be i GAAP.
Anthony feels that this conclus d.[3]

In this chapter I propose to di Proprie-
tary and Entity theories of Acc to high-
light various of the arguments nst
capitalising an imputed interes al. I
will conclude by examining some blem areas
involved were such a policy to be implemented.

5.1 Proprietary vs Entity Theory

The proprietary theory of accounting views the enterprise as being owned by the proprietor himself. He is the centre of all accounting - all the assets are his, and the liabilities are his obligations, and any excess of assets over

Research Bureau stat s was really profitable until all inter .10

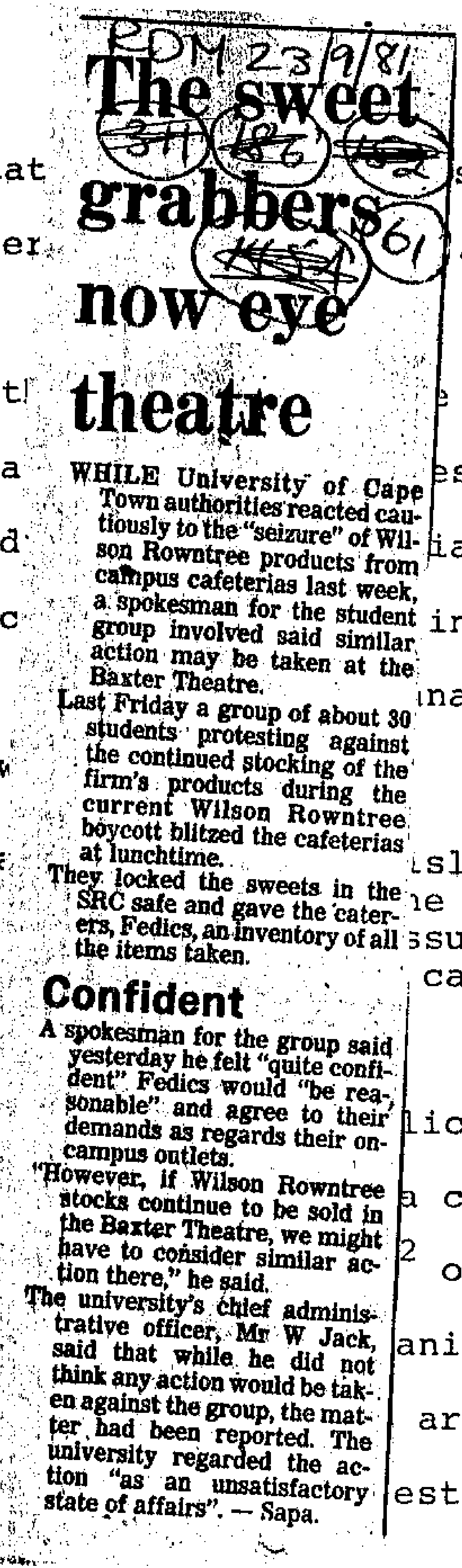
In the second and t 20th century, many more writers advoca est charge of total capital be recorded iam Morse Cole emphasised the importanc interest in total capital in pricing nalysis of proposed investments. He w

> "Businessmen isled in the future, as t ne past, by statements o ssume that no cost is invo capital."11

At present in the lic utilities include interest on both c a cost of plant constructed (using a 2 on the utilities' own funds when used), anies do not recognise this imputed inter are merely concerned with whether or no est on debt capital as an element of cost

5.3 Evaluation of Proposals

The proposal of capitalising interest imputed on equity funds is essentially an economic one. Economists speak of three factors of production - natural resources, labour and capital - and associate a cost to each (rent, wages and interest). Capital here includes all capital, whether debt or equity, and therefore a cost must be incurred for



RDM 23/9/81

~~311~~ ~~186~~ [illegible] 61 [illegible]

The sweet grabbers now eye theatre

WHILE University of Cape Town authorities reacted cautiously to the "seizure" of Wilson Rowntree products from campus cafeterias last week, a spokesman for the student group involved said similar action may be taken at the Baxter Theatre.

Last Friday a group of about 30 students protesting against the continued stocking of the firm's products during the current Wilson Rowntree boycott blitzed the cafeterias at lunchtime.

They locked the sweets in the SRC safe and gave the caterers, Fedics, an inventory of all the items taken.

Confident

A spokesman for the group said yesterday he felt "quite confident" Fedics would "be reasonable" and agree to their demands as regards their on-campus outlets.

"However, if Wilson Rowntree stocks continue to be sold in the Baxter Theatre, we might have to consider similar action there," he said.

The university's chief administrative officer, Mr W Jack, said that while he did not think any action would be taken against the group, the matter had been reported. The university regarded the action "as an unsatisfactory state of affairs". — Sapa.

61 [illegible] [illegible]

Row is brewing over axed black shop steward

Star 30/9/81 [illegible]

By Drew Forrest

A black trade union is to complain to the British office of a local company, Johnson Tiles in Olifantsfontein, about the alleged victimisation of a shop steward whose dismissal sparked a strike last week.

The general secretary of the Cusa-affiliated Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union (BCAWU), Mr Frank Mohlala, said the union believed the man had been dismissed because of his union activities.

"Mr Tjali had been employed for several years at the company," he said.

"And yet he was dismissed for poor work performance only two weeks after we approached the company for recognition."

The allegations were denied by the company's managing director, Mr Keith Dixon, who said that the management "was in no way anti-union."

"We don't dismiss a worker lightly here, and Mr Tjali was moved from department to department before the quality of his work compelled us to discharge him," he said.

On Tuesday last week, about 350 of the plant's 700 workers staged a one-day stoppage to protest the dismissal. A workers' petition demanding Mr Tjali's reinstatement, the dismissal of a foreman and the recognition of the union has since been forwarded to management.

Claiming the union has majority support at the plant, Mr Mohlala said he would approach Norcross Ltd, the British parent company, over the dispute.

Mr Dixon said management had satisfied itself that there was no just cause for the dismissal of the foreman and that there would be no further discussion on the reinstatement of Mr Tjali.

"However, we would consider recognising the union if it proves it is representative," he added,

Wilson Rowntree boycotted

Sowetan 30/9/71 (CA) (LLa) (TRA) (61) (MER) (UK)

ABOUT 30 Atteridgeville traders have removed from their shelves the Wilson Rowntree products in response to a call for a boycott of these products.

Meanwhile the Mamelodi traders have been given an ultimatum to remove all Rowntree products from their shelves within two weeks retrospective from last weekend.

According to various traders interviewed in the two townships, several youths have been distributing pamphlets calling for a boycott of Rowntree sweets company products.

By NORMAN NGALE

Mrs J Chula, an Atteridgeville granny said yesterday she was puzzled over the weekend after sending a child to various shops that she could not get any of the Wilson Rowntree sweets.

Mrs Chula who is suffering from a bout of flu said she wanted Wilson XXX mints, Mentholyptus or Cherrois to soothe her throat and she was shocked when a child told her the sweets were banned.

One of the pamphlets circulated among the traders in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville said: "Thousands of people all over the country are supporting the Wilson Rowntree workers".

According to the pamphlet this followed the sacking of about 500 employees at the company's Port Elizabeth plant earlier this year.

The pamphlets further states that the workers were still on strike in demand for reinstatement, recognition of their workers' committee and recognition of their trade union SAAWU by management.

Mr Z Z Mashao, president of the Atteridgeville/Saulsville chamber of commerce told **SOWETAN** yesterday that local traders affiliated to his chamber were asked at an urgent meeting last week to remove the company's products.

"I called the meeting after I was visited by youths on September 16 who handed me the pamphlet.

"We are prepared to sympathize with them in their call for solidarity but we get discouraged by their approach which is arrogant," Mr Mashao said.

Mr P S Monoa, chairman of the Mamelodi branch of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce condemned the youths for giving an ultimatum without consulting the local traders' body.

Wildcat strikes hit car plant

Argus 5/10/81 140A ~~192~~ ~~152~~ 62 189 ~~159~~ ~~182~~

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Wildcat strikes by 330 workers disrupted the troubled plant of Car Distributor Assemblies (CDA) in East London today.

Most of the 2 600 workers at the large Mercedes plant, who went on strike last week over staff dismissals, returned today after they had been warned to return to their jobs as management was reviewing the cases and hearing appeals.

The Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers (Numerwosa) had also called on workers to return to work today.

But a spokesman for the company said from Johannesburg that 280 workers of a section of the truck assembly plant gathered in the canteen today after clocking in. Another 50 workers in the car body shop were on a 'go slow' strike.

The Argus correspondent in Johannesburg reports that at the Telephone Manufacturers of South Africa, (Temsa) plant in Springs only about 100 out of 1 400 striking workers had reported for work early this morning.

Workers stopped work at the plant late last week in protest against the dismissal of three of their colleagues.

At Triomf's Chloorkop fertiliser plant in Kempton about 500 workers went on strike over wage demands on Friday.

Strikes still hit Natal, East Cape

Argus 6/10/81

~~152~~ ~~190~~ 300 ~~183~~ ~~192~~ 61 ~~139~~ ~~193~~ ~~182~~ 1000

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Thousands of workers continued to strike today in Natal and the Eastern Cape and firms on the East Rand took on workers after dismissals of about 2 000 yesterday.

A weeklong strike by more than 2 000 sugar workers at four of Huletts' five plants in Natal showed no signs of abating.

Plants at Amatikulu, Darnall, Mount Edgecombe and Felixton were shut as management considered recommendations by the Industrial Council sub-committee on a controversial pension fund scheme.

Amid growing frustration and impatience on both sides, the Chamber of Commerce has advocated a delay of at least three years in implementation of draft proposals in the pension scheme.

DOWNED TOOLS

About 200 workers of the SA Bottling Company in Port Elizabeth downed tools today.

They said the company had appointed coloured workers in the place of four blacks dismissed last week during a dispute which led to a work stoppage.

The dispute was about wages and working conditions.

About 600 black and coloured workers at Car Distributors Assembly in East London ignored a union call for a full return to work today, a CDA spokesman said.

WILDCAT

The plant, which employs 3 300, has been hit by wildcat strikes since last week.

The strike by 800 at Johnson Tiles in Olifantsfontein, near Pretoria, continued over a dispute involving worker dismissals.

At the Telephone Manufacturers of South Africa (Temsa) plant in Springs, about 1 000 workers were told they had 'dismissed themselves' by not reporting to work.

Only 140 workers met the deadline and the company today began taking on a new work force.

TRIOMF

Yesterday about 500 workers at Triomf's fertiliser factory in Kempton Park were dismissed after refusing to meet back-to-work deadlines, and the firm was taking on new workers.

L, Tuesday, October 6, 1981

Rand London to 'increase growth'

RDM 6/10/81

61

By JOHN MULCAHY

RAND London Corporation will concentrate on increased productivity and internal growth in the current year, ending June 30, 1982, says the chairman, Mr Alan Heber-Percy in his annual review.

The problems at Kempslust during the year highlighted Rand London's over-dependence on the profitability of one operation, "and it is our firm intention in the coming year to reduce this dependence by increasing our efforts to develop and exploit the other substantial coal reserves within the group, and by further expanding the profitability of our other divisions".

Mr Heber-Percy discloses in the annual report that an agreement has been concluded with Gold and Minerals Explorations (Goldmin) of the UK for the financing of Rand London Exploration, which holds Rand London's gold and uranium exploration project in the western Transvaal.

Goldmin has been formed to invest in mineral exploration projects, its major shareholders being UK financial institutions, some of which are already Rand London shareholders.

Goldmin will subscribe R1 700 000 for 490 000 shares, or 49% in Rand London Exploration. Rand London will subscribe R999 600 for 510 000 shares, being 51% of the ordinary issued share capital of Rand London Exploration.

The new company has been formed to explore for gold and uranium in the Witwatersrand Sedimentary Basin, western Transvaal, and has taken up long-term prospecting and purchase options over about 27 000 hectares in the Potchefstroom area.

The first stage of the exploration programme will be to drill three exploration boreholes at an estimated total cost of R3-million — by June 30 the first hole, DPZ 2/80, had reached a depth of 662 metres.

The directors say a large number of mines and mineral propositions continue to be investigated, and in the past year 71 selected metal, precious stone, base and industrial mineral, and semi-precious stone propositions were assessed, of which 35 were considered worthy of further economic evaluation.

During the year plans for Rand London's joint venture coal terminal in the port of Ghent in Belgium were finalised, says Mr Heber-Percy, and financing arrangements concluded.

The completion of the terminal will take longer than originally anticipated, but a coal trading office has already been established in Ghent and an automatic coal bagging plant to be situated on the site is scheduled to be completed by November this year, in time for the European winter.

The Ghent terminal's full facilities are expected to be completed by the middle of next year.

Referring to the Hudson andalusite mine, acquired by Rand London on July 1 this year, Mr Heber-Percy says it has the largest known deposits of high-grade andalusite in the world, and the increasing call for higher performance refractory materials by steel industries world-wide will ensure steady growth in demand for this material.

"This acquisition provides a further spread of interests for our minerals division and we are well placed within our group to fully achieve the export potential for this high quality product."

The decision to sell subsidiary Newclare's steel stock and associated assets was taken because they were tying up a substantial amount of Rand London's group resources "in an activity that was largely unrelated to the other businesses of our company", says Mr Heber-Percy.

It is intended to invest the R8 300 000 proceeds of the sale in businesses more closely connected to the mining industry, "when suitable opportunities arise".

In the year to June Rand London's taxed profit fell to R2 501 000 from R5 398 000 the previous year, and the dividend was passed.

Explaining the decision to pass the dividend Mr Heber-Percy says: "In South Africa we are experiencing a period of exceptionally high interest rates and a tightening of the money supply.

"It is clearly important that our company conserves its cash resources and the preservation of our long-term future and profitability must outweigh all other considerations."

Kempslust faces 40% profit drop

RDM 6/10/81

61 ~~215~~

By JOHN MULCAHY

THE future annual profitability of Rand London Coal's Kempslust mine has been reduced by 40% because of a reduced production rate, says RL Coal chairman Mr Bernard Holtshousen in his annual statement.

Roof collapses in the eastern sector of Kempslust seriously interfered with production at the mine in the first six months of the year, and the problem intensified in the second half, "but has now been brought under control by increasing pillar sizes", says Mr Holtshousen.

After a "most disappointing" year to June 30, RL Coal is looking ahead to a year of consolidation, and "every effort" will be made to restore the company to its former earnings level, says Mr Holtshousen.

Mr Holtshousen says he is confident RL Coal will be able to achieve higher earnings, and he points to the completion of the Zoetmelk mine.

The establishment of Zoetmelk will reduce RL Coal's overdependence on one mine, as was the case with Kempslust in the past year.

The directors say two new adits were established at Kempslust after the poor roof conditions were encountered in the eastern sector, but in both new sections poor roof conditions prevailed.

As a result, mining methods had to be substantially altered, pillar sizes increased and bord widths decreased to achieve acceptable roof stability conditions.

"This change in the dimensions of the coal producing faces significantly reduced production potential and has necessitated the re-negotiation of tonnages supplied under the contract with Iscor.

The directors add that the lower sales level of 240 000 tons a year — Kempslust produced 235 000 run-of-mine tons in the year to June compared with a budgeted 350 000 tons and the previous year's 334 000 tons — will have an adverse effect on annual profits, but contractual penalties and fluctuating margins should not again occur.

Kempslust has an estimated coking coal life of two years, with the possibility of a further extension, while there is a further life of about 11 years as an anthracite producer.

Mr Holtshousen says RL Coal has substantial reserves of high quality anthracite and bituminous coal, and has considerable scope for expansion.

"However, much is dependent on our success in obtaining a larger share of the domestic market and the extent of the increase in our coal export allocation."

He says new domestic anthracite markets were secured during the past year, "and further negotiations are in progress with other consumers".

RL Coal is also looking at methods of upgrading its products as well as briqueting to increase the saleability of low ash anthracite fines.

In the year to June attributable profit fell to R929 048 from R3 798 678, and no ordinary dividends were paid.

Star 8/10/81

61

Traders in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville townships near Pretoria are boycotting Wilson-Rowntree products in their shops as part of a countrywide campaign against the sweets firm for its dismissal of about 500 workers at its Port Elizabeth branch earlier this year.

About 100 township

CT 9/10/81

~~163~~ ~~186~~ ~~139~~ ~~300~~ ~~$793~~ 61 ~~192~~

Wave of strikes subsides

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The strike wave which has hit several parts of the country subsided yesterday as 2 000 workers at four Huletts sugar mills in Natal and 283 workers at Epol in East London returned to work.

But disputes arising out of the dismissal of striking workers are continuing at several plants.

Workers fired by Johnson Tiles, a British multinational company, at Vereeniging have accused the firm of sending police and East Rand Administration Board officials to arrest them at their hostel in Tembisa on Wednesday night.

A spokesman for Huletts said all 2 000 workers who had been on strike at four Natal sugar mills in protest against the government's pension legislation had returned to work.

This firm agreed to suspend their pension contributions pending further negotiations.

Mr A Hambly, operations director of Epol, said 283 black workers who had gone on strike at its East London plant in support of a demand that their pension contributions be paid out had agreed to return to work.

This came after negotiations with elected worker representatives and officials of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

The spokesman said the firm had agreed that the contributions could be paid out if the workers still wanted this in a week's time.

Workers would have to resign and would be re-employed, which meant that they would forfeit their service benefits — but the company was investigating ways whereby their benefits would be preserved.

The dispute between the Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union and Johnson Tiles took a new turn when workers accused the company of sending police and Erab officials to their hostel to arrest them.

The workers were among those fired on Monday after striking over the dismissal of a shop steward whom they say has been victimized.

They claimed the policemen and board officials said the company had sent them. The hostel superintendent then produced a list of people the company did not want back and these men were told to get into police vans. They were released after other workers demanded to be arrested with them, they said.

They were told to report to the factory yesterday to be paid off, but decided at a later meeting not to go. They said workers were demanding unconditional reinstatement for themselves as well as the shop steward.

A police spokesman confirmed that policemen had gone to the hostel to assist Erab officials in a "general search" of the workers, but no attempt had been made to arrest anyone.

A union spokesman said yesterday the firm had rejected a request for a meeting. He added the union would inform the British Trade Union Council of the dispute.

Wrong sweet gets on schools boycott list

CT 13/10/81

61 ~~459~~ ~~486~~

Staff Reporter

A PAMPHLET distributed to Cape Town schools last week publicizing the boycott of a manufacturer's sweets, has drawn a bitter reaction from a competitor whose confection appears on the list.

The product appearing in a list of Wilson-Rowntree sweets, was Mars Bar, manufactured by Mars Ltd, a British company.

The distributors of Mars Bar, contacted the president of the University of Cape Town SRC, Mr Laurie Nathan, this weekend to tell him that Mars Bar had been incorrectly included in the list.

A director of the distributing company, Mr H Henneck, said he had been angry at the mistake because the manufacturers of the product had been unfairly prejudiced.

"We don't want to make a fuss about this, but I feel that when students do their homework, they should make sure they do it properly."

The Harfield Wilson-Rowntree boycott support committee yesterday issued a public apology to the distributors of Mars Bar for naming the product in the pamphlet.

"We call on all consumers not to boycott Mars Bar, but to maintain the boycott of Wilson-Rowntree sweets. We trust that the distribution of Mars Bar has not suffered through this unfortunate error."

The support committee said the purpose of the boycott was to pressure management into opening negotiations with dismissed workers at the Wilson-Rowntree plant in East London.

RDM 15·10·81 ~~11~~

Unions appeal for foreign aid over disputes

~~[illegible]~~ ~~152~~ 61 193 ~~17~~ ~~187~~ ~~62~~ ~~331~~ 150

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.

Labour Correspondent

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 would 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 Telephone 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-instatement 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 Kwa-Thema Magistrates' 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 1 000 of the 1 600 dismissed workers had been re-employed, and about 100 new workers had been taken on.

FM 16/10/81 (61)

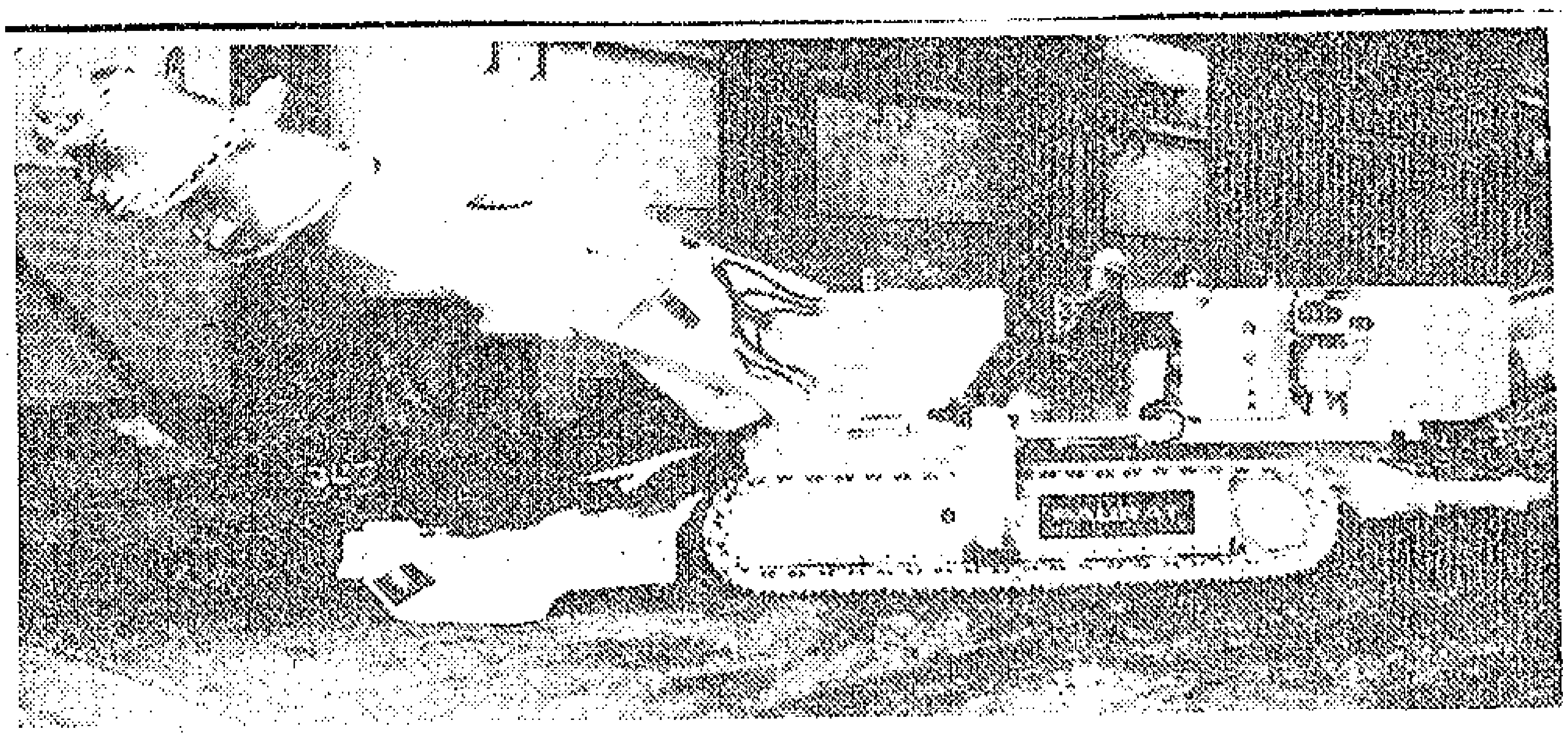
AT HOME

Foreign companies control something like 95% of the computer industry in SA. The South African subsidiary of ICL, ICLEF, which has been in the country for 16 years, is the country's second biggest supplier (in money terms) with the largest number of local operations.

ICLEF, which buys computer equipment from ICL before leasing it to clients, is protected from marketing risk through its relationship to ICL.

Apart from being protected against returned equipment, the price to be paid for stock is closely related to funding costs, the life of the equipment and similar considerations.

The crux of ICLEF's performance depends on how it works out its financing costs in relation to the rental it receives. The company's orders are high and last year its profit after taxation was R957 000 — an improvement over the previous year of 11.4%.



‘The best’ for mining

S. Tvls Times 18/10/81 (63)

By Vera Beljakova

COALEQUIP is to distribute the German-made Paurat range of mining and tunnelling machines, considered among the best in the world, according to managing director Roy Lansdown.

“We consider them to be the best roadheading and mineral-extraction machines due to their ruggedness — an essential quality for the South African mining industry.”

The machines — one is pictured above — are to be used for tunnelling or mining in soft or medium strata, and for this reason are particularly suitable for local coal mining.

A new addition to the range is a trench-cutter for surface work, excavations and trenching for pipes and cables.

Unions appeal to overseas labour bodies

CT 19/10/81

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 Tiles at Olifantsfontein, 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 meeing with management, he added.

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 the Telephone Manufacturers of SA (TMSA) in Springs.

TMSA is a subsidiary of the General Electric Company and the Fosatu-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 1 600 went on strike recently.

Up to now, TMSA has refused to meet with the union.

Nine people appeared in the Kwathema Magistrates' Court last 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.

Boycott spreads but tycoon holds out

Sowetan ~~152~~ ~~160~~ ~~11A~~ ~~1454~~ 61

20/10/81

SOWETAN REPORTER

THE boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products is spreading, with about 200 Katlehong traders being the latest to join in the action.

They decided at a meeting last week to remove from their shelves all products from the East London company which dismissed 500 workers who went on strike earlier this year.

But Soweto tycoon, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala has refused to heed the boycott call, saying he will not do so unless union leaders contact him personally.

"I won't boycott until these leaders have approached me so that we can talk," he said. "In any case I'm not even aware we're supposed to boycott Rowntree products," Mr Tshabalala added, saying he had not seen Press reports about the boycott.

The call for the boycott in the Soweto area came from Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Mr Tshabalala's stand was criticised by Mr Sphiwe Thusi, a member of the Support Committee which helps maintain the dismissed workers.

"It is regrettable that Mr Tshabalala has decided to be a blind businessman who refused to align himself with the suffering masses," said Mr Thusi.

Mr Thusi said it was not necessary for his support committee or other leaders to approach Mr Tshabalala personally to ask him to join the boycott.

"He should have attended the Chamber of Commerce meeting in order to know that he should boycott. My committee talks only to organisations and not to individuals," Mr Thusi said.

Mr Tshabalala said he was no longer a member of the Chamber, but he was prepared to talk to them at any time.

In Katlehong, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce there, Mr Moleke Namane, said yesterday: "We have decided not to sell these products any more until the company decided to reinstate the 500 workers. My colleagues have promised to help them by removing the products from their shelves.

NO LIAISON, NO BOYCOTT: Mr Ephraim Tshabalala.

~~30~~ ~~112~~ 61 ~~56~~

Reef responds to boycott call

Star 28/10/81

By Drew Forrest

About 1 000 traders in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area agreed recently not to stock Wilson-Rowntree products — indicating that the consumer boycott of the East London sweet company is spreading.

African traders in the Transvaal were not fully drawn into the Fattis and Monis dispute two years ago and their response to the boycott call is a novel development.

It is bound to strengthen demands for Wilson-Rowntree's recognition of the SA Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) and the reinstatement of 500 workers dismissed after going on strike in February this year.

The president of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Mr Vela Kraai, said yesterday that there had been "a good response" to the boycott call.

He estimated that at least 500 Soweto traders had committed themselves to not renewing Wilson-Rowntree stocks.

Earlier this month the Atteridgeville - Saulsville Chamber of Commerce, representing about 100 traders; the Mamelodi Traders Association and the 200-strong Katlehong Traders Association promised to support the boycott.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Wilson-Rowntree Workers' Support Committee said that several traders in Sebokeng and Evaton, near Vereeniging, and in Mabopane, near Pretoria, had also thrown their weight behind the boycott campaign.

The campaign would "be intensified" in the coming weeks, he said, prime targets being traders in Alexandra and on the East Rand.

He revealed that expressions of support had been received from the British Bakers, Food and Allied Workers Union and from the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Attempts to contact the company's management for comment on the effectiveness of the boycott failed yesterday. The Star was told that the only Wilson-Rowntree executives in a position to comment were overseas.

Mitcott UK bids for all SA firm

Britain seeks markets

475c offered to minority

RDM 31/10/81

61

MITCHELL Cotts UK plans to buy out the minority holding in its South African subsidiary for R21 140 000.

Shareholders are being offered 475c a share against the current price on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange of 385c.

By HOWARD PREECE

The UK company is, however, bringing the funds into South Africa through the financial rand market — and thus at a hefty discount.

Indeed, it calculates the cost at £8 700 000 at the current FR discount against a commercial rand-sterling value of just over £12-million.

The mechanics of the deal will involve converting the minority holding of 4 450 000 ordinary shares into redeemable preference shares and then into cash.

Mitchell Cotts SA is mainly involved in project engineering, manufacturing, civil engineering and transport.

The UK parent holds 71,5% of the equity and is offering the R21 140 000 for the outstanding 28,5%.

A remarkable and rare feature of the whole Mitchell Cotts group is that although it is a UK concern the South African operation last year contributed some [illegible] operating profit.

where appropriate South African investment at the level of Mitcotts subsidiaries."

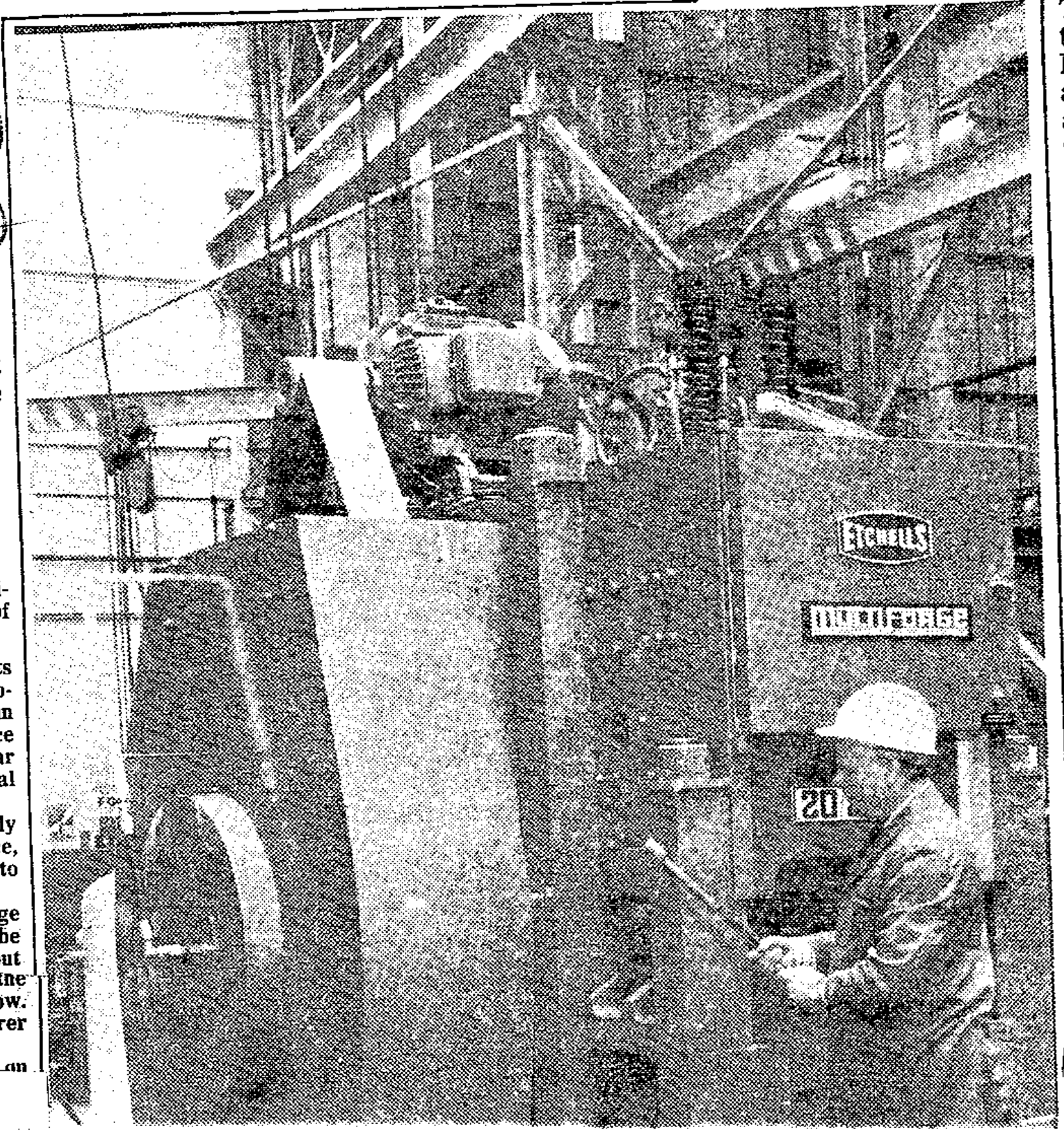
COMMENT. Mitchell Cotts has had a low profile on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in recent years and the share price has risen by only 14% this year against a much larger general rise in the industrial sector.

The UK offer, which is nearly 30% above the market price, looks certain to be acceptable to the minority holders.

It is not clear at this stage precisely what the group will be able to do, within and without South Africa, by buying out the minorities that it cannot do now.

This may become clearer later.

The share will be delisted on



Argus pays R1 on 74% increase

Financial Reporter

ARGUS Printing & Publishing increased trading profit to more than R12-million for the six months to August 31 and has raised the interim dividend from 75c to 100c.

Attributable profit was up by 74,4% from R4 400 000 to R7 600 000.

Earnings a share are up from 310c to 540c.

Argus publishes major afternoon newspapers and the Sunday Tribune, has 51% of CNA — which this week reported a more than doubling of its interim profit — 49,3% of Hortors and 30% of Caxton.

It also holds 39% of South African Associated Newspapers publishers of, among others, the Rand Daily Mail.

According to a Sapa report income before tax rose from R8 400 000 to R13 900 000 and group.

The cash-strapped parent is aiming to place new shares and raise a medium-term loan in London to finance the proposed deal.

The official announcement from Standard Merchant Bank last night referred to the parent Mitchell Cotts group as MCG and the SA Mitchell Cotts company as Mitcott.

It said: "In recent years as the operations of MCG and its subsidiaries have become more specialised, particularly in the engineering and transportation divisions, it has become increasingly important to mobilise the resources of the group on an international basis and in the opinion of the directors future growth will depend upon an increasing emphasis in this direction.

"In the case of big engineering projects in the mining field mobilisation of group resources, from whatever country, is an important factor in acquiring and executing such work.

"It is believed that with Mitcott as a wholly owned subsidiary of MCG and the facility of a full and free interchange of personnel and financial resources both companies will be better able to take maximum advantage of business opportunities both within South Africa and elsewhere.

"It is not intended that the proposed reorganisation should in any way restrict the growth of Mitcott or the career prospects of its many loyal executives and staff.

"There will be no change in the Mitchell Cotts policy of maintaining a strong element of South African financial participation in its operations, but it is considered that this can more appropriately be achieved in future by way of joint ventures and

Leyland supplies ADE

RDM 26/10/81

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~~102~~

~~45~~

LEYLAND South Africa has supplied the first consignment of locally cast and machined flywheel and ring gear assemblies to Atlantis Diesel Engines for installation as original equipment in ADE production engines.

This is part of a R40-million contract which Leyland South Africa secured for the supply of flywheel and ring gear assemblies to ADE.

To meet the contract Leyland South Africa embarked on a R4-million expansion programme which involved the installation of 21 computer-controlled machine tools.

Leyland will supply ADE with more than 200 000 flywheel and ring gear assemblies for use as both original equipment and replacement parts for the full range of ADE engines.

Sweet' n sour as traders join boycott

Star 31/10/87

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By Tony Davis
Labour Reporter

The Wilson-Rowntree dispute has been going on for nine months and shows no sign of abating as the boycott campaign spreads in the Transvaal.

An estimated 1 000 traders in the PWV area have agreed not to sell Wilson-Rowntree products in response to the growing boycott campaign.

In Soweto alone about 500 shopkeepers have agreed not to renew their stocks of sweets from Wilson-Rowntree.

A benefit concert for dismissed Wilson-Rowntree workers was held recently at the University of the Witwatersrand.

But the cause of the actual dispute that eventually sparked the boycott campaign in May is not generally known.

Early in February three workers at the Wilson-Rowntree plant in East London were dismissed after they refused to repair machinery, a job they claimed they were not trained to do.

Ninety workers downed tools and demanded that their colleagues be reinstated. They too were dismissed after management said they had "dismissed themselves" for refusing to do work.

The dispute then began to snowball as more and more workers at the plant downed tools and demanded reinstatement of their dismissed colleagues.

About 500 workers were dismissed over the month of February.

The South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), which represented a number of the workers, failed in trying to bring management to negotiations and in early March the union telexed the parent firm — Rowntree-MacIntosh — protesting against the dismissals.

However, the protest was unsuccessful and Saawu asked British unions to lend support and put pressure on the parent company.

The dispute also saw violence as police dispersed sacked workers who gathered in front of the factory gates. Some people appeared in court on charges of assaulting other workers.

Both Mr Donald Baroon, chairman of Rowntree-MacIntosh, and Mr Steve Scheepers, of the Sweet Workers Union at the factory, blamed Saawu for the unrest.

VIOLENCE

In March Saawu announced the start of the nationwide boycott campaign and Wilson-Rowntree executives flew to London to discuss the dispute with their superiors.

In response to claims that Saawu was guilty of intimidation of workers and other forms of violence, the union's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said Saawu believed in consultation and not violence.

He blamed management for being unwilling to hold talks with Saawu.

Boycotts are certainly not new to the townships — from the red meat boycott in the Cape, the bus boycott in Lebowa and the nationwide Fatti and Moni boycott campaign — and organisers of the Wilson-Rowntree boycott see a sweets boycott as an easier campaign to initiate as sweets are not staple foods.

61

STAR 10/11/81

Security chief tells why EL job seekers were screened

EAST LONDON — More than 150 job seekers had been screened by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services and sent to the Dunlop factory in East London yesterday.

The chief of the CCIS, General Charles Sebe, said the job seekers had been responding to a call by the Ciskei Agricultural Ministry urging unemployed people to apply for 250 vacancies at the factory.

These had occurred after a strike over pensions two weeks ago.

Asked why the Ciskei Government had involved itself in "sorting out" workers, General Sebe said he had learned that after the strike at Wilson-Rowntree, many workers sacked had taken jobs at Car Distributors' Assembly.

"Management was unaware that these people had lost their jobs over a strike," he said.

"What followed was a strike at CDA. Now industrialists realise the need for screening prospective workers.

His department is committed to "eliminating" this element by working with industrialists in ensuring a healthy atmosphere in local factories.

Asked whether this would not bring negative reaction from other countries when it was known that workers had to go through an intelligence office to get jobs in factories, he said: "This is not what we are pressing for, but in cases where there have been disturbances and work stoppages we are using this system as a short term solution.

"It depends on the willingness of industralists to co-operate with us in stamping out this evil."

Mr Sisa Njikelana, the vice-president of SAAWU, yesterday asked: "What happened to the Ciskei Manpower Development Centre through which management was trying to recruit workers?

"How can a government which serves and protects the interests of the employers be able to serve and protect the interests of the workers as well?" — Sapa.

Firms accused ov
asbestos mine haz

RDM 18/11/81 (61) [illegible]

By BRUCE STEPHENSON,
MARTIN FEINSTEIN
and ADA STUIJT

FORMER British-owned companies mining blue asbestos in the Northern Cape have been accused of "walking away from their responsibilities" to employees now sick and dying from crippling lung diseases.

Claims that the companies ignored warnings given as far back as 20 years ago — that their workers risked cancer and lung diseases — were made on Monday on British television.

The Granada TV programme "World in Action" named the companies Kuruman Cape Blue Asbestos, the Griqualand Exploration and Finance company (Gefco) and the Lonrho Corporation as the companies that had knowingly exposed black workers to the lethal dust.

Denied

Duiker Exploration, controlled by Lonrho, and Rand Mines, which controls Cape Blue Asbestos, yesterday vehemently denied abdicating responsibility to their workers.

Department of Health officials said yesterday some allegations made in the programme may be true, although they said most were exaggerated.

Spokesmen for the National Air Pollution Advisory Committee — run by the Department of Health — told the Mail on-the-spot health inspections carried out about a year ago had uncovered heavy asbestos pollution.

"We noticed at the time that some of the mines had clouds of asbestos hanging over the mining and surrounding areas. Asbestos was lying all over the place."

Another spokesman for the department, Dr G Oberholzer, said most asbestos mines had reduced air pollution counts considerably.

"The State Mine Engineer and that department's own health officials are checking the air pollution count constantly. Of course, our department has no jurisdiction over health regulations as far as mines are concerned, but we advise on ways to keep the pollution levels to the absolute minimum, and inform the State Mine Engineer, who enforces the health regulations at all mines, about any possible health hazards," he said.

'Exaggeration'

Dr R D W Reid, medical consultant of Rand Mines Limited, which owns several asbestos mines in the Northern Cape, said very few miners now contracted mesothelioma and that the documentary was a complete exaggeration.

"We recently installed a new mill, primarily to fight asbestos pollution. Very few miners still get mesothelioma, certainly nothing near those figures mentioned in that programme."

He said the main function of the new mill installed at one mine was to bag asbestos dust, primarily to avoid asbestos-related diseases.

The Northern Cape Mines around Kuruman and Prieska provide most of the world's blue asbestos — mined in a way outlawed in Britain since 1969.

International concern at the health hazards involved has been sparked by a recent case in the United States courts.

A former employee of an American subsidiary of Cape Asbestos was awarded substantial damages.

The 25-minute BBC documentary showed black employees working in plants and mills thickly encrusted with blue asbestos dust, without respiratory protection. Film showed the surrounding countryside and watercourses stained blue by dust.

Disease

Dr Neil White, a South African doctor with the Health Care Trust, told "World in Action" 33 cases of a lung disease caused by asbestos dust had been diagnosed in Prieska in the past 18 months.

He said a local doctor had told him he had diagnosed 900 cases of the disease in the Prieska area.

"There is a dump right outside the town and the blue asbestos dust blows over the town every time the wind blows," Dr White said.

Of 1 600 former employees of a Cape asbestos mine in the Northern Cape area traced by Dr White, 270 were found to have asbestosis.

The superintendent of the Prieska Hospital, Dr J Pickard, said all those who had developed mining-related lung diseases had received a R12 000 payout.

He said about 400 people scattered throughout South Africa still suffered from such diseases, and that "the incidence is dropping rapidly".

Mr R Lee, a director and consulting engineer for Duiker Exploration, said yesterday: "We know precautions have to be taken, and these are laid down strictly by South African mining law."

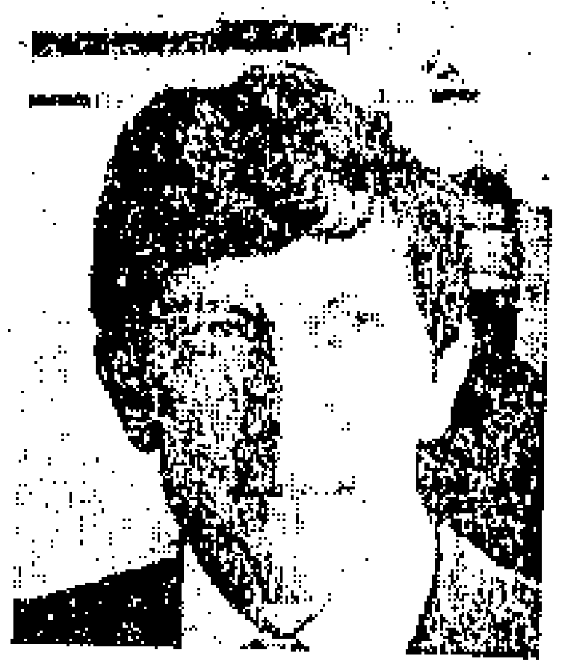
TERRY CURRAN

Looking at labour

~~571~~

61

FM 27/11/81



Terry Curran is first secretary and labour attache at the British Embassy. Prior to his SA appointment a year ago, he served in Peking, Dakar, Senegal, Edmonton and London.

FM: **How do you see your role as labour attache?**

Curran: My function is to keep abreast of current labour developments which clearly have consequences in the economic, social and political fields; to attempt to assess their significance; to keep in touch with people who are involved in the industrial relations process in the SA government — on both sides of industry and elsewhere — in order to keep their counterparts in Britain properly informed. I also have a particular interest in encouraging British companies to observe the principles of the European Code of Conduct.

What function are the codes playing in improving industrial relations in SA?

The codes, which are voluntary, have helped focus attention on certain internationally accepted industrial relations principles. The Wiehahn report acknowledged the impact of the codes on labour relations. Now individual organisations and companies are promoting their own codes of conduct. This is evidence that the original codes have had a positive and beneficial effect.

They require a strong commitment to ending discriminatory practices in the workplace. On more specific questions, such as trade union recognition or the improvement of wages, they have limited applicability. But together with other factors, such as the skills shortage they have helped to stimulate critical analysis of employment practices in SA and to create a momentum towards better labour relations. They should continue to assist in this process.

To what extent are companies adhering to the codes?

I can only speak for British companies and the EEC code. Publicity has tended to focus on minimum rates of pay and our last analysis showed that 86% of those employed by the reporting companies were being paid above the supplemented living levels considered necessary to maintain an acceptable standard of living. There is still room for improvement, but wage levels are improving, there is no doubt about that.

What is you attitude towards investment by British companies in SA, particularly in the homelands, or "independent" black states?

For historical and other reasons there has always been a high level of British investment in SA. However, the British government doesn't seek to advise companies; we leave this to the commercial judgment of the private sector.

The British government doesn't recognise the "independent" national states. But our attitude to investment remains the same: companies must decide for themselves.

How is the current labour unrest affecting potential investment by British companies?

Very little, I would guess. If there has been some slight decline in the level of British investment it is probably because of economic factors in the UK and elsewhere, rather than political or other considerations in SA.

With regard to labour what is the relation between the embassy and British companies operating in SA?

We have no direct role to play. For instance, we can't intervene in an industrial dispute involving a British company. However, British companies with major holdings in SA subsidiaries are expected to observe the principles of the European code and to report annually on their progress, so the embassy takes a close interest in their industrial relations practices.

To what extent have the multinationals influenced change in SA? Can they influence change?

The multinationals have contributed significantly to the development of the SA economy, and the recent history of industrial relations in SA shows that some of them have played a leading part in changing attitudes. Together with the major SA companies, they can help to set standards which smaller companies can follow.

A sick man's demo over 'discrimination'

ARGUS 1/12/81 (61)

A FORMER bulk lorry driver suffering from respiratory infection today took his seven-year feud with a petroleum company to the streets and staged a one-man placard demonstration outside BP Centre.

Mr Jacobus Vos, 32, of Mitchell's Plain, accused the company of 'practical discrimination' and rejected its claims that it was 'an equal opportunity company.'

SUFFERING

He carried placards reading: 'Due to practical discrimination in BP I lost my health'; 'If I were a so-called white, this would not happen to me. Please explain equal opportunity. My children suffer'; and 'I am a victim of discrimination — Ek is die prooi van diskriminasie.'

Mr Vos, accompanied by his four-year-old daughter Leandré, said that in 1974 he was driving a BP bulk lorry from Grabouw to Cape Town when, near Somerset West, the manifold gasket blew and something went wrong with the extractor pump.

'Gases and a dense, black powder were emitted into the cabin and when I reached the BP depot in Cape Town I had breathed in a lot of this without noticing,' Mr Vos said.

'I immediately began suffering from respiratory infection and regularly fell ill as a result.'

His first complaint against the company was that they 'took no notice' when he complained, he alleged.

His own doctor regularly booked him off because of his illness, but the company told him to 'get away' from his own doctor and to see a company doctor.

MAKING TEA

At the depot he was threatened with the sack several times, he said, and a great deal of correspondence passed to and fro about his problems.

The long-drawn out process in which he had found himself involved private specialists and repeated attempts by him to focus the company's attention on his plight, but it had no effect.

'Finally they offered me a job at head office and when I got here I saw I had to help with the tea.

'I have seen many white drivers who suffered disabling injuries at the depots and they were given good clerical work right there. Why must I come and make tea.'

Mr Vos has now been placed on medical retirement and receives about R425 a month in pension.

But he says: 'Had I continued in my work I would now have earned R250 a month more — as well as about R200 in overtime.'

He has three other children, aged one, eight and 11.

Mr Vos said the object of his demonstration today was to make the public aware of real practices inside a company that publically subscribed to enlightened employment policies and to draw attention to his plight.

In an envelope he had the documents concerning his problem.

Mr M J Schonegevel, general manager (group services) of BP, denied in a statement today that the company had discriminated against Mr Vos.

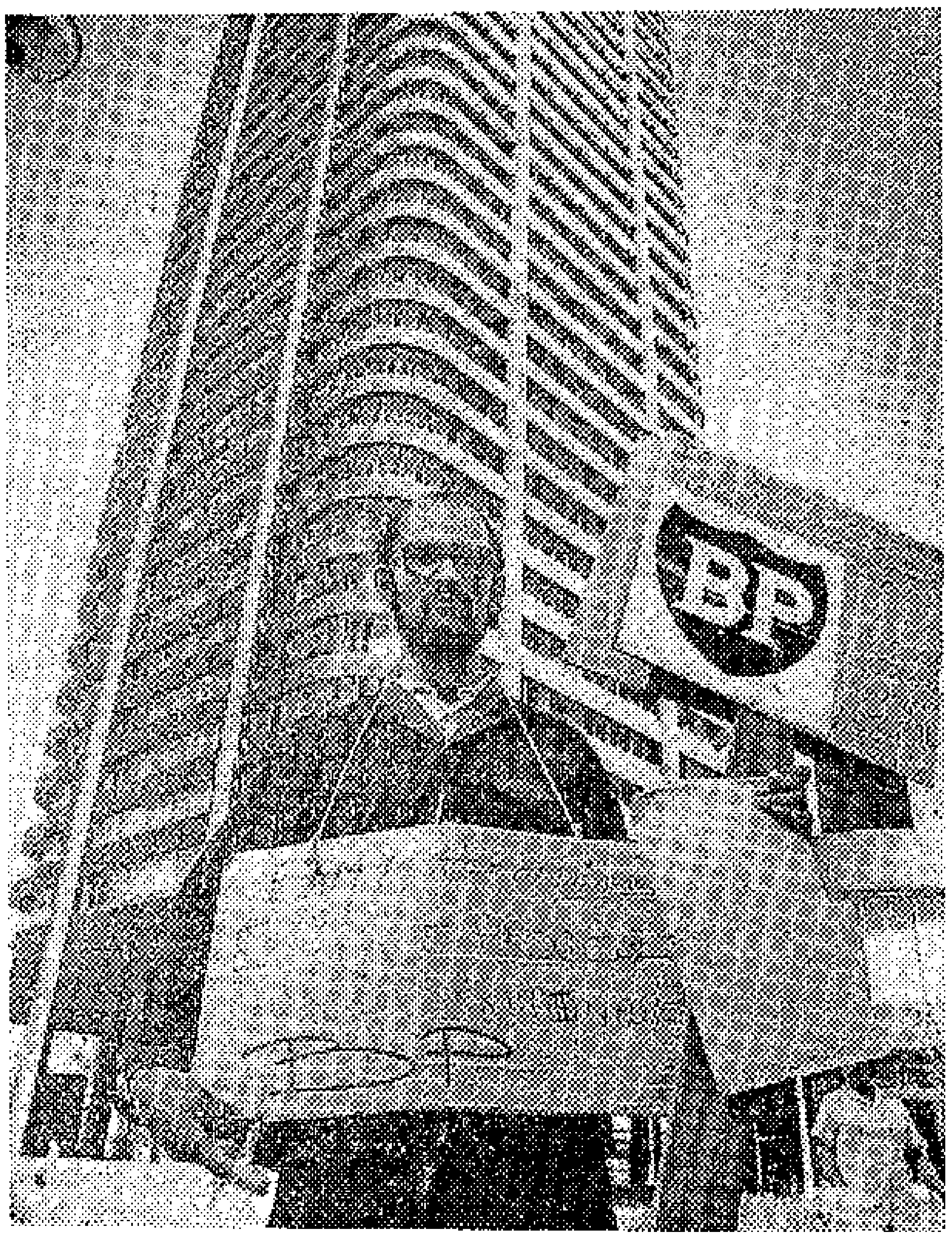
SYMPATHETIC

Mr Vos's case was handled sympathetically and in the same manner as any similar case would have been,' the statement said.

'Mr Vos was given the opportunity to see specialists at the company's expense in an attempt to help cure any illness. Eventually, he was given various options regarding alternative employment within the company, which did not confine him to the option of working as a tea-kitchen attendant.

'He elected to take retirement on medical grounds.

'We reaffirm our business practice and philosophy of non-discrimination and equal opportunity among our employees. We believe we have a history of honesty and integrity in dealing with all our employees.'



MR JACOBUS VOS with his placards outside BP Centre today.

ARGUS 2/12/81 61

Protester 'treated fairly', says BP

MR JACOBUS VOS, who yesterday claimed he was a victim of discrimination by his employers, BP Southern Africa, had in fact been treated 'sympathetically and fairly.'

After Mr Vos made the matter public yesterday, the company broke normal policy regarding confidentiality of personnel matters and made voluminous correspondence between the company and Mr Vos available to The Argus.

Mr Vos staged a one-man placard demonstration yesterday alleging that the company had discriminated against him after he becmae ill.

In 1974, while driving a bulk delivery lorry to Cape Town from Grabouw, the manifold gasket blew and poisonous gas was emitted into the cabin.

He breathed in a dense black powder for more than an hour, he said, and thereafter suffered from respiratory infection.

Correspondence between Mr Vos and BP available to The Argus yesterday showed that:

- The company paid all medical expenses Mr Vos incurred because of his condition, instead of the usual percentage of the costs.

Mr Vos was offered a job as a packed lorry driver which would have been less strenuous. Mr Vos accepted the offer but did not report at the depot.

- The company offered him the chance to take on positions as storeman, librarian, services assistant, mail delivery driver or an administrative position.
- Mr Vos suffered no loss of pay as a result of the incident. He received the same salary as bulk lorry drivers, plus overtime pay in lieu of lost hours.
- The company later again offered him a position as mail delivery driver and gave him an option to retire on an ill-health ex-gratia pension of R389 a month, plus a life insurance policy of R12 870 and also offered to continue paying his medical expenses.

Mr Vos accepted the pension offer in October last year.

After the demonstration yesterday B P Southern Africa denied it had discriminated against Mr Vos.

A statement issued by the general manager group services, Mr M J Schonegevel, said the company did not discriminate in its personnel policies.

'Mr Vos's case was handled sympathetically and in the same manner as any other similar case would have been,' the statement said.

50 stop work in pay dispute

CAPE TIMES 2/12/81

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 50 British Petroleum workers who downed tools yesterday morning because of wage grievances and working conditions, returned to work soon after lunch time.

The employees were mainly drivers, depot hands and lorry guards at BP's packed products warehouse in Milnerton and at the marine lubricants warehouse in Table Bay harbour.

A workers' spokesman said they had recently approached management for wage increases, but these were refused.

"We work very hard. Food prices are going up and we can't cope anymore."

Two senior company executives later visited the Milnerton depot and asked the workers to elect 10 representatives to discuss the issue. They refused demanding to be addressed collectively.

STUDY METHO

PLANNING AND TIME A

Hugged by his five-year-old daughter Leandre, Mr Jacobus Vos yesterday staged a one-man placard demonstration outside the BP Centre to protest against "practical discrimination" by the company.

CAPE TIMES 2/12/81 (61)

Father, daughter in lone City demo

Staff Reporter

A MITCHELLS PLAIN father of four, who contracted a respiratory ailment while driving a faulty petrol tanker, yesterday staged a placard demonstration outside the BP Centre to highlight his plight and draw attention to the company's "practical discrimination".

Accompanied by his five-year-old daughter, Leandre, Mr Jacobus Vos, 32, stood outside BP's headquarters yesterday with a placard which read: "I am a victim of discrimination. Due to practical discrimination, I have lost my health."

He became ill in 1974 when his truck blew an exhaust manifold gasket while driving from Grabouw to Cape Town. The truck's extractor fan malfunctioned and Mr Vos breathed in gases which were emitted into the cab. He started suffering from a respiratory infection and became ill regularly after that.

Mr Vos said BP "took no notice" when he became ill and insisted that he visit a company doctor. He claimed that he was threatened with dismissal several times although he had tried to draw the company's attention to his illness.

The company later offered him a job at BP Centre, but when he discovered that he had to help make tea, he refused the job and was later placed on medical retirement with a pension of about R425 a month.

Mr Vos said yesterday BP claimed to be an "equal opportunity company" with enlightened employment practices, but this had not been his experience.

Mr M J Schonegevel, BP's general manager (group services) for Southern Africa, yesterday denied that the company discriminated in its personnel policies and said Mr Vos's case had been treated "sympathetically".

He said in a statement that Mr Vos had been given the opportunity of visiting specialists at the company's expense.

"Eventually he was given various options regarding alternative employment in the company which did not confine him to working as a tea-/kitchen attendant. He elected to take retirement on medical grounds," Mr Schonegevel said.

He said BP re-affirmed its "business practice and philosophy of non-discrimination and equal opportunity among our employees."

Demo: Man turned down jobs

C. Times 3/12/81

(61) [redacted] [redacted]

Staff Reporter

THE feud between a major petroleum company and a former employee who claims he was discriminated against, went a step further yesterday with BP Southern Africa making correspondence between the the man and the company available to the Cape Times.

Mr Jacobus Vos, 32, a former bulk lorry driver, has accused the company of "practical discrimination", and has been demonstrating outside their Foreshore offices for the past two days.

He says he caught a respiratory infection after the BP truck he was driving leaked poisonous gases and dense black powder into the cabin.

Correspondence showed that following a doctor's report — which confirmed that Mr Vos was suffering from a lung disease — the company had offered him alternative posts at his current salary.

They also agreed to pay all medical costs incurred by Mr Vos because of the illness.

Mr Vos was later offered a job as a packed lorry driver under more favourable conditions. He accepted the post but did not report for the job.

He took on a post of services assistant at BP's head office, but left because he said he had to help make tea.

The general manager (group services) of BP Southern Africa, Mr M J Schonegevel, yesterday denied that Mr Vos was given this task. "Because of his health condition he would not have been in contact with food," he said.

The company then offered him a post as a mail delivery driver, and gave him the option of retiring on an ill-health pension. Mr Vos accepted the R389 monthly pension, plus payments for leave pay, overtime, and a disturbance allowance.

Mr Vos, whose pension is now R425, resumed his demonstration outside the BP centre yesterday.

● Mr Schonegevel said Tuesday's work stoppage by 50 workers at the BP Southern Africa Cape Town terminal and docks had not been connected to the demonstration by Mr Vos.

"The stoppage was related to pay levels. Following discussion with management the employees returned to work on Tuesday afternoon," he said.

A worker spokesman said no pay agreement had been reached, and they would be holding further meetings to discuss the issue.

RDM 12/12/81

Sacked sweet workers reject rehiring offer

61

Mail Correspondent

THE management of Wilson-Rowntree, which has experienced a 10-month consumer boycott over the dismissal of striking workers, has softened its stance on taking back sacked staff — but the workers have rejected the new terms.

Addressing about 300 former Wilson-Rowntree workers in East London yesterday, officials of the SA Allied Workers' Union claimed the company had made an offer aimed at ending the deadlock.

At the meeting, workers called on the company to reinstate them unconditionally — a full 10 months after the industrial dispute which led to their being fired.

These developments came as three powerful British unions were considering whether to endorse a boycott of the British-owned company's products.

The dispute at Wilson-Rowntree has already led to a nationwide consumer boycott in South Africa.

'Starve'

In a resolution, workers said they were prepared to "starve" and prolong the boycott as long as management remained adamant about not reinstating them.

The Wilson-Rowntree dispute began in February, when about 500 workers went on strike over the allegedly unfair dismissal of three operators.

Mr M Mdyogolo, branch secretary of Saawu, told the meeting union officials had met management on Monday and been told the company was prepared to take the former employees back when vacancies occurred.

This was rejected by workers, who said they still regarded themselves as Wilson-Rowntree employees and members of Saawu.

In the resolution, they said they wanted their jobs back unconditionally and added they would never join the Sweet Workers' Union, which is at present recognised by the company and which Saawu claims is favoured by management.

They also refused to discuss their reinstatement with the Sweet Workers' Union — as management has insisted — because "it has nothing to do with them: the Sweet Workers' Union is not involved in the dispute".

The workers said they still demanded the company recognise Saawu and their elected workers' committee.

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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 assignm

throughout the year.

1.5 Integrating Course Componen

Lectures, reading and assignments

You will need to integrate the kn

different aspects of the course.

Now, each of these activities requires special skills and you 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 scarce commodity — TIME.

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 distraction, friends, people constantly walking past).

(ii) Is out of sight of a telephone!

(iii) Has a firm, comfortable chair, but not one in which you ca

(iv) Has

(v) Is c

(vi) Is a

Those of yo

at home wil

this is not the case use your ingenuity.   The libraries on campus have many 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

nd of a 'struggle' for black union

RDM
18/12/81

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

THE giant multinational food company Unilever has recognised a South African black union for the first time — and the International Union of Food Workers has hailed this as a victory for international union action.

But Unilever says this accords with long-standing company policy to recognise representative unions, and is not a response to overseas union action.

The Council of Unions of SA-affiliated Food and Beverage Workers' Union has been recognised by Unilever at its Boksburg plant. This brings to an end a long-running overseas union campaign against the company over recognition at the plant.

The agreement provides for full bargaining on pay and has already been tested once. A short work stoppage earlier this month was settled when dispute procedures in the agreement were set in motion.

Several years ago, the IUF, a federation of food unions throughout the Western world, launched a campaign against Unilever in several Western countries over claims that the company had refused to recognise the FBWU at the plant.

Solidarity

The campaign included short "sympathy" stoppages by workers in some of Unilever's plants in Europe.

In a circular to member unions, the IUF quotes the FBWU's general secretary, Mr Skakes Sikhakhane, as thanking its unions for their part in winning the agreement. "Without you, the signed agreement would not be in our hands today", he said.

The IUF refers to a "long struggle" with Unilever and says this shows that "through international solidarity, we can effectively respond to the increasing restrictions placed on union rights by transnational corporations".

But in a statement issued yesterday, Unilever says that it had long been company policy to recognise a union "which had substantial membership among an interest group ([illegible]) employees".

Agreeme

[illegible] acknowledged this membership in mid-October [illegible]

300 men still out over worker fired for coming late

EVENING POST 18/12/81

61

Post Reporters

THE entire black work force of about 300 at Metal Box in Port Elizabeth downed tools yesterday, demanding the reinstatement of a colleague who was dismissed and had part of his wages deducted for coming to work late.

The workers, who arrived at the company premises today but did not start work, complained that employees who arrived even a minute late were regarded as having been 15 minutes late, and had a quarter of an hour's pay deducted.

Later today, workers agreed not to take any further action until they had had discussions with head office representatives from Johannesburg on January 18.

Mr Knowledge Meapai, a spokesman for the Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union, which is recognised by the company, said today the company had assured him that no workers would be dismissed and all workers would be paid until the matter was discussed at the meeting.

He said workers had complained about deductions for late-coming since 1970.

He said the management had told workers to accept the deductions or be fired.

"Now it seems as though the management is firing as well as deducting from the workers' salaries," the spokesman said.

The managing director, Mr D Jacobs, said from Johannesburg today the employee who had been dismissed, Mr Marim Mxoxo, was a "habitual late-comer" who had been late 47 times this year.

Mr Jacobs said the procedure agreed on with the union had been followed before Mr Mxoxo's dismissal.

The company did not intend taking disciplinary measures against workers who downed tools yesterday.

61 ~~145A~~ ~~186~~ ~~152~~ Star 29/12/81

Sweet boycott still on

The boycott weapon also came to light in the Wilson-Rowntree dispute in East London involving Saawu.

About 500 workers were dismissed at the factory in February and the union instigated a countrywide boycott campaign.

Its greatest success has been in townships outside Pretoria and in Soweto, where traders have apparently refused to stock Wilson-Rowntree products.

The campaign is still under way.

The past year saw the newly instituted Industrial Court come under fire from unions and employers.

The court was designed to bring about the speedy resolution of disputes but in May it almost ruled itself out of existence, labour experts say.

A case brought before the court by Fosatu's Engineering and Allied Workers Union over a dispute at Raleigh Cycles in Springs was thrown out because the court said it did not have jurisdiction.

The union claimed that the company had locked out workers and victimised union members.

The refusal of the court to hear the case brought to an end the proposed appeal by lawyers representing former Putco bus drivers dismissed after a strike the previous December near Soweto.

Counsel for the drivers said taking the case before the court would have been "a waste of time."

FOREIGN FIRMS IN S.A.

BRITISH
1982

JAN. — DEC.

Union and firm agree on payment

E. Post

19/1/87

61

Post Reporter

THE management at Metalbox, where workers staged a two-day walkout last month, and representatives of the Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union yesterday agreed to introduce a system of pay for actual time worked.

The workers downed tools when a colleague was dismissed after "habitual late-coming". Other grievances included a system whereby late-comers were penalised by having pay deducted in 15-minute units.

The company's group personnel manager, Mr J McGahey, said yesterday the issue of deductions for late-comers had been resolved by the introduction of a system of payment for actual time worked.

Aspects of the company's disciplinary proceedures would also be renegotiated during the next two weeks.

"We believe problems of this nature can be resolved through discussion with employee representatives, and are encouraged by the progress made at the meetings," Mr McGahey said.

61

E. Post

19\6\82

Men appear on charge of intimidation

Court Reporter

THREE MEN who allegedly intimidated two brothers who worked at Aberdare Cables while others were on strike appeared in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court today.

They are Mr Z S Mzizimi, 24, and Mr B Mantambo, 30, both of Kwazakele, and Mr N Gqolana, 28, of Zwide.

At an earlier hearing, they pleaded not guilty of intimidation and to malicious damage to property.

They allegedly threatened to circumcise Mr B M Pakati and burn down the home of his brother, Mr M W Pakati, unless they joined a strike at Aberdare Cables.

They are also alleged to have broken eight windows and to have burnt a curtain at Mr W Pakati's house on November 11 last year.

All three admitted being in the house on November 9, but denied being there two days later.

Mr B Pakati said that on November 4 he was ordered to go to a worker's meeting.

He was made to stand on the stage and explain why he went to work. Mr Mantambo then said the People's Court had found him guilty, that they were registering his name and that he was to stop work.

Mr Pakati said that on November 9 he was woken by his brother to tell him that 14 people were in the house and wanted to see him. One of them, Mr Mzizimi, threatened to circumcise him.

He did not take it as a threat but as an insult. He went to the kitchen and returned with a stick and ordered the people to leave.

(Proceeding)

Mr A P J van der Merwe was on the Bench. Mr M L le Roux appeared for the State. Mr S Kanunu appeared for the three men.

Trade union welcomes British support

C Herald 23/1/82

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 countrywide 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.

Worker representatives at Rowntree-Mackintosh have supported these demands.

A SAAWU spokesman in East London said they welcomed international support for the dismissed workers

Star 29/1/82 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 61

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 54 000 Ford workers will today spell out their objections to this move at their regular meeting with the company management.

Mr Ron Todd, chairman of the union side of Ford's national joint negotiating committee, indicated that the mood was grim.

Mr Todd, who is national organiser of the Transport and General Workers' Union which has 34 000 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. Second there was the anti-apartheid commitment 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.

85 000 stop work for Aggett

RDM 12/2/82

~~327~~ ~~192~~ 61 ~~128~~ 140R

Mail Reporters

YESTERDAY'S work stoppage to mourn the death of unionist, Dr Neil Aggett — the first of its kind for at least two decades — was yesterday supported by tens of thousands of workers in various parts of the country.

Unionists estimate that at least 85 000 workers took part — including some from country areas in the Western Cape such as Paarl and Grabouw.

They added that some had not taken part after their employers had threatened action, but had worn black armbands or sung "freedom songs" instead.

And at one Uitenhage factory, white supervisors joined a brief service by workers to mourn the death.

The only incidents reported were that of a union shop steward who was allegedly fired by SA Fabrics, a British-owned company in Natal, and a handful of companies who threatened to fire workers who took part.

In Boksburg, workers from a chemical plant marched round the Administration Board office singing — and were joined in their song by some workers inside the building.

At Wits and Rhodes Universities, meetings were held to mourn Dr Aggett's death and Black Sash members staged a protest vigil in Port Elizabeth.

Dr Aggett, a leading unionist, died in police detention a week ago. Trade unions called a brief stoppage to mourn his death.

However, most employer sources contacted said the stoppage had been "isolated" and "minimal".

In a statement issued last night, Fosatu said that 52 000 workers in 83 plants had joined the stoppage.

It described this as "an unprecedented act of solidarity" and called on the authorities to "take note" and avoid "further action in future".

© The Australian Council of Trade Unions yesterday announced a week-long ban on South African shipping and air travel to protest against the death.

ICI takes 20% in Farm-Ag

21/2/82

S. Times

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~~183~~

~~232~~

IMPERIAL Chemical Industries, the UK giant with a market capitalisation of R3 700-million, has, via its wholly-owned South African subsidiary, acquired a 20% stake in Farm-Ag.

Farm-Ag is the Natal-based agricultural chemical company which made its debut on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in December 1981 via a reverse takeover of Eddels.

The deal is seen as a voluble display of confidence in South Africa in general and in Farm-Ag in particular.

Although the companies concerned have declined to place a price tag on the deal, Farm-Ag's current market capitalisation suggests that ICI will have paid in the region of R3-million for its shares.

However, the actual cost to ICI will have been some 25% less than this figure because, presumably, payment was made through the financial rand market.

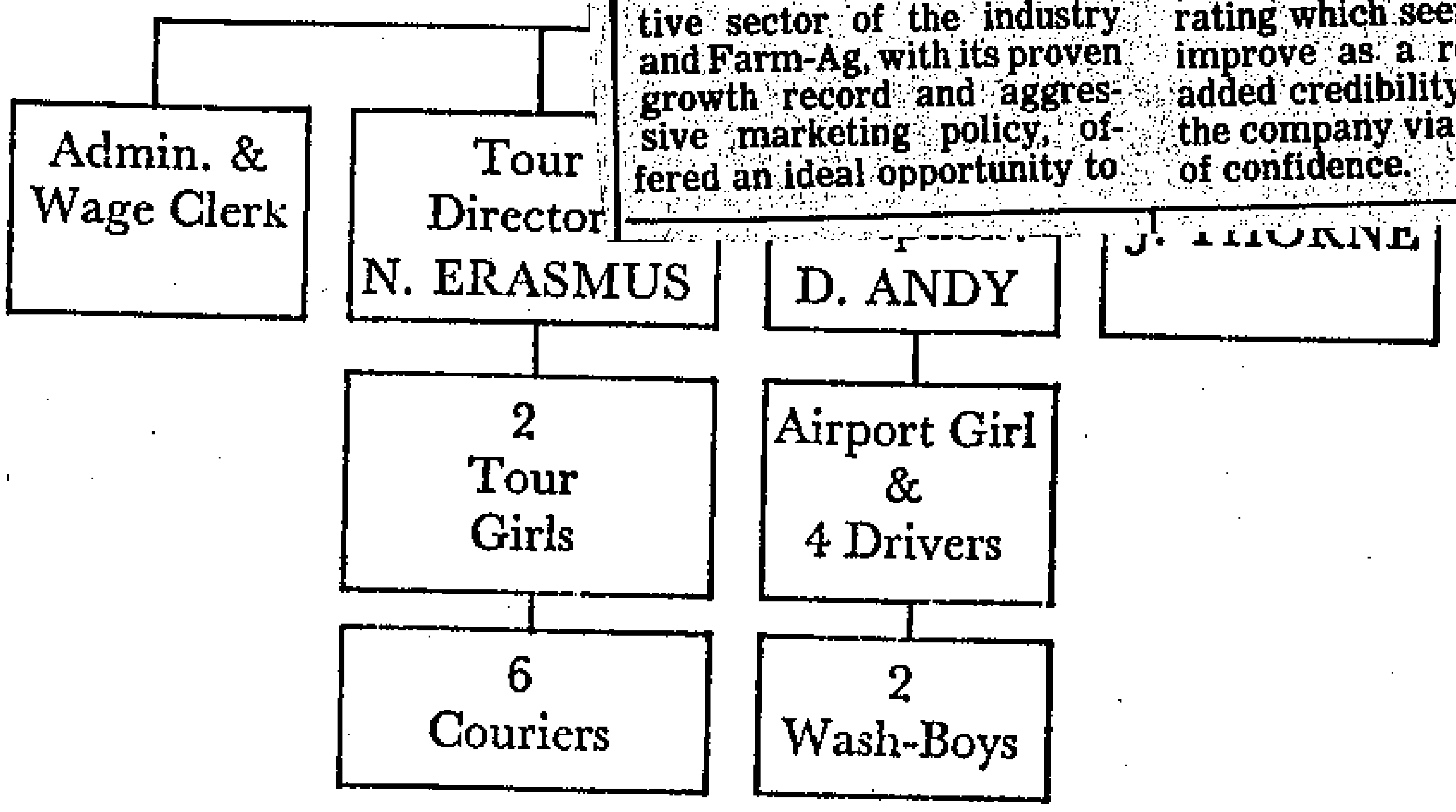
Motivation behind ICI's acquisition is its "wish to establish links with the distributive sector of the industry and Farm-Ag, with its proven growth record and aggressive marketing policy, offered an ideal opportunity to achieve this objective".

By John Spira

The advantages to Farm-Ag are clear — association with a multi-national research and development company will assist this dynamic group to maintain its rapid growth rate.

For the year to February 1982, Farm-Ag, at the time of its transmuted listing statement, projected minimum earnings of 42c a share and a payout of not less than 20c.

This places the share on a prospective yield of 8% — a rating which seems bound to improve as a result of the added credibility afforded to the company via the ICI vote of confidence.



the system could not be improved upon; possibly it would give Ball some good ideas.

The next evening, Ball was in Johnson's office with the same complaint. It was finally agreed that Jeoff Thorne would again drop sales and man the reception counter.

The following day Ball came to Johnson with a problem which involved a tour due to take place in two weeks' time.

Ball: 'Frank, Johannesburg is getting us into a mess with this tour. It's a prestige account from the States which we've just taken over from our competitors. This is the very first tour they are taking with us and Johannesburg hasn't informed us yet what the tour consists of and which couriers are going to be involved. Since the tour is so important they want the very best couriers, Fred and Allan from Johannesburg, to fly down here to meet the tour with Stan and Percy from our couriers. But now Stan is on another tour and won't be able to make it. There must be five Mercedes and we only have audience that the slaught propagan- country." Mr Latak-

Protest against sackings

61

WORKERS ON STRIKE

Sowetan 24/2/82

ABOUT 600 WORKERS at Distillers Corporation in the East Rand yesterday went on strike, almost bringing production and distribution at the company to a standstill.

Tension hung over the company premises in Wadeville when, shortly after midday, the large throng of strikers filed out of the gates singing the African National Anthem and showing black power salutes. A note from management had asked them to go home "peacefully" and resume work this morning.

By CHARLES MOGALE

The workers downed tools in protest against the dismissal of three of their colleagues. When The SOWETAN visited the company yesterday, a spokesman for the workers said management was adamant in the "unfair" decision to fire the three. They said management had reached an agreement which required shop stewards to be consulted in the event of disputes with employees. The agreement, they said, had been ignored when the three were dismissed.

The spokesman said the three had been victimised for their trade union activities. "We had a meeting with management this morning and they told us head office in the Cape endorsed the decision to fire the three. It is regrettable that the head office should take this delicate decision without the other side of the story."

The company's administratative manager, Mr J J Vorster, said management was trying to find a solution to the problem. "We can't deny there is a dispute. We are busy trying to negotiate with the workers and hope to reach an agreement soon. Unfortunately I can't comment further," he said.

STRIKE: Some of the 600 workers who downed tools in Wadeville yesterday.

SOLUTION TO: GL5

(1) Premiums Trea

01, Jan 1: Ir

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Dec 31: Ir

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Years 02 and 03 - same a

04, Jan 1: Insurance Ex

Bank

Jan 2: Debtor (Insu

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Jan 31: Bank

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(2) Premiums Treated as an

01, Jan 1: Life Policy

Bank

Dec 31: Income State

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therefore no

Continued/ ....

ER firm hit by work stoppage

(61) RDM 26/2/82

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 200 workers at Unilever's Boksburg plant — also known as Lever Brothers — staged a brief strike yesterday, apparently in protest at the dismissal of some of their colleagues.

The workers returned to work after talks between management and the Food, Beverage and Allied Workers' Union — affiliated to the Council of Unions of SA — which Unilever recognises.

The dispute will now be resolved in terms of a dispute procedure agreed between Unilever and the union, a company statement said yesterday.

The union's general secretary, Mr Skakes Sikhakhane, could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

The statement said the stoppage had occurred in the road delivery department at the plant yesterday morning.

"The FBWU has not officially informed management of the reasons, but we anticipate that it has to do with recent dismissals involving people against whom criminal charges are now pending," Unilever said.

The workers had returned to their posts after lunch after talks between site management and the union, it added.

"In terms of last year's agreement with the union, the dispute procedure is in progress," the statement added.

SOLUTION TO:

(1) Premiums

01, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	300	
	Bank		300
	being payment of premium		
Dec 31:	Income Statement	300	
	Insurance Expense		300
	being closing entry		

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	300	
	Bank		300
Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000	
	Income from Life Policy		24 000
	being accrual of proceeds receivable		
Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy	24 000	
	Income Statement		24 000
	being closing entry		
Jan 2:	Income Statement	300	
	Insurance Expense		300
	being closing entry		
Jan 31:	Bank	24 000	
	Debtor (Insurance Company)		24 000
	being receipt of proceeds		

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

01, Jan 1:	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
Dec 31:	Income Statement	300	
	Life Policy		300
	(Surrender value of policy is zero - therefore no amount can be capitalised)		

Continued/ ....

Solution to GL5 (Cont'd)

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset - Cont'd:

Year 02 - same as year 01

03, Jan 1:	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
Dec 31:	Income Statement	60	
	Life Policy		60
	Policy written down to surrender value (See Note 1 below)		
04, Jan 1:	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000	
	Life Policy		540
	Income from Life Policy		23 460
	being accrual of proceeds receivable		
Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy	23 460	
	Income Statement		23 460
	being closing entry		
Jan 31:	Bank	24 000	
	Debtor		24 000
	being receipt of proceeds		

Note 1:

At the end of year 03, the life policy would be reflected on the partnership balance sheet as a non-current asset at its surrender value of R240.

Note 2:

The death of a p hip as legal and
accounting entit statement would have
to be drawn up f partner so as to
ascertain the co roceeds from the life
policy would be NOT credited direct
to the partners'

GENERAL NEWS

Dismissals cause half-day strike

About 200 workers stopped work at the Lever Brothers plant in Boksburg on Thursday over the dismissal of several colleagues.

The stoppage lasted for half the day and workers returned to their jobs in the afternoon.

The general secretary of the Food, Beverage Workers Union, Mr Skakes Sikhakhane, said the dismissals would be taken up with management in the near future.

A spokesman for the Unilever group said the dispute would be resolved in terms of the procedure agreed by the two parties last November.

Star 27/2/82

200 down tools

~~172~~ ~~189~~ [illegible] 61

By SELLO RABOTHATA

MORE than 200 workers downed tools at Hawker Siddeley Africa in Wadeville on Friday morning demanding the reinstatement of two of their fired colleagues, a Metal and Allied Workers' Union spokesman said yesterday.

According to the spokesman, most of the workers are Mawu members. He said that after the dismissal of the two workers the others had contacted management and asked for the reinstatement of their colleagues and also demanded an increase of R1 per hour.

Worker representatives then met with management to discuss the demands but a stalemate was reached with management refusing to meet the demands. The workers have decided not to go back to work until their demands are met.

COMMENT

Mawu officials were then called in to help settle the matter between workers and management and by late yesterday they had gone back to work while negotiations went on.

The receptionist at Hawker Siddeley Africa said the company had no comment on the matter.

Meanwhile **Mzikayise Edom** reports that about 300 workers at Dunlop Industrial Products in Benoni struck yesterday morning demanding higher wages.

A Mr Mackay, manager of the firm, said yesterday when interviewed by **The SOWETAN**: "I have no comment to make, bye bye." He then replaced the receiver.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, March, 2, 1982

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Metalmen on strike as pay talks loom

~~143~~ ~~186~~ ~~189~~ 140A

61

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

WORKERS at two Wadeville metal plants have struck, demanding R1-an-hour increases — only a week before the metal industries' annual pay negotiations, in which registered unions are to ask for sharp increases for lower-paid workers.

And, in Krugersdorp yesterday, workers at SA Abattoir Corporation downed tools in protest at the dismissal of union shop stewards, according to the Food, Beverage and Allied Workers' Union.

Mr Shakes Sikhakhane, general secretary of the union — affiliated to the Council of Unions of SA — said the FBWU had approached the corporation for recognition.

"They said we were not registered for their area and that they were therefore not prepared to recognise us. On Friday, they fired a shop steward and today they sacked another one. Workers then took spontaneous action."

Mr Sikhakhane said the union had about 200 members at the plant. Company spokesman were not available for comment.

In Wadeville, workers went on strike yesterday at McKechnie Brothers, and at Hawker Siddeley a strike that began on Friday was settled yesterday.

A spokesman for Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers Union said the McKechnie workers were demanding an R1-an-hour rise. The company employs about 1 100 black workers.

Present minimum wages in the metal industries are R1,13 an hour. At next week's pay talks at the metal industrial council, registered unions are to ask that the level be raised to R2 an hour within a year.

A McKechnie spokesman said yesterday that workers had not yet raised demands.

He said management had asked workers to return today and elect spokesmen to negotiate.

At Hawker Siddeley, a strike by about 150 workers was settled after MAWU intervened, a union spokesman said.

He said workers had struck on Friday in protest at the dismissal of a colleague and in support of a demand for a R1-an-hour increase.

After discussions between MAWU and management, the company had agreed to discuss worker grievances with the union and the workers agreed to return pending discussions, the union spokesman said.

A Hawker Siddeley spokesman confirmed the strike had been settled.

(104) As a mining engineer pointed out: 'As a mining proposition, the Rand is known all over the world as a low grade proposition, and you would not be able to work it unless you did have very cheap labour.' (105) And as an economist concluded: 'What made the Rand possible was the fact that the Kaffir worker would be employed for not over £50 per year . . . It is indisputable that the mines were saved by the services of a non-competing group of black workers.' (106) The profitability of the mining companies depended on the minimisation of the wages of the ultra-exploitable 90 per cent of their labour force to an average of 2s. per shift (in comparison with the average of 20s. per shift of the politically free 10 per cent of the labour force). Higher wages for 90 per cent of the labour force would have been quite incompatible with profitability.

> A shilling a day to the boys [as a wage increase] would wipe out practically half the dividends paid by the Rand? - Yes, and it would be a great deal more than that; it would wipe out the bulk of the Rand except a very few mines. (107)

And this was just a question of a 1s. increase. The cost of politically free labour would have been far more than 3s. a shift. Without the exploitation colour bars and the ultra-exploitation of non-white labour, few if any of the mining companies would have been able to operate profitably. (108)

In the preceding sections, we looked at all of the ways in which the mining companies came to maximise the supply and minimise the cost of non-white labour. As was evident, some of these, such as the recruiting monopsony, the system of debt inducement, and the importation of labour, did not constitute measures of racial discrimination. It was not the case that every instrument of profit maximisation operated by the companies was a measure of racial discrimination. What was the case was that the profitability of the companies was critically dependent on the system of racial discrimination constituted by the exploitation colour bars, which secured and maintained the ultra-exploitability (subjection to a system of forced labour) and ultra-exploitation (appropriation of profit from the labour of ultra-exploitable workers) of non-white workers.

Our concern here has been to elucidate the specific nature of the involvement of the mining companies in racial discrimination. This involvement was seen and explained as a means of securing the driving class interest of the companies: the accumulation of profit. This involvement in

racial discrimination for the purpose of profit accumulation took the specific form of measures of racial discrimination serving to secure and maintain the ultra-exploitability and ultra-exploitation of non-white workers - referred to as exploitation colour bars. The exploitation colour bars were the profit-maximising part of what were referred to as the class colour bars - racially discriminatory class instruments serving to secure class interests - of the property-owning class (the other part being the property colour bars, serving to secure and

from ownership of

Page 2 SOWETAN, Wednesday, March 3, 1982

2 500 ON STRIKE

61

By SELLO RABOTHATA

MORE than 2 500 workers are on strike at four companies in Wadeville, Germiston, one of the biggest industrial areas in the East Rand.

More than 1 000 employees at Mckechnie Brothers downed tools on Monday, demanding a R1 per hour raise. Yesterday morning, according to a worker representative, the demand was increased to R2 per hour.

The spokesman said the workers have decided not to go back to work until their demands are met. But management yesterday told the workers to return to work by 3pm today or they would be fired. The company would start recruiting new labour tomorrow if the workers ignored the ultimatum, he said.

An employee at Mckechnie Brothers said the workers had no union. The company is a leading manufacturer of copper, brass and bronze goods.

Comment from company officials was unobtainable as they were in a meeting with worker representatives.

When **The SOWETAN** team arrived at the company's premises yesterday a large number of workers were standing near the entrance trying to stop delivery vans from entering.

About 500 workers at Chubb Fire Security are on strike in the same area — about a kilometre away from Mckechnie Brothers — also in demand for higher wages. Workers yesterday said they could not comment at present as they are to hold a meeting today to discuss their grievances and to list their demands.

An undisclosed number of workers are also on strike at Power Steel, three blocks away from the other two. Workers had already dispersed by the time reporters arrived and worker representatives were said to be holding talks with management.

Meanwhile, workers at Hawker Siddeley Africa have gone back to work while management and the union, MAWU, hold negotiations. Workers downed tools on Friday morning demanding the reinstatement of two of their five colleagues and a R1 per hour raise.

simply be found in the observed fact that one of the groups operating the system of racial discrimination which this study is concerned to explain was a group of white workers, which merits particular attention for that reason. But there is a more important and more fundamental answer to these questions, which concerns the South African social formation and the respective political positions of white and non-white workers, and which needs

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Sowetan (61) 4/3/82

~~152~~

ncreased fares

TOO MUCH: Ms Mabe.

DIFFICULT: Mr Mkhize.

SENSELESS: Ms Sehloho.

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again. Some of us have been out of work for quite a while, and such senseless increases are a blow to our budget — which is already crippled enough," said Miss Sehloho.

Mr Billy Khumalo, of Alexandra, said the unemployed would be hardest hit.

"Most people have problems raising the fare to come into town to look for work. As things are now, they may end up unable to come at all, and may resort to crime just to survive," he said.

Miss Ntombi Dlamini, of Jabulani, said: "Where do these people think we get the money from? We are not whites, we don't have money like them."

Said Mr Samuel Mkhize, from Meadowlands: "Life is going to be very difficult, especially for us blacks. Everything, even food, seems to be going up every day."

TELLS COURT
LIC THREATS

331

Sowetan 4/3/82

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She was detained during that year and spent 18 to 19 months in detention when she was called in as a State witness in a sedition case, which later became known as the SSRC Eleven case.

Ms Loate said she was interested in politics and that from time to time she had been asked to deliver messages. This was given as evidence in the Kempton Park SSRC Eleven case. She said after that case, the public attitude towards her was negative, she received threatening letters and she was also injured in the leg. Her mother advised her to tell her interrogator about the incident, but nothing was done.

She said after the SSRC Eleven case she used to meet some of the people she had known before and they used to walk and talk with her; but they never discussed politics with her because of the evidence she had given in the sedition case.

In February 1981, she had gone to Botswana, to apply for admission at the university. While in Botswana, she met Khotso and she spent some time with Khotso who told her he was only in Botswana for a holiday and that he was attending school in Nigeria, studying arts and science.

Khotso also asked her about the SSRC Eleven case and wanted to know why she had given evidence. She told him she had been confused at the time and that her mother had advised her to give evidence.

After she returned to South Africa and went back to Botswana about five more times. She said she met Khotso again on the fifth occasion at a wedding but that Khotso didn't talk politics with her.

She said on June 16, 1981 she attended a meeting at Regina Mundi in Soweto with a friend. Police disrupted the meeting with teargas and she fled into the nearest

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Strikes hit five firms

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

ANOTHER company in Wadeville, Germiston, has been hit by a strike, bringing to five the number of firms to be hit by strikes, in the area since the beginning of the week.

An undisclosed number of workers at the Transvaal Malleable Foundries downed tools yesterday afternoon demanding higher wages. A spokesman for the union representing the workers said he got a report yesterday afternoon that workers at the firm were on strike demanding more money. He also said that his union will hold talks with management to try and end the dispute at the firm.

On Monday more than 1 000 employees at McKechnie Brothers downed tools demanding a R1,00 per hour raise. According to the workers' representative the demand was increased to R2,00 per hour on Tuesday morning.

At another company, Chubb Fire Security, about 5 000 workers also went on strike demanding higher wages. The company is about a kilometre from McKechnie Brothers.

Workers at Power Steel, which is about three blocks from the other two, and workers at Hawker Siddeley Africa also went on strike demanding higher wages.

Meanwhile, workers at Hawker Siddeley Africa have gone back to work while management and the union, Mawu, hold negotiations.

Workers at this company downed tools last Friday morning demanding the reinstatement of two of their five colleagues and a R1,00 per hour raise.

Sowetan 61 5/3/82

182 181 140A

Strike wave on East Rand

THE strike wave in Wadeville on the East Rand intensified as workers at two more metal factories — Hubco Metal Industries and Transvaal Malleable Foundries — went on strike.

At TMF, about 360 workers — mainly members of Fosatu's Metal and Allied Worker's Union (Mawu) — were dismissed after striking in protest against the dismissal of two colleagues.

They were dismissed after failing to meet a 9 am return-to-work deadline. According to Mawu officials, who met management yesterday, they will be selectively re-employed.

At Hubco, about 180 workers returned to work yesterday morning after Wednesday's strike in support of a demand for a R1 hourly wage increase. An elected workers' committee is negotiating with management.

The three-day strike by 1 100 workers at another Wadeville metal factory, McKechnie Brothers, seemed on the point of ending yesterday. Workers agreed on Wednesday to go back on condition that management negotiated on their R2 an hour minimum wage demand.

The company's managing director, Mr Peter Murrough, said that in the event of a return to work discussions would begin immediately with a workers' committee and Mawu officials.

He stressed that the company had offered to "hear workers' grievances," but had not committed itself to bargaining.

The Chubb Lock and Safe Company, also in Wadeville, was at a standstill for the second day yesterday as its 240 black workers continued their strike over pay.

Few of the workers — who are apparently demanding a R2 minimum wage — are Mawu members, and the union is not involved in negotiations with management.

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Industrial Note

9/3/82

Leyland CAN go it alone

STRIKES in the United Kingdom constantly affect a company's image in South Africa. Therefore it is up to that company to become as independent as possible for the benefit of the consumer here.

There is the question of parts. What reassurances are there that parts will be readily available at all times?

How will the strike abroad affect delivery of essentials?'

Should the company abroad close down?

How long will it be before the South African company closes down?

These points have affected Leyland SA's business in a big way, according to Mr Arnie Pitlo of Leyland SA in Cape Town.

"We can't blame people for criticisms levelled against us, it is only human that strikes in the UK affect our image, but we're doing a lot about it and we and many of our customers are confident in Leyland SA's future."

So confident is Leyland that they recently embarked on a R15 million investment programme in factory expansions, a central parts warehouse in Cape Town and a 7 000 sq m paint shop.

In addition Leyland is totally committed to the Atlantis Diesel Engine programme and by 1984 will have made an investment of R35 million in ADE which will include 32 new models since 1979 all fitted with ADE engines.

By John van der Meer

"For Leyland, ADE proved to be an incredible opportunity. We will soon be in a position to be almost entirely independent of British Leyland and the strikes there will not affect the South African operation.

"At present we have at least two months' supply of spares in South Africa which will tide over possible future strikes.

"Should British Leyland close down entirely, Leyland SA could operate on its own. Our attitude would be 'so what?' as all components are manufactured in other factories which would be only too willing to snap up orders from us.

"If we had to, we could be independent from British Leyland within five years," Pitlo said.

Leyland SA was here to stay, he emphasised. This was said 10 years ago and today the company was still growing from strength to strength.

"There is no doubt that the money spent on extensions and so forth was generated locally. We are standing on our own two feet."

Tow plug rules

A NEW Standard Specification, SABS 1327-1981, **Electrical connectors for towing and towed vehicles**, has been approved and is available to manufacturers.

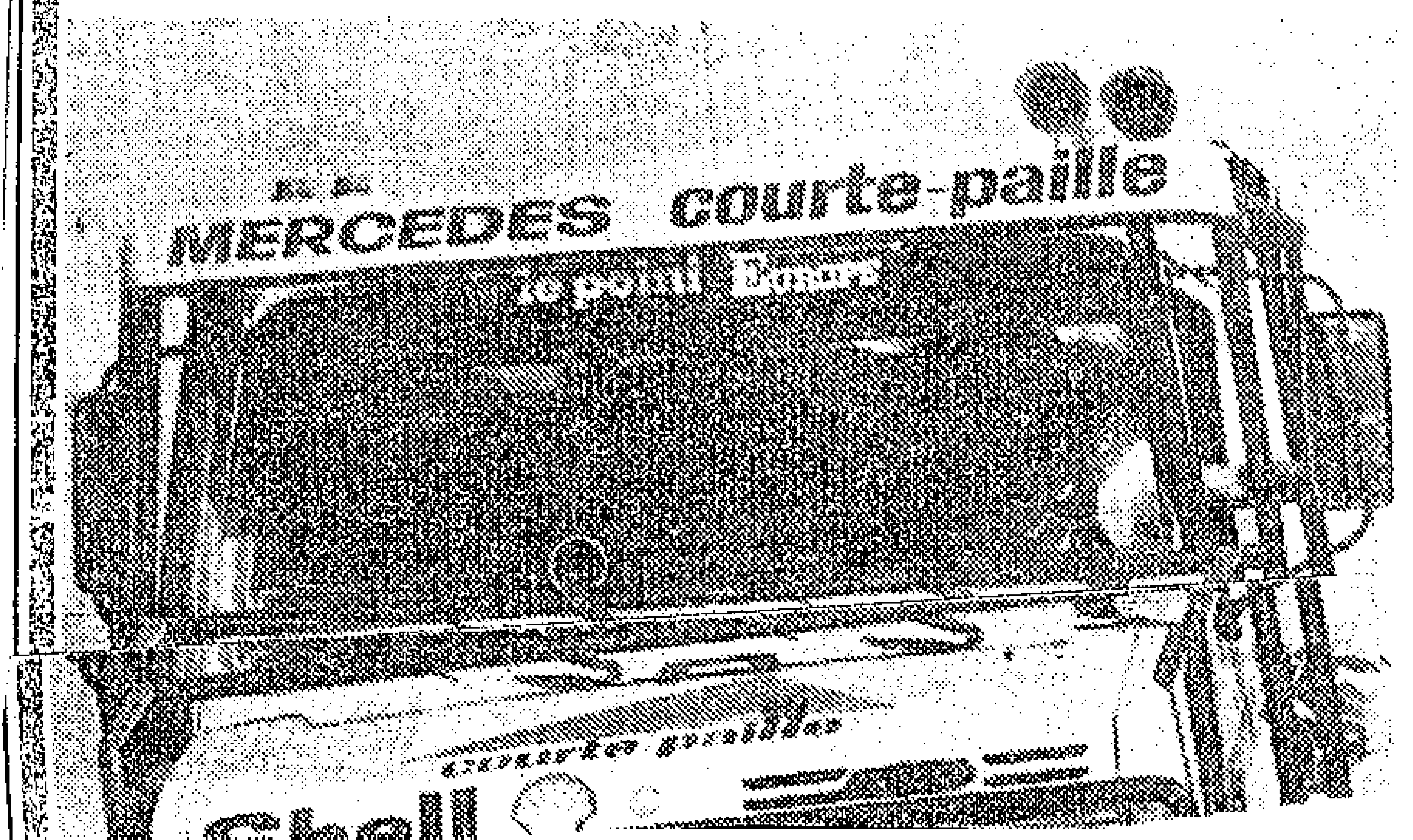
The specification covers two types of electrical connectors in the form of a plug and a socket for electrical connections between towing and towed vehicles having towing equipment operating at nominal voltages of 6, 12 or 24 V.

Requirements are given for the materials used in the construction of the connectors and certain essential dimensions are specified to ensure complete interchangeability.

Performance tests on the finished product are also prescribed, e.g. a test against the ingression of moisture, various electrical and mechanical tests, and a test for resistance to corrosion.

Further details from SABS, Private Bag X191, Pretoria 0001.

Unimogs 1st and 2nd



AFTER 20 days of driving on rough tracks through Algeria, Mali, Upper Volta and Sengal, a Mercedes-Benz Unimog came first in the truck category of the fourth Paris-Daker Rally.

The winning team, consisting of George Groine, Thierry de Saulieu and Bernard Malferiol, reached Dakar after the 10 000 km drive with an eight-hour lead.

Second prize was also won by a Unimog, driven by Laleu and Langlois.

A total of 21 trucks had started on January 1 in Paris, and of these only one other truck, apart from the two Unimogs, qualified to be placed, 15 hours behind the leader.

Six contestants failed to arrive within the prescribed time; 12 did not finish at all.

hief told quit UK r 5 years

The Star Bureau

NDON — A British West Indian teen found guilty of it has been ordered judge to leave the ntry and stay away five years.

Mr Justice Clay ade the order in ydon Crown Court er hearing that Carl lliams (18) and his ther planned a four-ek holiday in Jamai-before returning to there permanently m the end of the ar.

The National Council Civil Liberties yes-day described the ve as "repatriation the back door."

nnesty

ons as opposed to mplaints by members whom can exploit cial resentments to the blame at the or of the blacks — e should not unjust-brand an entire com-unity," he said. —

GENERAL NEWS

~~1404~~ ~~185~~ ~~152~~

Star 11/3/82

~~33~~

61

Strike wave spreads on East Rand

Labour Staff

Industrial unrest on the East Rand worsened this week with more than 1 000 workers striking in at least seven factories, mainly for higher wages.

All the disputes involve Germiston metal workers, and coincide with yesterday's deadlock in the metal industries' annual industrial council negotiations — which have been postponed to April 14.

At the Rand Scrap Iron and Metal Company — one of the country's largest scrap metal processors — about 500 workers struck yesterday for higher wages.

The firm's managing director, Mr Harry Katz, said all but 150 were fired after refusing to return to work. Police were called in to stop "intimidators" who were throwing stones and preventing vehicles entering or leaving the plant.

DISMISSED

More than 100 black and coloured workers are on strike at the Hawker Siddeley Machines plant. Management would not comment, but according to workers the strike began yesterday for a R1 an hour wage increase.

At Woltube, also in Germiston, about 260 workers struck on Monday over a demand that a white security guard be dismissed. A Metal and Allied Workers' Union spokesman said today the guard had been dismissed and the strike was over.

At a small Germiston manufacturer of switch gear contacts, EMES, 40 workers left the factory yesterday after management had refused a R1 hourly increase.

Police with dogs yesterday dispersed striking workers outside Fensecure, according to local sources. About 30 struck on Monday. It was reported that they wanted a R2 hourly wage increase.

Wage disputes have also been reported at the Hollosee metal firm in Germiston and at Alumco Metal Enterprises in Wadeville.

The strike, by about 300 workers at Afrox in Germiston ended yesterday after management agreed to start negotiations on wages.

The workers, employed mainly at the Afrox gas equipment manufacturing plant, downed tools on Monday after demanding a R2.50 an hour increase. The total workforce at the complex is about 650.

The Orange Vaal General Workers Union claims majority worker representation at Clifford Harris.

Rain — after 5 years

SPRINGBOK — It rained in Springbok yesterday — the first rain for five years in the little farming centre in the remote Namaqualand area of the north western Cape.

The rain began at 6 am and three h later it was still falling.

Many other areas around Springbok also received their first rain in five years.

A farmer at Gamoep confirmed he had had several hours of soft,

ties

in which the building societies find themselves.

Two year ago shares were the biggest source of building society funding, accounting for more than 52% of the total. Deposits accounted for only 26,29%.

The start of the changed trend was noticeable last year when shares dropped to 51% of liabilities, with fixed deposits only marginally higher. In the period to January this year share investment was down to 45,75% with a R93-million net disinvestment in shares.

Fixed deposits rose to almost 31% of the total with an inflow of R836 991 000.

Fixed deposits cost the building societies more money than investments in shares and it is the cost of this money which is drastically affecting the mortgage rate.

Although the inflow of funds in the nine months to January showed a net gain of R1 110-million, this figure is sharply down from the gain of R1 758-million achieved in the previous year.

There was also a sharp fall in the net amount lent on mortgages. From April 1980 to January 1981, the societies advanced R3 771-million. This figure slumped to R1 368-million in the comparable period to January this year.

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outlook erdare

as modernising and replacing production and associated equipment where necessary," says Mr Van der Panne.

The balance sheet shows net cash of R2 226 000 against R1 609 000 in 1980 and total debt equal to only 3% (3,7%) of shareholders' funds.

But this was before payment of tax and final dividend totalling R10 928 000 (R4 632 000). Once these were paid, the net cash would have been turned into net short-term borrowings of R8 702 000 (R3 023 000).

There are no long-term borrowings, so even after payment of tax and the final dividend, net debt would be only 18% (8,5%) of equity. Debt:equity calculations were helped by the revaluation of land and buildings.

Although there were no significant purchases or disposals, land and buildings rose 254% to R11 755 000. Net cash flow was R5 320 000 (R4 846 000) and the interest and leasing bill was a negligible R85 000 (R84 000).

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production of [illegible] tons a month by the second half of this year.

Absurd, says Regan

WASHINGTON. — The US Treasury Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, has dismissed talk about the chance that the American economy might slip into a depression as absurd.

Mr Regan said the Administration's economic programme, coupled with congressional action to reduce further State spending, "will bring this nation out of the twilight of recession and into the bright daylight of prosperity".

"We are about to see the dawn of a new era — an era marked by stable prices and low interest rates, an era marked by productivity and initiative, an era marked by confidence and growth," Mr Regan said.

Describing as a myth talk that the economy might worsen into a depression, he said: "Nothing could be more absurd or further from reality. This nation is nowhere near that fate."

Some economists, worried about the effect of high interest rates and the large Federal Budget deficits projected over the next few years, have raised the possibility of the severe recession's deepening into a depression. Sapa-AP.

Magnum Airlines

Financial Reporter

MAGNUM Airlines withdrawn offer of 5-million shares to the public was oversubscribed and no failure, says Mr Martin Summerley, chief executive of Magnum Financial Holdings.

According to Mr Summerley, the only reason Magnum did not go public was that its top executives, Mr Sandy Ord and Mr John Bescoby, had offered a good price for it.

He stressed that although a public company was proposed, Magnum would not have been listed.

Magnum Financial Holdings has bought control of the IL Back cash shell from Pep for 8,2c a share. Magnum is negotiating the acquisition of an unnamed company that will be listed through the cash shell.

Sudan aid

LONDON. — Western nations and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have agreed on an aid package for Sudan worth $225-million.

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305 bulldozers.

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living. They are known as in-

Imports knock GEC factory

~~107~~ ~~187~~ 61

11/3/82

Financial Reporter

GEC's electric motor factory in KwaZulu has been forced to reduce production because of competition from cheaper imports.

Mr Robin Bullen-Smith, GEC South Africa's executive director says the R5-million plant has been working a four-day week since February 1.

In spite of the 30% tariff protection enjoyed by SA manufacturers, imported electric motors are still coming in at prices 20% to 30% cheaper than SA products.

"As a result, many customers have switched to imported motors and the reduced demand has forced us to cut production at the KwaZulu factory, which we have just re-equipped at a cost of R2-million."

GEC chose to work a four-day week at Kwazulu rather than lay off any of its 170 workers, says Mr Bullen-Smith.

"As a result of a shorter working week the factory is operating at 60% of its normal capacity of 100 000 machines a year."

Raw materials, such as steel, copper and aluminium, are cheaper overseas than in SA, says Mr Bullen-Smith, and the imported motors are made in high volume specialised production units, most of which are running below capacity because of depressed economies in some developed countries.

"That is why they have turned to the South African market."

The 10% import surcharge announced in the mini-Budget will help to make imports less competitive, but it will take some time before the flow of motors in the import pipeline is reduced, and no relief is expected until about August.

"We believe that the latest 10% surcharge, coupled with the way the dollar-rand parity is going, will probably cut off imports from North America, but we expect imports from the other countries to continue, but at a reduced rate."

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scheme money is deposited each month and after several years the inflated capital sum is withdrawn. Both vehicles are tax free.

In 1981 Granny Bonds were made available for all members of the public. An indexed-linked gilt-edged bond was introduced for pension funds. Up to this week three separate indexed gilts were issued totalling £2 500-million. Sir Geoffrey has now opened them to the public.

The latest index-linked bond will raise £750-million. The yield will be 2% and the stock will be repaid in March 1988. Both the principal and the interest will be indexed to retail prices.

Assuming prices were to rise by 50% in the next six months, the value of the bond would rise from £100 to £150 and the interest rate would be 3%.

One of the reasons for index-linked stocks is that the Treasury is being weighed down by high interest payments. If the Government is committed to lower inflation, the indexed-linked bond can turn out to be less expensive than conventional gilts.

Tej loss

Financial Reporter

TOWLES Edgars Jacobs (Tej) has declared a net loss of R65 000 in the six months to December. This compares with a loss of R44 000 in the first half of last year.

The company says its business is seasonal and the first-half loss is not a fair indication of the year's results.

It says the increased loss is due mainly to higher interest charges. It has increased stocks of yarn and material to prevent production problems and delays in deliveries. The cost of funding the higher stocks at current rates adversely affected the results.

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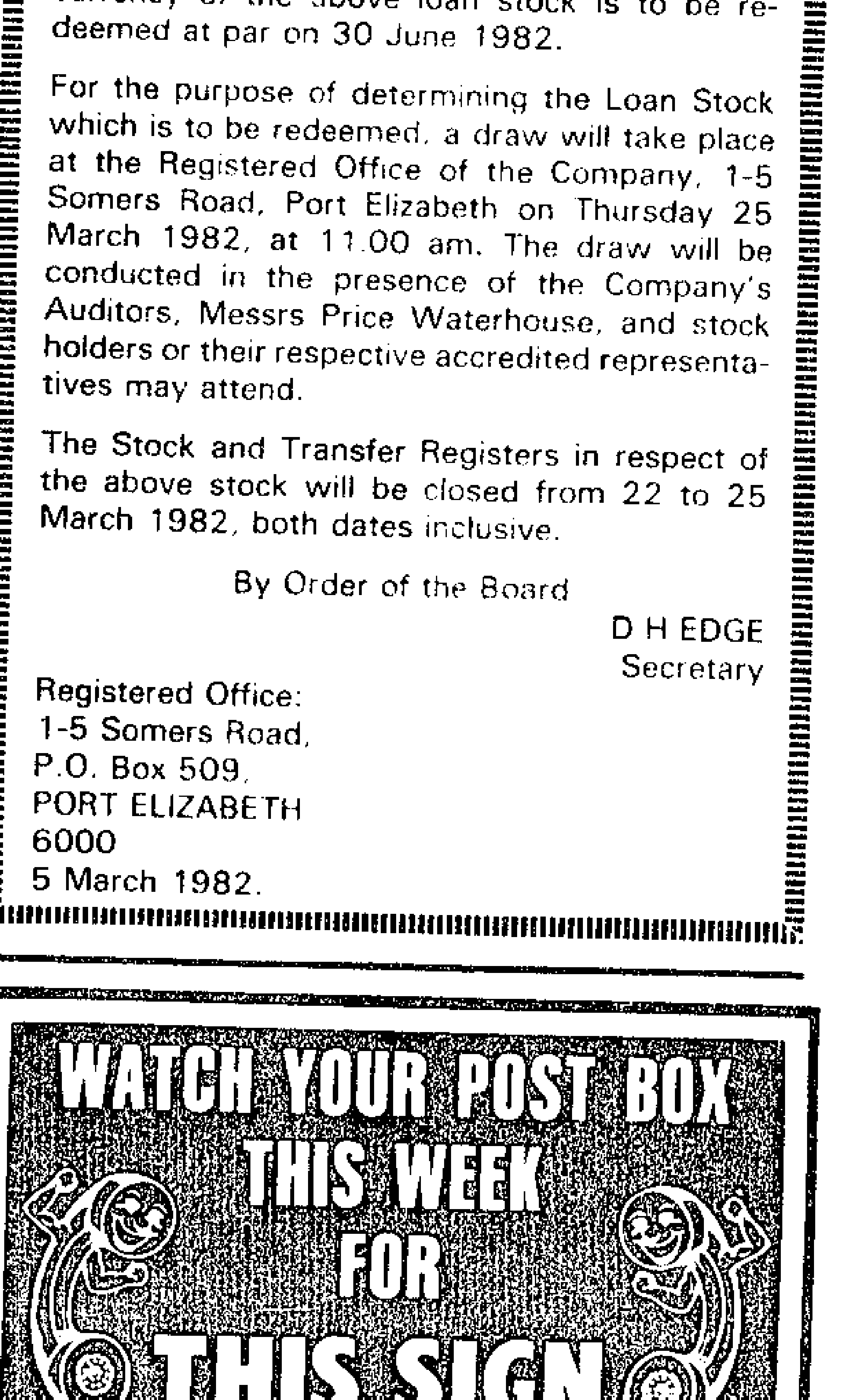
money to continue

bank acceptance rate increased from 7,1% in January to a peak of 15,5% at the end of July when it eased to 13,75% by October before ris-

the discount houses will be enhanced as market makers because of current developments in the market with greater emphasis being

Last year sale of securities by the Discount House amounted to R6 200-million and the company maintained a high turnover in long-dated



Star 12/3/82

~~152~~ 61 ~~189~~ ~~1407~~

Metal industry strikes spread on East Rand

By Drew Forrest

Labour unrest in East Rand metal industries spread to Alrode at Alberton yesterday when 890 workers at a Barlow Rand subsidiary, Fuchs Electrical Industries, went on strike.

The dispute based on wage demands was still unresolved this morning, and the management was reported to be talking to the workers en masse.

The management of the Hawker Siddeley plant in Wadeville, Germiston, today denied reports by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) of another strike there over wages.

At the company's other East Rand plant, Hawker Siddeley Machines in Germiston, 115 strikers who were fired on Wednesday refused to be paid off yesterday. They struck on Tuesday for a R1-an-hour increase. Some are Mawu members.

A management spokesman said the company was restaffing, and would judge each application for re-employment "on its merits."

At Woltube, Germiston, where 260 strikers returned to work yesterday, the management has contradicted Mawu claims that a white security guard had been dismissed after workers demanded this.

"Workers' grievances are still being investigated," a spokesman said, "and Mawu has at no stage been involved in the dispute."

Another 40 workers at Alumco Metal Industries in Wadeville were fired this week after striking on Monday for a R1-an-hour increase.

About 80 workers at Hollosec and 40 workers at EMES — both metal factories in Germiston — went back to work yesterday after striking on Wednesday over wages. Their demands were not met, though the Hollosec management said negotiations were going on with a works council.

Cape Times
16/3/82 ★

Leyland dispute settled

161 union 192 154 152

Staff Reporter

SETTLEMENT has been reached on a wage clause in a new agreement between Leyland management and the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, (Naawu).

The agreement has been approved by the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha.

Leyland management declared a dispute when agreement could not be reached over the inclusion of a clause that would give workers the right to re-negotiate wages during June.

Mr Joe Forster, branch secretary of Naawu, said the workers had accepted the 30-cents-an-hour wage increase at the beginning of this year.

"The minimum wage of R1,76 an hour is now going to be paid. The workers were prepared to hold out if the clause giving them the right to negotiate wages during June was not included in the agreement," he said.

It was felt that if this clause were not added, Leyland could refuse to review wages in the middle of the year.

Proposals were submitted by Naawu at the end of last year, and when no agreement was reached by the beginning of this year, Leyland declared a dispute, and applied for a conciliation board.

Workers will be backpaid.

CAPE TIMES 17/3/82

(61) 1400A (151) (152) (192)

Leyland: We did not agree to renegotiate

Staff Reporter

A SETTLEMENT between Leyland management and the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) did not include a clause allowing renegotiation of wages during June, according to the managing director, Mr D Beck.

He said: "In January, after wage rates had been agreed, the union asked for a clause to be inserted in the agreement giving them the right to negotiate wage increases in June."

Mr Beck said Leyland had refused to accept the addition of such a clause, declared a dispute and applied for a conciliation board, which was approved by the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha.

"At the beginning of last week, the union withdrew the clause and agreement was reached without the addition of it," Mr Beck said.

Once the agreement had been signed with the union, Leyland had cancelled the application for a conciliation board, and wage increases would be implemented "as Leyland had been willing to do so several months ago".

joined in their fast by an Anglican Sister.

61

150 lose their jobs

Star

23/3/82

Labour Reporter

About 150 workers at the Hawker Siddeley transformer plant in Wadeville lost their jobs yesterday over a dispute wth management about dismissals.

Workers had protested the dismissal of two of their colleagues and were also told to leave the plant, a spokesman for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) said.

23/3/82

61

Paper claims 'poverty pay' at SA firms

Star

Labour Reporter

British firms and their subsidiaries in South Africa have reacted with surprise to claims by a London newspaper that they are paying workers poverty wages.

A report in the Observer said a number of major British companies paid South African workers less than the recommended Common Market minimum. The firms listed were: Lonhro, Wimpey, Turner and Newall, Low and Bonar, GKN, Dunlop, Associated British Food, and British Electric Traction.

The EEC wage is 50 percent above the minimum living wage (MLL), which is calculated in South Africa by Unisa and the University of Port Elizabeth.

Reacting to the claims, the managing director of George Wimpey, Mr T Chapple, said their construction business had to comete with other South African firms and offer similar wages.

"We pay what other employers are paying, and there are often mostly young, single men involved," he said.

The chairman of the Premier Group, Mr Tony Bloom — which is controlled by Associated British Food — said they filed an annual report for the EEC, and no worker earned less than the MLL.

A spokesman for Dunlop SA, in Durban, said they wanted to read the Observer report before commenting.

British firms deny paying poverty wages in SA

ARGUS 24/3/8

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — British firms and their subsidiaries operating in South Africa have reacted with surprise to claims by a British newspaper at the weekend that they are paying workers poverty wages.

A report in the Sunday Observer stated that a number of major British companies pay South African workers below the recommended EEC minimum wages.

Listed in the report were Lonrho, Wimpey, Turner and Newall, Low and Bonar, GKN, Dunlop, Associated British Food and British Electric Traction.

British parent companies are required — but not legally bound — to submit reports on wages and working conditions at their subsidiaries to the British Government each year.

COMPETITION

The EEC wage is 50 percent above the minimum living level (MLL) which is calculated locally by Unisa or the University of Port Elizabeth. It is also above the supplemental living level (SLL) which is about 30 percent above the MLL.

Reacting to the claims, the managing director of George Wimpey Ltd, Mr T Chapple, said their construction business had to compete with other South African firms and offer similar wages.

'We pay what other employers are paying and there are often mostly young, single men involved,' Mr Chapple said.

The chairman of the Premier Group, Mr Tony Bloom, said they filed an annual report for the EEC and that no worker in the group earned less than the MLL.

When the average overtime wages were taken into account, all the workers also earned above the SLL, Mr Bloom added.

He noted that the EEC wage took into account workers of families of five or six members while in some cases their workers were single.

SURPRISED

A spokesman for the Turner and Newall Group said they were surprised at the British newspaper's claims.

All workers in the group earned above the minimum level and their objective was for all workers to receive the SLL, he said.

'In terms of stark statistics, this may look bad, but not in terms of advancements within the group,' the spokesman said.

A Lonrho spokesman said that any statistics which showed that group employees earned below either minimum or supplemental levels were discrepancies which were corrected when learned.

A spokesman for Dunlop SA in Durban said they would want to read the Observer report before commenting, but added: 'We have had no problems here about paying these levels.'

We're hypocrites if we condemn SA as trade grows

WORLD NEWS

(61) Star 6/4/82

UK companies' pay to SA blacks 'improving'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Almost all the 129 000 blacks employed by British companies in South Africa are paid at rates above the lower subsistence level according to a summary of reports from 127 companies published by the Department of Trade.

"Figures indicate a general continuing improvement in wage levels for black workers throughout much of South African industry," the analysis said.

Acceptance of the principle of equal pay for equal work was reported by 112 of the companies, and six indicated a qualified acceptance.

Meanwhile, a new call for Barclays Bank to withdraw from South Africa has been made by the End Loans to South Africa campaign.

In its second report, the "shadow board" says it supports "the call of representatives of the black population of South Africa for the immediate withdrawal of Barclays from the apartheid regime."

The report says: "The recent spate of Barclays loans to the South African Government and its corporations is yet another sign that the bank is deeply involved in propping up the apartheid economy. Barclays is using its cheque book to help sustain racist rule."

And shareholders in Rowntree Mackintosh, 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 and the Transport and General Workers Union, Britain's biggest, are canvassing shareholders to support a motion at the general meeting to condemn the company's "stand-off" attitude towards the trade union dispute.

CAPE TIMES 14/4/82

61

Unilever rejects calls to disinvest

Industrial Reporter

ONE OF the world's oldest and biggest transnational companies has publicly rejected criticism of its operations in South Africa.

Unilever South Africa says in a statement accompanying a report on its activities, that it rejected accusations that it was engaged in discriminatory employment practices based on race and colour and would not accede to pressures being brought on it to disinvest.

The company is the latest of several subsidiaries of major foreign firms to embark on similar defences of maintaining business activities in South Africa.

It said it believed it could help to bring about beneficial social change while promoting economic growth and raising standards of living

Labour turnover was extremely low among its semi-skilled and skilled workers, adding to the necessity and desire to advance workers who showed potential.

"However, very few blacks advance beyond a rudimentary level of education and consequently the majority cannot easily adapt to higher skills, despite their innate ability in many cases," the report said.

There was no discrimination in the company on grounds of race or sex and the minimum wage as of the begining of the year was R313 a month compared with the October Supplemented Living Level, or the wage which was accepted as enabling a family to maintain a comfortable standard of living, of R265,15.

Church campaign to bar oil for SA

ARGUS 27/4/82

61

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — British churches have launched a new campaign to stop companies supplying oil to South Africa and have asked the British Government to enforce an oil embargo on the country.

In a hard-hitting report published here today, the Christian Concern for South Africa organisation also accuses BP and Shell of helping South Africa "in their contingency plans to protect the country from a mandatory oil embargo," and continuing "to market oil in Namibia in contravention of United Nations decisions."

It also claims both companies have "considerably increased" their investments in South Africa, particularly in coal and metals, and calls on the companies to provide full information on these operations.

STABILITY

Churches here are urged to bring pressure to bear on these companies and the Government to end sales of oil to South Africa.

But a senior BP official, who did not want to be named, said his company had no intention of disinvesting.

He said BP wanted to see a stable society in South Africa and was confident that strengthening its investment there was in the interests of all the peoples.

He said: "BP has not supplied oil to South Africa against the clear wishes of any oil supplying country. If the supplier says no, we do not supply that oil to South Africa.

"We will continue to supply the country in accordance with our policy."

Replying to an allegation in the report that BP was paying poverty wages at its mines in the Republic, the official said: "It is scandalous to suggest this. We pay above the minimum wages. We try to be good employers as far as pay and conditions are concerned anywhere in the world."

RESPONSIBLE

He added that BP was trying to behave responsibly and would like to feel its presence was beneficial to the country generally.

A spokesman for Shell did not want to comment on the report which, he said, was just a repeat of unverified accusations.

The CCSA also urges the government to recognise the United Nations decree No 1 concerning the exploitation of natural resources in SWA/Namibia and prevent Shell and BP from engaging in exploring or mining in the territory.

Registration car

Year	Membership	Total
1980		
1979		
1978		
1977		
1976		
1975		
1974		
1973		
1972		
1971		
1970		

980 $
980 $
..
980 +
..
..
200 ø

REPUBLIC TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION

SWA MINE RUNS A PRIVATE ARMY

ARGUS 31/5/82 ([illegible]) [illegible] (61)

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Sir Anthony Tuke, chairman of the British mining group Rio Tinto-Zinc, which manages and jointly owns the Rossing Uranium mine in SWA/Namibia, has confirmed here that the mine maintains a private army.

In a reply to the Namibia Support Committee, Sir Anthony confirmed the validity of an internal Rossing memorandum which describes the arms held at the mine and the details for deployment of the mine's military personnel in case of attack.

The document describes the existence of three separate units. The first, Rossing Security Department,, of 15 men; the second, Security Department, of 15 men; the men; and the third, Swakopmund Commando, of 24 men.

The weapons held at the mine include automatic rifles, 9 mm pistols, semi-automatic shotguns and teargas.

Civil strife

In his letter, Sir Anthony wrote: "One must accept that there has for some time been civil strife in Namibia and in these circumstances it is the duty of the management of the Rossing Mine to make plans for the protection of its employees and their equipment.

"The same would be true if there were unrest, let us say, at Bougainville or Chile where we have an investment.

"You also ask whether the armed units are members of the staff at Rossing. The answer is 'Yes' in the case of the first two — the third one is what we would refer to as a local citizens' vigilante unit."

Opponents of RTZ's ownership of the Rossing Mine have attacked Sir Anthony's logic. They point out that there is no comparison between maintaining a private army in SWA/Namibia because of civil unrest and a private army in another country, as the territory is "illegally occupied by South Africa in defiance of UN resolutions."

Hand stronger

The confirmation of the civilian force at Rossing strengthens the hand of the Greater London Council which is trying to divest itself of its shareholding in RTZ.

The GLC's pension fund currently owns RTZ shares worth R4,8-million, out of a total investment portfolio of more than R1 000-million, but the ruling Labour group has already decided to sell the stake.

Argus 4/6/82

(61)

Scuffles, uproar sink Rio Tinto a g m

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Rio Tinto-Zinc's annual meeting yesterday broke up in uproar for the second year running.

After 90 minutes of hostile questioning on the group's mining operations in SWA/Namibia, Australia and Panama, Sir Anthony Tuke, the chairman, decided it was time to close the meeting and go to lunch.

Enraged shareholders drowned his call and, as directors scurried for the exits, they rushed the platform, which was guarded by police and security men.

Chairs crashed over in the scuffle, people rushed forward to grab the microphone and demanded their right as shareholders to put their case to the board. But the directors did not return.

SCREAMS

Questions were lost in screams and yells. Eventually several shareholders were dragged out by their arms and legs.

Earlier, Sir Antony had been consistently quizzed over RTZ's activities at the Rossing uranium mine.

One shareholder asked why RTZ recognised neither international law nor the United Nations, which both held that extracting resources from SWA/Namibia was equivalent to stealing.

Three international lawyers, who were present and recently worked with the UN Council for Namibia, indicated that legal action might be taken against countries extracting resources under South African administration.

Sir Anthony said legal advice had already been sought and RTZ's position was sound.

61

Angry demos disrupt Rio Tinto meeting

London Bureau

LONDON. — Angry demonstrators supporting, amongst others, Swapo and the African National Congress, yesterday stormed the board of directors' annual general meeting of the international mining company Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation (RTZ).

Such was the pandemonium at the end of a noisy meeting that the staff of RTZ and other helpers were forced to form a line to protect the directors of the company, who were sitting on a platform in the crowded hall of a London hotel.

The directors later managed to escape to safety. Soon afterwards the demonstrators tried to hold their own meeting but were ejected by the police.

Apart from representatives of Swapo and the ANC. there were vocal protestors supporting the Guaymi Indians in Panama, the Aborigines in Australia and the anti-nuclear movement.

RTZ mines uranium at the Rossing Mine in South West Africa, has an interest in the Ashton Diamond Mine in north-west Australia and intends to mine copper at the Cerro Colorado Copper Mine near Panama City.

The chairman of RTZ, Sir Anthony Tuke, faced the barrage. The demonstrators had bought single shares in RTZ and "were allowed to have their say".

The demonstrators complained about RTZ's involvement in SWA and the Palaborwa copper mine in the Northern Transvaal.

Sir Anthony replied that the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, was pragmatic and did not want RTZ to withdraw from SWA.

One irate white South African complained about a full-page advert of RTZ which stated that Rossing Mine was helping and teaching "Namibians" to grow vegetables in their back garden.

"It is a grave insult. The Namibians have been growing vegetables for centuries. Apologise," the man demanded.

Sir Anthony refused to apologise.

A young woman hurled abuse at him, asking him to throw out a company member who was taking pictures.

An "anti-nuke" demonstrator suggested that RTZ was supplying uranium to make the "10 000 bombs of President Reagan".

Sir Anthony called an abrupt halt to the meeting. Furious that they could not ask more questions, the demonstrators rose and surged towards the directors' platform.

ARGUS 9/6/82

61 [illegible]

UK firm lays off 200 workers in SA

Labour Reporter

RECKITT AND COLMAN, a British company, is retrenching about 200 workers because of a "redirection of the business" in South Africa, according to a spokesman for the firm in London, Mr David Clifford.

"The South African economy is not quite so buoyant today as it was a year ago. Businesses have to respond to economic changes. This is something we and other businesses like ours are doing across the world," he said.

Mr Owen Parmenter, chief executive of the company's South African operation said peripheral areas were being evaluated.

"Where a more efficient and economic areas of the business method can be identified, non-essential activities will be discontinued.

"Unfortunately, there will be some loss of jobs when specific activities are discontinued.

"But the company is very much aware of the need to safeguard the welfare of those affected as far as possible," he said.

It was likely that less than 10 percent of the entire South African workforce would be affected by the "current redirection of business" he said.

None of the workers was available for comment.

The company's South African operation is its largest in Africa. It also operates in Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

DDN 16/6/82 61

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 reinstate 470 black workers sacked by their 100% owned South African subsidiary or to recognise 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 TUC 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."

ARGUS
21/6/85

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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 960-million.

WATERGATE

The fund own 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 authorise the budget and expenditure plans because of the overseas investments and commitment. As a result of that, the fund itelf 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."

ARGUS 21/6/82

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Sweets boycott 'gesture of solidarity'

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — An anti-apartheid-led boycott of Rowntree Mackintosh sweets has started in Britain as a gesture of solidarity with black workers in South Africa who are seeking recognition for the South African Allied Workers' Union.

The BBC devoted a television programme last night to the issues involved in the British boycott.

The irony that it should be the company founded by Joseph Rowntree was dwelt on at some length. Rowntree, a Quaker, was concerned about the welfare of his workers and sponsored housing projects, better feeding schemes and recreation facilities at the company's headquarters in York.

ATTITUDES

The Rowntree Mackintosh chairman, Mr Kenneth Dixon, told viewers: "The essential attitudes of Joseph Rowntree still persist in this business. Rowntree would not have liked the apartheid system and nor do I."

But, he emphasised, Rowntree Mackintosh workers in South Africa were not exploited.

Professor Laurie Taylor of York University said the boycott was symbolic.

"You can't talk about apartheid in global terms," he said. "You have to bring to people's attention the relationship between apartheid and a bar of Kit Kat.'

Rowntree men 'desperate but determined'

ARGUS 30/6/82 (6) ~~186~~

Labour Reporter

THE plight of 470 Wilson-Rowntree workers in East London, dismissed after striking more than a year ago, is growing more desperate.

However, the workers are determined to press for reinstatement, and recognition of the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU), according to a worker representative, Mr Sam Bani.

Mr Bani said workers had been harassed by the South African and Ciskeian authorities and "blacklisted" by other managements in East London.

In February last year, three workers were dismissed for refusing to fix a machine without written permission.

The three workers said a worker had been reprimanded before for fixing machines when he was unqualified to do so. They were reluctant to do the repairs without written permission and a skilled rate of pay.

BOYCOTT

Later, about 470 workers struck in support of the dismissed workers and in May last year they called a boycott of Rowntree products.

Management has refused to negotiate with the workers or SAAWU, saying they will negotiate only with the Sweet Workers' Union, which they say represents most of the workers in their factory.

The workers and SAAWU deny this. African workers were not allowed to belong to the SWU, until 1980.

Workers claim membership of the Sweet Workers' Union is a condition of employment at Wilson-Rowntree.

SAAWU branch secretary Mr M Mdyogolo said one dismissed worker had been sent to SWU offices after inquiring about his job.

He was told the SWU would recommend him "after his case had been carefully considered."

With the plight of the unemployed workers becoming increasingly severe, the workers have renewed their call for a boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products in an attempt to bring management to the negotiating table.

The Argus Africa News Service reports that a support committee in Lesotho claims to have raised "several thousand rands" for the workers.

Dr Peter Jackson, a committee member and former Labour MP in Britain, said the committee had been surprised at the support shown.

Another committee member, Mr Adrian Clarke, said although the strike was 15 months old, he felt it was important to persevere as "very few of the 500 workers have got new jobs because they've been blacklisted."

Anglican synod warned by SA

Cape Times 8/7/82 (61)

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — The South African Government has urged the Church of England to reconsider plans for active disinvestment in the country which could destroy peoples' livelihoods and lead to violence.

The statement issued through the South African embassy here, comes on the eve of a debate tomorrow in the Church of England's General Synod on a report "facing the facts", which calls on Britain to adopt a policy of "progressive disengagement from the economy of South Africa".

The synod, if it accepts the reports, will call on the British Government to ban further investment and to pressurise companies to disinvest. Britain has overall investments of R9 500-million in South Africa, about a third of all foreign investment.

The South African statement circulated to all 560 members of the General Synod with the agreement of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said: "We feel compelled to ask that the Church of England should give more careful consideration to the implications which would follow from decisions to disinvest. We ask no more than that the decision should be supported by, and to the benefit of, the majority of the people of South and Southern Africa."

Leaders of many persuasions, races and beliefs, even staunch opponents of the South African Government and radical trade unionists, wanted more jobs with better pay and prospects. Boycotts would not achieve this aim, the statement said.

It pointed out that the Kwazulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, "can fill a sports stadium in Soweto with people who say 'no' to economic sanctions".

"One cannot simply believe that a better society will emerge, phoenix-like, from the ashes of economic ruin."

ARGUS 9/7/82-

Asbestos row to be raised in Commons

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The refusal by the British asbestos company Cape Industries to pay more than R62-million compensation awarded by an American court to workers who handled brown asbestos will be raised in the House of Commons.

Two labour MPs, Mr Dennis Skinner and Miss Jo Richardson, said they would write to Trade Secretary Lord Cockfield asking him if he would bring pressure to bear to ensure that the company recognised its moral responsibility to 250 dead or seriously ill workers in Illinois.

Mr Skinner said he would urge the Secretary of State to seek a meeting with the directors of Cape Industries to impress upon them the need not to desert the workers.

Miss Richardson said she would table a motion for debate.

Damages were awarded on behalf of 54 former workers at the Unarco factory.

SUPPLIED

However, Cape, which supplied the asbestos through its subsidiary, North American Asbestos, has so far avoided responsibility by withdrawing from its American premises.

It also took no part in the court action.

Cape said earlier this week that it did not accept responsibility towards employees of an independent organisation over whose working conditions it had no control.

The company was sued by 34 survivors and relatives of 20 men who died.

w/k Argus 10/7/82

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61

Disinvestment from SA urged

Weekend Argus
Bureau

LONDON. — The church of England's general synod has endorsed a policy of progressive disinvestment from the South African economy.

The 560 members of the church's ruling body welcomed the proposals in the report titled Facing the Facts: The United Kingdom and South Africa.

The report exhorted the church to bring pressure on the British Government to support disengagement. It was the proper policy for Britain, which has investments of about R1 000-million in the republic, to adopt, it said

It also recommended that the church minimise investments in firms dealing with South Africa. This is seen as a major shift in policy with far reaching consequences for the church's own investments.

"This means no new investments, no bank loans or commercial loans, withdrawing existing investments as far as possible, trade sanctions, inhibiting the flow of industrial and military technology, breaking sporting and cultural links and discouraging emigration," the report said.

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has n answered); leave columns (2) and lank.

UK companies encouraged to trade with South Africa

RDM 17/7/81

61

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON. — Encouragement for British companies to continue investing in, and trading with, South Africa has come from the British government.

Mrs Thatcher's Tory government has restated its view that companies that have a presense in South Africa are in a better position to influence events there.

The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, which campaigns against apartheid, wrote to British companies investing in South Africa drawing their attention to the UN resolution passed in 1981 calling on international companies to end their investment.

The UK voted against the resolution.

A Rightwing Conservative MP Mr John Carlisle, who supports trade and sporting links with South Africa, yesterday asked the Industry Ministry for advice on how companies should reply to the centre.

The Industry Under-Secretary Mr John Butcherreplied that he had advised British companies to point out the benefits their activities brought, particularly for "non-whites" in South Africa.

"Ultimately, however, it is for the companies concerned to reach their own judgments on whether and how to reply to thse letters."

In contrast, a number of London boroughs and UK city councils are withdrawing their funds from Barclays Bank because of its involvement in South Africa.

Date 1/11/73

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B Com

Subject Economics II
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No 2
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

	Internal	External
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	58	
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Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

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2. 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.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
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Made in South Africa TRIO-RAND/S.P.C.T. PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

Shares fall after film on asbestos

CAPE TIMES 23/7/82 ~~[illegible]~~ (61)

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Millions of pounds have been wiped off the stock market value of two companies in the asbestos industry following a television film on the high incidence of asbestos-related diseases, and claims of a cover-up by the industry.

The shares of Cape Industries, a subsidiary of Charter Consolidated, dropped by about R5 600 000 after the screening of the two-hour Yorkshire Television film "Alice — A Fight for Life".

The share value of the major British asbestos company Turner Newall, which has mining interests in Southern Africa, fell by more than R10 million.

The programme on asbestos, which took two years to make, featured Mrs Alice Jefferson, 47, of West Yorkshire, who allowed Yorkshire TV to film her through her dying days.

Her doctors and the programme suggested that she had lung cancer because she worked in an asbestos factory when she was 17 years old.

Her specialist doctor said he had found startling levels of asbestosis — scarring of the lungs from asbestos dust — and cases of mesothelioma or cancer of the lung lining (which Alice had) in the Yorkshire area.

'Worst killer'

The programme alleged that asbestos dust was the worst killer in industry and the industry had been aware of its certain link with lung disease since a government report here in 1931.

Blue asbestos has been banned here since 1970 but the programme, which referred to the asbestos industry in South Africa, North America and Britain, produced evidence and experts claiming white asbestos was also a killer — though it was in daily use in millions of households.

Britain's General and Municipal Workers' Union (GMWU) has now demanded a parliamentary investigation into what it claims is a "cover-up" by the asbestos industry.

The union wants a parliamentary select committee to report back within a year and hold public hearings to "halt the asbestos tragedy".

More than 60 men stopped work at a brake-lining factory in Bradford on Tuesday and only resumed work after three hours when management at the Mintex plant gave them assurances on safety.

A former asbestos company doctor, Dr John Morris, had disclosed to Yorkshire TV that after making a two-year study at the Turner Brothers plant in Rochdale, Lancashire, he concluded that one in four workers had asbestos-related diseases.

'Golden handshake'

But he claims that the evidence was withheld from the British Government advisory body on asbestos, known as the Simpson Committee, with the company claiming a figure of only one in 300.

Dr Morris subsequently left the company with a R24 000 "golden handshake" but said he regretted that his facts had not been reported.

Following the "Alice — A Fight for Life" programme the government-aided Health and Safety Executive has opened investigations with Dr Morris and Turner and Newall.

The company said it had been "very open about asbestos and health" with its employees and was waiting for screening of a second part of the film next Tuesday.

Cape Industries has not commented on the film.

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(61)

Mercury

26/7/82

Council makes anti-S A 'gesture'

London Bureau

THE Labour-controlled Crawley Borough Council, Sussex, is to switch its multi-million-pound account from Barclays, because of the bank's investments in South Africa.

The decision was taken by 30 votes to six — the Conservative minority group on the council opposing the move.

The council's Labour leader, Mr Tony Edwards, says there was no criticism of Barclays' banking services.

The council had been urged by anti-apartheid bodies to withdraw its money. It was a small gesture towards changing the regime in South Africa, he said.

A spokesman for the council's Tory group, Mr Ken Dunn, said Barclays was working hard for the under-privileged blacks and trying to change the regime by its influence within the country.

Union wins long struggle

Mercury Reporter

THE longest recognition dispute in recent labour history has ended.

The British-owned multinational, Revertex, has recognised the Fosatu-affiliated Chemical Workers Industrial Union at its Jacobs plant.

The four-year battle between the company and the union ended with the signing of an agreement on Tuesday.

This provides for shop steward recognition, union access, wage negotiations and retrenchment procedures.

The company has also agreed to a one-year wage agreement giving workers a 20 c an hour increase from July 1.

It provides for a further 8 percent increase in December.

In a statement the union said its battle at the plant had involved 'support action by unions involved with the parent company'. They had been one of the first to expose 'the inadequacies of the E E C code system of company reporting'.

It added that it viewed the signing of the agreement as a significant victory.

Revertex's production director, Mr Derek Jones, confirmed the agreement.

Mercury 29/7/82

Company dismisses Roodepoort strikers

Sowetan 17/8/82 [illegible] 61 [illegible] [illegible]

THE 200 black workers employed by Hawker Siddeley Electrical Company in Roodepoort who went on strike demanding pay increases yesterday "have automatically dismissed themselves from their positions by going on strike".

This was stated by the company's general manager, Mr P S Maquire, who told **The SOWETAN** that the workers could regard themselves "fired because they had acted outside their rights".

The company was prepared to engage new workers from today but "we shall consider re-admitting others, depending on an agreement between workers and management", he said.

The workers, mostly members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), downed tools when negotiations between their representatives and management broke down yesterday. They demanded a 20-percent wage increase.

Workers said that 12 of their colleagues had been sacked by the management following their representations to management, whereupon they had decided to a walk out.

They were prepared to go back today, but would not work if their demands were not met, they told reporters.

Mr Maquire said the workers had refused to negotiate and said that they had wanted to be addressed at a mass meeting. This, unfortunately, could not be done and they had decided to leave.

Mr Maquire said the workers could fetch their money.

ROH

18/8/82

61

'Militant' union wins recognition in Natal

Labour Correspondent

THE unregistered SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu) has won its first formal recognition agreement in Natal.

The union has been recognised by a British-owned ink firm Coates Brothers at its Isipingo plant.

The company was hit by a strike two years ago and talks between the two sides have been going on for some time.

A joint statement by Saawu and the company says that both sides have affirmed their belief in "industrial relations and industrial peace".

The agreement is believed to be a precursor to further written accords between the company and Saawu.

Saawu's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, this week hailed the agreement as "a victory for both the company and the workers". He said Saawu regarded Coates Brothers as "a progressive company".

Mr Kikine has appeared in court to face charges under the Terrorism Act after being detained without trial for some months. He was then released on bail. He was hospitalised during his detention.

The company's managing director Mr G P Jordan said yesterday the agreement was "nothing momentous — it simply reflects the direction in which most employers are now moving".

He declined to elaborate further, saying the two sides had agreed not to enlarge on the statement.

Saawu's strongest branch is in East London, where it is known to have won three recognition agreements.

The union has been the subject of repeated official action, particularly in East London, and many employers in that area refuse to deal with it, claiming it is "too militant".

Saawu's president and vice-president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta and Mr Sisa Njikelana, are awaiting trial on charges under security laws and its East London chairman, Mr Eric Mntonga, has been in detention for eight months.

SUNDAY TIMES, Septe

12/9/82

61

Fired over banned T-shirt

By TICKS CHETTY

A BLACK consciousness leader convicted in court of wearing a banned T-shirt, has been fired by the bank he worked for because of the "adverse publicity" caused to the company.

Bradley Potgieter, 20, chairman of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, Durban, who worked for Barclays Bank in Briardene, Durban, has now asked his attorneys to write to the bank asking for his unconditional reinstatement.

If this is refused, the matter will be taken to the Industrial Court for Arbitration, he said.

A spokesman for Barclays Bank's head office in Johannesburg said this week that Potgieter had been asked to leave the bank because of the adverse publicity his conviction had brought to the company.

He said Potgieter had not been sacked, but had been asked to resign.

But Potgieter disputed this and said that he was dismissed from the bank after he had refused to sign a letter stating that he was resigning from the company.

He showed the Sunday Times a letter addressed to him and signed by the bank's personnel manager in Durban, Mr W S Ashworth.

Poster

The letter reads in part: "I have been directed by the general management, Johannesburg, to inform you that your services are to terminate today, the 8th September, 1982 . . ."

Potgieter was cautioned and discharged in the Regional Court, Durban, on August 24 after being found guilty of wearing a banned T-shirt.

He was also convicted on a charge of putting up a poster on a wall advertising a Sharpeville commemoration service without the permission of the owner of the building.

Potgieter has lodged an appeal against the convictions.

The spokesman for Barclays said: "We asked Mr Potgieter to resign because we thought it was in the best interests of both parties.

"We will also give him a certificate of service which he can use when he seeks employment elsewhere.

"The certificate will make it clear he was not asked to resign because of dishonesty."

The spokesman added that Potgieter, who had joined the bank on May 17 was still on the temporary staff.

Mr Ashworth was not available for comment.

ARGUS 14/9/82 (61)

Politics ban on Barclays staff

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Barclays Bank has banned its employees from taking part in political activities.

Its decision to sack employees involved in politics is an apparent sequel to the dismissal of a black-consciousness leader convicted recently of displaying a banned T-shirt.

A circular from Barclays' head office in Johannesburg is addressed to branch managers throughout the country.

The directive, from the personnel general manager, Mr I S Rudman, says: "As the bank's customers come from all walks of life, race, creed and political affiliation, it is essential that to obtain and retain business the bank maintains an impartial political image.

STAFF MANUAL

"For this reason the bank is unable to employ or continue to employ persons who are unable to maintain a similarly impartial political image or who participate in political activities.

"We shall be glad if managers will make the foregoing known to all members of the staff and impress on them that active participation in politics could result in the bank being obliged to terminate their services.

"The staff manual is being amended accordingly and, as in the past, all new recruits should read the foreword to the manual on joining the bank."

CONVICTION

Mr Bradley Potgieter, chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation branch in Durban, who worked for Barclays in Briardene, Durban, had to leave the bank "because of the adverse publicity his conviction had brought to the company," according to a reported statement by a head office spokesman.

"ASTOUNDING"

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, described the notice as "an astounding statement which amounts to a denial of the rights of employees to carry out normal civic duties."

She found it "extraordinary" that any public company should impose such restrictions on its employees, especially as the prohibition was so widely phrased.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said that as long as the bank did not limit the right of employees to hold their own political views and support their political parties, then people should accept the notice as "business policy".

Mr Rudman said the phrase "political activities" should be seen in the widest sense and would include even local government.

"This would include any political act that would harm or interfere with the bank's business," he said.

Asked if the decision to ban the bank's 2 500 employees from participating in poltical activities was itself not a political one, Mr Rudman said:

"It could be a political decision in as much as we ask people not to become involved in any political affair. But I would say it was a business decision because we don't want to harm the bank's business."

Mr Potgieter was asked to leave because his work was not satisfactory and he had been only temporary staff, said Mr Rudman.

Transfer payments

Ban on politics: Barclays under fire

Argus 15/9/82

61

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Barclays Bank's decision to ban its employees from taking part in political activities has been condemned by two more organisations.

A call for international action against the bank may follow.

Mr Mike Govindsamy, secretary of the Democratic Lawyers' Association, an affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists and a member of the World Association of Democratic Lawyers, said unless the bank withdrew the ban his organisation would not hesitate to call on the international community to reconsider investments wth the bank.

VICTIMISATION

He condemned the dismissal of black consciousness leader, Mr Bradley Potgieter, who was convicted of wearing a banned T-shirt, as "unfair victimisation."

Azapo, also threatening action against the bank's controversial ruling, said in a statement that it viewed the matter "with great concern".

The acting secretary-general of the National Federation of Workers, Mr M Maphalala, called on the bank to review the decision, or pressure "would force them to revoke it".

Barclays could face tough action by the 26 000-strong South African Society of Bank Officials unless the bank reverses its ruling.

Mr Tom Chalmers, the society's assistant general secretary, said: "We would take a tough line against management if the view of the bank means any infringement on the civil liberties of our members.

"There are already enough restrictions on people in South Africa. We would fight any move by employers to restrict people's political aspirations."

NO PROBLEM

The senior general manager of Nedbank, Mr Ari van Vliet, said today Nedbank did not interfere with people's views. The company had no policy on the issue since it did not see it as a problem.

Dr H Fabian, personal manager of Standard Bank, said: "We do not discourage or dissuade anyone from taking an active part in public life. All we ask is that they also seek our advice."

The Barclays ban was announced in a circular this week.

RDM Sept. 1982

(61)

Macwusa leader slams 'intimidation' of unionists

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

THE TRANSVAAL secretary of the Motor Assemblies and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), has strongly criticised his arrest and that of two Macwusa organisers last Friday while they were collecting subscriptions at a Rosslyn plant near Pretoria.

Mr Donsie Khumalo, the Transvaal secretary, and two organisers were arrested outside the premises of Laursen Brothers (Pty) Ltd, a member of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa), while they were busy collecting contributions from Laursen employees.

Yesterday Mr Khumalo asked: "Is it now Seifsa policy to use the police to intimidate trade unionists?".

According to a statement issued by Mr Khumalo, he and the two organisers, Mr Zolile Mtshilwane and Mr Khorombi Dau, held talks with members of the management of Laursens last Friday afternoon.

After the meeting they were collecting subscriptions from Macwusa members when they were approached by police and a member of the management who, they claim, knew who they were.

The management official denied that he knew the three unionists and he allegedly told the police he did not want to see members of an unregistered union — such as Macwusa — in front of the Laursen premises.

The three unionists failed to produce their pass-books on demand and police took them to the Pretoria North police station.

They were later released without charges being pressed against them, but a policeman allegedly warned them that they would be arrested for trespassing if they went to Laursens again.

A spokesman for Laursens confirmed yesterday that his company, a division of British Tyre and Rubber Industries, South Africa — refused to hold official discussions with Macwusa "until Seifsa recognises the union".

He denied that Laursens called the police last Friday, but he added that Laursens would not allow Macwusa organisers on their premises.

A police spokesman yesterday confirmed the arrests of the three unionists on Friday.

w/e Argus 18/9/82

61

Politics: Barclays withdraws

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Barclays Bank yesterday officially withdrew its controversial no-politics rule on employees.

The managing director, Mr A R M Aldworth, said in a statement after a board meeting yesterday that employees could take part in politics.

"But it will be appreciated that in many communities it is not possible to be a leading and active participant in politics while at the same time representing the bank."

Officials would be encouraged to discuss the matter with their superiors when they were in doubt.

Banned T-shirt

In a reference to the incident in which a black-consciousness leader, Mr Bradley Potgieter, was asked to leave the bank after being convicted of wearing a banned T-shirt, Mr Aldworth said:

"The dismissal or resignation of staff members in Natal and elsewhere in recent months is not related solely to any disregard of the bank's requirements in the above context.

"However, if it were felt that a member of the staff's involvement in outside activities of whatever nature clashed with the bank's proper demands on his or her interest or time, then clearly we might have to reconsider his or her position in the light of prevailing circumstances."

Controversial

Mr Aldworth said the foreword to the staff manual had long encouraged its officials "to participate in community life, but at the same time relies on its staff not to undertake voluntary work of a controversial nature or work which will interfere with the bank duties".

The assistant general-secretary of the South African Society of Bank Officials, Mr Tom Chalmers, said: "Had management thought about this issue in the first place before rushing into print, they could have used the union as a sounding-board to assess the effect of such a circular."

Wage dispute gets mediator

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

A MEDIATOR is to be appointed to try and settle a dispute between Unilever Brothers and its employees over the proposed wage increase due to be implemented early next month.

About 1 000 workers at the company's Boksburg branch downed tools last Thursday in demand of higher wages.

The workers are demanding a 38 percent wage increase, but the company said it was only prepared to give them a 15.7 percent increase.

The increase is supposed to be implemented on October 1 provided the company reaches an agreement on a "reasonable increment" with the workers union before the end of the month.

Unilever is a British company which manufactures mainly soap and fat products. Most of the workers at the Boksburg branch are members of the Food and Beverage Workers Union, which is affiliated to the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa).

Talks between the union and management over the proposed wage increment started in July this year, but since then there has been a stalemate. The workers initially demanded a 73 percent increase before settling for the 38 percent they are now demanding.

Last Thursday, management and union representatives met again but no agreement was reached.

Mr Piroshaw Camay, general secretary of Cusa, said that the union and management decided to appoint a mediator to try and settle the dispute.

"Talks have been dragging on for months without reaching any agreement. We hope that with a mediator an agreement will be reached before the end of the month," Mr Camay said.

Sowetan

21/9/82

GFSA to employ Indians and coloureds

Mercury

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24/9/82

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG— The Gold Fields of South Africa group intends to open employment opportunities on its mines on the West Wits line to coloureds and Indians, Mr R A Plumbridge says in the annual report.

'In the past, one of the main stumbling blocks has been the lack of suitable accommodation in the area.

'Permission has now been obtained for the establishment of adjoining townships for both racial groups. Work is expected to start shortly on the servicing of the townships and money has been voted for the building of suitable accommodation.'

It is hoped to commence the employment, on a merit basis, of people from these racial groups in the near future.

One of the most complex problems relating to the removal of discrimination in the semi-skilled occupations is the establishment of appropriate market-related wage scales, Mr Plumbridge says.

Wage curve

Some years ago the group established its own objectives in this area and designed a unified wage curve applicable to the whole spectrum of unskilled to skilled workers.

'This allows workers to increase their earning capacity in accordance with their own ability and emphasises that the gap in earnings should relate to skills. This concept is entirely consistent with the basic thinking within the Chamber of Mines.

'Good progress has been made towards achieving our objective, but unfortunately the process cannot be achieved overnight. It is complicated by the fact that certain black employees do have markedly different views on the relative worth of different occupations.

'Traditionally they have given more weight to physical effort than to the skill and decision-making factors, which are the cornerstone of modern job evaluation techniques.

It is clear that this was one of the main causes of the labour unrest which occurred on certain of the group's gold mines at the time of the latest wage increase for black employees.

'The great majority of our employees have accepted the position and those who have decided to sever their employment have been replaced without any difficulty by new recruits who were attracted by the wage rates offered,' Mr Plumbridge says. — (Sapa)

TRANSPORT Written by Stan Kennedy

Leyland builds on ADE range

6/

Leyland SA has introduced the biggest range of locally-manufactured ADE-powered trucks and buses — comprising 18 base and derivative models.

Phase two involves installing ADE eingines in its new truck and bus range, improving on phase-one engineering, increasing model offerings (especially in the higher-payload GVM categories, and raising product efficiency and economy.

Most of the phase-two vehicles are already in the advanced prototype stages and going through tests.

HUGE BACK-UP

A spokesman said that with an investment of more than R8 million, four years of research and development, 200 000 man-hours and more than 500 000 km of exhaustive prototype testing, the new model range had turned out to be one of the best available in the world.

He said the company would introduce a comprehensive range of 32 new truck and bus models — all fitted with appropriate ADE engines — within the next two years.

"The new product range will give us a 75 percent market spectrum and a substantially larger share of the market.

"The first production vehicles in phase two are now being manufactured and we will be launching a new series of truck and bus models every six months until the end of 1985."

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ARGUS 26/11/82 (~~227~~

'Firm gave police list of workers'

From Brian Stuart
Religion Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Ciskei security chief, Major-General Charles Sebe, told wives of Wilson-Rowntree workers that he had detained their husbands at the time of a strike "on the basis of a list he had received from Wilson-Rowntree management".

These and other claims are made in a document made available to Anglican Synod delegates this week by the Diocese of Cape Town's Board of Social Responsibility.

The claims have been denied by the company.

The document, entitled The Wilson-Rowntree Campaign, traces the history of the dismissal of 500 workers at the beginning of last year and alleges:

"Eviction"

- Jobless workers have been threatened, peremptorily, with eviction for arrear rentals.
- Companies have "suddenly" demanded full payment for goods bought on hire purchase.
- There has been continual harassment of workers and their union (SAAWU) by the Ciskeian authorities and Wilson-Rowntree management.

The document said: "Wilson-Rowntree, together with other employers, benefits from the repression of independent trade unions and the cheap labour provided by the Ciskei — a service that has been refined by the creation of the Manpower Development Centre in the Ciskei.

Screening

"This is a computerised screening process which weeds out workers who have been active in trade unions, to ensure a submissive labour force for employers."

The synod is due to discuss a motion today which calls on the Anglican church to "actively boycott all Wilson-Rowntree products until the SAAWU is satisfied that the workers have been re-instated".

A spokesman for Wilson Rowntree's head office in East London denied that the company had given a list of workers to the Ciskeian security chief, Major-General Sebe, "or to anyone in the Ciskei police" as alleged in the document presented to the synod.

"Not harassed"

In a statement the spokesman commented further that:

- "We have not harassed the dismissed workers or their trade union.
- "We are not using and have never used the services of the Manpower Development Centre in the Ciskei.
- "We do not and have never used cheap labour. Our wage and fringe benefits are well in excess of those currently being paid in industry in South Africa."

The spokesman also said the company had

of Cape Town Board of Social Responsibility — the body which compiled the document which was presented to the synod.

Authority

"Certainly they have never contacted us to hear our side of the story, and we fail to see how they can comment on the rights and wrongs of this particular industrial relations dispute with any degree of impartiality or authority," said the spokesman.

He said the company believed "with regret" that the board had been "less than fair".

(61) FM

SECRET MEASURE

3/12/82

A Supreme Court judge in Cape Town ruled this week that a case regarding an unnamed electronic measuring instrument be held in camera.

It concerns Electronic engineering company Plessey SA and its British sister companies, Tellurometer and The Plessey Company which have sought an interdict to prevent Reci Import Export and nine persons from developing, manufacturing or marketing the instrument.

Senior Counsel Henry Viljoen, who appeared for the applicants, asked for the trial to be held *in camera* on the grounds that certain parts of the affidavits and evidence were sensitive, and their publication was contrary to the public interest.

Mr Justice Friedman said the court was extremely reluctant to make a ruling of this kind in a civil matter, but it had to exercise its discretion on the facts before it.

The court had noted a letter from the Director-General of the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism saying there was a "distinct possibility that evidence which could emerge during the trial could be detrimental to the interests of SA."

FOREIGN TRADE IN. S.A. —
BRITISH

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PM's husband linked to pay row report

By **BRUCE STEPHENSON**
London Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Denis Thatcher, affable husband of Britain's Prime Minister, could soon be at the centre of a row about the payment of "starvation wages" in South Africa.

His connection will appear in a government report to be published in April on wages paid by British and European companies operating in South Africa.

The report, which measures progress on the EEC code of conduct, was designed after a major scandal 10 years ago over low wages paid by British-owned companies.

Leaked copies show that the firm of Quinton Hazell, of which Mr Thatcher is a director, last year paid 351 workers below the recommended level. The lowest wage paid was about R54. .

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is certain to be questioned in Parliament about her husband's connection with Quinton Hazell when the report is released.

A spokesman for the company said: "As a member of the London board he would certainly take part in a review of the annual budget, but the decisions about wages are taken locally. I think they would assume they are paying as best they can.

"We are paying as much or more than competitors. I wish we could afford more, but we are not going to get into an uncompetitive situation."

The Prime Minister's Office refused to comment on the issue.

Denis Thatcher may face SA-wages row

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — Mr Denis Thatcher, affable husband of Britain's Prime Minister, could soon be at the centre of a row about the payment of "starvation wages" in South Africa.

His connection will appear in a government report to be published in April on wages paid by British and European companies operating in South Africa.

The report, which measures progress on the EEC code of conduct, was drawn up after a major scandal 10 years ago over low wages paid by British-owned companies.

Leaked copies of the report show that the firm of Quinton Hazell, of which Mr Thatcher is a director, last year paid 351 workers below the recommended level. The lowest wage paid was about R54.

The motor parts manufacturing company, a subsidiary of Burmah Oil, had a turnover of more than R40-million in 1981.

Mrs Thatcher is certain to be questioned in Parliament about her husband's connection with Quinton Hazell when the report is released.

Local decisions

A spokesman for the company said: "As a member of the London board he would certainly take part in a review of the annual budget, but the decisions about wages are taken locally. I think they would assume they are paying as best they can.

"We are paying as much as or more than competitors. I wish we could afford more, but we are not going to get into an uncompetitive situation."

The Prime Minister's office declined to comment on the issue.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, January 8, 1983 3

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Firm denies starvation wages claim

By DIANNA GAMES

AN EXECUTIVE of a British company in South Africa has denied a report from London that their employees are paid "starvation wages".

Mr A Dixon Seager of Quinton Hazell in South Africa was reacting to a story from London in the Rand Daily Mail this week.

The report said that Quinton Hazell, of which Mr Denis Thatcher, husband of Britain's Prime Minister, is a director, could soon be at the centre of a row about the payment of "starvation wages" in South Africa.

This came after copies of a government report on wages paid by British and European companies operating in South Africa, to be published in April, were leaked to the public.

The report measures progress on the EEC and Unisa codes of conduct and wage levels. It was designed after a major scandal some years ago over the low wages paid by British-owned companies.

The story says Quinton Hazell last year paid 351 workers below the recommended level with the lowest wage being R54.

Mr Dixon Seager said the report, set up by the House of Commons, called on South African companies with British majority shareholdings to remit an annual report He said they are remitted to the UK in July and presented in April the following year, which makes them seven months old when they are printed.

He said R54 was the minimum wage level for grade one employees who had a maximum of eight weeks' training.

The figure was increased by 12% at the end of training and was reviewed every six months thereafter.

He said salaries were compiled on market rates and were worked out domestically because overseas estimations could put South African companies beyond the market rate, and thus into a non-competitive situation.

The report failed to define what "starvation wages" were, he said.

"We are striving towards paying higher wages, but at the same time we are a public company and have a responsibility towards out shareholders" he said.

Quinton Hazell's wages were well in excess of the statutory minimum laid down by the industrial agreement in this country, he said.

There were economic considerations which prevented large wage increases especially in this time of recession, he added.

any British firms in SA still paying poverty wages

Secret report lists top 9

61

GCP

9/1/83

By MARTIN BAILEY, Agenda Press Service

LONDON – British companies are still paying poverty wages to their 130 000 workers in South Africa – despite British government support for the EEC Code of Conduct.

And unpublished figures submitted to the British government by some of the country's largest employers reveal that the number of black workers paid below the Minimum Living Level actually rose last year.

The EEC code recommends that European companies operating in South Africa pay their workers above the Supplemented Living Level (SLL)

For British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher the figures are particularly embarrassing – her husband Denis is a director of Quinton Hazell, which has in the past year more than doubled the number of its Johannesburg workers paid below the SLL.

At the same time, Quinton Hazell Superite in South Africa had "a particularly good year" – its profits rose to R3 140 000.

I have obtained copies of the 1982 submissions to the British government by leading UK companies operating in South Africa.

These annual submissions, which measure progress in implementing the EEC Code of Conduct on South Africa, are now being analysed by the UK Department of Trade.

My survey of company submissions already received by the British government shows that the EEC Code of Conduct has still not been fully implemented.

Ten years after a British parliamentary investigation into South African wages, UK companies still pay thousands of workers less than a living wage. And thousands of black workers in British firms are not represented by trade unions for wage negotiations.

Dunlop

Among the companies, with their South African subsidiaries in brackets, are:

● BRITISH ELECTRIC TRACTION: 649 workers below the SLL. Lowest wage R158 a month.

● BURMAH (Quinton Hazell Superite and Castrol): 351 workers below the SLL. Lowest wage R222.

● DUNLOP: 1 025 below the SLL. Lowest wage R209. Dunlop already recognises five trade unions and is currently negotiating with the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union.

● GUEST, KEEN AND NETTLEFOLDS (GKN): 192 workers below the SLL. Lowest wage R234. GKN companies are affiliated to the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation which negotiates with trade unions.

● ASSOCIATED BRITISH FOODS, Britain's largest employer has still not released its report to the British government – although it should have been published last September. The ABF-controlled Premier group, which has 18 000 workers in South Africa, paid 1 763 employees below the SLL in 1981.

Lonrho

● LONRHO (Western Plats, Tweefontein United Colliery, Alpha Anthracite, Witbank Consolidated, Wandrag Asbestos, Bosveld Mines, Piet Retief Colliery and Clyde Trading): No figures for miners below the MLL, but 2 479 miners in the lowest grade. Lowest wage R82, plus R97 food and accommodation. Eight non-mining workers below the SLL. No trade unions.

● LOW AND BONAR (Bonar Canvacor and Bonar Long): 178 workers below the MLL. Lowest wage R119. A further 190 workers were below the SLL. Three trade unions represented.

● TURNER AND NEWALL (Ferodo and Turnall): 777 workers below the MLL. Lowest wage R141. During the past year the company has negotiated with four unions, but no recognition has yet been granted.

● GEORGE WIMPEY: 243 workers below the MLL. Lowest wage R188, plus R60 in food and accommodation. A further 250 workers were below the SLL. The company claims that no approach has been made by any trade union officials.

But in some cases the company submissions are incomplete. Lonrho did not report on Dimbaza Foundries in the Ciskei. The minimum wage there is only R100 a month.

Reports

South African workers are often unaware that copies of all the company reports for 1981 can be consulted at the British Embassy in Pretoria or at British Consulates in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg. The labour attache at the British Embassy, Mr Terrence Curran, also has a responsibility to monitor the EEC Code. Copies of the 1982 reports are available by post from the head offices of the companies in the UK.

But one of the problems is that the South African reality is often rather different from the picture portrayed in the company reports submitted to the British government.

for Southern Africa in London recently published a report called "Speaking Out: Secret Interviews With Black Workers," which points out: "Until now, everybody except the workers concerned has claimed to speak for them."

The CCSA report quotes a worker who explains how "equal pay for equal work" really operates. The companies bring in different job descriptions for the blacks and the whites: "In fact they do the same work, it's just that they're classified differently, so the black is called 'assistant so-and-so'. Although the whites often have lower qualifications than us, they have the better jobs."

● Quinton Hazell Superite spokesman Mr A E Dixon-Seager told GCP some of the points in the survey were vague. "But I haven't read the report to be tabled in British parliament, so can't say much at the moment."

The Quinton Hazell Superite R54 weekly wage quoted in Press reports was misleading he said: "That is the pay of some of our new employees, mostly those ladies who make tea."

He said "suitable workers" got an increase to R61 after eight weeks.

Level (MLL) for a family of five/living in Johannesburg, compiled in February 1982, is R236 a month. The Subsidised Living Level (SLL) is the MLL plus 50 percent.

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25.5c.

67,2 + 31 = 98,2

49%

~~232~~ ~~164~~ 61

11/1/83

RDM

ATI, Macdem in R46m deal

By **STEVE ELLIS**

A JOINT venture company is to be formed to buy for R46-million a number of engineering operations from Anglo-Transvaal Industries and Macdem (Pty).

When the merger takes place, the enlarged company will have assets worth more than R60-million, will employ more than 2 000 people, and is expected to record a turnover of more than R130-million in its first year.

Macdem — which is 45% owned by Haggie and 55% by McKechnie Bros (UK) — is to sell its wholly owned subsidiaries McKechnie Bros South Africa and Maksal Tubes (Pty) to the new holding company, and ATI is to sell its Denver Metal Works (Pty).

After the merged company is formed, it will buy another Macdem wholly owned subsidiary, SA Copper Alloys (previously Huletts Metals), for either cash or shares.

Macdem will have a 60% stake in the holding company and ATI will get 45%.

The deal will become effective retrospectively from January 1.

Macdem will manage the merged operation and its chief executive, Mr C M Coutts-Trotter, has been appointed executive chairman. ATI and Macdem will have members on the board.

A statement by the two companies yesterday said that "although the trading companies will initially continue to operate as seperate units, their production and other facilities will be rationalised over the longer term".

The deal is not expected to have a material impact on ATI's share earnings or net asset value.

A spokesman for the companies said the deal had been precipitated by the rising cost of scrap metal, for which the companies involved had proviously competed.

The move would also reduce to some extent the overcapacity in the industry.

● **Haggie's latest annual report says it has an option to buy a further 5% in Macdem in 1984 which, if taken up, would give Haggie and McKechnie Bros (UK) equal shares in Macdem.**

(6) (250) RDM 13/1/83

Monks pull money out of company

GLASGOW. — A Roman Catholic monastic order said yesterday it was pulling its money out of the British-based multi-national GEC company because the firm refused to answer questions on its defence work and contracts in South Africa.

A spokesman of the Servite Friars said they were withdrawing R34 000 from GEC (General Electric Company) after the company was questioned as part of a general investigation into several multi-nationals in which the monks invest.

A GEC spokesman declined to comment on the investigation, but said investors were free to sell their shares as they wished.

The Servite Friars are involved in educational and charitable work. — Sapa-Reuter.

DISINVESTMENT FM 21/1/83

Bank union probe

[redacted] (61)

The labour and business practices of banks in SA, especially the subsidiaries of major British banking houses, are being investigated by the UK's 150 000-member Banking, Insurance and Financial Union (Bifu).

The British Trades Union Congress (TUC) strongly favours disinvestment from SA. However, Bifu's members are still debating disinvestment or constructive engagement.

Last year the union began to investigate SA banks' labour and business practices to provide its members with information which would help them conduct a more sophisticated debate. Bifu was then invited to send a representative to SA by three local banking unions — the white SA Society of Bank Officials (Sasbo), the coloured and Asian National Union of Bank Employees of SA (Nubesa) and the black SA Bank Employees' Union (Sabeu).

These unions are trying to merge. Sasbo and Nubesa are strongly against disinvestment, while Sabeu members are divided on the issue. However, they all believe it important for Bifu to conduct a thorough investigation into all aspects of the issue and are funding the Bifu representative's visit to SA.

Senior Bifu official Steve Gamble, who arrived in SA earlier this month, is taking a particular interest in Standard and Barclays, and has been meeting their managements. However, the three local unions have also arranged for him to meet a wide range of business and community leaders.

"If our people are going to debate constructive engagement versus disinvestment, I want to know whether the claims that the banks are making in Britain about their policies in SA are true," says Gamble. Not surprisingly, local bank managements are being as helpful as possible.

Bifu will decide what stand it should take towards SA when it holds its annual conference in April. The impact of its decision on the disinvestment debate in the UK will probably be fairly modest in the short term. However, the union is an influential TUC member and the banks are watching its deliberations with great interest.

Worker is burnt at oil refinery

Cape Times 31/1/83

[redacted] [redacted] 61

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A fitter is fighting for his life after receiving burns when a fire broke out at the Shell-BP oil refinery here on Saturday.

He was identified only as a Mr Van der Merwe who was doing maintenance work on the plant. He received burns to 85 percent of his body and is in the intensive care unit at St Augustine's Hospital.

"Mr Van der Merwe is badly burned over most of his body and is critically ill," a plastic surgeon said yesterday.

Shell-BP's managing director in Durban, Mr Peter Tiso, said the fire had been caused by a "gasoline flash" about 10.30 am.

"It was just one of those things that can happen at any time. A flange was opened and there was an ignition," said Mr Tiso, who estimated damage at about R2 000.

(61) RDM 2/2/83

London Council knocks SA, Freemasons

London Bureau

LONDON. — It was a bad day for Freemasons, the South African Government and supporters of the Metropolitan Police at this week's Greater London Council assembly.

Labour Chief Whip Mr Harvey Hinds confirmed reports that County Hall would no longer be available to the London lodge of the Freemasons.

Asked why after 80 years the Freemasons would no longer be able to use the facility, Mr Hinds said it was because the group was a secret society.

In reply to a question whether the ban would extend to the Trotskyist Militant Tendency, Mr Hinds said it would not, as the group was one of the most publicised and well-known in Britain.

Later the South African Government took a knock.

A resolution was passed allowing the council to ask the Shell Transport and Trading Company to publish a report listing the oil it had supplied to South Africa in the past four years.

The GLC invests its workers' pension fund in the company.

The Conservatives also failed in a bid to stop the GLC from holding a public consultation exercise on police accountability in London.

Trade mission to SA under fire

RDM

5/2/83

61

London Bureau

LONDON. — Businessmen in Sheffield warned yesterday that hundreds of jobs could be at risk if the city cuts off trade links with South Africa.

Church leaders, trade unions and the city's Labour Party council have called for the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce to abandon a planned three-week trade mission to South Africa and halt all connections with the Republic.

They have declared Sheffield an "apartheid-free" zone.

But the chamber says this could lead to the loss of an estimated R24-million a year earned by Sheffield firms exporting to South Africa and would mean up to 300 more unemployed people in the city.

The chamber's assistant secretary Mr Peter Bolton said: "The main aim of the mission is to bring much needed export business to Sheffield and keep as many people in jobs as possible.

"We do not condone apartheid, but if we restricted our exports to countries whose regimes we approved of, order books would be very thin indeed.

"Even if Sheffield did pull out of trading, it would be a fruitless exercise and would leave the way open for countries like France, Germany and Japan to step in."

Representatives of 23 countries, mostly in the steel and engineering tools industries, are due to join the mission to South Africa in April.

But next week organisations opposed to the move are launching a petition in a bid to persuade the chamber to cancel the trip.

One of the opponents, Mr Steve Howell, of the Sheffield Campaign Against Racism, dismissed claims that a trade ban would cost jobs in the city.

He said "the point is that there are alternative export markets that would make up for a trade ban with South Africa.

"We don't accept that the choice is between jobs in Sheffield or trade with South Africa

D. Dispatch 11/2/87

61

R2m extensions for EL firm

EAST LONDON — A R2 million expansion programme at the Wilson-Rowntree sweet factory here is expected to be completed later this year, the company's managing director, Mr Peter Preston, said yesterday.

Mr Preston said the alterations comprise modifications to a building being used at present for storage, into new cloakroom facilities and the expansion of administration offices.

Completion is expected in the latter half of this year, he said.

The large Wilson-Rowntree expansion programme pushed the total value of building plans approved by the city engineer's department last month to R2 851 200.

This is just over four times as much as the total value of building plans approved in January last year, which was R712 450.

Last year, the monthly average of the value of plans approved was R1,9 million. — DDR

AE Motor Spares excluded from deal

UK parent pays R15m for Asseng SA

61

RDM

14/2/83

By STEVE ELLIS

ASSOCIATED Engineering of Britain is paying R14 900 000 — or 225c a share — for the manufacturing and warehousing divisions of its SA subsidiary, Associated Engineering (SA).

Also announced today by Standard Merchant Bank and Senbank is that Mr Peter Rhodes, the television entrepreneur who recently acquired control of Katz & Lourie, is to buy Asseng's major problem child, AE Motor Spares.

To implement Asseng's reconstruction, these steps are planned:

- AE (PLC), the British company, will buy all of Asseng's assets apart from the Motor Spares subsidiary for R14 900 000.
- Asseng will retain Motor Spares, which has been valued by the parties involved at R6 314 000, or 95c an Asseng share.
- Asseng will subdivide its 6 625 900 ordinary 25c shares into 6 625 900 ordinary 15c shares and 6 625 900 redeemable preference shares of 12,5c each.
- The preference shares will be redeemed immediately and shareholders will have the option of receiving a 225c capital repayment, or a 65c capital repayment plus a 160c special dividend.
- AE (PLC) will sell to Mr Rhodes the 4 269 956 12,5c shares it holds in the smaller Asseng company for R298 676, or 7c a share — the same offer to be made to minorities.

Asseng will disappear from the lists of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange when the deal is concluded. Mr Rhodes will change the name to Nationwide Motor Spares.

The deal is conditional on the approval of the SA exchange control authorities, the UK Treasury Department, the JSE and Asseng's shareholders.

The effect of the proposals is that shareholders will receive 225c in cash and hold one 12.5c ordinary share in Asseng with a net asset value of 95c. The 320c offered compares with a net asset value of 415c at the end of September last year.

Today's announcement follows four weeks of speculation about the likely make-up of the reconstruction reported to have been be under consideration by Asseng.

The need for the overhaul became obvious after the group suffered a disastrous R8 500 000 loss in the year to September 1982, largely as a result of difficult trading by the Motor Spares and Indusem subsidiaries.

The chairman, Mr Cecil Dace said, in the 1982 report: "The loss in AE Motor Spares and Indusem is a result of unprofitable trading practices which were masked during the year by a breakdown in administrative, financial and operating controls."

Mr Rhodes said at the weekend he was pleased with the deal, and had acquired a good company for a cheap price.

"Although the division has been in trouble, particularly from an overstocking point of view, remedial action has been taken and I am confident that it will return to profitability once it has been separated from the Asseng manufacturing operations and put under our control."

Asseng's managing director, Mr Johan Meyer, was also happy with the deal — particular with the AE PLC offer, saying: "This gives minorities the opportunity of finding alternative avenues of investment instead of being tied into a company which has little prospect of a dividend payment for several years ahead."

Delta merger can stop profit slide

[redacted] [redacted]

Star (61) 7 Feb. 1983.

Minorities of the troubled electrical group LH Marthinusen can be pleased about the merger of the company with the electrical repair and insulation business of Delta SA (Pty), writes Alec Hogg.

LHM, suffering from ineffective management, steadily lost profits in the past two years, to the extent that this year the group is expected to break even

This compares with pre-tax profit of R2,1 million in the year to end March 1981, and R1,5 million in 1982.

By contrast, the operations of Delta which are to be merged have performed well, with earnings in the 12 months to end-December of R1,4 million.

Delta is being issued 3,5 million new LHM shares. This is 51 percent of the enlarged share capital, and is effectively a reverse take-over by the private company.

Delta is part of the huge Delta PLC group, which is a company quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Delta's other interest in SA is a joint venture with Haggie through the Macdem group of companies.

The former controlling shareholder of LHM, UK-based General Electric, has had its stake in the group diluted from 55,4 percent to 27,1 percent.

GEC has let it be known that it is disappointed in the performance of LHM. Merger talks have been in progress since October.

The biggest asset which the Delta group brings to LHM is the management, which has shown more success despite operating from a smaller asset base.

In addition to the merger, LHM has disposed of its Zimbabwean interests for R619 750. This will be paid to existing LHM shareholders (at the equivalent of 18,5c a share) by way of a cash capital distribution.

Blue Circle's decision to spend R200 million on expanding its Lichtenburg factory has meant a slowdown in profit growth for the first time in ten years and company chairman Mr Trevor Coulson says the company hopes to maintain earnings and dividends in 1983.

Cement companies operate in a cyclical and capital intensive industry. The timing of large expansion programmes is always difficult and often recessionary phases are chosen.

Unfortunately for Blue Circle expansion at Lichtenburg coincided with interest rates moving to historically high levels and the impact on profits has been severe.

Pre-tax profit fell to R20,3 million from R24 million in the year ended November 30, while interest charges rose 55 percent to R13,9 million.

Earnings a share fell 20 percent to 86,2c, but the total dividend was maintained at 38,5c.

Mr Coulson says the capital expenditure should be seen as providing a good foundation for the company's major cement operations.

The effect on profit and balance sheet ratios should be offset by strong cash flows reducing borrowings and interest payments.

By the end of last November R100 million of the R200 million earmarked for the expansion project (due for completion by 1985) had been spent.

A further R20 million will be spent this year, but part of the remaining R80 million — which it is hoped, will enable the company to raise production a further 600 000 tons a year — has been deferred to after 1985 when additional capacity is required.

The Lichtenburg plant has a capacity of 1,9 million tons of cement a year, and when the projected extra 600 000 tons is eventually brought in, the factory will consist of three cost efficient kilns.

The engineering activities of the group have been affected by the downturn, particularly the construction and mining divisions.

The directors say 1983 has started with order books at lower levels than last year, with the exception of Tractec which has secured substantial orders for new locomotives from OFS gold mines.

Cape Times 18/2/83

61

Shell loses R40,5m claim for 'stolen' oil

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Shell International lost the final round of its legal battle yesterday to recover R40 500 000 in insurance for the theft of oil from the supertanker Salem, later scuttled off the west coast of Africa.

Five law lords upheld a Court of Appeal ruling last February that the loss of 180 000 tons of crude oil from the ship before she was scuttled was not a "taking at sea" covered under the Lloyd's marine insurance policy.

The oil was discharged at Durban as a result of what Lord Roskill described yesterday as a "gigantic fraud" designed to get around the ban on the export of oil from the Gulf to South Africa.

After discharging the oil at Durban, the 214 000-ton vessel sailed with her tanks full of seawater, to give the impression she was still fully loaded, and was scuttled on January 17, 1980, off Senegal.

Although Shell lost its claim yesterday for insurance on the oil discharged at Durban, the law lords ruled that Lloyd's underwriters were liable for the loss of the 15 000 tons of oil left in the ship when it was scuttled.

They rejected a claim by the underwriters that this oil, valued at about R3-million, was lost by fraud or fraudulent conspiracy rather than by perils of the sea. Only perils of the sea were covered by the insurance.

Shell has already received more than R27-million from the South African authorities in partial compensation for their loss, with the agreement that if it succeeded in the insurance claim, the money would be refunded.

In April 1981 it won its claim in the High Court that the underwriters were liable to pay out for the total loss of the oil, but last year the Court of Appeal ruled that the oil discharged at Durban was not covered by the insurance.

Dismissing Shell's appeal against that ruling, Lord Roskill, who gave the main judgment yesterday, said the House should take the opportunity of firmly declaring that the standard Lloyd's marine policy did not cover wrongful misappropriation of a cargo by a shipowner.

They ruled that a Court of Appeal, headed by Lord Denning, the former Master of the Rolls, had been wrong to suggest this in a case decided in 1969 involving a ship called the Mandarin Star.

Lord Roskill said that when the present case reached the Court of Appeal, Lord Denning "recanted" and said his earlier decision had been wrong. Lord Roskill added that he had no doubt the Mandarin Star case had been wrongly decided.

(61)

22/2/83

SHIPPING

THE first Yale forklift unit is deli
Joe Coetsee (seated) of the Wool Board by Mr Keith Dent of the South African LancerBoss organisation.

Forklift firms join forces

(61)

Mercury 22/2/83

Shipping Reporter

YALE, one of the most respected names in forklift trucks, has joined forces in South Africa with LancerBoss, the British range with an established reputation for upmarket trucks in the larger classes.

The company now marketing these forklift trucks in the Republic is LancerBoss Yale (Pty) Ltd and, according to Durban manager, Mr Keith Dent, it now markets one of the most extensive ranges of forklifts ever offered to shipping and other industries.

'LancerBoss has always had an exceptionally good name for producing large forklifts which have been well received in various container depots,' he said.

'Yale, manufacturers of the world's first forklift truck in 1930, is generally regarded as one of the finest small forklifts available.

'Together with the LancerBoss models at one end of the scale and Yale's at the other, we have the local market well covered,' Mr Dent added.

The front-end forklifts in the four-to-42 ton capacities are widely used in the handling of containers while side-loading models have been well received in other areas of cargo handling. Both types are diesel-powered.

Yale, part of the giant American Eaton Corporation, have gas, petrol and diesel-powered models available.

'We have already delivered our first Yale unit, a GLPO40 gas model, to the Wool Board,' Mr Dent said.

LancerBoss, one of the main manufacturers of forklifts in England, was the first forklift manufacturer to win the coveted British Design Council award.

Yale forklifts, are assembled in Johannesburg from Japanese and South African components. The mast, chassis and counterweight are some parts which form 60 percent of the local content.

RDM 26/2/83

Stoppage could affect union

61

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Lrm 2/2/83

Labour Correspondent

A WORK stoppage has hit one of only three plants in the Eastern Cape to recognise the unregistered SA Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU).

According to informed sources the stoppage began on Thursday at a smelter at Berlin, near East London, which is owned by the Wadeville-based company Fry's Metals.

The smelter was originally owned by battery manufacturers Chloride (SA), the first company ever to recognise SAAWU — first at its East London plant and then later at Berlin.

When the smelter was sold to Fry's, the new owners agreed to honour the recognition agreement on Chloride's advice. It is understood, however, that Fry's has been intending to renegotiate the agreement with SAAWU.

The dispute could, therefore, have a bearing on SAAWU recognition at the company. It comes at a time when police action, unemployment, and tough employer action have taken their toll on SAAWU in its East London stronghold.

Yesterday a union spokesman refused to comment on the dispute at the smelter. "We are engaged in talks with the company and cannot release information until the dispute is resolved," he said.

But a company spokesman confirmed there had been a stoppage.

"The issue is delicate and we are attempting to find a way to sort out the problem. I am sure a solution acceptable to both sides can be found," he said.

"Because of the delicacy of the situation, we would prefer to say as little as possible," he added.

S.Times 27/5/85

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By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

**HE voters of Waterberg are all set to blast Dr Andries
reurnicht right off the political map. If the Battle of the
erge took place today the National Party would win a
lear overall majority in both the Waterberg and Soutpans-
erg constituencies.**

And it would make no difference whether or not the HNP threw in its
eight behind Dr Treurnicht's Conservative Party.

Sunday Times POLL

These are the most im-
ortant findings of a spe-
'ally commissioned Sun-
ay Times opinion poll in
ie two key constituen-
ies where the NP and its
ight-wing foes are mea-
uring up for a fight to the
inish on May 10.

The poll was conducted
his week by a leading mar-
et research organisation,
MS.

In Waterberg regarded as
he only seat where, because
of Dr Treurnicht's personal
opularity, the Conservative
Party would stand a chance
of winning an election — the
oll gives the National Party
a thumping 21-percent lead
over the CP and a 33-percent
lead over the HNP.

Perhaps even more important for the Government's peace of mind, it shows that if the election were held today the National Party candidate would defeat the right-wing threat with a seven-percent majority over the combined right-wing votes.

And — against all political expectations — it shows that even if the HNP were to disappear from the scene the National Party would enjoy a 15-percent lead over the CP.

The pattern is repeated in the drought-stricken Soutpansberg, where the CP candidate and chief Treurnicht lieutenant, Mr Tom Langley, was expected to put up a stiff fight against the incumbent, verligte Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha.

The scientific survey in Soutpansberg gives the NP a 14-percent lead over the CP, a 42-percent lead over the HNP and an eight-percent lead overall.

POLL ANALYSIS: Overleaf

Once again, even if the HNP dropped out of the race the NP candidate would still enjoy a 10-percent lead over the Conservative Party.

A significant result of the poll shows that Mr Jaap Marais has read his followers correctly in not unconditionally joining forces with the Treurnicht men.

In Waterberg, where in the last election Dr Treurnicht retained the seat for the National Party with a surprisingly small 1 461 majority over Mr Marais, 44 percent of the HNP supporters polled said they would abstain if the HNP failed to put up a candidate.

Mr Marais's insistence that the gulf between the two right-wing parties is too wide to be bridged would appear

versity of Natal, said that the Conservative Party and the HNP were condemned to "permanent opposition".

"Even the suggestion that the Conservative Party might take over from the PFP as the official Opposition no longer appears possible."

The survey showed that in Soutpansberg the National Party had lost 25 percent of its support to the right and about 20 percent in Waterberg — "but if the CP can't do better than this at a time when, because of drought and inflation, discontent is particularly high in the rural areas, then they are never going to pull it off.

"Time is against the CP," Professor Schlemmer said.

"As the times become more and more insecure, people will shelter behind the strongest party."

Win BIG money in our Charity Crossword contest. Turn to page 14 of *LifeStyle* **R17 000!**

Govt scuttles talk on Salem debate

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T du Plessis, has refused permission for details of this week's parliamentary debate on the notorious Salem affair — highlighted by the Opposition — to be published.

And the Leader of the Opposition has slammed his decision as a "direct contradiction of parliamentary tradition".

Swindle

The Salem affair, in which the South African Strategic Fuel Fund Association and Shell Oil were defrauded in a gigantic oil swindle in 1979, is subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Products Act.

In a speech in Parliament this week, the Opposition spokesman on energy matters, Mr John Malcomess, made a detailed exposition of the affair.

Parliamentary tradition is that anything said on the floor of the House may be reported. Several newspapers carried reports of Mr Malcomess's speech this week.

But, later, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said he suspected that Mr Malcomess had contravened

☐ To Page 2

'Cheap horse' wins rich R100 000 race

By PRAVEEN NAIDOO

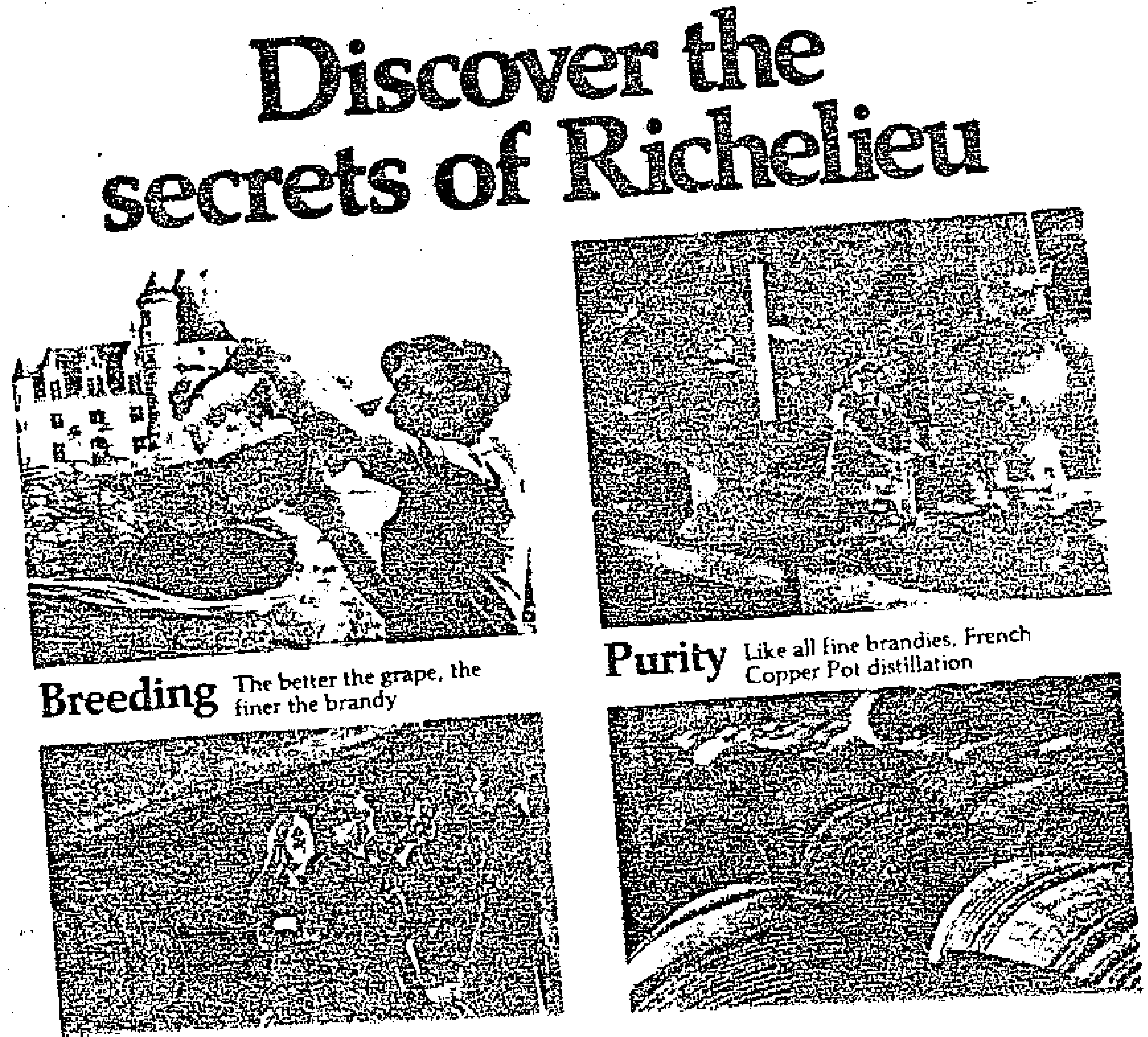
A RACEHORSE bought for a mere R3 800 on a sale won one of South Africa's richest races yesterday.

Windsor Crown won the R100 000 Computaform Stakes at Gosforth Park by just over two lengths — and paid R61 for a win on the tote.

The previous owners, Mr Peter Bozas and Mr Alf van de Vyver from Natal, put Windsor Crown on auction in Pietermaritzburg in 1981.

It is now owned by Messrs D B F and S J Geldenhuys.

The previous owners had bought the horse as a yearling at the Germiston sales for R8 000 four years ago.



Nats silent on Salem oil fraud

□ From Page 1

provisions of the Petroleum Products Act, which prevents publication of details of oil supplies to South Africa.

He questioned whether Mr Malcomess's speech was not an abuse of parliamentary privilege, and suggested that a parliamentary select committee should investigate.

To clarify the legal position, the Sunday Times approached Mr du Plessis this weekend.

He said it would be an offence under the Act to publish the details revealed in Mr Malcomess's speech, and could not give his permission to allow such publication to take place.

The Opposition leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, commented: "This is a clear contradiction of parliamentary tradition, and it is a very dangerous precedent if MPs' speeches can no longer be reported.

"There are other ways of going about this kind of situation without letting it reach the stage where MPs' speeches cannot be made available to the public.

"It is simply another demonstration of the arrogance and contempt with which this Government acts under these circumstances.

"The question arises: are they going to delete Mr Malcomess's speech from Hansard? This would be a unique and threatening development indeed."

Swindle

Full accounts of the extraordinary swindle, which ended in the supertanker Salem, used in the fraud, being scuttled off the African west coast, have been published in the overseas Press.

It was also the subject of a series of court cases in Britain, details of which were reported overseas and a full account of which is recorded in the Lloyd's Law Report.

But, apart from official statements on the matter, the South African media have been prevented from publishing details of the affair.

This week in Parliament, Mr Malcomess, MP for Port Elizabeth Central, re-opened the Salem saga, detailing extracts from the Lloyd's Law Report.

He called for a parliamentary select committee to investigate the whole affair.

In response, Mr Horwood launched a stinging attack on Mr Malcomess.

He quoted in full from a statement last year by the Minister of Energy Affairs acknowledging that Shell and the Strategic Fuel Fund Association had been defrauded in the deal.

The statement also noted that: "After the facts of the transaction had become known, the responsible representatives of all the opposition parties in Parliament were jointly informed thereof (by the previous Minister) in February 1980 as well as of the circumstances which make it most undesirable for South Africa to disclose any information regarding any oil transaction even though it could be reported in the overseas Press.

"All the Opposition party spokesmen present at the discussion displayed particular understanding of the situation and associated themselves with the proposed handling of the matter."

Confidential

Mr Horwood said it was clear that Mr Malcomess had chosen to ignore the undertaking of his own party, but also betrayed a solemn confidence shared by the Government with the official Opposition.

In a statement afterwards, Mr Malcomess said he would pursue the Salem matter, which he believed could become "one of the biggest cover-ups in South African history".

He said he had never been present at any briefing of the Opposition over the affair, nor had he been told of one.

In February 1980, Mr Malcomess was at the point of crossing the floor from the New Republic Party to the Progressive Federal Party He actually made the move in mid-March.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, recalls that his energy spokesman, Mr George Bartlett, had reported to him about the confidential Government briefing

The matter had been subsequently dealt with in the NRP caucus, but he said "The full facts were not disclosed. Enough facts were disclosed to satisfy the caucus that we should not pursue the matter."

At that time, the official Opposition spokesman on energy was Mr Derrick de Villiers. He said yesterday that the Government had disclosed details up to that time, but that only constituted "chapter one of the whole story".

It had only been later, when the British court cases and overseas reports were published, that the full scale of the Salem affair had become known.

CAPE TIMES 1/3/83

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Malcomess's Salem speech

Political Staff

A SPEECH in Parliament last week by Mr John Malcomess, Progressive Federal Party MP for Port Elizabeth Central, disclosing details of the Salem oil scandal, has thrown the government into a state of confusion.

Attempts by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, to prevent the press from quoting from the official parliamentary record are believed to be unprecedented and have sparked off a crisis that threatens the whole tradition of parliamentary privilege. This is an edited version of the speech behind the news blackout.

"My information is not confidential. It is taken from Lloyd's law reports. I have them in front of me here, namely 1981, volume 2, starting on page 316, and 1982, volume 1, starting on page 369. These are part of the public record in Britain and they are available to all and sundry. They are not secret. The world press has reported on these court cases in full. Only South Africa has been kept in the dark.

Advance payment

"I quote Lloyd's law reports: 'On or about November 23, 1979, the South African Strategic Fuel Fund Association agreed to purchase ... about 1,5-million barrels of Saudi Arabian light crude oil to be delivered to Durban in December, 1979.'

"Apparently Sasol acted on behalf of the SA Strategic Fuel Fund Association. A condition of the sale was that finance should be arranged for the purchase of a tanker. It was therefore arranged for a letter of credit to be made available for the amount of 12,3-million US dollars. That credit was arranged for 21 days, and it was opened on November 26, 1979.

"I quote again from Lloyd's law reports: 'The crooks had no money with which to pay for the vessel, but they persuaded the South African concern (who were buying the oil) to pay 12,3-million US dollars in advance — on account of the 50-million US dollars they would have to pay for the oil when it arrived at Durban.

"So gullible was the South African concern that they got their bank to issue an irrevocable letter of credit for 12,3-million US dollars in favour of the sellers of South Sun.'

Name changed

"The South Sun's name was subsequently changed to Salem. I quote further: 'With this credit the crooks, as the Oxford Shipping Company Incorporated, bought South Sun and changed her name to Salem, not having paid a penny for her themselves.'

"They then offered her on charges. A company called Pontoil of Switzerland, who were absolutely innocent, chartered her to load a cargo of about 200 000 tons of crude oil from Kuwait for transportation to Europe. The cargo was loaded and the Salem set sail on December 10.

"Before the vessel reached Durban Pontoil sold the cargo to Shell. The Salem was moored on December 28 at Durban, and discharged its oil. She sailed again on January 2, 1980, and was scuttled off the coast of Senegal

"The SA Strategic Fuel Fund Association paid the conspirators in full and sold the oil, presumably to various South African companies.

"Shell claimed for its loss and was ultimately paid out 30,5-million US dollars by the SA Strategic Fuel Fund Association. These are the bold facts, and to quote Lord Denning: 'A gigantic ship was used for a gigantic fraud.'

"The purpose of raising this matter in this House is that the bodies concerned in buying the oil were State bodies, and the funds were public funds for which this government should be responsible to this House.

"There is also an illustration within this documentation of the premium South Africa was paying at that stage for its oil supplies, a premium directly caused by the abhorrence with which the world regards the policies of apartheid practised by this government, a direct indication of the cost of apartheid to the South African taxpayer.

"The SA Strategic Fuel Fund Association contracted with these crooks to purchase plus-minus 1,5-million barrels of oil at 34,50 US dollars per barrel. The Petrol Intelligence Weekly of January 7, 1980, which I also have in front of me here, quotes the price of crude oil from Kuwait on December 1,1979 — as close as I can get to the date on which the oil was uplifted from Kuwait at 25,50 dollars per barrel. This is a difference of 9 dollars per barrel.

"For 1,5-million barrels we find therefore that we have paid 13,5-million dollars in excess of the quoted price. That is for one shipload. Multiply that 13,5-million dollars by the number of shiploads we receive each year, and the extra costs to the motorist, the taxpayer, the foreign exchange position, the inflation rate and the economy, must be remarkable.

"Therefore, my first question to the Honorable the Minister of Finance: Are we still paying such a heavy premium or has that been reduced?

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Du Plessis: "Must I answer you?"

Mr Malcomess: "Yes, please."

Mr Du Plessis: "It has been considerably reduced, in some cases it is negative."

Mr Malcomess: "Well, if that is the case I should firstly congratulate the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs on putting right the errors of his predecessors. Then, however, I should ask him why the price of petrol has not then come down considerably.

question arising out of this whole affair is the complete lack of control over public funds by this House. An amount of 30,5-million dollars has been paid out of these funds because a government concern became a receiver of stolen goods. There is no other way to express it.

"However, the first knowledge of this in this country we find to be a court case in Britain. When the facts were published in the South African press, the minister's predecessor used his very wide powers to stifle discussion.

"To whose advantage was the stifling of that discussion? It certainly was not to South Africa's advantage because the whole world already had the facts. Whom were we protecting? Were we protecting South Africa or were we protecting the NP and its ministers?"

Mr Du Plessis: "The minister does not buy the oil."

Mr Malcomess: "The situation is that there are two companies incorporated in terms of the Companies Act. The first one is SOF (Pty) Ltd and the second one is SFF Association. On February 17 of this year I put a question to the Honorable the Minister in this connection and he replied that the shareholders of the SFF Association were the IDC and CON Oil which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the IDC.

"They have a 50 percent shareholding each. They have the same directors as SOF (Pty) Ltd. The directors are exactly the same in both cases. Therefore, these eight people control enormous funds flowing into the country.

"These enormous sums of money are public moneys. Normally this additional amount of 30,5-million dollars that we had to pay out for this stolen oil would surely have been reported to the select committee on public accounts and a full discussion would have been held, if necessary in secret as has been the case in the past.

"However, this did not occur. The Auditor-General does not audit these funds and the decision of the directors is presumably therefore sufficient authority for paying out any sum of money such as this amount of 30,5-million dollars.

"Parliamentary control has been by-passed and this is wrong because it can lead to all sorts of abuse and mismanagement.

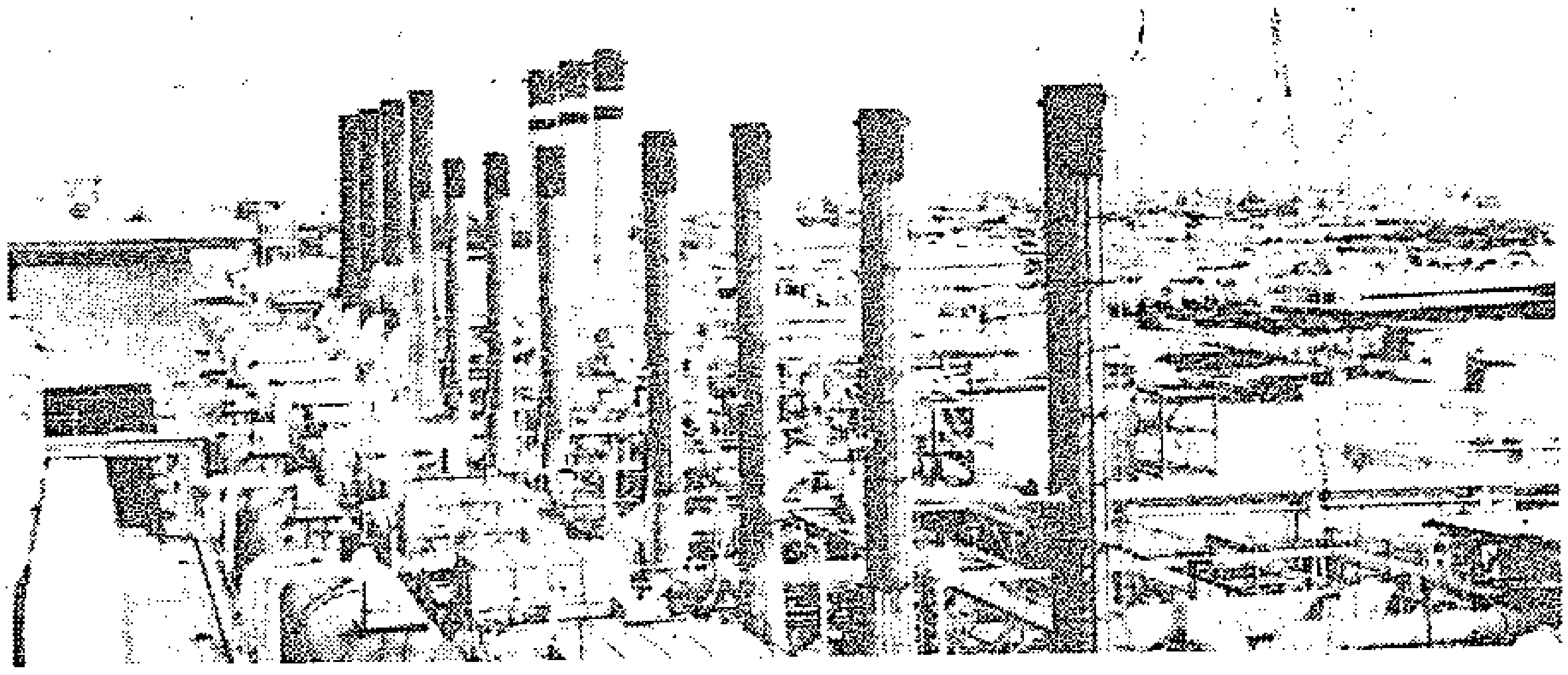
"My second question is therefore: Will the Honorable the Minister of Finance confirm that he has in fact no control over the funds paid into the State Oil Fund and controlled by SOF (Pty) Ltd, or the funds of the equalization fund controlled by the

make representations to the Cabinet so that firstly, he has a measure of control and secondly, that the Auditor-General shall audit these funds?

"It should be noted that an amount of 3,725 cents a litre on the price of petrol is paid into the SOF. This will bring in some R242-million per annum. The equalization fund collects 9,8 cents per litre and this will bring in some R637-million per annum. Therefore, in total we are looking at a figure of some R880-million per annum. This is an amount of money that makes the funds used in the Information scandal look like small change.

"There are many further questions I want to ask in this regard.

- "Who are the people we dealt with?
- "What are their names? If this information cannot be given for strategic reasons, are we to assume that we will continue to do business with these crooks?
- "What steps are being taken to bring these crooks before a court of law?
- "What steps have been taken to recover the amount of 30,5-million dollars?
- "Who was responsible for negotiating this deal?



- "Was any Cabinet minister asked for authorization or informed before the contract was signed?
- "Was the South African involvement mere gullibility or was there a suspicion on the part of our negotiators that this oil would be illegally obtained?
- "Why did we pay over 50-million dollars for oil without ensuring that the sellers had legal title to that oil?
- "Was this monstrous stupidity or a deliberate shutting of the minds to the possibility that existed and which finally cost us, the South African taxpayers, some 30,5-million dollars?

"I therefore recommend that a select committee of this House be appointed with representation from all parties to investigate this affair so that firstly we can attempt to recover the R30,5-million, secondly so that we can prevent a similar occurrence in the future and lastly so that we can establish better parliamentary control over taxpayers' funds that amount to nearly one billion rand per annum."

Replying to the debate the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, berated Mr Malcomess for seeing fit to "rake up the Salem matter" and he denied allegations of a cover up.

Mr Horwood said he suspected that Mr Malcomess had "blatantly contravened the provisions of the Petroleum Products Act".

Privilege: Courts may have to decide

Cape Times
1/3/83

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By MICHAEL ACOTT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The absolute right of MPs to raise any issue in Parliament was reaffirmed yesterday, but there is still uncertainty about the right of newspapers to report freely what is said in Parliament.

This emerged as press freedom, balance and responsibility dominated the third reading debate on the mini budget.

A parliamentary row was provoked by government attempts at the weekend to suppress further reports of a parliamentary speech by Mr John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central) on the government's role in the Salem oil fraud.

This raised a storm of criticism from Opposition members, who maintained that the press had a cherished and absolute right to report anything said in Parliament.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, countered with strong attacks on the fairness and balance of parliamentary reports in Opposition newspapers.

Mr Horwood questioned last week whether Mr Malcomess had not breached parliamentary privilege, and possibly the 1977 Petroleum Products Act, by disclosing details of the Salem affair to the Assembly. This was followed at the weekend by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Piet du Plessis, warning newspapers that they could contravene the Act by reporting what Mr Malcomess had said.

Important rulings

The new Speaker, Mr Johan Greeff, gave two important rulings during yesterday's debate. He was asked directly by the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, whether a minister could forbid publications of speeches recorded in Hansard, the parliamentary record.

Mr Greeff said an MP had "absolute privilege" in the Assembly. What was recorded in Hansard could be reported and had been in the past.

Later in the debate, however, the Speaker said press reports did not fall under his authority. Newspapers would have to ascertain their rights in each specific case.

Mr Horwood yesterday refused a request from Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) for a parliamentary select committee to investigate all aspects of the Salem affair, including what had been said in Parliament and what could be reported.

Mr Horwood said the government had handled the matter as responsibly as it could, and he did not believe any purpose would be served by a further inquiry.

Oil embargo

In a statement to Parliament yesterday, Mr Du Plessis said he had no wish to impinge on the privilege of Parliament. He appealed to MPs not to raise in the House matters which could jeopardize South Africa's oil supplies when attempts were still being made to effect an oil embargo against the country.

Opposition members replied that they had no intention of doing so, but asked again why South Africa could not be told details of the Salem fraud which had been raised in foreign courts and were known to the rest of the world.

● Malcomess's Salem speech, page 4
● MPs' freedom of speech defended, page 4

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Salem blackout a shock to MPs

Political Staff

A CABINET minister's news blackout of a speech made in Parliament last week on the Salem oil deal has astounded Opposition MPs and could cause a row today on the issue of parliamentary privilege.

The news ban imposed by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plesssis, on the speech made last Tuesday by the Opposition's chief energy spokesman, Mr John Malcomess, has for the first time drawn into question an MP's traditional, absolute freedom of speech in Parliament.

Opposition spokesmen say it violates the public's right to know what has been said in Parliament, and it is feared that it threatens the absolute freedom of speech bestowed on MPs by the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act of 1963.

Legal sources say the action could have staggering effects on the very basis of parliamentary privilege.

Mr Malcomess said last night that the tradition of parliamentary privilege was one of the most basic principles of Western democracy and if destroyed would do irreparable harm to Opposition politics.

Petroleum Act

At the weekend, Mr Du Plessis warned newspapers against further publication of the latest Salem statements made by Mr Malcomess.

He did so by invoking the Petroleum Products Act of 1977 which prohibits publication of any information about the source, transportation, destination or supply of any petroleum product.

Mr P T C du Plessis

Mr Malcomess said in his speech that he had found in Lloyd's Law Reports, available in South African libraries, full details of how the giant oil tanker Salem had been used by international conmen to defraud an oil company and South Africa's oil-procurement agency, the Strategic Fuel Fund, in the most sensational oil hijack in maritime history.

Opposition MPs, who cannot recall any precedent for the action by Mr Du Plessis, say any attempt to stifle publication of speeches made in Parliament is contrary to the tradition of Parliament.

The Minister of

wood, has questioned whether Mr Malcomess abused parliamentary privilege by contravening the provisions of the Petroleum Products Act.

Yesterday Mr Du Plessis said he would today investigate the implications of Mr Malcomess's speech.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said it would be contrary to the tradition of Parliament to ban publication of a member's speech which appeared in Hansard, official record of parliamentary proceedings.

"The implications are staggering. For instance, could it mean that the entire speech would have to be struck from Hansard?"

'Only person'

Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP Yeoville, said the Speaker, who had supreme authority over Parliament, was the only person who could stop publication of something said in the Assembly or strike anything off the record of Parliament.

Mr Colin Eglin, chairman of the PFP caucus, said he knew of no law more powerful than that which pertained to the procedures of Parliament.

"There is no law which

Roy Pienaar, the young Western Provinc
the boundary during his maiden Currie
watches. Pienaar not

● **JOBFINDER appears with today's Cape Times**

● **On Wednesday MIDWEEK HOMEFINDER will appear with the Cape Times**

Nkom
'house

BULAWAYO. — Veter Zimbabwe National leader Joshua Nkomo, cused by Prime Minist Robert Mugabe of seeki South African help stage a coup, was plac under virtual house rest by police at h Pelendaba home in Bu. wayo yesterday.

"It's all part of furth harassment," Mr Nkor said.

"It's effective house rest," said his lawyer, Bruce Longhurst.

The burly 65-year-o Mr Nkomo, hailed by

a shock to MPs

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Mr Colin Eglin, chairman of the PFP caucus, said he knew of no law more powerful than that which pertained to the procedures of Parliament.

"There is no law which governs what can be said in Parliament. Parliament makes its own rules."

Mr Malcomess said in Port Elizabeth last night that the minister, by questioning Mr Malcomess's speech, was ignoring a long-standing tradition of Parliamentary privilege

"This is one of the basic principles of Western democracy and if destroyed will do irreparable damage to Opposition politics," he said.

"The big question must now be: 'What is he hiding'?"

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2 die in crossing smash

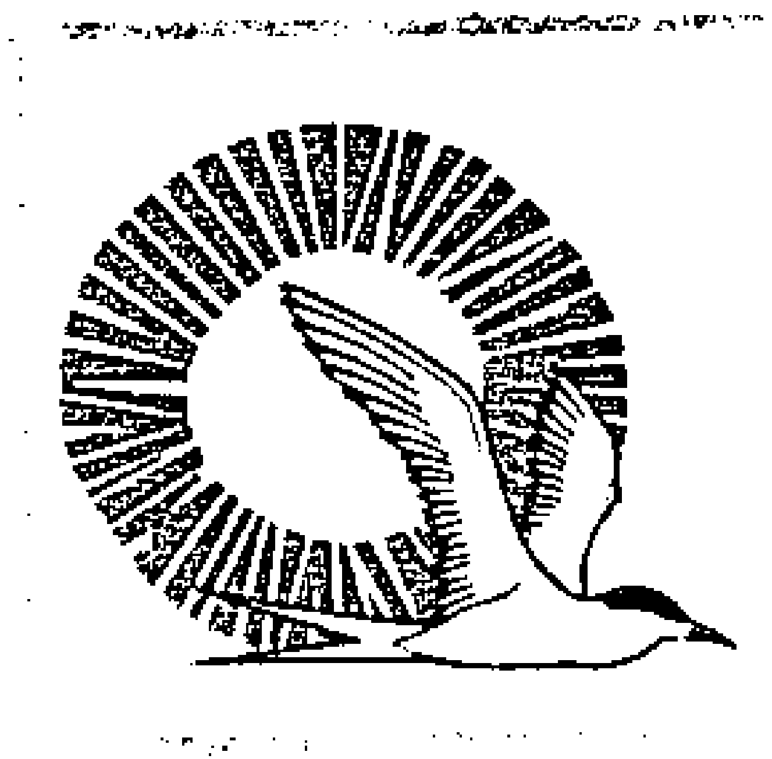
Staff Reporter

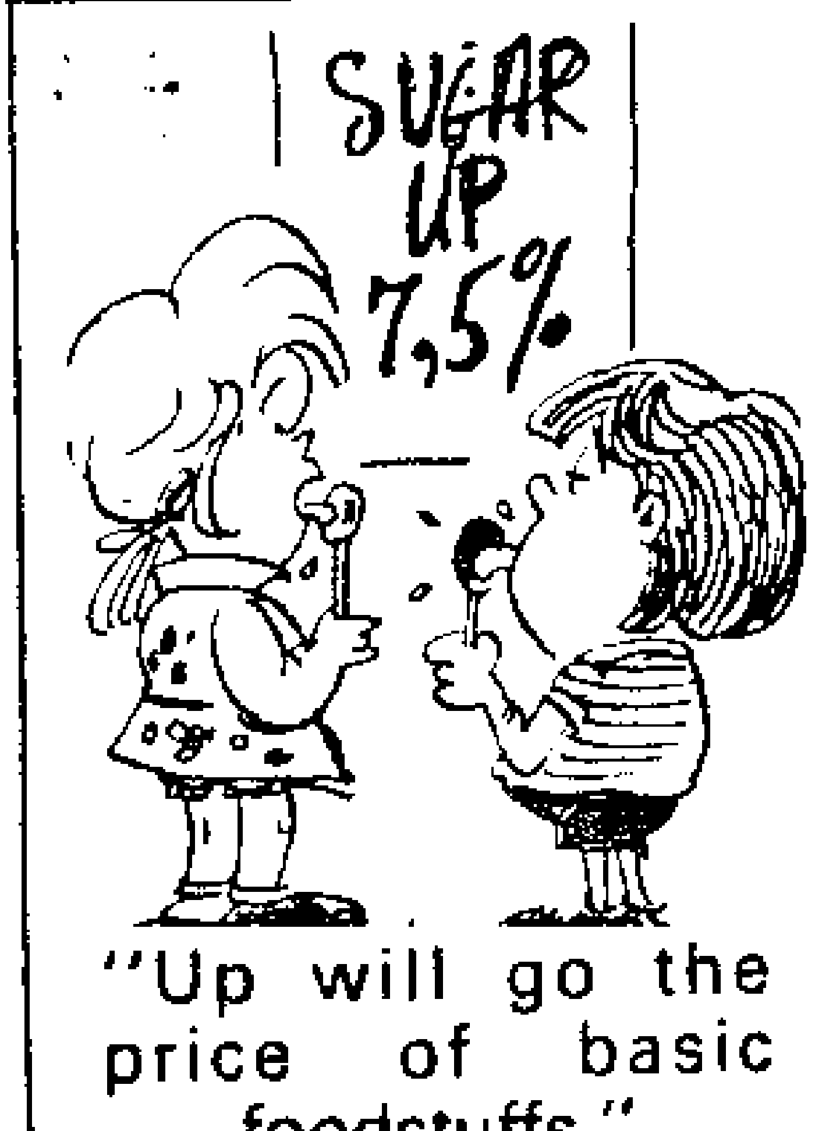
AN elderly couple died and a man was seriously injured last night when their CA-registered car was in a collision with two diesel locomotives and a guard coach at a level-crossing between Saldanha Bay and Vredenburg. The three occupants were not identified.

Three Metro rescue unit vehicles from Cape Town and one from Moorreesburg were sent to the scene with specialized rescue equipment and the "jaws of life" were used to free the occupants of the car.

The surviving man received multiple injuries to both legs, his chest and face. He was taken to Vredenburg Hospital ands later transferred to Groote Schuur Hospital.

Roy Pienaar, the young Western Province all-ro
the boundary during his maiden Currie Cup ce
watches. Pienaar notched





"Up will go the price of basic foodstuffs."

Nkomo ‘house

BULAWAYO. — Veteran Zimbabwe Nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, accused by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of seeking South African help to stage a coup, was placed under virtual house arrest by police at his Pelendaba home in Bulawayo yesterday.

"It's all part of further harassment," Mr Nkomo said.

"It's effective house arrest," said his lawyer, Mr Bruce Longhurst.

The burly 65-year-old Mr Nkomo, hailed by his supporters as "Father Zimbabwe", received a police order on Sunday morning ordering him to telephone the police before leaving his home at any time.

Mr Nkomo, who was prevented a week ago from boarding an international flight, said the police had told him by letter that the action was being taken because he might be prosecuted.

"This means I am under house arrest," he told Reuters by telephone.

He quoted the letter, dated yesterday, as saying: "As you are aware,

Debate soon on Salem oil fraud

CAPE TIMES 3/3/83

61

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government is to arrange a special parliamentary debate on the Salem oil scandal — more than three years after the biggest fraud in maritime history rocked the world.

The surprise move was announced here yesterday by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis.

He also said the government was preparing a "comprehensive document" on the Salem affair to be made available to all Members of Parliament prior to the debate, which informed sources say could be as early as Wednesday next week.

The minister was replying to questions by Mr John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central), who last week warned that the Salem affair could become the biggest cover-up in South African history.

The government move also follows more than a week of heated exchanges in the House sparked by an earlier speech in which Mr Malcomess disclosed details of the Salem saga.

Attempts by Mr Du Plessis to prevent newspapers from reporting the contents of Mr Malcomess' speech precipitated a major row over parliamentary privilege and the rights of the press to report what is said in Parliament.

In a statement outside the House yesterday, Mr Malcomess welcomed the government decision to hold a special debate.

File

Mr Malcomess said he had built up a file on the Salem affair and was already in possession of the names of some of the people involved.

"I have shared this information with some of my colleagues. I also telephoned London today for the House of Lords judgment.

"To me the importance of this matter is to establish parliamentary control over funds which are extracted from the public in the price of fuel.

"The annual incomes of the State Fuel Fund and the Strategic Oil Fund are enormous and the Salem affair is indicative of costly mistakes being made," he said.

It is understood that MPs will be given ample time to study the document before the special debate.

Agent

In the House yesterday, Mr Du Plessis declined to give details on the role of the State Fuel Fund in the controversy or who had acted as agent for the Salem.

In reply to another question by Mr Malcomess, he said that between December 28 and 30, 1979 the Salem had discharged oil at single buoy mooring off Durban.

In his speech to the House last week, Mr Malcomess disclosed that a government agency had bought a shipload of stolen oil from a tanker subsequently scuttled, and had paid the owners a vast sum in compensation, without Parliament knowing.

He demanded that a parliamentary select committee be set up to investigate the deal and try to retrieve the lost $30,5 million in compensation money.

Fate of

[redacted] [redacted]

workers

[redacted] (61)

in the

E. Post

balance

22/3/83

Post Reporter

THE fate of about 250 workers at ICI (SA) in Port Elizabeth after the merger of the Zip and Narrow Fabrics division with Perl-Zip Limited of Cape Town will probably become known this week when management releases a statement.

The Evening Post has twice received anonymous phone calls asking whether the ICI employees would lose their jobs.

ICI's group personnel manager, Mr Clive McCombie, has said the two companies had formed a working committee to study the practical implications of the merger.

The consolidated interests of the merger could be based in Cape Town or Port Elizabeth.

Mr McCombie said from Johannesburg today that he would probably be able to comment on the future of the ICI workers later this week, but only after the workers themselves were informed.

77 in PE zip plant out of work

61

E.Post 23/3/83

Post Reporter

THE entire staffs involved in the manufacture, sales and distribution of zip fasteners for ICI in Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg will become redundant next month.

The announcement by ICI's chairman and managing director, Mr D W Swarbrick, today comes after the merger this month of the zip manufacturing interests of ICI and Perl Zip Limited of Cape Town.

ICI staff today received a copy of the announcement saying that a working party had been set up to consider the merger implications.

It had concluded that "in the interests of streamlining the business in the newly-merged operation and in order to safeguard continuing manufacture and sales and the employment of as many staff as possible in the new company", the centre of operations would be transferred to Atlantis in the Cape.

This means that 77 in the zip manufacturing section in Port Elizabeth, 26 in the narrow fabrics division, and seven in Johannesburg will lose their jobs.

ICI's group personnel manager, Mr Clive McCombie, said today some employees would be offered positions at Atlantis.

He said ICI retained an interest in Perl Zip.

Cape Times 24/3/83 ~~11~~ 61

West warns of SA disaster failing reforms

By MICHAEL ACOTT, Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICANS have been reminded forcibly in the past two months that Western contact with this country is aimed at ending apartheid, not bolstering the present system.

Both Britain and the United States, particularly under their present conservative governments, are regarded by South Africa as friendly powers. They have vast direct investments in South Africa and together account for a large slice of the Republic's foreign trade.

In two important and remarkably similar policy speeches this year, the United States and British ambassadors here have spelt out the meaning of their countries' links with South Africa.

The US ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, spoke to the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa in Johannesburg last month. The British ambassador, Mr Ewen Fergusson, addressed the South African Institute of Race Relations, also in Johannesburg, last week.

Mr Herman Nickel . . . on the object of constructive engagement

Each speech was important on its own. Together they amount to a strong Western warning that South Africa is headed for disaster unless dramatic social and political reforms are initiated.

They believed economic growth and prosperity would help, not hinder, this process and on that basis defended their respective countries' trade links and investments in South Africa.

Both stressed the objectives of what the Americans call "constructive engagement". Both were at pains to point out that their diplomatic and business involvement here is aimed at bringing about fundamental change away from apartheid and towards a more representative government.

Mr Nickel and Mr Fergusson told their audiences that their governments could neither dictate South African policy, nor would they seek to do so.

They agreed that the ability of the United States and Britain to bring about change here was often over-estimated and the complexities of South Africa's problems as frequently under-estimated.

Inherent injustice

Both rejected any suggestion of a magic wand which could be waved to bring about change overnight.

Each laid great emphasis, however, on the injustice inherent in the present system here and the threat this posed, not only to British and American interests, but to South African society as a whole.

The ambassadors explained that their countries' views of South Africa sprang from the values in the great nations they represented.

"The very basis of constructive engagement is our recognition that the status quo in South Africa is simply incompatible with both our national values and our national interest in peaceful development and stability in this vital region," Mr Nickel said.

"Constructive engagement, in our view, is a more promising approach to encourage peaceful change than progressive disengagement."

Mr Fergusson dismissed the cynical view that foreign policy was a narrow and bloodless calculation of national profit and loss.

"Foreign policy must be the outward projection of the values and aspirations of the nation as a whole. Our foreign policy has to reflect our commitment to liberties: personal, political, economic."

From this basis, the ambassadors spelt out their governments' concerns for regional stability, economic prosperity, social justice and legitimate government in South Africa based on the consent of the governed.

In similar passages they noted the respective codes of conduct on black employment and advancement adhered to by British and American businesses here They urged the government to take account of inevitable black urbanization and said their embassies poured money into black training because this was one of South Africa's greatest needs.

And they contrasted the societies they represented with the system operating in South Africa.

Mr Nickel said America believed in law and order, but also in the judicial process which allowed every person his day in court and a fair trial.

"That is why we cannot accept the concept of detention without trial or the onerous punishment of banning, which restricts people by administrative fiat."

Mr Fergusson said British governments, faced with their own racial problems and ethnic disputes in Northern Ireland, understood some of the problems facing South Africa.

While racism existed in Britain, racial discrimination was unlawful in a wide range of circumstances including employment, education and housing. Detention without trial of terrorist suspects ended in 1975.

There was no such offence as "terrorism", he said in a clear allusion to the differences between the British and South African systems.

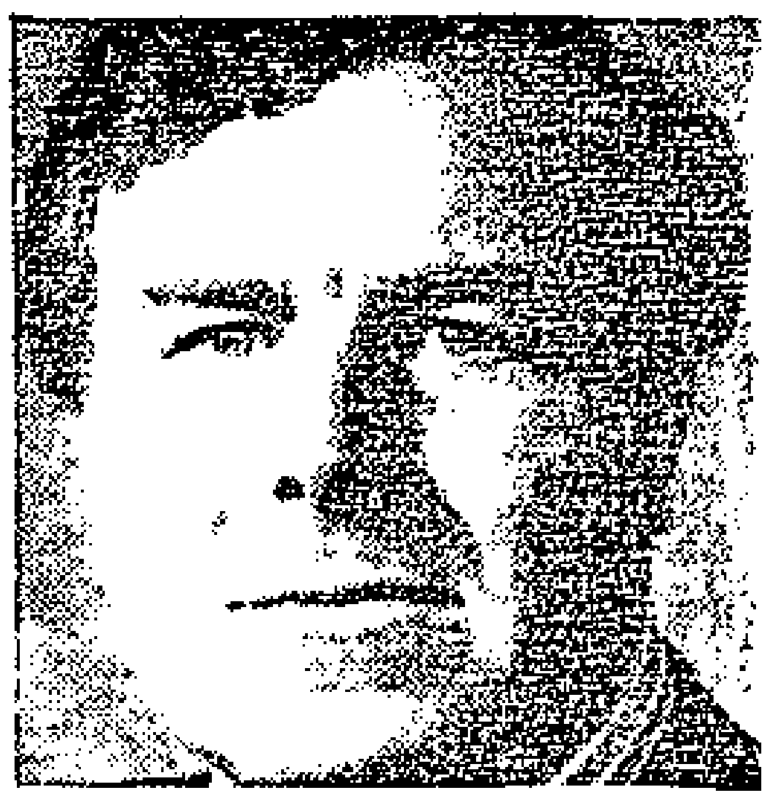
"The central principles of British justice are maintained — the onus on the prosecution to prove guilt, the right to be represented by a lawyer, the right to appeal.

"No one is imprisoned for his views — only, if guilty, for his crimes. There are no 'political prisoners', as organizations such as Amnesty International have freely acknowledged."

Both ambassadors said it was up to South Africans themselves to work out a constitutional solution for their own country and that moves towards evolutionary change would be encouraged. But they left their audiences in no doubt about how they would like to see things develop.

"We have made it crystal clear that when we speak of the consent of the governed, this must also include the 72 percent of the population of this country who are black Africans," Mr Nickel said.

"We cannot accept that they can be deprived of their South African citizenship against their will."



Mr Ewen Fergusson . . . on devising a system of government acceptable to all

Constructive engagement, he said, was aimed ultimately at the longer-term objective of US policy:

"A South Africa moving through a process of peaceful evolutionary change away from apartheid and towards a society that addresses the equities of all groups, majority and minorities alike."

Mr Fergusson was no less forthright on the reasons for Britain's continuing involvement in South Africa.

"A stable South Africa requires a system of government which is generally acceptable to the people of South Africa," he said.

"It is in the expectation that economic development and prosperity will be accompanied by social and political change that we continue to believe in the value of our economic relationship with, South Africa."

Britain's preferred hypothesis for a future South Africa was one which would permit society to evolve in an organic way so as to provide a reasonably stable, reasonably secure and prosperous future for this and future generations, he said.

Both Mr Nickel and Mr Fergusson said these views had repeatedly been put to the South African government.

Their clear policy statements in the past two months seem designed to ensure that the objectives of American and British involvement here are understood by the wider South African public of all races.

Asseng to lose R9m if offer fails

8/4/83

61

RDM

By STEVE ELLIS

ASSOCIATED Engineering has provided a convincing counter to suggestions that the takeover offers by AE PLC of Britain and Mr Peter Rhodes are not high enough.

It has been forecast that the group will suffer a bottom-line loss of R9 382 300 in the year to this September if the takeover proposals do not receive shareholder approval next month.

The loss in the half-year to March, figures for the first five months of which are already known, is estimated at R6 361 000.

The forecasts have been made under the guidance of the Standard Merchant Bank and the group's auditors, Alex Aitken.

In the year to last September, the loss was R8 500 000 compared with a profit of R6 200 000 in the previous period, and the continuing losses are seriously eroding the group's capital base.

AE PLC intends to buy the group's manufacturing and warehousing divisions as well as several sundry investments for nearly R15-million through a 225c a share cash offer.

Excluded from the purchase is loss-incurring AE Motor Spares, which is to be bought by Mr Rhodes for about R300 000, or 7c a share. Of the R9-million loss projected for the present financial year, AE Motor Spares contribution is R6-million.

It is believed that the Mine Officials Pension Fund initially intended to oppose the takeover, arguing that the 232c effective takeover offer was too much of a discount on the 415c net asset value.

However, the offer documents released today show that net asset value is expected to fall 52% to 273c as a result of past and projected losses.

The March-end value of assets being bought by the British group was 224c — a marginal 1c less than the company's cash offer — but the value is expected to fall to 197c because of losses between March and the date the takeover becomes effective.

The managing director of Asseng, Mr Johan Meyer, confirmed yesterday that the Mine Officials Pension Fund was unhappy with the offer because of the apparent discrepancy between the offer price and the net asset value.

"(However), my feeling now is that once they've seen these documents, they will realise that it would be very unwise of them to block the deal."

Mr Meyer said that Asseng executives had not met the fund's management because they did not want to treat them differently to any other shareholder.

Now that the details of the group's plight were available, Mr Meyer said he was prepared to talk to any dissatisfied shareholder.

The chairman, Mr Cecil Dace, says in the offer documents that the major contributors to the first-half loss were again AE Motor Spares and Inducem.

The continuing losses have resulted in borrowings rising to above 100% of shareholders' funds — thereby causing the group to breach certain covenants of the group's debenture trust deed.

"Asseng will therefore have to repay the 12% debentures prior to the financial yearend."

The R4-million of debentures would have had to be repaid anyway because the debenture trust says that if the group sells a major portion of its assets, the debentures have to be repaid automatically.

To help to repay the debentures, AE PLC is to buy a troublesome line of AE Motor Spares stock which, according to a Standard Merchant Bank spokesman, fits better into Inducem's range.

The purchase price for the industrial equipment stock is R1 500 000.

AE PLC will also lend AE Motor Spares R2-million interest-free — repayable within 13 months — to help in the repayment.

Mr Rhodes will provide the R500 000 balance.

The British company's helping hand does not stop at the repayment of the debentures. The documents say: "AE PLC will lend AE Motor Spares R1 152 468 in respect of purchase finance due and payable by AE Motor Spares on June 12, 1983."

The loan is also repayable within 13 months and bears a 4% interest rate.

COMMENT: Now that the real extent of Asseng's problems have been spelt out, there should be little doubt that the offers — particularly that of AE PLC — are fair.

Some sceptics will look at the reduction in losses forecast for AE Motor Spares in the second half of this year, down from R4 544 000 in the first six months to R1 456 000, but much work is still to be done before the division provides an adequate return.

Indeed, if the prospect of a rapid recovery by the motor spares operation is rosy, why is AE PLC being so generous in providing the ailing division bridging finance?

With regards the fairness of the offers, I can only repeat Mr Dace's comment in his letter to shareholders: "If the scheme is not implemented, (the) directors believe it will be some time before Asseng's earnings and dividends can justify a price of 225c a share."

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 10, 1983

Labour MP to raise issue in Commons

British poverty workers double

(61) ~~255~~ ~~247~~ S. Tribune 10/4/83

LONDON: Foreign Service

The number of South African workers paid poverty wages by British companies has doubled since the British Government stopped publishing a blacklist of the firms in 1980.

According to figures released by the Department of Trade, 2 000 blacks were employed below the lower poverty level in June 1982 compared to 1 000 two years earlier.

The new figure represents nearly 1,5 percent of all British-employed workers in South Africa. The level of poverty wages is worked out periodically according to the cost of living.

Labour MP Mr Michael Meacher is to table a Commons question this week on what action is to be taken to ensure that British firms abide by the Government-backed EEC code.

Mr Meacher will be pressing the Department of Trade to reveal the names of companies paying poverty wages.

Last year 13 companies failed to report on their South African employees.

Among companies submitting reports, Lonrho, Low and Bonar and George Wimpey were paying some workers below the lower poverty level.

✓

Initials

Paper No. ....

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

EDSON 15255

61

Commons inquiry into black wages in SA

The Star Bureau 11/4/83

LONDON — The number of South African workers paid poverty wages by British companies has doubled since the Government stopped publishing a blacklist of the firms in 1980.

According to figures released by the Department of Trade, 2 000 blacks were employed below the poverty level in June 1982 compared with 1 000 two years earlier.

A Labour MP, Mr Michael Meacher, is to table a Commons question this week on action to be taken to ensure that British firms abide by the State-backed EEC code. He will press the Department of Trade to reveal the names of companies paying poverty wages.

S-Times

17/4/83

C1

Altech takeover

By David Ross

I BELIEVE that Powertech is about to announce a takeover of Lucas Batteries. It is a deal that would certainly make sense.

Powertech already controls Willard. Acquisition of Lucas will give Willard a Transvaal manufacturing base.

It would add a splendid brand name to the business. At the same time it could help rationalise production. Not so many heavy batteries would need to be carted to the Transvaal from Port Elizabeth.

Meanwhile, following good results from 63% subsidiary Powertech, Altech, due to announce results in the coming week, should produce some excellent figures.

My own guess is that, based on the 18% improvement in Powertech earnings, Altech earnings should move up from 190,1c to above 250c. On that basis dividends should be around 84c for the year.

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council R3 million and has total annual interest repayments of R5 million.

The city council undertook to assist after a meeting between officials from the TRFU and the management committee, but legislation prevents it from doing so.

"We want to borrow money on the overseas market at a lower interest rate than the TRFU could negotiate but the Government must service the loan. We have asked the Government to change legislation which prevents us from doing so, and the ball is now in their court," explained the management committee chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer.

He said that the council had a duty to help the TRFU because it had lent the union R3 million of ratepayers' money.

"Ellis Park is not used to capacity, and I feel it would be wise to delay building the State's proposed soccer stadium at Crown Mines because saving Ellis Park is the sensible thing to do," said Mr Oberholzer.

The Progressive Federal Party's council leader, Mr Sam Moss, said the TRFU could not meet its interest repayments, let alone repay loans.

However, Ellis Park was an integral part of Johannesburg and should remain so in future.

"Ellis Park belongs to the City of Johannesburg. Volkskas Bank, as the bondholder, must not be allowed to take control. The council cannot wipe its hands of the problem."

Mr Moss said that a Crown Mines soccer stadium would reduce the chances of Ellis Park becoming viable and said that the council should accept responsibility for the stadium so it could be used for more activities.

Mr Oberholzer rejected this suggestion, saying that the residents of Johannesburg could not afford such a millstone around their necks.

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spread to the North
d Prison.

UK firms slow to recognise SA unions

(6)

The Star 9 APR 1983

Labour Reporter

Slow progress was being made by British subsidiaries in South Africa towards either formal or informal recognition of trade unions representing black workers, a British Department of Trade survey has reported.

The survey, covering a period from July 1981 to June 1982 analyses wages and working conditions of about 180 subsidiaries.

Out of 130 companies, 41 had not held wage negotiations for black workers, and in 34 cases the workers were not represented in wage negotiating bodies, the survey says.

These companies are expected to submit information to the Department of Trade under a voluntary code of conduct. However, some 13 firms declined to do so.

Companies which had submitted reports affected about 134 000 black workers in South Africa, and about 10 000 of these were migrant workers.

A number of companies noted restraints on implementing the code which were either the result of laws or local Government policy, and some firms had also made contributions to community affairs.

The survey was recently tabled in the British House of Commons.

The voluntary code of conduct concerns issues such as equal pay for equal work, desegregated facilities and company recognition of unions with majority worker membership.

A tropical breeze drifted through Jan Smuts Airport last night as a group of Sega dancers and musicians arrived from the island of Mauritius. They are here to promote a hotel on the island and will travel around South Africa for three weeks. Claudine Dupouy and Yves Ramc
entertain S
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centre tod

Court acts on estate of attorney

By Rashid Chopdat

The estate of a former attorney, Mr Michael Sassin of Sandton, who was struck off the roll for running his financial affairs negligently, was today placed under provisional sequestration in the Rand Supreme Court.

The application was brought by Mr Sassin's attorney, Mr Paul Snaid, who in court documents said he was owed R1 500 in legal fees which Mr Sassin was unable to pay.

Mr Snaid said that by August 1981 Mr Sassin had found himself in severe financial difficulties. There was a deficit of about R200 000 in Mr Sassin's trust account and he was unable to pay debtors. Mr Sassin had ceased to practise as an attorney, Mr Snaid said.

In March 1982 Mr Sassin was struck off the roll by the Incorporated Law Society of South Africa.

Mr Snaid said that although the application was deemed appropriate and necessary by the law society, it was accepted to this day that Mr Sassin had not been guilty of di-

Soldier stole
to swop for c

APR 1983

Pretoria Correspondent

A national serviceman who said he wa
was sentenced by the Pretoria Regio
total of five years' jail suspended fo
theft and dealing in drugs.

Raymond Page (19), of One Mili
Voortrekkerhoogte, had pleaded guilt
stealing an FN rifle from the South A
Force and possessing 32 Mandrax t
dagga cigarettes.

The drug senteces were postpone
that he attends the Aurora Rehabilitat

The was evidence earlier that Page
of other men — who are being prosec
— stole the rifle late last year. Pag
changing it for 32 Mandrax tablets
cigarettes. He said he was addicted to

A probation report said Page's adc
and he had previous convictions for pc

The magistrate, in his judgement,
was serious, and altough Page had p
tions, his personal circumstances had
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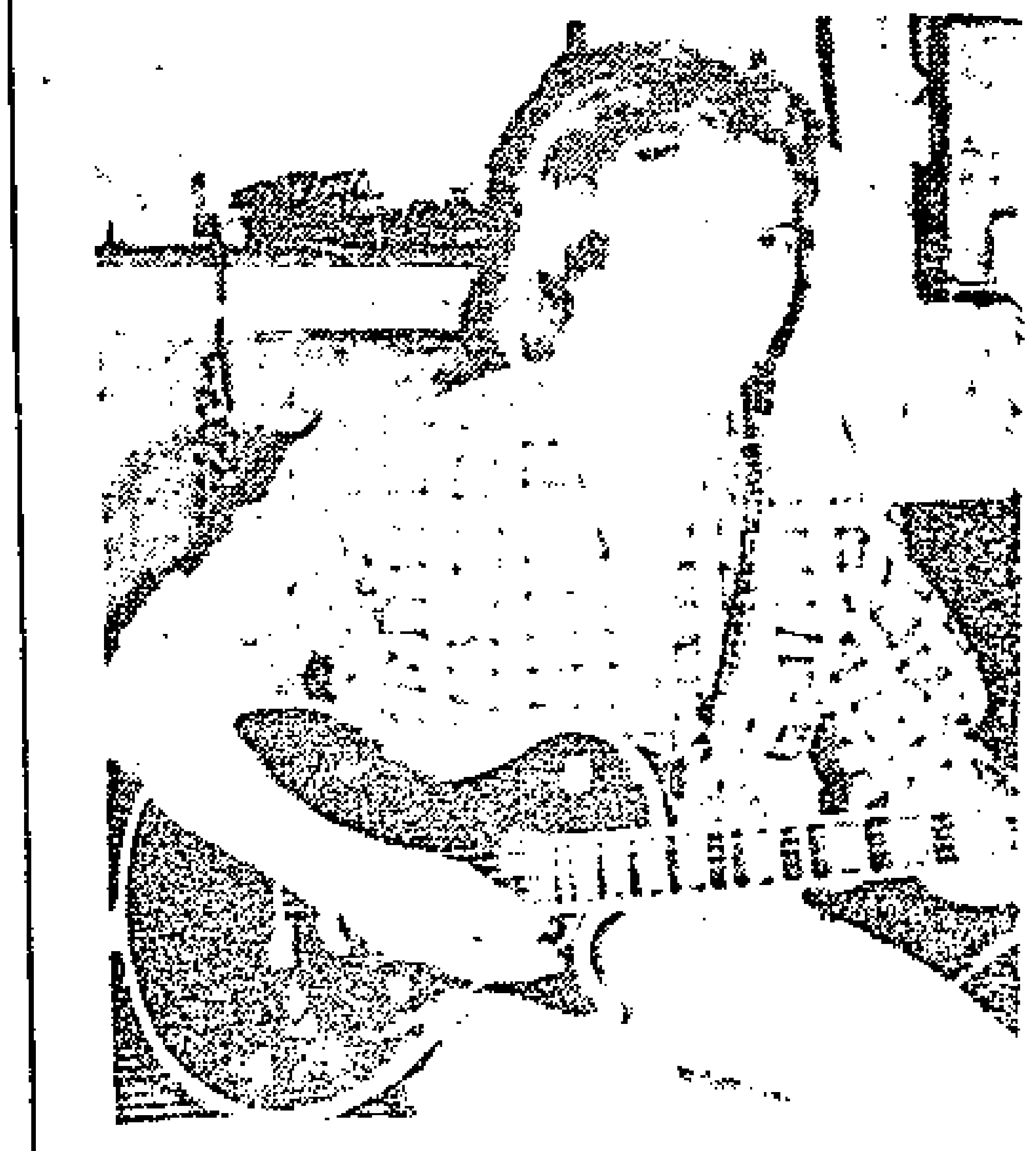

fresh. Mr Henn

The Star 19 APR 1983

61

Barclay's SA links under attack

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Barclays Bank "shadow" board has again attacked the bank's South African connection, and accused the bank of seeing itself as banker to South Africa's armed forces.

The bank has tersely defended itself.

Shadow board directors include actress Julie Christie, former South African editor Mr Donald Woods, Labour MP Mr Neil Kinnock and Briston University social policy Professor Peter Townsend.

In an 11-page report, the shadow board said the visit this month of the bank's chairman, Mr Timothy Bevan, to Namibia "would only be possible with a substantial military escort provided by the South African troops which illegally occupy the country in defiance of international law and the rulings of the United Nations."

The report claimed the Barclays connection provided "a major prop to the South African regime".

Julie Christie (left) and former South African editor Donald Woods are members of a "shadow" board campaigning for Barclays to quit South Africa.

"A lot of people in Britain who bank with Barclays may be unaware of the extent to which Barclays buttress the South African Government," said Mr Gerry Gillman, chairman of the shadow group.

Barclays Bank replied: "The shadow report is published by one of the anti-apartheid pressure groups which has assembled material to support its disinvestment point of view."

Barclays believed the bank had a record of "help for black businessmen" and other public-spirited policies in South Africa "for which it has long achieved recognition."

Mr Gillman dismisses this as "working within the system," and adds: "We've given that approach 40 years, and it hasn't worked."

His group wants Barclays to withdraw entirely from South Africa

20 APR 1983 D. Dispatch

6a

Envoy: code eases pressure on firms

PORT ELIZABETH — The European Code of Conduct which was aimed at improving black working conditions was also helping British businesses to withstand pressures to disinvest in South Africa, the British Ambassador, Mr Ewen Fergusson, said here yesterday.

Its application and progress in South Africa was monitored by the British embassy in Pretoria, he said, and Britain believed the inevitable process of change was made easier by the country's prosperity to which Britian contributed.

Speaking at a Midland Chamber of Industries lunch, he said a less-publised aspect to British involvement in South Africa was British aid to black education.

It could be argued that South Africa's political and social stability was of such importance to Britain that it should make a contribution.

● Mr Fergusson was incorrectly quoted in the Daily Dispatch yesterday as saying that Britain gave R1 billion rand in foreign aid to South Africa annually.

Mr Fergusson in fact said, in an address to the Border branch of the South African Institute for International Affairs, that Britain gave R1 million annually in aid to programmes such as teacher training in South Africa.

He said Britain's world-wide foreign aid amounted to about 1 billion pounds in 1982. — DDR

23 APR 1983

(61) Cape Herald,

Barclays say 'sorry'

AZAPO (the Azanian People's Organisation) has had its second clash — and as many victories — in a year with a major British bank which has substantial investments in South Africa, Barclays.

OBJECTIVES

Last week the bank refused an application by Azapo to open a savings account, allegedly because of the organisation's policies.

It later reversed the decision, calling it an error of judgement.

The acting manager of the banks's Aiken House Branch in Johannesburg refused to open an account for the organisation because he "did not agree with its aims and objectives.".

But later Mr Kevin Mc Gregor of Barclays Bank's public relations office in Johannesuburg said that Azapo was welcome to open an account.

In a statement the bank said that the acting manager, Mr Pretorius, had advised the controlling office of his decision after he had acted. Had he done so before, the bank would have exercised its prerogative in favour of opening the account.

MISUNDERSTANDING

"The acting manager made an error of judgement. Azapo is welcome to bank with us. We regret the misunderstanding."

An executive member of Azapo, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, said this was the second incident within a year involving barclays Bank and the organisation.

Last year the Durban chairman of Azapo, Mr Bradley Potgieter, was dismissed from the bank after being convicted of wearing a banned T-shirt.

After an uproar over the dismissal, he was reinstated.

Metbox and Barlows talk

26/4/83 68 RDM

By JOHN MULCAHY
Deputy Financial Editor

TALKS are in progress on the future of British-controlled packaging giant Metal Box South Africa.

The R400-million a year manufacturer and distributor of metal, plastic, board and paper packaging, as well as steel tube and pipe, electrical accessories and tin recycling, is controlled 51,2% by Metal Box Overseas of the UK.

A statement issued by the parties says Metal Box UK and Barlow Rand "have agreed to undertake a joint review of the operations of Metal Box South Africa".

At yesterday's 875c Johannesburg Stock Exchange closing price, Metal Box's market capitalisation is more than R280-million, of which the UK interest is worth about R150-million.

There has been no suggestion that the discussions are headed in the direction of an outright takeover by Barlows — a merger of interests seems the more likely route.

Sources close to the negotiations said yesterday it was unlikely that Metal Box of the UK would wish to dilute its SA interests as they had regularly proved to be a solid contributor to group earnings.

Metal Box SA's attributable profit almost quadrupled in the five years from 1978 to 1982 to R25-million from R6-million. Sales rose to R401-million from R168-million.

In the year to March 1982, Metal Box SA drew 78,5% of its attributable income from packaging and related activities, the remaining 21,5% coming from steel tubing and electrical accessories.

The parties in the discussions with Metal Box are Nampak, Brollo Africa (Pty), Robor and Monoweld Galvanisers (Pty).

Nampak, a Barlow subsidiary, had a turnover of R602-million in the year to September and pre-tax, profit of R82-million.

Mr Bas Kardol, Nampak's executive chairman, said yesterday that in many cases Metal Box and Nampak had mutual end-consumers, and a merging of interests made sense.

Nampak has launched a move into glass manufacture, which was previously the sole domain of Consolidated Glass, and an interest in metal packaging would provide it with an interest in every sector of the packaging industry.

Mr John Maree, an executive director of Barlow Rand, said discussions were at an early stage, and although synergy had been found in many areas, it was too early to speculate on the final form of any agreement.

Word in the market place is that speculation surrounding Metal Box reached such wide-ranging proportions late last week that it forced today's announcement.

Metbox's share price surged last week by 28,7% to 875c from 680c amid takeover speculation.

On Friday night a spokesman for Metal Box UK told Business Mail that the group did not comment on rumours. It is believed the inquiries to Metal Box head office prompted today's announcement.

Both Barlows and Metal Box insist that the talks were spontaneous, and not initiated by either side.

Their statement says the purpose of the "joint review" will be to explore whether advantages could be gained from co-operation between or integration of some or all of the various companies' operations and activities.

Without knowing the direction of the merger-takeover talks it is difficult to assess the likely impact on Metal Box, Nampak or Barlows, other than the advantages inherent in any rationalisation.

It remains to be seen whether the market was precipitate in pushing the share price to the extent it did, but at first glance a merger might not have any immediate benefits to shareholders.

Shareholders in Metal Box and Nampak are warned to exercise caution in dealing in their shares until the results of the negotiations are known.

RDM

27/4/83

61

UK firm to buy part of Turner-Morris

Financial Reporter

DOBSON Park Industries of the UK is to acquire a "substantial minority interest" in Turner-Morris Holdings (Pty) for R2 200 000.

Dobson Park has interests in mining, general engineering and power tools, and the arrangement with Turner-Morris means that the marketing, sales and servicing of the Wolf range of electric power tools in South Africa will be transferred to Turner-Morris.

This will increase the SA coverage for Wolf from the existing branch network in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban to include Turner-Morris's branches in Pretoria and Welkom.

Mr Howard Walker, managing director of Turner-Morris, said yesterday the group was "flattered in this show of confidence from such a large overseas company which leaves us free to pursue our traditional policies".

"We also look forward to carrying on the solid base that Wolf Power Tools has established in the SA market," said Mr Walker.

CAPE TIMES 25/4/83 ~~80~~ (61) ~~280~~

Suzman supports company 'blacklists'

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Mrs Helen Suzman, South Africa's internationally-acclaimed MP, yesterday said she welcomed the publication of "blacklists" of British and other foreign subsidiaries which underpaid black workers.

In an interview recorded for Britain's Channel Four television she said the blacklists should be encouraged.

The statement formed part of her argument to interviewer John Pilger that industrial socio-economic development could save South Africa from bloody revolution.

The old days of capitalism and apartheid going hand in hand were waning, she said.

"It is industrialists who want the change. They want to be able to use skilled black labour, and the major opposition to that has come not from capitalists but from the white trade unions."

She said sanctions against South Africa were unrealistic. An attempted full-scale economic boycott was "just not on". It would create a vacuum that might be filled by less caring foreign employers.

The pillars of the system she fought were the Group Areas Act, the Race Classification Act, the pass law system and the homeland system.

"These are the pillars — not the use of black workers in industry. That is the only thing raising their standard of living."

She agreed that exiled South Africans said she was "soft" on the system (by not backing revolutionary overthrow).

"I believe revolution is very far off and change is going to come about via the economics of the situation — in other words as blacks take over the skilled work, or become the majority of the skilled workers, as I am sure they will in due course."

Earlier she spoke about the African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, who is in his 20th year of political imprisonment.

She said she had last visited him in her capacity as an MP about a year ago and had found him a remarkable person in good spirits.

"He is very forthright and clearly very much in control of the situation," she said.

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~~60~~

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Declining role of foreign investment in S A

Mercury

30/4/83

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Foreign investment in South Africa is playing a steadily declining, although still very important, role in the total economy. This applies both to overseas interests in factories and other fixed assets and in shares.

According to the Reserve Bank, South Africa's foreign liabilities for direct and non-direct investment here were R16 548-million at the end of 1975.

By the end of 1980 they had risen only to R25 485-million — an increase well below the inflationary rise of gross domestic product in money terms.

These are some of the main disinvestment actions in recent years.

- Kohler pays R24-million to DRG of Britain for its control of DRG South Africa (1983).
- ITT of the U S sells its 33 percent stake in Altech to South African interests for R37-million (1980).
- Bridon of Britain sells its 39 perecent holding in Haggie of South Africa to Anglo American and Gencor for R57-million (1980).
- Asea of Sweden sells an 18.8 percent holding in Asea South Africa to Anglo American Investment Company (Amic) for R11-million. This gives Amic effective control of Asea SA (1980).
- Haggie pays nearly R25-million to McKechnie Brothers and Delta of Britain for 50 percent of Macdem, South Africa's largest manufacturer of copper, brass and bronze semi-manufactured products. It also has an option to buy the other 50 percent over 1985-89.
- Sigma buys Peugeot/Citroen S A from French control for R30-million (1978).
- Grinaker pays R12-million for Racal Electronics of Britain's South African operation (1978).
- British Steel sells its interests in Stewarts & Lloyds and Dorbyl of South Africa for R67-million, basically to Anglo American and Metkor (1981).
- Tate & Lyle of Britain sells 49 percent of Illovo Sugar to C G Smith for R8-million (1977).
- Mondi pays R110-million for Usutu Pulp of Swaziland from Courtaulds of Britain and the Commonwealth Development Corporation (1981). Technically that is not disinvestment from South Africa but the implications are similar.
- The pension fund of Marks & Spencer of Britain sells just over 10 percent of Woolworths S A to South African interests for around R8 500 000 (1976).
- GEC of Britain sells 50 percent of its South African arm to Barlows for more than R27-million (1978).
- Chrysler of the U S sells its 25 percent holding in Sigma S A for R16 500 000 (1983).

CAMPAIGNS FM 6/5/83

Disinvestment 'no'

(61)

The UK's 150 000-member Banking, Insurance and Financial Union (Bifu) has decided, for the moment, not to support demands for disinvestment by British banks and companies operating in SA.

This decision follows a visit to SA earlier this year by Bifu official Steve Gamble who gathered information to help members of his union conduct a more informed debate about disinvestment. Although the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) strongly favours disinvestment from SA, Bifu members felt further discussion was needed.

Gamble came to SA at the invitation of three local banking unions — the white SA Society of Bank Officials (Sasbo), the coloured and Asian National Union of Bank Employees of SA (Nubesa), and the black SA Bank Employees' Union (Sabeu). Sasbo and Nubesa are strongly against disinvestment, while Sabeu members are divided on the issue. However, all three unions believed it was important for Bifu to conduct a thorough investigation.

Recommendations made by Gamble which have been endorsed by his union include:

☐ Because of the complexity of the situation in SA and the important involvement of British banks and insurance companies, a further report must be provided to the union's 1985 annual delegate meeting;

☐ Bifu should not support demands for disinvestment by British banks until this is the policy of the British government; and

☐ Bifu should call on all British banks and insurance companies to comply fully with the EEC Code of Conduct. They should become involved in new loans to SA only where it is possible to establish and monitor that such lending will directly benefit the entire population.

The union even sought the opinions of British political leaders. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told it that peaceful change in SA was best encouraged by a policy of maintaining and fostering links with the country. Further moves to isolate SA would only strengthen the opponents of internal reform, she said. Labour leader Michael Foot expressed his party's view that British financial institutions should be encouraged to disengage from SA.

Gamble is fairly complimentary towards Barclays and Standard, the two major subsidiaries of British banks operating in SA. He says they should take credit "for leading and influencing others in the removal of racial discrimination and segregation from their workplace."

He praises their manpower training and development policies, but adds that they need to pay further attention to black advancement. Banking employers and unions in SA face a tremendous industrial relations challenge in ensuring significant job advancement on the basis of merit, he warns. But he adds: "There are hopeful signs that both are coming to appreciate that fact."

Barclays to stay

(61)

S. Times 8/5/83

By Elizabeth Rouse

BARCLAYS National Bank (Barnat) this week scotched overseas speculation that the British parent's involvement in South Africa was "• a critical stage".

The Economist intimated that there had been new developments in parent Barclays Bank's stance about the required legal reduction in its holding in Barnat to not more than 50% by 1986.

"There is no change in a situation which has already existed for some time," says Barnat's deputy managing director, Chris Ball.

However, a UK Barclays spokesman tells Neil Behrmann in London that the position will be looked at carefully if the South African Government decides to reduce the parent holding to below the control point of 50%.

The main effect, say both Mr Ball and the British parent's spokesman, will be that the name Barclays would disappear from South Africa.

Barclay's share in Barnat has already been reduced to below 55%. Non-Barclays shares in Barclays are widely held, the biggest single shareholders being Anglo American with just over 13% and De Beers with 5,3%.

The British bank has been willing all along to meet the law's requirements to reduce its holding to 50% by 1986.

There are no indications that the South African authorities intend to institute changes that would require reduction in foreign holdings in South African banks to below the control level.

■■■

The Government indicated recently that it was planning to amend the law to allow foreigners to hold 50% plus one share.

But, even if there is a change in the South African monetary authorities' attitude towards foreign holdings in banks to below 50%, the major change would be that the name Barclays would not be used in the company's or bank's name, says Chris Ball.

Neil Behrmann reports that a Barclays London spokesman says that, in the event of a shareholding reduction to below 50%, it "is unlikely that the South African bank will be able to keep the name Barclays".

"We will have to look at our position very carefully," he adds, indicating that it is possible that the UK bank's investment in South Africa could be reduced further.

The Barclays UK spokesman is sceptical about the plan to amend the law and allow foreigners to hold 50% plus one share. "That is a matter of conjecture," he adds.

"But a lot of water must flow under the bridge before 1986," he says.

Barclays' name appears on associate companies only if the bank's interest is 50% or more.

For example, in Israel, Egypt and Australia, where the interest is 50%, the Israeli bank is called Barclays Discount Bank, the Egyptian entity Cairo Barclays International Bank and the Australian house Barclays Credit Corporation.

South Africa is a growing source of the British parent's group profits.

In 1982 it contributed 13,9% of total Barclays group profit, more than it earned from the whole of the rest of the world outside Britain.

"We are proud of our performance," comments Chris Ball.

■■■

Pressure on the British bank has come from the "shadow board", which includes actress Julie Christie, South African former editor Donald Woods, Labour MP Neil Kinnock and Bristol University's Professor Peter Townsend.

Barclays National Bank's new chairman, Basil Hersov, does not seem to set much store on the shadow board's campaign to force withdrawal of the British bank from South Africa.

NATIONAL UNION OF CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO WORKERS

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
1970		..	..	600	Ø
1971		..	..	600	Ø
1972		..	..	600	Ø
1973		380	160	540	+
1974		..	..	530	Ø
1975		377	208	585	x
1976		321	215	536	x
1977		251	290	541	x
1978		312	288	600	$
1979		296	372	668	$
1980		296	372	668	$

Address: 217 York House
57 Rissik Street

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Mercury 13/5/83

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TUC opposes pension fund investment in S A

LONDON—The Trades Union Congress (TUC) said direct pension fund investment in South Africa is not prudent, owing to the country's increasing political instability, and advised pension fund union trustees to press for disinvestment.

The TUC added in a report that the South African Government's recent decision to abolish exchange controls makes South African shares more expensive, as the previous system offered effective discounts to U K investors.

It advises trustees to ensure that companies with indirect South African involvement comply with the European Community code of conduct for such companies. — (Reuter)

UK links to speed up money deals

18/5/83 61 RDM

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

TWO discount houses, the Discount House of South Africa and the National Discount House, have formed international money broking companies with London partners, which should lead to speedier, and perhaps keener, foreign exchange transactions.

The Discount House has linked up with Harlow Meyer Savage to form Cheetah International Money Brokers, and the NDH Group, parent of National Discount, has formed Interforex with M W Marshall & Co.

But the Discount House has stolen a march on its rival.

Cheetah has been operative since last Monday week, transacting business which has already amounted to many hundreds of millions of rands while Interforex will only be on line to London by the end of June.

National is awaiting the installation of its direct open line to London while the Discount House is already talking to the world through London from as early as 7.30am right through the day until the evening.

Cheetah is in communication with all the world's major financial centres acting as intermediary in transactions in dollar/rands as well as the dollar against the mark, the yen, sterling and Swiss francs.

As money brokers, dealing only with banks and authorised foreign exchange dealers, Cheetah preserves the anonymity of buyer and seller of foriegn exchange. No-one knows who is making a bid or offer; the principals' names are only revealed when a deal is consummated. This means that they are in a position to initiate deals between South African banks without disclosing each bank's position as to whom might be long or short of any particular currency.

Mr Colin Dunn, chairman of the Discount House, said last night that Cheetah had been established with the support of the Reserve Bank and that the company operated under conditions laid down in terms of the exchange control regulations.

The main conditions are:

- Authorised dealers may not acquire interests in foreign exchange broking companies;
- Foreign Exchange brokers may not buy or sell foreign exchange for their own account;
- At least one party to every foreign exchange transaction must be an authorised dealer in foreign exchange in South Africa;
- Foreign exchange brokers will hold regular consultation with the Reserve Bank;

Mr Dunn said the banks had indicated that they appreciated the facilities which Cheetah was providing. Speed of communications was the heart of money broking and the open direct London made all the difference. It was a costly investment — R80 000 a year — and the banks were enjoying a facility which cost them nothing.

Forex broking would also help to create a dollar/rand market abroad and there were banks overseas which were prepared to deal on this basis.

Because brokers were not allowed to take positions in foreign exchange, the capitalisation of Cheetah was only R100 000 which had been provided by the Discount House.

At present the operation was being manned by staff from London but South Africans would be trained to take over from the expatriates.

Mr Graham Lund of the National Discount House said last night that foreign exchange broking added a new dimension to the increasingly sophisticated financial markets in this country.

E.Post

19/5/83

61

British United head retires

Mr DALTON LE GRANGE, chairman and managing director of PE-based British United Shoe Machinery (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd, has retired after 48 years' service.

Mr John Begg, formerly with the parent company's Leicester operation, is to succeed Mr Le Grange in Port Elizabeth.

The BUSM operation is a subsidiary of the Emhart Corporation of Hartford, Connecticut, whose machinery group has been restructured into two groups, namely the shoe machinery group (SMG) and the footwear materials group (FMG).

This reorganisation is designed to give more impetus to the product lines, with the objective of improved products and service to the customer.

Mr John Begg is director of the SMG unit, and Mr Pieter Schoombee director of the FMG unit.

Several other new appointments have been made. Mr Robert Morris, who has been general manager, fastener division, and Cape Town branch manager, has been appointed manager, shoe machinery and Mr Clive Brunette, Johannesburg branch manager, will be manager, press cutting and general machinery.

Premier in R337-m deal

Star (61)
27/5/83

By David Bamber

A South African consortium comprising Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI), Liberty Life and Anglo American Corporation has bought the British controlling interest in the giant foods group, Premier, for R337,2 million.

In a joint announcement this morning, the consortium said it had reached agreement whereby it would acquire 52 percent of the issued ordinary share capital of Premier from a wholly-owned subsidiary of Associated British Foods of the United Kingdom.

The members of the consortium have in turn agreed to sell their present shareholdings of 34 percent of the issued ordinary share capital of South African Breweries to Premier for just over R77 million. Premier will pay for this by allotting and issuing new ordinary shares to the consortium at R25 a share.

Mr Tony Bloom will remain as chairman of Premier and will retain his personal shareholding in the company. Representatives of the consortium will, however, also be invited to join the board. Trading in Premier's shares was, at its request, suspended on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange this morning. The suspension will be lifted as soon as possible.

A Johannesburg stockbroker said that there would probably be many takeovers of this type (from foreign owners) during the next few years.

Pound, dollar roar ahead

LONDON. — Gold rallied yesterday afternoon and the dollar and pound rose to their highest of the year against other currencies.

Gold was fixed at $437,25 in London in the afternoon and at $436,85 in the morning. Thursday's second fixing was $440.

Gold fell $1,08 in Hong Kong to close at $438,84. It was little changed from New York's $437/$438 on Thursday. Gold retreated yesterday afternoon as the dollar gained in European markets.

Hong Kong trading was moderate as many dealers were sidelined ahead of the Williamsburg economic summit which starts today.

Comex gold futures were narrowly changed in featureless morning dealings as the market prepared for the summit in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Spot june was off 40c at $436,90 and August lost 80c to $443,60.

LATE prices: London $437 bid; Paris $435,63 fixed; Frankfurt $437,46 fixed; Zurich $436,75 bid; Hong Kong $438,84 bid.

The dollar closed strongly against the yen in Tokyo, finishing at 236,85 yen — 0,55 yen up on Thursday's close and three yen higher than last Friday's close.

Tension in the Middle East helped the dollar and the pound in Europe. In Frankfurt, they broke through 2,50 and four marks respectively.

In Paris the dollar jumped to a record 7,5065 francs, an increase of four centimes in about 24 hours.

The dollar rose to 2,5035 marks in Frankfurt, a pfennig above Thursday's close. Sterling was at 4,010 marks after 3,982 on Thursday.

Sterling and the dollar continued to be the focus of attention in London, sterling being the stronger of the two. It rose to a mid-session $1,6030/40 from an opening $1,5980/90 and more than recouped overnight losses from $1,6015/25.

At mid-session the pound currency stood at 87,3 on a trade-weighted index, the highest since November 19.

Some dealers doubt whether sterling is worth $1,60 on fundamentals.

Constant opinion polls suggesting a Conservative victory with an increased majority on June 9 have been the main reason behind extensive bank and commercial buying of the pound.

Weaker than expected trade figures and some

Premier top dog in SA Breweries

61

RDM 28/7/83

By JOHN MULCAHY

Deputy Financial Editor

CONTROL of food giant Premier Group has passed to a South African consortium for R337-million in a deal that leaves Premier the biggest shareholder in South African Breweries.

The consortium — Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, Liberty Life and Anglo American Corporation — will acquire 52% of Premier from a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated British Foods (ABF) for R25 a share.

The deal was struck at the initiative of Mr Tony Bloom, Premier's executive chairman, who approached Mr Gary Weston, ABF's chairman, about six weeks ago. Premier was then trading about R21 a share.

Finding Mr Weston receptive to the deal, Mr Bloom returned to SA and approached JCI and Liberty, who realised that the deal was a little rich for them and brought in Anglo as a "sleeping partner".

ABF will receive its R337-million in cash, although the parties in the consortium have not decided how they propose to raise the money.

Further details about the financing are likely to be released in about 10 days.

The consortium members will sell their combined 34% stake in South African Breweries to Premier at R8,85 a share in exchange for Premier shares.

SA Breweries has 242 659 057 shares in issue. A 34% stake is 82 504 079 shares, worth R730 161 110 at 885c a share.

In exchange for the SA Breweries stake Premier will issue 29 206 444 new shares at R25 each.

After the SA Breweries injection into Premier, Premier will have 55 007 989 shares in issue, of which the consortium will have 84,6%, or 46 563 240 shares.

In terms of JSE regulations on control, the consor-

its status as a major food group, as well as an investment company with a significant stake in a major conglomerate, the listing will be important in the future scheme of things.

An announcement from Anglo, Liberty and JCI yesterday said Anglo's participation would not exceed 20%, which suggests that Liberty and JCI will together hold 64,6% of the new Premier.

After JCI, the biggest shareholder in SA Breweries was Old Mutual, which has been left out of this deal.

Old Mutual recently swopped its stake in Tiger & Sugar Holdings for Barlows shares, taking its share of Barlows to 24,8%.

The Barlows deal also tidied up the group's food interests under the umbrella of CG Smith, using Tiger-Sugar as the vehicle for future food investments.

The whole deal served to place Old Mutual's various holdings in the correct drawers, and the assurer cannot be displeased at the result.

There is the nagging feeling, however, that the very deal struck with Barlows on the food interests was in some part responsible for initiating the Premier deal.

Mr Bloom denies that this was so, saying there were two events that might be construed as prompting the approach to ABF.

These circumstances were the Tiger deal and the bomb blasts in Pretoria and Bloemfontein. The one happened last week and the other on Thursday this week.

Mr Bloom said that when the Tiger deal was announced Premier had already made the first approach to Mr Weston. The bomb blasts were too recent to have had any effect on ABF's decision to disinvest.

From an investment viewpoint the new deal for Premier does not make decisions any easier. If, for example, an institution is looking for a stake in the food industry, it has two main choices — Tiger or Premier.

After the consortium's deal, however, Premier will be a different animal, containing as it does a big chunk of SA Breweries, which could detract from its standing as a

and were offered a good 'deal."

Some of the funds might remain in SA for investment in other companies.

"So far I have not yet made up my mind on what the company is going to do with the funds," he said.

ABF was an industrial company which generated earnings from internal growth.

"We are not in the business of buying and selling companies. I have mixed feelings about parting with the Premier board. I enjoyed excellent relations with the directors."

Apart from Premier, ABF has interests in 11 SA companies. These include Ovenstone Consolidated Investments, Southern Sea Fishing Enterprises, Madadenis Baker and Bophuthatswana Bakeries.

Diversity bo OIL income

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Benefits of diversification by Ovenstone Investments Limited into property, construction and homebuilding paid off handsomely in the year to February 28, 1983.

These interests contributed 83% of income before interest and corporate expenses.

They were the main reason for the increased earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders of R4 762 000 (1982: R4 055 000) which gave earnings of 9,65c (8,22c) a share. Pre-tax profits increased from R6 478 000 to R8 168 000.

Mr Andrew Ovenstone, chairman of OIL, says in the annual report that satisfactory earnings growth is expected in the current year. Property, construction and homebuilding interests appear to be well placed and fishing results will depend on volumes landed and processed.

"The property division (Ovland) is expected to have another excellent year. There are three factors influencing the property scenario.

- Lack of development of blocks of flats because of uncertainty over rent control.
- Lack of development of residential townships because of inordinate delays by the authorities and the unrealis-

year. The company can produce 50 000 tons of fishmeal and 10 000 tons of frozen fish a year. By February 1984 is should be able to produce 600 000 cartons of canned fish annually.

The other Chilean interest is an 8% shareholding in Pesquera Iquique, one of the largest fishing companies in the world with a pelagic production exceeding South Africa's. Pesquera Iquique expects to process 38 000 tons in 1983 and has a capacity to convert this into large quantities of fishmeal, frozen fish and canned fish.

Mr Ovensteon joins those who have urged the authorities to ease pilchard fishing quotas in Namibia. He warns that going beyond the existing zoning restrictions for rock lobsters would cause social problems in certain areas.

Interest bl Robin

Financial Reporter

THE high gearing of the Robin group again caused its three listed subsidiaries to turn in losses in the year to February.

Amalgamated Industrial Investment Corporation incurred an attributable loss of R491 192 (1981-82: R624 881 loss), excluding extraordinary and non-trading profits of R931 169 (R2 950 040)

$436,90 and August lost 80c to $443,60.

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At mid-session the pound currency stood at 87,3 on a trade-weighted index, the highest since November 19.

Some dealers doubt whether sterling is worth $1,60 on fundamentals.

Constant opinion polls suggesting a Conservative victory with an increased majority on June 9 have been the main reason behind extensive bank and commercial buying of the pound.

Weaker than expected trade figures and some squaring of positions ahead of the holiday weekend undermined sterling against most currencies in thin, erratic trading at the close. The pound closed at $1,6005/20.

Crop threat

LONDON. — EEC harvest prospects are poor unless there is a change to drier and sunnier weather. Reports from France, Germany and Holland tell of flooded fields, delayed planting and a general lack of growth to be expected at this time of year.

— will acquire 52% of Premier from a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated British Foods (ABF) for R25 a share.

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In terms of JSE regulations on control, the consortium will be required to make a similar offer to minorities, although the R25 price does not afford an exciting premium over Premier's R22,75 suspension price.

In fact, with well over 80% of Premier, the consortium will not want too much response from minorities to its offer as a holding of more than 84,6% could present problems in raising capital through the market.

This is assuming the new controllers wish to maintain Premier's listing. But given Old Mutual recently swopped its stake in Tiger & Sugar Holdings for Barlows shares, taking its share of Barlows to 24,8%.

The Barlows deal also tidied up the group's food interests under the umbrella of CG Smith, using Tiger-Sugar as the vehicle for future food investments.

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From an investment viewpoint the new deal for Premier does not make decisions any easier. If, for example, an institution is looking for a stake in the food industry, it has two main choices — Tiger or Premier.

After the consortium's deal, however, Premier will be a different animal, containing as it does a big chunk of SA Breweries, which could detract from its standing as a blue-chip food group.

Although all parties to the deal insist that as far as SA Breweries is concerned nothing has changed, one wonders what will happen further down the line — will Premier in the longer term maintain the passive role that JCI has filled over the years, or is the group likely to increase its stake in SA Breweries?

Questioned on Premier's likely role as the major shareholder in SA Breweries, Mr Bloom said SA Breweries management and directorate would not be changed.

"We do not have the ability or the desire to control SA Breweries."

Mr Weston told **NEIL BEHRMANN** in London yesterday he thought R25 was a good price.

"We considered Premier's potential, its growth prospects and recent results when we made our decision."

Mr Weston said the deal was attractive. The R337-million cash, now worth about £198-million, could be invested at higher returns in the UK or elsewhere.

Share prices on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange were high and "although South African investors may find Premier shares attractive at current levels, international investors can look elsewhere".

He stressed that the sale did not arise from a decision to pull out of South Africa for political reasons.

"There is no way we wanted out. We were approached

Saudi deficit may be $9bn

THE HAGUE. — Saudi Arabia expects a current account deficit of $8 000-million to $9 000-million this fiscal year, says the Deputy Governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Mr Ahmad Abdulla-tif.

The deficit will be covered by investment income on the capital account to give an overall payments balance, and Saudi Arabia should not have to liquidate any of its investmet principal, he says.

Last year's current account figures have not been released, but in 1981

must be encouraged and build a capacity to export.

If in the short term declining oil revenue force Saudi Arabia to liquidate some of its assets, this will be done across the board without favouring types of assets or currencies.

Bankers have estimated Saudi Arabia's assets at $150 000-million, but without giving details he says this figure is too high.

He declined to comment on whether he had been approached to take over the job as governor of the Monetary Agency after the resignation last month of Mr Abdul-Aziz al-Quaraishi. — Reuter

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OIL incom

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Benefits of diversification by Ovenstone Investments Limited into property, construction and homebuilding paid off handsomely in the year to February 28, 1983.

These interests contributed 83% of income before interest and corporate expenses.

They were the main reason for the increased earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders of R4 762 000 (1982: R4 055 000) which gave earnings of 9,65c (8,22c) a share. Pre-tax profits increased from R6 478 000 to R8 168 000.

Mr Andrew Ovenstone, chairman of OIL, says in the annual report that satisfactory earnings growth is expected in the current year. Property, construction and homebuilding interests appear to be well placed and fishing results will depend on volumes landed and processed.

"The property division (Ovland) is expected to have another excellent year. There are three factors influencing the property scenario.

- Lack of development of blocks of flats because of uncertainty over rent control.
- Lack of development of residential townships because of inordinate delays by the authorities and the unrealistic service standards required.
- Continued increases in building prices, which although comparatively moderate in 1982 and at present, are likely to revert to higher rates in the future.

"We expect Bellandia (the homebuilding division) to do well in the current year. It is, however, affected by a shortage of developed stands in the greater Cape Town area, and management is endeavouring to overcome this problem without committing the company to excessive investment in land.

"The construction division (Ovcon) should further increase its contribution to group profits during the current year, but the tight conditions currently prevailing in the industry will make it difficult to maintain turnover at acceptable margins in 1984. Under these conditions Ovcon is following a policy of not overcommitting itself."

It is OIL's policy to remain involved in all its South African and Namibian fishing operations, and it hopes to expand where possible. Quota restrictions have, however, compelled most companies to rationalise and diversify. Apart from its traditional South African and Namibian interests, OIL now has substantial fishing interests in Chile.

These are a 49% share in Pesquera Playa Blanca, which is managed by OIL and which has a capacity to process 250 000 tons of fish a year. The company can produce 50 000 tons of fishmea and 10 000 tons of frozen fis a year. By February 1984 i should be able to produc 600 000 cartons of canned fis annually.

The other Chilean interes is an 8% shareholding in Pesquera Iquique, one of th largest fishing companies i the world with a pelagic production exceeding South Africa's. Pesquera Iquique expects to process 38 000 tons i 1983 and has a capacity t convert this into large quantities of fishmeal, frozen fis and canned fish.

Mr Ovensteon joins thos who have urged the authorities to ease pilchard fishin quotas in Namibia. He warn that going beyond the existing zoning restrictions fo rock lobsters would cause social problems in certai areas.

Interest

Robin

Financial Reporter

THE high gearing of the Robin group again caused its three listed subsidiaries to turn in losses in the year to February.

Amalgamated Industrial Investment Corporation incurred an attributable loss of R491 192 (1981-82: R624 881 loss), excluding extraordinary and non-trading profits of R931 169 (R2 950 040).

A 7,5c final dividend is being paid, making 10c for the year.

AIIC's 91,6%-owned subsidiary, Premier Industries, reported a loss of R440 851 (R411 307 loss) before extraordinary profits of the same amount as reported by

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Nissan re

TOKYO. — Nissan, Japan's second-largest car company, has reported its first decline in vehicle sales in 28 years because of the world recession and import restrictions in Western countries.

Its sales declined marginally by 0,3% in its year to March from a year earlier. Vehicle exports fell 4,8% to 1 340 000 and domestic sales

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Cadswep rig

THE Cadbury Schweppes rights offer to raise R5 300 000 has been successful.

Union Acceptances says subscriptions were received for 97,3%, or 591 087 of the 607 632 13,5% unsecured automatically convertible debentures on offer.

Applications were received for an additional 167 477 convertible deben-

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Insurer cu

NEW YORK. — The world's second-biggest insurance broker, Alexander & Alexander, has cut its US work

Strategic disinvestment chance for UK firms

Argus 21/6/83 (61)

By ROY ASSERSOHN, Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Leading stockbrokers Grieveson, Grant have been looking at the investment strategy which might be adopted by British companies with interests in South Africa following the ending of exchange controls.

In one of the most comprehensive surveys of its kind, the brokers claim that the present position "offers an open window for anyone wishing to escape and it may be closed again."

It adds: "Now there is a chance of strategic disinvestment on more attractive terms than were previously available."

Disinvestment may occur for several reasons. For example, political exposure in South Africa may be deemed unacceptable now that foreign exchange controls have been lifted, or perhaps on straight commercial grounds such as a South African buyer offering a price and cash that can be more usefullly employed elsewhere.

Trades unions

Whatever the reasons, the brokers claim there could be an impact on the UK quoted company's rating in the London market.

This could be particularly true because many large investment funds are prevented from investing in companies which have operations in South Africa.

These include the two largest pension funds in Britain, the Post Office Pension Fund and the Mineworkers', both of which are closely watched over by the trades unions and stipulate that no funds should be used to support South Africa in any way.

Good business

The list of companies which might benefit from disinvestment is not large and less than 50 companies in all are mentioned. Listed by sector, with Grieveson, Grant's comments they are:

● **Building materials and contracting and construction:**

Blue Circle Industries, whose trading profits from SA are around R12,6-million out of a total of R168-million; Pilkington, with just R117,6-million out of R1 611-million sales worldwide coming from Africa and mainly South Africa; and Marley, whose profits are expected to be flat from South Africa in local currency terms this year.

● **Electricals:**

BICC, which has a 35-58 percent interest in four companies with total sales of some R636,6-million; Bowthorpe, with a 90 percent stake in one company; Electronic Rentals, with a 100 percent holding in Visionhire SA; GEC, which has nine companies — five of which it holds half or more; ICL, with a 93 percent stake in International Computers SA; Plessey, which owns 74 percent of its subsidiary and there are two associated companies; and Thorn EMI, which has Thorn EMI SA.

● **Engineering contractors/mechanical engineering:**

McKechnie Bros, which is reducing its holding in its South African associate in 1984 and has the option to withdraw completely in 1985; Northern Engineering, which might sell if it could get a good price for its good business; Delta is another with a good business, but might sell; and Babcock, which has an important involvement in the power generation area, would not make sense to withdraw in terms of level of business compared with assets owned.

Record profits

● **Metals and metal forming:**

Glynwed, which has a good business and probably would not sell.

● **Motors and other industrial materials:**

BTR, which has just won a take-over fight here for Thomas Tilling, has significant interests in South Africa serving the materials handling and transport industries. It is possible that BTR would consider a disposal to concentrate funds and effort elsewhere.

● **Brewers and distillers:**

Grand Metropolitan, which has W & A Gilbey, but it is very small in relation to the whole group.

● **Food manufacturing:**

Rowntree Mackintosh, with a wholly owned confectionery business, Wilson Rowntree, which achieved record profits last year; Unilever, which earned 14 percent of its total trading profits from the African continent last year; Brooke Bond, which owns 100 percent of Brooke Bond Oxo where Africa as a whole accounted for 13 percent of group profits last year; and Cadbury Schweppes, which will have earned a large slice of its overseas profits in 1982 from Cadbury Schweppes South Africa.

Mr Philip Davies has been appointed manager, administration, at the Cape Town Trustee branch of Barclays National Bank Ltd. He was previously chief trust officer at the branch.

Economic involvement in SA likely to continue say UK businessmen

Cape Times 24/6/83

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LONDON. — Western economic involvement in South Africa is likely to continue at high levels for the foreseeable future, according to the United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association (Uksata).

The association, a non-political organization with a membership of most of the British companies trading with South Africa, says in a booklet published yesterday that the South African market is attractive to foreign investors because of its relatively high profitability and its stability.

It says that in the past few years German, American and French companies have expanded their South African interests.

"British investment in South Africa is more profitable than most other areas of British overseas investment. The subjective risk-taking attached to South Africa is low. This is not of course to say that there are no risks, or no government controls, but merely that they are less than almost anywhere else in the world, particularly in developing countries."

Disinvestment

The main aim of the publication is to put forward a case against disinvestment and sanctions.

"On the evidence of Uksata's sounding of its members, there is no support for the view that disinvestment is justifiable, whether on political or religious, far less on economic grounds," it says.

"The process, if attempted on a large scale, would certainly result in large losses to Britain, since disposal prices would be low. South Africa would presumably be glad to buy up British or other foreign assets at knockdown prices and, with good excuse if needed, for not making foreign exchange available.

"The effects in South Africa would probably be negligible, but if they were material would have the effect of slowing economic growth, which would injure most those whom it is important to help — the non-whites."

Dealing with economic sanctions, Uksata says it is a "simplistic and fallacious viewpoint" that because companies trade with or invest in South Africa, they support apartheid.

"One seldom hears this reasoning applied to trade with other countries, nor is it applied to African countries which trade with South Africa. The fact is that British trade has nothing to do with the internal politics of countries we trade with. This is a consistently held view of our responsible political leaders. If our trading policy were so related, Britain as a trading nation would have been out of business long ago."

On the economic front, it seems certain that blacks would suffer more than whites from the effect of sanctions.

"British as well as other foreign and South African companies in the past few years have increased their efforts in training and upgrading skills, encouraged by tax incentives. Dramatic progress in the development of black labour has been taking place in the past two to three years and can be expected to continue," it says.

Uksata estimates that by 1990, in the white-collar administrative category, there will be 2,8m jobs available and only 1,3m whites to fill them.

"By the year 2000, about 66 percent of the total population of South Africa will be urbanized, and between 20m and 26m blacks will live in the cities as opposed to 9m today."

Wage gap

It says that in contrast to what has happened in many independent African countries, the gap in South Africa between black and white income has been narrowing steadily."

It concludes: "On behalf of its members, Uksata continues to express the view that wherever possible British trade with South Africa should continue in the British national interest, and that any other course would be foolhardy, playing into the hands of our trade competitors, many of whom in the past few years, far from withdrawing, have been developing their trade links with South Africa.

"The trading relationship with South Africa is one of the most successful Britain has, and one which we should build upon in the interests of all concerned at both ends of the trade, in the long-term future."

Uksata estimates that visible and invisible earnings gained by Britain from its South African trade in 1981 was about £3 480m. — Sapa

ABF sees pressure on Premier

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RDM

27/6/83

By NEIL BEHRMANN

LONDON. — The Premier group's profit margins will come under pressure in future years, according to Mr Gary Weston, chairman of Associated British Foods.

Mr Weston gave more details at ABF's annual meeting of why it had sold its 52% stake in Premier.

He said: "Premier's profitability on its existing assets has already come close to achieving a maximum rate of return. With relatively low labour costs and well written-down assets Premier's margins of today will, I believe, become increasingly difficult to maintain in the immediate years ahead as they come to carry the depreciation and financing costs of new plant and machinery purchased at today's prices."

To achieve further profit potential the company must manufacture and distribute a "greater volume of products".

"This in turn must involve the company in a commitment to a period of sustained and heavy capital expenditure, plus additional large sums to finance working capital, and this at a time of continuing inflation and high interest rates.

"During the past two years total borrowings for Premier have risen by nearly 94% from R140-million to R272-million. The company has already reached a point where total borrowings are greater than the net worth of its shareholders' funds.

"At the same time, the rate of profit growth has slowed and continues to slow as the South African economy faces up to a period of major readjustment."

Mr Weston said that major investment decisions "are best made by investors in South Africa itself; who are not subject to the additional hazard of exchange control, taxation agreements, currency realignment and potential political pressures".

"These would have been additional risks for our shareholders were we to have considered committing further large sums of money for the longer term in South Africa.

"It is our view that the price of R25 per share fully values our investment in Premier, considering the shares were selling at a low of R10,25 in the past 18 months,."

Premier's contribution to ABF's net profits had fallen from 26% 10 years ago to 18,6%.

"Net profit contributions from our other overseas divisions over the same period of time have remained at 23% of total earnings."

The proceeds of £200-million from the sale would "not burn a hole in our pocket" and "with the current low rates of inflation are capable of earning real rates of return until needed for a worthwhile long-term investment".

"I believe that there is a good time to sell and a good time to buy.

"In regard to our South African subsidiary it was the time to sell. We don't feel that it is necessarily an equally good time to invest our money in a new acquisition."

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Another UK group sells

RDM 28/6/83

Financial Reporter

ANOTHER overseas company is selling its investment in this country to a South African group.

A consortium headed by W & A Investments, controlled by Mr Mannie Simchowitz, has bought an 86,3% stake in the British investment group Anglo-African Finance (AAF) for just under R20-million.

AAF has effective control of five associated companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange — Williams Hunt, General Tire & Rubber, Aurochs Investments, Cap Auto Investments and Autolec.

The consortium apparently does not intend making an offer to minority shareholders in those companies.

● See Page 11

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Industrial Week

28/6/83

MARITZBURG 'GRABS' UK INVESTORS

By Lynn Carlisle

UNDAUNTED by the economic recession, Pietermaritzburg has cracked on the pace and attracted additional business ventures from other major centres and abroad.

Supported by organised industry and commerce, council officials and private developers have succeeded with their "go-out-and-get-it" approach to net them new industrial and commercial investments valued at about R80-million.

City Council industrial promotions officer Terry Thompson said on his return from three weeks in Britain last week that he had finalised an overseas agreement for a R1,5-million chemical company to build a factory in Pietermaritzburg.

"We are on the brink of concluding deals with two other foreign companies to build factories valued at R2,5-million.

"Negotiations with an additional four overseas and several local organisations are proceeding well, following the recent establishment of factories by overseas companies valued at R18-million," said Thompson.

Influential overseas sources had also referred five prospective investors to Pietermaritzburg, and negotiations for business ventures with them would be initiated. Five chambers of commerce and industry in the British Midlands had become beware of the potential and incentives available in the Natal capital.

"Council is spending R11,5-million on industrial townships. At Camps Drift there will be 38 ha of rail-served factory stands, 8ha at Mason's Mill and 24 ha of non-rail stands at Penrich for new plants," said Thompson.

Preliminary design and planning is already advanced for an additional 170 ha of industrial stands at Willowton Five - and this could run into a cost of "scores of millions".

"We are making Government's decentralisation policy work. In two years we have concluded 40 property transactions and there are now new factories or some under construction on 65ha of industrial stands."

Thompson said several of these were R7-R12-million ventures from companies based in Durban, the Reef and overseas.

Albert Nash, chairman of the Association of Estate Agents in Pietermaritzburg, said negotiations were underway to build a R33-million office complex incorporating an underground bus station in the CBD.

It was almost certain that work would begin soon on a R7-million six-storey office block with parking for Southern Life Assurance, as well as a R10-million multi-storey parking garage with a "tower block" of offices - all in the CBD.

"Under construction is a technical college and hostel at Imbali about 10 km from the centre. This is a R20-million project," said Nash.

Glen Ness of Multi-Properties said it was highly likely that building would start in September on the R6-million Comroad shopping and office complex as well as the R2-million Club Lane commercial complex.

Some Scotsville residents were opposed to another R10-million shopping complex being built in Durban Road, and the City Council was still considering the need for this scheme.

Also under consideration were plans for a R7-million shopping complex in Town Bush Valley.

Hall Longmore has landed a R5-million contract to supply and deliver 8.7km of steel and orestressed concrete pipe for the Umgeni Water Board's Midmar to Ferncliffe second pipeline.

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RDM 28/6/83

Hunt group control changes

By STEVE ELLIS

A CONSORTIUM headed by W&A Investments has bought an 86,3% stake in British investment group Anglo-African Finance — effective controller of five listed SA companies — for about R19 350 000.

W&A holds the controlling stake in the consortium, which includes New Bernica and British entrepreneur Mr Jack Dellal.

Although an offer is being extended to minorities of AAF, no offer is being made to the minority shareholders of the SA companies — Williams, Hunt SA, General Tire & Rubber, Aurochs Investments (SA), Cap Auto Investments and Autolec.

If all the AAF minorities accept the offer, the cost to the consortium will be R22 500 000 (£13 500 000). If they do not, the London Stock Exchange-listed group will remain on the LSE boards.

Senbank announced on behalf of the parties involved that there were no plans to change the management make-up of AAF. The acquisition would have no immediate material effect on the earnings a share or net asset values of W&A or New Bernica.

Industry sources suggested that the consortium had paid a premium for the AAF stake, especially in the light of the performances of the SA companies in the past year.

Williams, Hunt suffered a R5 060 000 loss in the year to February compared with a R4 780 000 profit the previous year — a result which dragged pyramid companies Cap Auto, Autolec and Aurochs into the red as well.

However, W&A's financial director, Mr Martin Glatt, said he was happy with the purchase.

He parried questions about details of the takeover, saying a circular was being prepared for shareholders and should be ready within a couple of weeks.

The 86,3% of AAF already under the consortium's wing represents the holdings of the Khazam and Yentob families.

It is not clear why W&A chose to bring New Bernica and Mr Dellal — a wealthy relative of the previous owners of AAF — into the deal.

Market speculation is that W&A, itself not enjoying the best of times, could not afford the cash to buy AAF as well as correct the financial positions of the SA companies, especially highly geared Williams, Hunt.

Mr Arnie Witkin, managing director of New Bernica and former investment manager of Legal & General Volkskas, is a personal friend of W&A's Mr Mannie Simchowitz and the two have joined forces several times.

L&GV could have played a part — not only does it own 43% of New Bernica but after pyramid company Waicor, it is W&A's largest shareholder with 8,9%.

While W&A and New Bernica appear content with the purchase, the attitude of SA minorities to the deal will be the opposite.

Although they had been warned that no offer to minorities of the SA companies would be made if AAF were acquired, investors were optimistic that the Johannesburg Stock Exchange might force such an offer.

The share prices of the five companies were therefore pushed up to 185% higher between January and June.

Williams, Hunt's price rose from 140c to a high of 400c, Aurochs from 300c to 700c, Autolec 200c to 425c, Cap Auto from 140c to 280c, General Tire A shares from 700c to R12, and its B shares from 665c to R12.

But Mr Glatt confirmed that the JSE committee has sanctioned the deal.

The worst off is perhaps Unisec, which holds 18,8% of General Tire and 11,6% of Williams, Hunt.

However, all that Unisec managing director Mr Peter Thomas would say was: "We have an investment in the group and we'll monitor the position closely. We'll take whatever steps we think are necessary to protect that investment."

Investors appeared unconvinced that the announcement spelt the end of their hopes of an offer to minorities. Indeed, the share prices of all except Autolec and Aurochs firmed marginally on the news that the W&A consortium had secured control.

Mr Glatt said that not only would the management of AAF be unchanged after the takeover, but so would the managements of the SA companies.

Industry sources were sceptical about the statement, saying that few companies invested more than R20-million in a losing concern and did nothing to try to turn it around.

10% of UK direct overseas investment in South Africa

(61) RDM 29/6/82

By NEIL BEHRMANN

LONDON. — The United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association (Uksata) estimates that almost 10% of British overseas direct investment is in South Africa.

Uksata, a trade organisation representing British companies involved with South Africa, calculates that total direct and indirect British investment in South Africa by January 1982 was about £11 000-million (R18 500-million).

From a survey of its member companies Uksata calculates that direct investment amounted to £5 000-million and indirect investment totalled £6 000-million.

"British investment accounts for almost 50% of total foreign investment in South Africa," says Uksata.

Direct investment has grown by a quarter from £4 000-million in 1978 and indirect investment has doubled from £3 000-million mainly because of the sharp improvement in industrial share prices, and ploughbacks of retained earnings.

The economic boom of the late Seventies and 1980 helped invisible earnings to rise from £1 000-million to £1 780-million in 1981.

Uksata believes that 2 000 to 2 500 foreign companies have investments in South Africa. There are 1 200 United Kingdom companies, but of these concerns only a small proportion have significant holdings.

"Most of Uksata's members are convinced that the best way to improve the prospects of black South Africans is not disinvestment, but to continue the development of existing investment which will provide them with economic and other benefits."

The report says where there has been British disinvestment in South Africa. "This has probably resulted more from the economic difficulties of the companies in Britain than from problems in South Africa."

Any loss of British investment in South Africa "would be extremely serious to the UK economy". If trade links were cut, UK employment would rise by about 250 000.

"Britain's total gross income from trade with South Africa by February 1982 is estimated to be around £3 480-million (R5900-million) a year.

●British exports to South Africa in the 12 months to March this year fell 13%

DISINVESTMENT: Is it political or plain common financial sense?

(61)

S. Tribune Finance Reporter 3/7/83

BRITISH disinvestment in South Africa, highlighted recently by the deal which brought full control of SA Breweries to this country, is regarded as being pure good business by some and to have mild political overtones by others.

Tony Briggs, chairman of the South Africa-British Trade Association, says: "One of our aims is to promote two-way trade so any disinvestment gives us cause for concern," he said.

"I believe there is some political influence and there is also plain business sense as well."

He felt that the anti-apartheid activitists could be getting through to chairmen of British companies.

"No one likes performing in front of a bunch of raving anti-apartheid demonstrators," he said.

He pointed out, however, that direct British investment in this country is bigger than that in any other.

"One must remember also that Britain has experienced a very hard recession and severe cash flow problems. With the high interest rates it makes good sense to replenish cash reserves. And if it makes sense to sell off foreign operations to do that, that is exactly what companies must do."

In risk terms he said South Africa was no where near the top of the table, but it would be foolhardy to believe its political situation did not come into the reckoning.

A spokesman for the British Consul General's office in Johannesburg adopted a far less gloomy view and said disinvestment all had to do with the government's new concessions which makes it possible for overseas firms to withdraw their money from here if they want to.

"Those that sold their South African investments did so because they got favourable terms and probably needed the money desperately in other areas," he said.

"I do not think there was any political motive in them. They were pure commercial operations. There can be little doubt that the UK recession played a role and those that sold did so to help them with their hard times.

DURBAN, JULY 3, 1983

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S. Tribune

R5,5 m UK investment in pipeline

3/7/83

**By MIKE PEIRSON
Finance Editor**

SEVEN more major foreign industrial investment projects are in the pipeline for Pietermaritzburg following the recent visit to Britain of promotional manager Terry Thompson and Industrial Promotions Committee chairman Peter Harwood.

It is another encouraging financial boost for the capital's overseas promotion efforts which have already netted R20 million in overseas money in the past two years and will ultimately create jobs for about 600 people.

"We managed to finalise one project worth some R1,5 million and about 20 jobs with a chemical based company," said Mr Thompson, "and I am expecting a final decision on a second next week.

"We visited seven companies with whom I have been negotiating for some time to find that matters had moved along quite well. I addressed board meetings and that sort of thing prior to the companies making a final decision on Pietermaritzburg projects."

He is very confident of success of all seven projects which will mean an extra investment of about R5,5 million and another 200 jobs.

"We are not attracting the major labour intensive industries," explained Mr Thompson. "We are striking the market midway between capital and labour intensive because of the spread of our facilities, the quality of the labour and the level of incentives.

"We are very happy about this because it means we are gaining a high level of expertise and management and the broad spectrum of labour used by these industries is top quality.

"Obviously there is the unskilled sector. We are utilising the highly dextrous Indian and coloured communities. This is bringing the top executive here.

"This also means a bigger spin-off for commerce because these people are earning more money and therefore buying bigger houses and so forth.

"When you have a very labour intensive set-up, you have many unskilled personnel earning lower wages and not necessarily putting that back into the market as we are finding is happening here now."

Mr Thompson explained that one other aspect of the tour was renewing and extending acquaintances with five chambers of commerce and industry — Birmingham, Coventry, Nottingham, Manchester and Sheffield.

On the domestic investment scene he said the situation was encouraging and several negotiations were expected to be finalised soon. Of these, one involved a South African-based Germany company and another an international company from Belgium.

UK brickworks for homelands?

Star 5/7/83

(61)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — London Brick Engineering, which is to design, build and commission a R9 million brickworks in Swaziland, is interested in setting up similar projects in the South African homelands.

This has been disclosed by LBE managing director Mr Derek Lawrence, who said that his company was already holding preliminary discussions for such projects in a number of countries, including Botswana and Lesotho, and in the homelands.

Mr Lawrence also said that 95 percent of the Swazi factory's production will go to South Africa and its neighbours.

He said LBE had had talks with Mr Cedric Savage of Toncoro are there is a possibility Toncoro will market some of the bricks.

LBE, a subsidiary of London Brick PLC, has engineering shops in Bedford and Peterborough. A sister company, London Brick Products, is Europe's largest brickmaker. The new Swazi factory will take about a year to build. Work will begin shortly.

Mr Lawrence said: "We welcome the opportunity of establishing a foothold in Africa.

"This method of brickmaking provides factories at low cost which are easy to operate and maintain, and has proved particularly interesting to developing countries."

Babcock seeks partner in SA

Sir JOHN KING . . . "No question of disinvesting from South Africa"

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S Times 10/7/83

LISTING ON JSE MOOTED

By David Carte

BABCOCK International, the multi-billion-rand British boilermaker, is looking for a South African partner.

Babcock has been in SA for a century, has built one third of Escom's steam generating capacity and turns over between R200-million and R300-million a year in SA.

The international chairman, Sir John King, told Business Times that Babcock would like to do a deal with a large SA engineering company or mining group to South Africanise itself further.

Sir John said Babcock would even consider a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange to obtain South African participation in its burgeoning business here.

Sir John is also chairman of British Airways and one of Britain's most eminent businessmen. He was granted a peerage in the Queen's Birthday Honours list and enters the House of Lords soon.

"There is no question of disinvesting from South Africa. We also do not need the money that might arise from taking in a partner."

Sir John said Babcock's business in SA was growing and diversifying rapidly, and the local company now warranted a separate existence. But the main incentive is further South Africanisation.

Babcock's main rivals in tendering for Escom's lucrative business all have SA links.

While Babcock is most interested in doing a deal with a large SA engineering company or mining house, it will consider floating off a parcel of its shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

This would enable widerspread SA participation and would put it more in the limelight.

Prudential Assurance of the UK followed this step, and it was not lost on Babcock International that this R25-million offer of blue-chip British scrip attracted R900-million in applications.

Because it serves Escom, which is expanding its generating capacity at 8% a year and which must replace power stations built more than 20 years ago, Babcock would enjoy blue-chip status on the JSE, although it would probably not be accorded the PE of 19 that it enjoys on the London Stock Exchange.

Babcock's main rivals in tendering for Escom business are Steinmueller, Stein EVT and Combustion. Steinmueller enjoys participation by the Government-backed IDC.

Stein EVT has links with General Erection, a local-listed engineering company, while Combustion is linked to Ical, which is part of JSE-listed Northern Engineering.

Babcock does between R200-million and R300-million of business with Escom and other major SA industrial companies annually.

Its profits here are a secret, but at times the SA operations of Babcock have contributed up to 25% of Babcock International's total income.

Babcock also does a large volume of business with mining houses, chemical, paper and sugar companies. It has done much of its work in SA in collaboration with SA companies.

Babcock built the boilers for Escom's 3 600-mW Matla power station, which during the drought has attained more than its rated output for the first time and on its own generated 22% of Escom's output.

Barlows gets Metbox

[illegible] 61 [illegible] RDM

1/7/83

UK parent nets R67m, keeps stake

By STEVE ELLIS

METAL BOX SA is to be carved up into two companies — packaging and industrial — and control of both will lie ultimately with industrial conglomerate Barlow Rand.

The 51,2%-controller of Metbox SA, British-based Metal Box PLC, will retain a 25% stake in each of the two companies, and will pocket R67-million in cash.

Metbox SA's packaging interests will merge with four Nampak divisions — liquid packaging, cores and tubes, flexible packaging and glass containers — to create a group with net assets of between R280-million and R300-million.

Nampak will receive R93-million for the four divisions, to be settled through the issue of 5 395 000 Metbox SA shares at R10,75c apiece, and R35-million in cash. The shares will give Nampak, a Barlow Rand subsidiary, a controlling 51,2% stake in Metbox (packaging). This group will retain the name and Johannesburg Stock Exchange listing of Metbox.

The industrial interests of Metbox SA, comprising Metal Rolling & Tube Holdings (Pty), Aluminium Extrusion (Pty) and their subsidiaries, will be merged with three Barlow subsidiaries with similar activities to form Robor Industrial Holdings.

The Barlow companies involved are Robor, Brollo Africa (Pty) and Monoweld Galvanisers (Pty).

Barlow will hold a 64,9% stake in Robor Industrial which, spokesmen for the groups say, will probably be listed in October or November.

Both deals are effective from October.

The offer to Metbox SA minorities is reportedly the same that was made to Metal Box PLC.

Minorities are being offered R10,75 a share for 43% of their Metbox SA holding, and will also receive a pro-rata allocation of shares in Robor Industrial.

Therefore, for every 100 Metbox SA shares held, minorities are being offered:

- 20 shares in Robor Industrial, and
- about 57 new Metbox shares, representing those shares Nampak is not offering to buy, and
- about R462 in cash, or receive Nampak shares at R14 a share for up to 65% of R462.

If all minority shareholders accept the cash offer, Nampak will pay half the sum in cash and the other half in shares — the rights to which shares may be renounced in favour of another Barlow-subsidiary, C G Smith, for the R14 cash.

The two Barlow companies stand to distribute another R75-million in cash — on top of the R67-million already paid by Nampak to Metal Box PLC.

If demand for the cash-only offer is such that C G Smith pays half, its holding in Nampak will rise from about 74% to 78,4%. However, a Nampak spokesman said that institutions were likely to opt for the scrip, and demand for the cash-only option was expected to be minimal.

Nampak's closing price on the JSE yesterday was the same as the offer price of R14.

After all is done the shareholdings in the two companies will be:

- In Metbox (packaging): Nampak 51,2%, Metal Box PLC 25%, Metbox SA minorities 23,8%.
- Robor Industrial (industrial): Barlow 64,9%, Metal Box PLC 25%, Metbox SA minorities 10,1%.

Metbox shareholders will receive both the 28c final dividend for the year to last March and an interim dividend this year of "not less than 17c" — the same half-way distribution as that paid in the 1982-83 trading period.

However, Metbox shareholders who take Nampak shares in terms of the offer will not receive Nampak's final dividend for the year to September 1983.

At a news conference yesterday, the chairman of Nampak and an executive director of Barlow, Mr Basil Kardol, said the deal was readily acceptable to the British controller of Metbox.

Not only did it receive R67-million in cash, but the profit projections of the two new companies were such that Metal Box PLC did not expect any drop in earnings as a result of its diluted interest.

Mr Kardol insisted that Metal Box PLC was not an eager seller and that it was not involved in negotiations until 10 days ago — a point which some found hard to believe.

The official British line is: "These proposals will enable Metal Box PLC to retain a significant stake in a much-enlarged SA business through holdings that reflect a more appropriate balance for the spread of the Metal Box PLC group's activities worldwide, and will strengthen our financial position with an improvement in gearing and liquity."

It is difficult to gauge the value of the Robor Industrial shares to be alloted to Metbox SA minorities. Not only is the dividend policy of the new company unknown, but the nominal value of the shares is also a mystery.

However, there is no doubting the strength of the industrial holding company.

If the deal had been tied up before the start of the year to March, the net asset value of the Robor group would have been more than R110-million, and the attributable profit R14 300 000.

The number of shares to be issued by Robor Industrial is about 32-million.

The effect of the deal on the net asset value and earnings of Metbox SA and Barlows is not expected to be material.

However, "it is estimated that the effect of the disposal of certain of Nampak's packaging interests to Metbox, and the acquisition by Nampak of a controlling interest in the restructured Metbox, will marginally improve earnings and will result in a slight decrease in Nampak's net asset value", says a statement.

Before the transactions can be implemented, approval must be given by the minorities of Nampak and Metbox SA, and by the shareholders of Metal Box PLC. The JSE must also consent to the Robor Industrial listing.

The composition of the boards of the two companies has not been settled.

However, Mr Kardol will be chairman of the new Metbox board and Mr P K Nanda, who chairs the board of Metal Box PLC's overseas division, will be his deputy. Mr P L Campbell, deputy managing director of Metbox SA, will become managing director.

Mr John Maree, an executive director of Barlows, will head the board of Robor Industrial with Mr Nanda as his deputy, and Mr Derek Jacobs, the present managing director of Metbox SA, becoming managing director.

Bank earmarks R850 000 for community projects

61 Mercury 12/7/83

JOHANNESBURG—The Standard Bank Group will commit at least R500 000 to the support of universities, technikons and special community projects through to 1985 and a further R350 000 to national and regional projects in 1983 alone, says Group Public Relations Manager, Mr John Pank.

'Special donations in 1983 include a contribution to the University of the Western Cape's PLATO matriculation programme for schools, a community centre at Chatsworth, Natal, under the auspices of the University of Durban-Westville, a course of video-tapes to promote learning readiness in primary and pre-primary school-children being made by the institute of Child and Parent Guidance at the Rand Afrikaans University and the compilation of a patient disease profile in the community by the Community Paediatrics Department at Medunsa.' — (Sapa)

10% of UK foreign investments in SA

Cape Times 18/7/83 (61)

By NEIL BEHRMANN

LONDON. — The United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association (Uksata) estimates that almost 10 percent of all British overseas direct investment is in South Africa.

Uksata, a trade organization representing British companies involved with South Africa, calculates that total direct and indirect British investment in South Africa by January 1982, was in the region of £11 000m (R18 500m).

Through a survey of its member companies, Uksata calculated that direct investment amounted to £5 000m (R8 400m) while indirect investment such as portfolio investment totalled £6 000m (R10 000m).

Foreign investment

"British investment accounts for almost 50 percent of total foreign investment in South Africa," says Uksata.

Uksata estimates that direct investment has grown by a quarter from £4 000m (R6 700m) in 1978, while indirect investment has doubled from £3 000m (R5 000m), mainly because of the sharp improvement in industrial share prices, and plough backs of retained earnings.

The economic boom of the late seventies and 1980, helped "invisible" earnings rise from an estimated £1 000m (R1 690m) to £1 780m (R3 000m) in 1981.

Uksata believes that some 2 000 to 2 500 foreign companies have investments in South Africa. There are 1 200 UK companies, but of these concerns only a small proportion have significant holdings.

Benefits

"Most of Uksata's members are convinced that the best way to improve the prospects of black South Africans is not disinvestment, but rather to continue the development of existing investment which will provide them with economic and other benefits."

The report also maintains that where there has been British disinvestment from South Africa," this has probably resulted more from the economic difficulties of the companies in Britain, than from problems in South Africa."

Uksata estimates that any loss of British investment in South Africa "would be extremely serious to the UK economy," and if trade links were cut, UK employment would rise by about 250 000.

"Britain's total gross income from trade with South Africa by February 1982, is estimated to be about £3 480m (R5 900m) a year.

"The earnings from UK visible exports, currently running at an annual rate of £1 300m provide substantial employment for British workers and the income received from 'invisible' earnings ie investment income, insurance, services, profits, dividends, shipping is estimated at £1 780m (R3 000m)."

In addition an estimated £400m (R675m) is earned in re-exports of South African diamonds and gold from the UK."

Since publication of the Uksata report UK exports to South Africa in the 12 months ended March fell 13 percent over the same period the previous year to £1 100m (R1 860m), UK imports from South Africa fell eight percent to £706m (R1 194m). Foreign trade declined because of the deepening recession in South Africa.

Volcker will not commit himself to full term

WASHINGTON. — Federal Reserve Board Chairman, Mr Paul Volcker said he did not want to commit himself to staying on for the full four years of his second term.

In reconfirmation hearings before the Senate banking committee, Mr Volcker said, "I don't want to absolutely promise to stay on for four more years".

But he added that in accepting his re-appointment by President Reagan, he would have to stay a substantial length of time. — Reuter

(~~SWA~~) (61) WOM 27/7/83

Secret evidence at mining inquiry

WINDHOEK. — The Thirion Commission of Inquiry moved behind closed doors to hear evidence on money paid into South West Africa's state coffers by Rossing Uranium Company, according to reports in Windhoek yesterday.

The commission, chaired by Mr Justice P W Thirion of Natal, is investigating alleged government malpractices in the territory.

The SWA Receiver of Revenue, Mr Hannes Lubbe, gave evidence on Monday on mining taxation in the territory.

Asked for details about Rossing's payment to the government, Mr Lubbe said he had taken an oath of secrecy and could not testify in public on the subject.

Mr Justice Thirion ordered the public and media representatives to leave the Commissioner's Court.

In later evidence, Mr Lubbe said all mining companies in the territory would pay tax in SWA from this year.

Previously they had to account to the South African Receiver of Revenue.

Tax on diamonds exported from SWA had been levied locally since 1981.

The tax was assessed on figures declared by the diamond-mining companies and the Diamond Board of SWA, but the Directorate of Inland Revenue in Windhoek had no powers to ensure that the figures were correct.

Unions in SA warned not to abuse power

Star 2/8/83

61

Sir Michael Edwardes

By Stan Kennedy

British Leyland's ex-chairman and chief executive, Sir Michael Edwardes, yesterday warned SA union leaders and shop stewards to use their power responsibly or they could severely damage the economy.

They could slow down or even reverse the benefits of a prospering economy by pricing their members out of jobs, making industry less competitive and frightening people in authority to slow down the evolutionary process.

Opening the Kempton Park headquarters of Sapco, a leader in industrial pneumatic tools and hoists, and a major seller and hirer of aggregate screening and construction plant, Sir Michael said: "To bridge the wage gap by paying black workers more without increased productivity is suicide for company and worker. It increases national inflation, which fuels unemployment.

"South Africa is a slow starter in the trade union stakes ... trade union membership here is growing rapidly. This is a growing power which, if used sensibly, can achieve enormous benefits for South Africa's millions of black workers by accelerating the pace of change without destroying the industries generating the wealth," Sir Michael said.

FINANCE

JK heavy investor n SA, says report

ARGUS 3/8/83 (61)

gal bid recover 330-m

N. — Liquidators of anco Ambrosiano here they had d legal proceedings st 15 foreign banks to recover around million (R329,7-mil- of deposits made by osiano before its se last year.

hty foreign banks lent money to the rosiano are also ing compensation h Milan courts of of $300-million. — Reuter.

dbank ong most fitable

ANNESBURG. — Nedbank group is d as the 27th most able banking group e world today, ac- ng to statistics pub- in the latest issue international bank- agazine, The Bank-

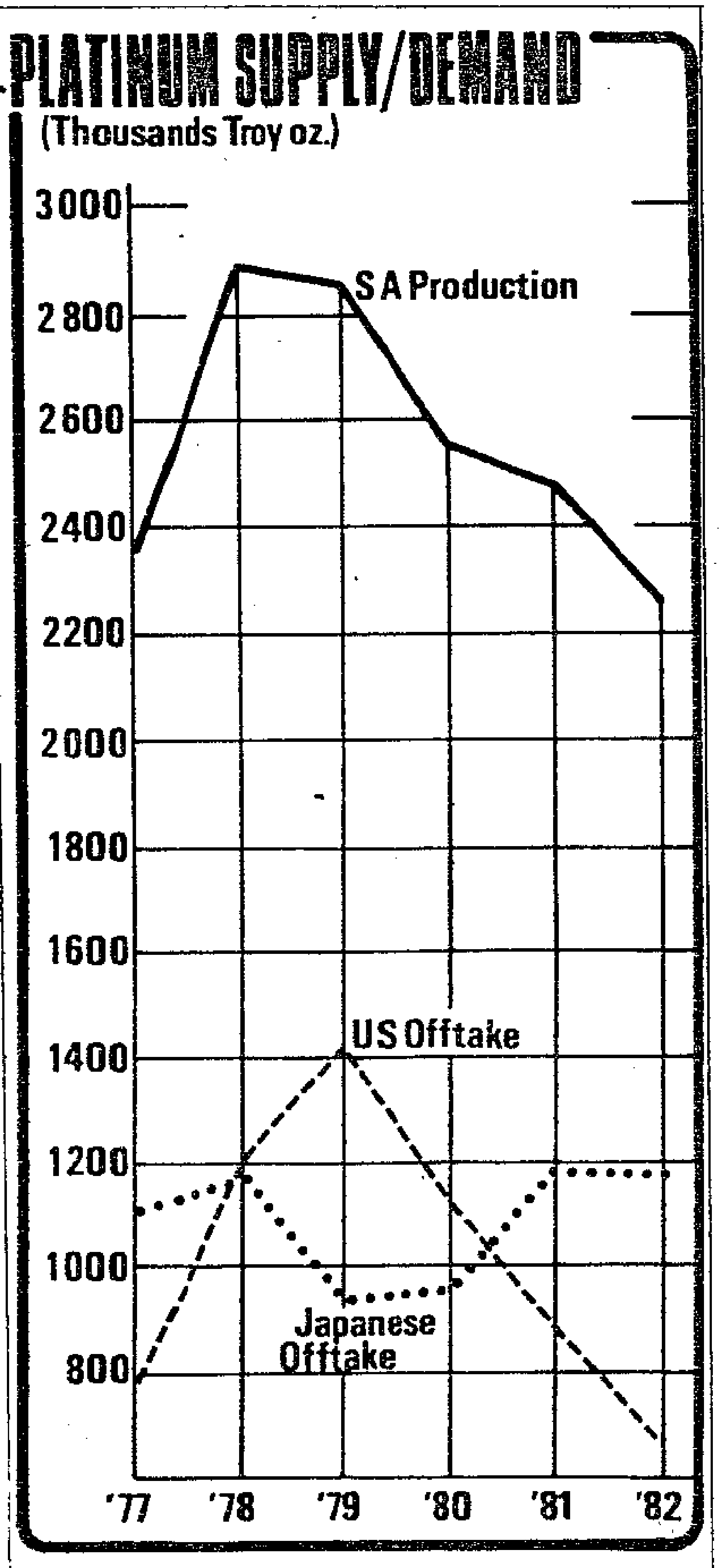
s year's issue shows in terms of assets, ank has climbed the 280th largest in- ational banking last year to hold 60th position.

st year Nedbank's s appreciated 47,3 cent in rand terms, ding to the maga- — Sapa.

line optimistic

us Foreign Service

DON. — British Ca-



Platinum market 'may

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The importance of Britain's financial relationship with South Africa has been heavily underlined by statistics published by the Foreign Office.

Detailing direct investment by British businesses in other countries, the Foreign Office publication, Current Affairs, shows R519,86-million flowed to South Africa in 1981.

This amounted to slightly less than 6 percent of the total of Britain's R8 676,12-million "net outward direct investment" for the year.

Other than the R4 057,39-million invested in the United States in the year, and the R580,21-million invested in Australia, this was the biggest investment in a single country.

SHARP CONTRAST

In sharp contrast, the rest of Africa attracted only R414,6-million.

The flow of British business money to South Africa has varied considerably — R181,22-million in 1977, R145,35-million in 1978, R16,66-million in 1979, R371,28-million in 1980 and more than R500-million in 1981.

British business's direct investment in South Africa earned R794,75-million in 1981, up from R381.48-million in 1977.

Direct investment in the rest of Africa yielded R452,37-million in 1981 and Britain's huge investment in the United States brought net earnings of only R1 373.77-million.

Steady growth in US forecast

Argus Foreign Service.

NEW YORK. — The rate of recovery in the United States economy is expected to slow substantially in the second half of this year, but is likely to continue to grow steadily into 1984, say leading business forecasters.

Official estimates of the gross national product show the US economy surged at an inflation-adjusted annual rate of 8,7 percent in the past few months.

But most forecasters now expect the recovery to follow the typical path of other postwar cycles — a spurt of rapid expansion followed by slower, steadier economic growth of between four and five percent.

However, despite the slowing of growth that is now expected, the consensus among private forecasters supports Treasury Secretary Mr

CAPE TIMES 3/8/83 61

Pilkington not withdrawing from South Africa —Lubner

By JOHN MULCAHY

JOHANNESBURG. — The merger of Pilkington Brothers SA with various Plate Glass divisions does not herald the withdrawal of the Pilkington name from South Africa.

The chairman of Pilkington SA, Mr Derek Cook, said yesterday the company was committed to a R25m expansion programme, due to be completed in 1985. and the merger with PG would free Pilkington to pursue a number of high-technology developments in the glass industry in South Africa.

These developments included high-technology defence equipment as well as glass for solar heating applications.

New company

Plate Glass's subsidiary, Solaglas International, has merged its safety glass, merchanting and contracting operations with Pilkington's flat, safety glass and glass insulator businesses to form a new company, Glass South Africa.

The new company has gross assets of about R300m and gross profit last year of more than R68m.

PG and Pilkington each have a 48,4 percent stake in Glass SA and SA Mutual the remaining 3,2 percent.

Before the merger, PG had a holding of eight percent in Pilkington SA as did Old Mutual.

Plate Glass is South Africa's biggest glass merchant while Pilkington has the country's only flat glass manufacturing facility, at Springs.

Group's assets

There will be no money changing hands as the two groups' assets to be contributed to the merged operation fortuitously match.

Heading Glass SA will be Mr Ronnie Lubner, joint executive chairman of PGSI, and Mr Sol Kay, an executive director of Pilkington, will be deputy chairman.

Glass SA will employ 8 400 people at 13 factories and 150 wholesale and retail outlets throughout South Africa.

The new company has a management agreement with Solaglas in respect of merchanting and contracting, and with Pilkington for flat and safety glass.

Technology

It will have access to technology from Pilkington, which spends about R35m a year on research and development.

According to the chairman of Pilkington Brothers, Mr Antony Pilkington, the merger strengthens Pilkington in South Africa and is a major move into the value-added sector.

"We are delighted that we have been able to achieve this with South Africa's largest and most experienced glass merchanting and processing group."

The two parties emphasize that the merger does not amount to a disinvestment from South Africa.

According to Mr Lubner: "Unlike many transactions between South Africans and companies overseas, Pilkington is not withdrawing from South Africa and no money is leaving the country.

"Pilkington has operated here for 50 years — nearly as long as the 85 years our roots go back. It is a merger of two strong, compatible organizations."

Questioned on the rationale behind the merger, Mr Cook said yesterday Pilkington and PG had a close relationship going back to the turn of the century.

Until recently, however, PG's business had been a conglomeration of glass, timber and aluminium, and it was only since the restructuring — into Solaglas and PG Industries — that PG's glass business was clearly defined.

At the same time, Pilkington had adopted a new business philosophy — the first commitment to which was one of decentralization, and the second to develop the group's value-added business.

An adjunct to the second element of the new policy was a determination to vertically integrate Pilkington's business into wholesaling and retailing.

For these reasons, the timing of the merger was ideal, as it successfully implemented Pilkington's newly expressed ideals.

Benefits

From PG's viewpoint, there were synergistic benefits in a closer link with a major raw material supplier.

Not the least of these is the real threat of increased competition in a number of areas in the glass industry.

Anglo, through Huletts, has been making ever-increasing strides into areas traditionally the domain of PG and its associates, and with an associate LTA and further down the line Anglo American Property Services, it is possible for the group to inflict real damage on the existing participants in the glass business.

Murray & Roberts has also established a presence in the building glass sector, and through its construction and development divisions M & R also has the ability to make its presence felt in the glass market.

The establishment of Wesglas will make substantial inroads into PG's and Pilkington's dominant share of the new automobile market — estimated at well over 90 percent — but Mr Lubner does not believe Glass SA will lose all of its auto business.

Although Wesglas through its direct connections will corner the business at least from Toyota. Datsun and Sigma, as well as some of the other new business, Mr Lubner believes the established network of replacement windscreen outlets will ensure that Glass SA maintains the major part of the replacement market.

Competition

The competition from Wesglas — due to come on stream by the middle of 1984 — will not result in idle capacity at the existing safety glass plants.

While the export market is still under pressure because of recessionary conditions abroad, the process for manufacturing safety glass for vehicles is similar to that for building cladding, and this is seen as a major growth area.

Mr Lubner said the merger would not increase earnings in the short term, but it would improve the quality of earnings through the creation of a fully integrated business.

"In the medium term there should be significant benefits through Glass SA's ability to improve efficiencies, to provide superior service to customers, and to introduce new products."

Pilkington name, R25m expansion plan to continue

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3/8/83 RDM

Mr Ronnie Lubner, chairman and chief executive of Solaglass International.

By JOHN MULCAHY

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The glass giant

THE recently announced merger of Pilkington and Plate Glass in the new company Glass SA has created a giant glass manufacturer and distributer in South Africa. In this interview with Professor Theo Barker, above, an authority on Pilkington, DAVID BLEAZARD looks at the history of Pilkington and its South African links.

THE relationship of Pilkington Brothers to South Africa has been more in the interests of this country than in the interests of the multinational glass maker itself, says Professor Theo Barker of the University of London.

Professor Barker, a professor of economic history, has written two histories of Pilkington for the company, covering its history to 1939.

Started in the Lancashire town of St Helens by two sons of a medical doctor in 1826, Pilkington has grown into an international company with assets of about £1,76-billion (R3-billion).

It was very much a family business until it went public in 1970 and is still a family company to the extent that Mr Antony Pilkington is the present chairman.

Villains

Professor Barker, who is in Cape Town as a visiting lecturer at UCT, said multinational companies were often seen as villains, exploiting people in different parts of the world.

"But it was not in the interests of Pilkington to start up as glass manufacturers in South Africa. The more they could load their machines in Lancashire and export, the more profitable their business was likely to be.

"Manufacturing here meant a loss of exports from Britain and large capital investment.

"But the South African government did not want to be dependent on imports from Britain. It said that if Pilkington did not put up a factory, somebody else would and the company would lose its market entirely."

The result was the establishment of a modern sheet glass factory in Springs in 1951, at a cost of £750 000.

"It was a very successful business. The profits were ploughed back into it and the sheet glass works expanded.

"In 1977, Pilkington built a float glass plant at Springs. This means South Africa has one of the most up to date glass making facilities in the world."

Professor Barker said Pilkington had always worked closely with South African merchants, and particularly the Brodie family in Cape Town.

"In 1922 the Brodie family had hired Morris Lubner, a young man of 21, as their agent in Johannesburg.

"He started riding around on a pushbike, selling Pilkington glass imported and sold by the Brodies.

"The Transvaal end grew very quickly and Plate Glass and Shatterprufe Industries became very much a Lubner as well as a Brodie concern.

"By 1965, PGSI had expanded so fast and gobbled up so many of its competitors in glass distribution that Pilkington decided it should merge forces with it.

"An arrangement was made whereby Pilkington had a big share in Plate Glass and Plate Glass had a big share in Armourplate SA, which was the Pilkington safety glass business in South Africa.

Conscientious

"So the recent merger in Glass SA is the logical outcome of events in 1965."

It made no difference to their respective financial stakes in the business, which was on a 50-50 basis. Each holds 48,4 percent of the new company, with the majority capital holding being in South Africa through the 3,2 percent held by Old Mutual.

Professor Barker said the 1965 arrangement had also been a closer linking of two families with a similar outlook on business.

Both the Pilkington and Lubner families were "enormously conscientious" and felt a sense of responsibility for an important industry.

Leyland to cut SA production

CAPE TIMES 1/9/83 (61) ~~[illegible]~~

By BRIAN GROBBLER
Motoring Editor

LEYLAND South Africa, which has its headquarters in the Cape, yesterday announced to its 2 300 employees and 65 dealers around the country that it will stop local production of Mini and Rover passenger cars at the end of the year.

From next year, Rover models, luxury Daimlers and Jaguars, as well as the smaller Metro and Maestro cars and the Range Rover, will be available from the parent company in England through the local dealer network.

The Land Rover, which is classed as a commercial vehicle, will continue to be manufactured along with the popular Leyland heavy trucks and buses.

Warranties

Leyland SA's public relations officer, Mr Arne Pitlo, said last night: "The company will continue with its current dealer organization and will honour all vehicle warranties and continue to supply ongoing parts-and-service facilites on a national basis. The Unipart business is expanding, as one of the fastest all-makes parts franchises in the country."

Uncertain

The position of some of the workers at the Blackheath and Elsie's River manufacturing plants is uncertain but it is unlikely that many will be dismissed. Leyland still has a contract with Renault Africa to manufacture the new Renault 9 models at the rate of more than 1 000 a month and will continue with its other major operations of truck and bus manufacture in Southn Africa.

The managing director of Leyland SA, Mr D R Beck, said at a lunch in Cape Town yesterday that "there will be some reduction in vehicle-assembly activities at the Elsie's River plant and production of Mini and Rover engines at Blackheath will cease".

Redundancy

"Leyland SA will make every effort to find alternative positions within the company for those whose functions are affected by the decisions but I must warn of the inevitability of some redundancy."

Mr Beck said Leyland SA had for some time been reviewing its future in the volume car market and considering new products to replace the Mini and Rover.

"After lengthy studies both in South Africa and with our parent company BL Ltd, we concluded a major new investment programme for new car products could not be supported. The decision was taken on purely commercial grounds.

"The tooling and operating capital requirements necessary to introduce each new car range into South Africa under the exisiting local-content regulations is in the region of R35-million. Leyland SA would require at least two model ranges to compete effectively which would make its investment R70-million. Other costs, including the expansion of the dealer network, would add a further R10-million.

"Minimum sales volumes for two models of 2 500 a month are needed before a viable business could be achieved. This would require a market share of at least 10 percent compared to the less than two percent at present.

Over-traded

"For its size, South Africa is, I believe, the most over-traded vehicle market in the world, with 11 manufacturers selling 37 separate model ranges in a market that has yet to demonstrate the explosive growth historically predicted for it and had, in fact, declined both in 1982 and 1983."

Mr Beck said the Leyland SA manufacturing contract with Renault Africa is totally unaffected and a rising production programme is planned for the R9 models.

"I must stress that Leyland SA's other activities which by value are much larger than our car operation, will also continue totally unchanged and unaffected by the decision."

Babcock buys into bulk market

6/1[illegible]
Eday
1/7/83

Financial Reporter

BABCOCK MOXEY, a subsidiary of Babcock Africa, has entered the R750-million a year South African bulk material handling market.

Moxey will tackle the SA market with a long-term commitment backed up by a large-scale local content programme.

The range of products in Babcock Moxey's line-up includes conveying plants, bucket wheel and stacker wheel reclaimers, boom stackers, barrel reclaimers and ship loading and unloading systems.

The company recently moved into coal processing and this facility will also be available to the SA market.

The operation has already established a significant presence in SA by winning a R50-million contract for Escom's Lethabo power station terrace and stock-yard coal handling conveyors.

The system will be commissioned by March 1985.

The contract involves about 20km of conveyors operating between the new Vaal colliery pithead, part of Anglo American's coal division, and Lethabo power station.

US order against UK, SA asbestos firms

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S. Post

13/9/83

MARSGALL, Texas — A federal US judge yesterday ordered a British asbestos supplier and its South African subsidiary to pay $12 million (about R13 million) to 160 Texas residents exposed to the mineral.

US District Judge William Steger entered default judgments against the two firms, which have refused to accept court papers served on them.

The plaintiffs, some of whom are dead, were each awarded $75 000 (R82 500).

Mr Blake Bailey, an attorney for the plaintiffs, said the US State Department has agreed to collect the judgments from the two companies, Cape Asbestos Co of England and Egnep Proprietary Ltd of South Africa.

"The US Government agreed to bear the cost of collection of default judgments against the companies," Mr Bailey said.

He helped file medical summaries of 160 East Texas residents exposed to asbestos while working in or near two plants in Owentown.

Egnep and Cape Asbestos shipped asbestos to several American companies who in turn supplied the Texas plants.

Asbestos fibres have been linked to a fatal lung disease known as asbestosis. — Sapa-AP

Bomb rocks Durban sweet factory

~~247~~

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~~186~~

Mercury

14/9/83

Mercury Reporters

A BOMB exploded against an outer brick wall of the Wilson-Rowntree sweet factory in Umbilo Road, Durban, last night.

Little damage was caused, but bricks were strewn across the road.

The blast shook buildings in the area and windows in nearby blocks of flats were broken. No damage was done to the factory and no one was hurt.

The loud bang was heard several kilometres away and dozens of people rushed to see what had happened. The pavement across the road from the blast was lined with curious spectators.

Security Police, under the command of Brig J R van den Hooven, were soon on the scene and a section of the road was cordoned off and closed to traffic.

An explosives dog, Baxter, and his handler, Sgt Andy Budke, were called in.

A police mobile generator with powerful arc lights lit up the scene while police swept up debris for analysis.

Mr James Scorgie, who lives at Hagan Court across the road from the explosion, said: 'I saw a blue flash through the window and then felt the shock of the blast.

'I went downstairs and saw a white car pull casually away from the robot in the direction of the city.'

At the time of the blast people in the area had been watching a TV documentary on the dog school of the S A P, showing scenes of dogs sniffing out explosives.

Wilson-Rowntree were the target of a countrywide boycott two years ago following the dismissal of 500 workers at their East London plant.

(61)

Dunlop SA to get aid from Sumitomo

C-Times 23/9/83

DURBAN. — Dunlop South Africa will benefit technically from a new agreement which has been reached between Dunlop Holdings in England and Sumitomo Rubber Industries in Japan, according to Mr Clive Hooper, managing director of Dunlop South Africa.

As a result of the agreement, announced in London yesterday, and subject to final contract, Sumitomo will acquire Dunlop's tyre factories in the UK and West Germany over 15 months, and the right to market Dunlop tyres in Western Europe.

Dunlop Holdings will dispose of its 40 percent shareholding in Sumitomo to the Sumitomo group.

"Dunlop South Africa is obviously not included in the sale, but we will, from July 1, 1984, receive considerable tyre technical aid from Sumitomo in terms of the agreement," Mr Hooper said.

"When the tyre research and development facilities in the UK and Europe are acquired by Sumitomo next year, a new technical aid and licensing agreement will be effected, whereby Sumitomo will provide tyre design, manufacturing technology assistance to Dunlop, for use by Dunlop companies, its associates and licensees throughout the world."

"Our consumer and industrial divisions, which make Dunlopillo foam products, sports goods, carpeting and resilient flooring, conveyor belting and hoses, are not affected by the agreement and will continue to receive technical aid from the UK."

Sumitomo, together with its 48 per cent stake in Ohtsu, is now the second largest tyre company in Japan, with 1982 sales of nearly R1 billion.

It forms part of the giant Sumitomo trading group, whose sales are R102-billion and which employs over 300 000 people. — Sapa

UNIONIST SHOT DEAD

City Press
2/10/83

61

By KOOS COETZEE

Security boss shoots at workers

TRUCK driver ith a British-owned ansport company as shot dead by the rm's ex-Rhodesian curity manager fter a scuffle at a ade union meeting st week.

Two other workers ere wounded in the uffle after the security fficer had been asked leave the meeting on e company's Johannesburg premises, the Trade Union Council of South Africa's annual conference was told this week.

And now, protest telegrams have been sent to the Law and Order Minister, and to the chairman and managing director of the company's holding company in Britain.

Tucsa sent the telegrams after the issue was raised by African Transport Workers Union organiser Emily Cameron, whose union is a Tucsa affiliate. The union has also called for the officer's dismissal.

She told Tucsa's Port Elizabeth conference the security officer had arrived at a union meeting despite being told he was not welcome. The meeting had been called to discuss the recent arrest of workers allegedly responsible for the theft of goods from trucks.

When the officer arrived, he was asked about the arrests, as he was believed to have contacted the police. Mrs Cameron said he replied: "I will have you arrested if I suspect you – and what the police do is not my concern."

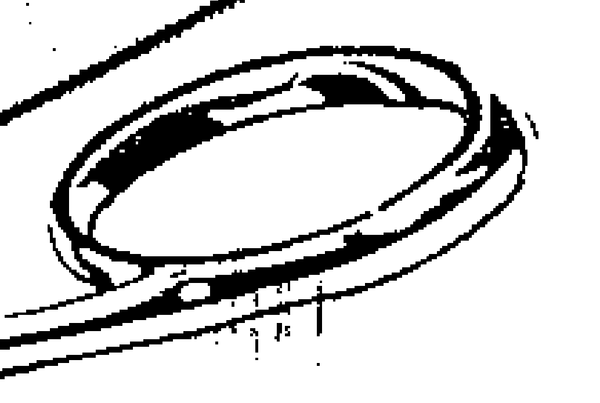
A scuffle ensued, she said, and Mr Antoni Dlamini was shot in the shoulder.

Workers managed to disarm the security officer, Mrs Cameron said, and started assaulting him. She intervened and dragged the officer to safety.

The general manager of the distribution company, Mr E Patterson, told the union afterwards that future meetings would only be permitted on the premises "in urgent cases".

In a Press release later, Mr Patterson said the company regretted the incident, which was being investigated by the police.

K-MART CUTS



Trade unions slam Tucsa's

Barclays to merge UK, international sections

Argus 11/10/83

64

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Barclays Bank has prepared a private Bill for Parliament which will enable it to merge its two main operating sections, Barclays Bank and Barclays Bank International — and give MPs a chance to criticise the bank's South African involvement.

In a circular to shareholders detailing the proposals Mr Timothy Bevan, chairman, said the changes should result in a better service to customers and significant advantages through the more efficient use of resources.

A Bill is necessary because there is no other legal vehicle available to Barclays to achieve its goals without huge disruption.

The Bill is not expected to encounter any serious opposition in its passage through Parliament but it will provide MPs, particularly of the Left, with an opportunity to air their views on the bank's operations in South Africa.

DO MORE GOOD

The bank is expected to maintain its firm position that, while it is against apartheid, it believes it can do more good by remaining involved in South Africa than by pulling out.

Barclays first announced plans to reorganise the group last November. It has already started to rationalise its huge branch network in Britain.

The merger will be a topsy-turvey affair, with Barclays Bank International effectively taking over Barclays Bank. This will avoid the need to rewrite contracts in the dozens of countries where BBI does business.

The move envisages Barclays Bank transferring its assets and liabilities to BBI in exchange for shares in the latter.

HOLDING COMPANY

Barclays Bank, to be renamed Barclays, will then become a holding company for BBI, which will change its name to Barclays Bank and become the main operating group.

Shareholders will notice no difference. Stock certificates, dividend payments and stock exchange listing will remain the same. But holders of Barclays loan stock are being asked to approve an exchange into new stock to be issued by BBI.

The net effect on Barclays' balance sheet will also be nil and the bank does not expect to face any tax consequences.

The Bill is expected to come before Parliament next year and the changes will come into effect at the beginning of 1985.

ARGUS 14/10/83 61

INTERNATIONAL

British firm in row with anti-SA group

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — A British life assurance association may sue the anti-apartheid organisation End Loans to Southern Africa (ELTSA) for libel.

The company, Liberty Life Assurance, has handed to its solicitor copies of a pamphlet that ELTSA was distributing outside the company's office in New Oxford Street.

ELTSA thought the British company was part of the South African Liberty Life company, and drew up pamphlets reading: "Liberty Life supports apartheid."

But Brian Green, senior divisional manager of Liberty Life here, said there was no connection between the two companies.

"It is pure coincidence that we have the same name," he said. "Our head office is in New Barnet, north London, and we don't have other head offices anywhere in the world."

When the mistake was pointed out to the demonstrators they apologised and retreated in some confusion.

The demonstration was called in support of 90 black South African Liberty staffers who were fired last month after they went on strike for union recognition.

The pamphlets distributed by ELTSA sketched some of the background to the dispute, saying that workers had been "victimised by dismissal" and added: "Liberty Life should recognise Insurance and Assurance Workers' Union of South Africa immediately, reinstate the dismissed workers, open talks with the union and stop supporting the apartheid system."

The pamphlet correctly gave the address of the British company as Commonwealth House, New Oxford Street, W1, but described it as the London office of Liberty Life South Africa.

Employees of the British company took most of the pamphlets soon after four ELTSA members had begun demonstrating outside the office.

Mr Green said he had handed a copy of the pamphlet to the company's solicitors.

"They should research their facts better — they could be up for libel. We're not going to stand for this," he said.

Mr Green said his company probably employed more black people than any other insurance company in London.

David Haslam, secretary of ELTSA, said his organisation had been "badly mistaken" and that they would be sending a written apology to the British company.

"It's the first time in 10 years we've made a mistake like this," he said.

He added that ELTSA would pursue a link between South Africa's Liberty Life and the British company Guardian Royal Exchange.

A spokesman for Guardian Royal Exchange confirmed that their life fund, Guardian Assurance, owned shares in Guardian Assurance of South Africa and had a seven percent preferential shareholding in Liberty Life South Africa.

(61)

Strike threat at Natal firm

NDM 25/10/83

Labour Correspondent

THE Metal and Allied Workers' Union (MAWU) says it is to hold a legal strike ballot at BTR Sarmcol, in Howick, Natal, and is also considering industrial court action against the company as a result of its alleged refusal to negotiate severance pay for retrenched workers.

However, a company spokesman said yesterday that MAWU's statement was "surprising" because "we are still negotiating with them on this issue".

He said the company was not against severance pay, but did not believe this should be written into a union recognition agreement.

MAWU's move is seen as further confirmation of a recent trend among some emerging unions to make use of the legal strike machinery.

Meanwhile, MAWU also announced yesterday it has reached an out-of-court settlement with a Pinetown company Gedore Tools, after launching an industrial court action against it over the retrenchment of 10 workers.

MAWU, which claims the workers were retrenched "without due consultation", said in a statement yesterday that the settlement provided for reinstatement of some workers, severance pay for those retrenched and a guarantee of re-employment for some of them when vacancies become available.

The union said it would hold a secret strike ballot at BTR Sarmcol "to gauge employee support for legal industrial action".

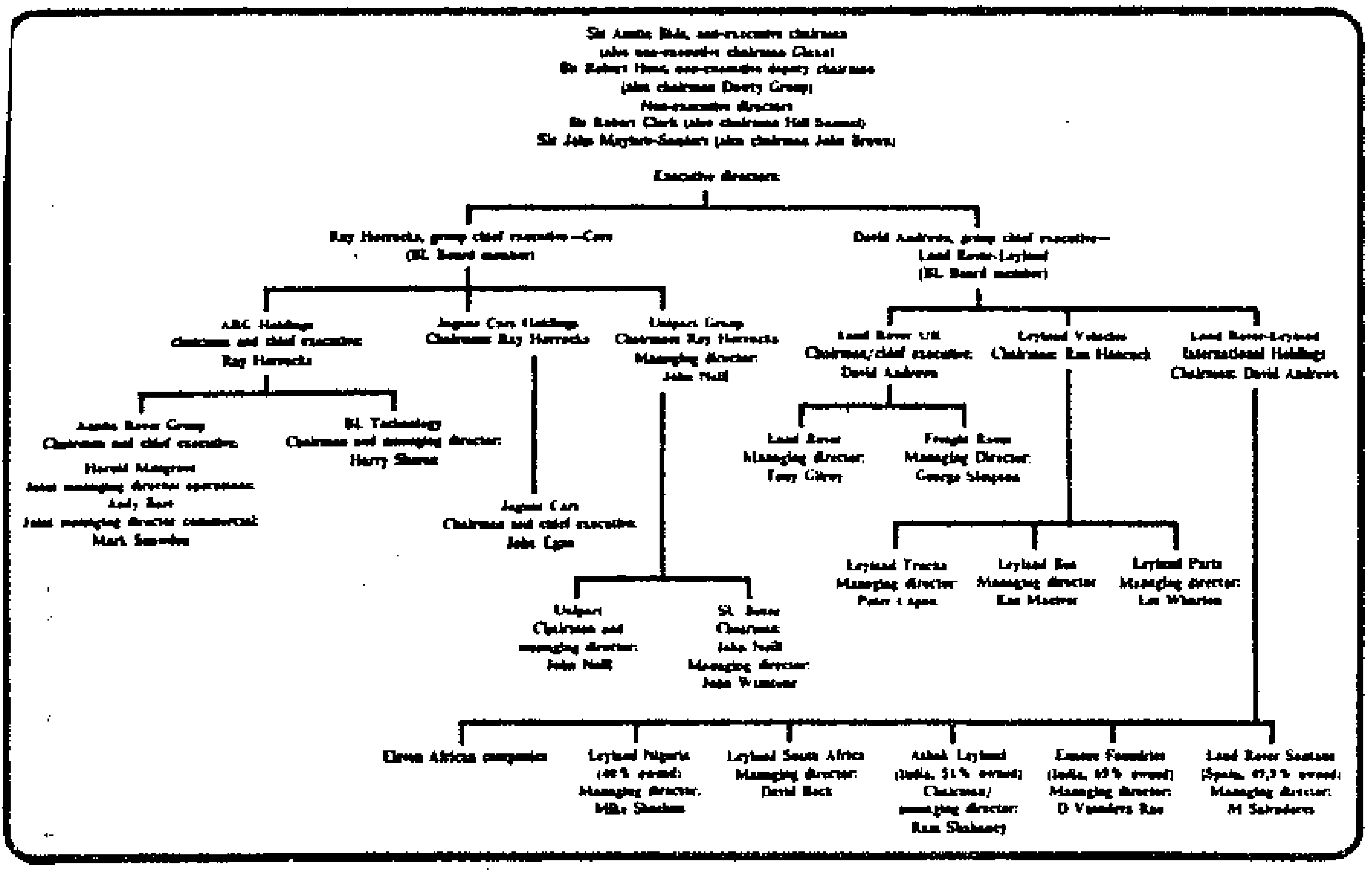
It said it was also considering legal action, alleging that it was an unfair labour practice "for the company to refuse to negotiate any matter with a majority union".

"After blocking our recognition for 10 years they now expect us to accept that workers have not got the right to negotiate for improvements in their conditions of service," said MAWU's local organiser, Mr Dumisani Mbanjwa.

A spokesman for BTR Sarmcol said the company had been paying retrenched workers severance pay for some time.

"But the union wants severance pay provisions included in their recognition agreement with us. We are opposed to this because we believe these agreements should deal with procedures to be followed, not issues like severance pay, which is an ex gratia payment by an employer," he said.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, October 25, 1983



Organisational chart of BL, showing the company hierarchy and the position of Leyland South Africa. Note Jaguar Car Holdings and Land Rover-Leyland: the new local set-up will follow a similar split.

MOTORING M

Leyland reorganisa

(61) RDM

Motoring Monthly E 25/10/83

LEYLAND'S recent announcement that it was pulling out of the local manufacture of cars was a preface to a complete reorganisation of the whole South African company structure.

Sources in Leyland told Motoring Monthly that the company here is going to be pulled closer into line with its parent BL (formerly British Leyland) in England.

Two exclusive new divisions will be formed: a Jaguar Division and a Land Rover Division. (This echoes the formation of Jaguar Car Holdings and Land Rover UK in Britain).

The Land Rover side will come under Mr C Passage.

And the Jaguar Division is to be heade

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RING MONTHLY

(142) (61) NSM

eorganisation in SA

Motoring Monthly E 25/10/83

ions will be formed: a Jagar Division and a Land Rovr Division. (This echoes the ormation of Jaguar Car Holdings and Land Rover UK in Britain).

Two exclusive new divi-

The Land Rover side will come under Mr C Passage.

And the Jaguar Division is to be headed up by Mr Arne Pitlo, the 40-year-old former journalist who is currently Director of Communications and Public Affairs and who has just been promoted to Sales and Marketing Director. He will now hold both portfolios.

This information has not been confirmed by Leyland, but a memorandum on the reorganisation from managing director Mr David Beck was issued on October 18 and has been circulated (and posted on notice boards) throughout the company.

It states that the new organisational structure will be officially announced some time next month.

Step one of that reorganisation came with the announcement that Leyland was ceasing local production of Rover and Mini, but that it would be introducing a range of performance, luxury and prestige cars from among its overseas models (while continuing to import super-luxury status vehicles).

Motoring Monthly has discovered that the vehicles destined for South Africa include the MG Metro and Metro Turbo, the MG Maestro, the Rover van den Plas, the Rover Vitesse (fuel-injected), the Daimler V12 and the Jaguar XJS V12. It should also include the new four-door five-speed Range Rover.

Leyland will also launch the new locally-assembled Land Rover 110 model in the first quarter of next year. Sources say it should be available in pick-up and station wagon versions, with V8 engine and with the chassis, suspension and powertrain of the Range Rover.

MM phoned around some Leyland dealers to confirm this information, and also to ask the questions that have been bothering quite a few Leyland-car owners since the announcement of cessation of local manufacture: questions about servicing abilities in the future, availability of spares and — more importantly — the cost of replacement.

All the dealers were adamant that the new moves will not affect current car owners. Servicing facilities will continue along the same lines, and availability of spares will not be a problem, they said.

Their response to the question of new model prices, however, was fascinating. They said the range would start at about R11 000 for the MG Metro and move to around R70 000 for the XJS — which makes it highly competitive.

MR ARNE PITLO
Marketing Director

Said one: "It is not Leyland's intention to compete with local manufacturers. That would not be possible, because the volumes Leyland is looking at — bearing in mind 100%-plus import duty — are simply too low.

"But what it is aiming at is filling what it sees as a gap in the market: providing types of cars that are not currently available here.

"And yes, the prices are certainly competitive.

"Leyland has been doing very well in this country recently. Sales of Jaguar, which have enjoyed a resurgence all over the world in the past year, have gone up by 53% in South Africa.

"So we are all convinced, with that sort of attitude in the marketplace, that we just can't go wrong with the new cars."

It is against this background that the envisaged divisions will be concentrating on upping market share of both Jaguar and Land Rover/Range Rover.

Mercury

26/10/83

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Severance pay dispute at Howick

Mercury Reporter

THE Metal and Allied Workers' Union yesterday declared a dispute with a Howick rubber company, BTR Sarmcol, over the company's alleged refusal to negotiate severance pay for retrenched workers.

Mawu local organiser Dumisani Mbanjwa said the union would hold a secret 'strike ballot' at the factory to determine employee support for legal industrial action against the company.

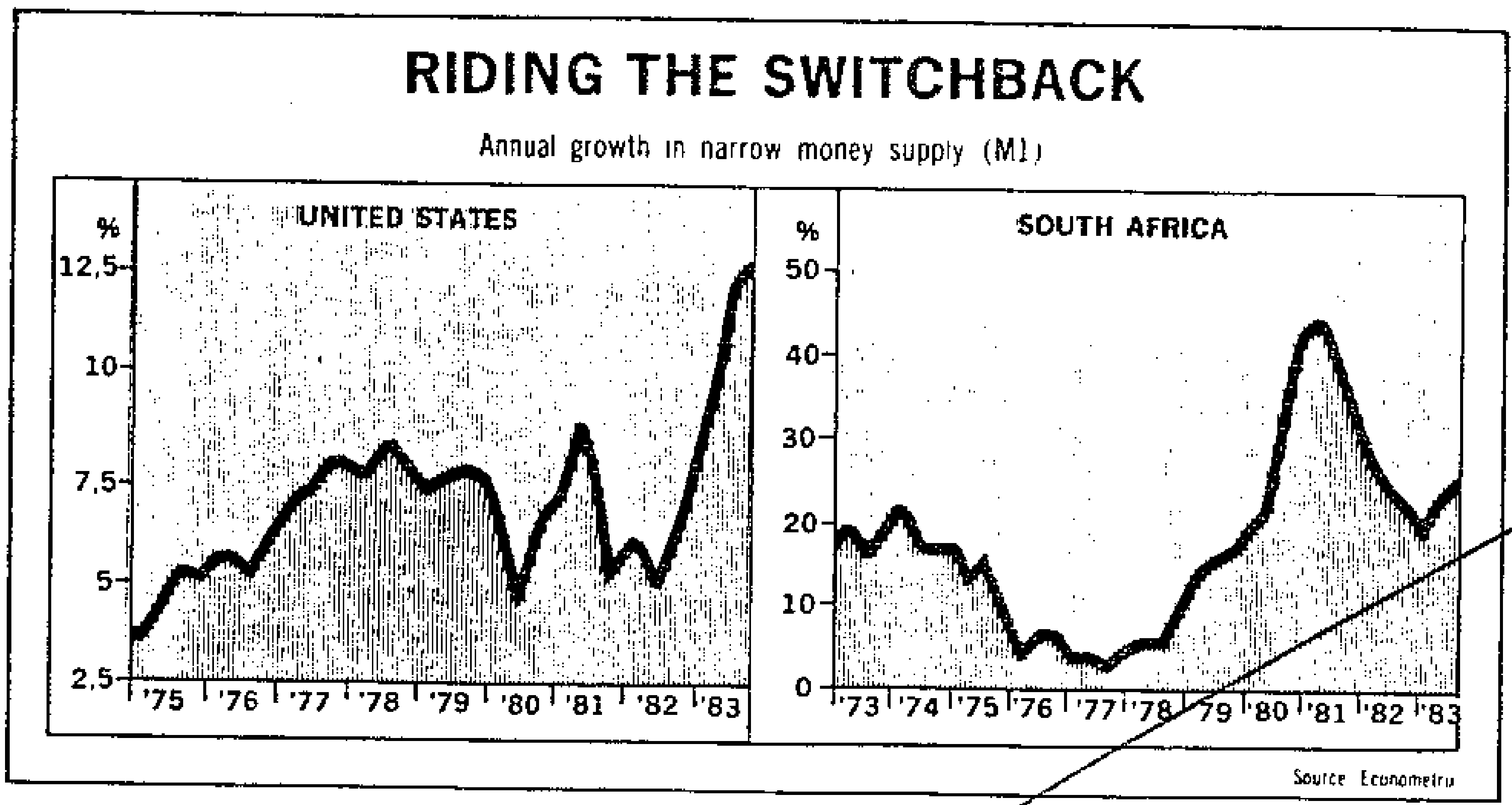
The union was also considering taking legal action 'alleging that it is an unfair labour practice for the company to refuse to negotiate any matter with a majority union'.

He added: 'We are very tired of this company. After blocking our recognition for 10 years they now expect us to accept that workers do not have the right to negotiate for improvements in their conditions of service. It is outrageous.'

The company's administration director, Mr John Sampson, said yesterday that the union had not been in negotiation with the company for 10 years. Negotiations began only this year when it achieved a 50 percent support among the work force.

There had been no refusal by the company to negotiate severance pay.

'We have a severance pay policy in terms of which it should not form part of a recognition agreement — which is a 'procedural agreement'.


RIDING THE SWITCHBACK

Annual growth in narrow money supply (M1)

Source: Econometrix

money.

Moreover, interest rates are not only less controllable than money supply. They're more politically visible, and it requires tremendous will to maintain the pressure. By all accounts, the Reserve Bank has not been equal to the task.

"The Bank changed tack in mid-1982, just when the medicine was working," says an economist who does not wish to be identified. "It forced prime rates down when money market rates softened in response to the rise in the gold price. Horwood thought gold would save us. He was wrong."

Says another: "The monetary authorities always back down when the crunch comes. In the US and the UK they let rates go as high and as long as necessary until they actually broke inflationary expectations. It's the only way to show you mean business, to jump the credibility gap. In SA, they're simply not willing to do it."

Of course, it's no secret that SA's money supply figures are suspect. They are often artificially inflated and deflated by flows in and out of their defined target areas that disguise underlying truths. "In fact," says an economist, "this has tripped up the Bank before, and made it complacent to the tremendous demand for credit building up in the system."

They will obviously have to be revised, a fact that hasn't escaped the Bank. Some economists, for instance, believe that cash as we know it — bank notes and coin — is a better indicator. But in the meantime, the Reserve Bank has pledged itself to control the existing aggregates.

University of Cape Town economist Brian Kantor, who reports a 17% trend growth on latest figures, is one who believes that the Bank is doing it. However, no good reasons appear for thinking that another miscalculation in foreign exchange management, or in government's bugetary projections, or in predicting consumer confidence, will not send the aggregates way off course again. And unless Pretoria finds the political courage to complete the market-determined system it is inching towards, and accept its consequences, those reasons will not appear.

METAL BOX

Ready for battle

(61)

The new-look metal Box, following the merger with Nampak, now has the widest range of packaging services in SA. The *FM* looks at its strengths and weaknesses.

The emergence, from one of the most complicated corporate deals ever constructed, of a new-look Metal Box must have given even the most confident of its competitors pause for thought.

The packaging industry has probably become the most competitive of any in SA, with the recession seemingly spawning increased competition rather than allowing only the strongest to survive. The merger of Metal Box and Nampak was therefore a logical step towards the consolidation of an already strong base by two of the industry's leaders. The decision was not made, however, on the basis of potential rationalisation benefits — either in the respective workforces or other overheads.

Of the previous Nampak divisions now injected into Metal Box over 90% are complementary to existing MB operations. The only duplication occurs in the two firm's plastics divisions and in cores and tubes, but even there it is expected any slack will be taken up by organic growth.

New Metal Box MD Peter Campbell, who took over following the departure of Derek Jacobs to Barlow Rand with MB's industrial divisions, is confident that the marriage will prove successful. Since 1977 Metal Box has been working towards a reduced dependence on its tinplate packaging. Campbell sees this latest move as the best possible conclusion to MB's diversification plans.

Although Nampak becomes the controlling shareholder, with over 51% of MB, Metal Box UK still retains a significant investment with its 25% stake in the enlarged operation. In fact, Nampak insisted as a precondition of the deal that Metal Box UK remain involved with the local operation. Apart from anything else it helps ensure that the UK firm's extensive research and development facilities will remain accessible to the SA operation.

Campbell says, however, that the major advantage of the increased operating base will be the ability to offer customers virtually any form of packaging. Whereas customers may have been forced to look elsewhere before, they can now be catered for within one of the other divisions should their requirements change.

Most of this effort will be generated within the diversified packaging division. This operation will be structured to work closely with customers, to develop new packaging opportunities and to improve and extend existing lines. One example is development work being undertaken on a composite two-piece beer can, which has a plastic base and sides, but a metal top.

One of the most exciting growth areas will, however, be the flexible packaging division. Bas Kardol, who is chairman of both Nampak and the new Metal Box, says this operation suffered an extremely difficult time in the past 18 months — due mainly to problems of its own making.

Nampak took the division back under the corporate wing and returned it to the right road. Now Kardol feels that this aspect of the deal was undervalued. Extensive changes have been made to the product mix, productivity and management and he says it would now be difficult to find a better company anywhere. Although smaller than before, it is also leaner and back in profit and is expected to provide some stiff opposition to the rest of the industry.

Probably the most interesting development for the new Metal Box will be the addition of a glass manufacturing facility. Developed at a cost of some R48m by Nampak over the past few years, it only recently produced its first bottles. And although only one furnace is operating at present, a second is likely to come on stream during 1985 and a third not long after.

~~232~~

The foundations have already been laid for the additional furnaces and Kardol expects these can both be installed for a total cost less than was needed for the first. Market share is not a worry, though clearly Metal Box expects to take business away from Consol, as growth is budgeted to be more than sufficient to ensure all three furnaces operate at capacity shortly after being commissioned. Turnover from the glass side is expected to be between R10m-R15m in the year to next September 30, with the furnace at capacity by the second half of the year.

Liquid packaging requires increasingly innovative marketing and product design effort, due to the increased competition in this area. Kardol believes it will nevertheless continue to thrive and provide an important complementary operation to the other group divisions.

In the first year of operation, at least, Metal Box's basic food and beverage canmaking division will provide the largest single contribution to group turnover. Campbell says it may continue to do so for quite a while — given the country's growing population and the increased awareness and sophistication at the lower end of the market. This year growth will, however, be slowed by the side effects of the drought, which is expected significantly to cut volumes of canned fruit and vegetables.

Another problem has been the growth of the European canning industry. Last year over 85% of SA's canned fruit and a large amount of canned vegetables were exported. Increased canning activity in the EEC, combined with the high tariffs for nonmembers, has taken its toll. But Campbell says any export declines should be more than offset by growth in SA.

The Barlow touch

Metal Box will retain its own identity, outside the Nampak/Barlow fold, but the beginnings of the Barlow Rand management philosophy are already evident. Kardol is adamant that every manager must have the responsibility to take decisions without constant recourse to higher authority. And, while he says Metal Box was centrally controlled, there are signs that decentralisation and divisional autonomy are being brought in.

Campbell says his management team will consist of nine senior managers who will effectively run separate operations and report to him. These will be the heads of the five manufacturing divisions, plus group financial, personnel, legal and technical controllers. The object is to push as much responsibility as possible even farther down the line, which eventually allows individuals the opportunity to prove themselves.

Kardol says Nampak was the first company in the Barlow group to adopt this practice and, while he admits it does occasionally cause problems, it has proved extremely successful. The Nampak preliminary results for the year to September 30, due out shortly, should provide further proof of this policy.

Metal Box's Campbell ... size does enhance the competitive position

Metal Box is obviously well-placed to move ahead strongly. The *pro forma* income statement for the new company would have generated pre-tax profit of R42m in the year ended March 31 (using the Nampak figures for the year ended September 30, 1982) on turnover of R523m. These figures are expected to rise to around R55m pre-tax and turnover of over R600m in the first full year of operation, to September 30 1984.

The number of shares in issue has virtually doubled as a result of the deal. The intention is to maintain dividend cover at around 2,25 times, which implies that this year's dividend will be substantially less than last year's 45c. Based on the *pro forma* figures for last year the dividend would have been 22,4c from earnings of 50,4c a share.

This, however, ignores the income shareholders would have received from their new shares in Robor, the split-off industrial operation, and their additional Nampak shares or cash.

Assuming a 30c payout this year Metal Box is valued at a prospective 3,2% dividend yield at its current 950c share price. The 950c valuation, however, still includes the Robor and Nampak potential. When the deal has been concluded it is likely the share price will fall to around 600c. But the growth potential is certainly there and the company's own earnings estimates for this year are probably fairly conservative.

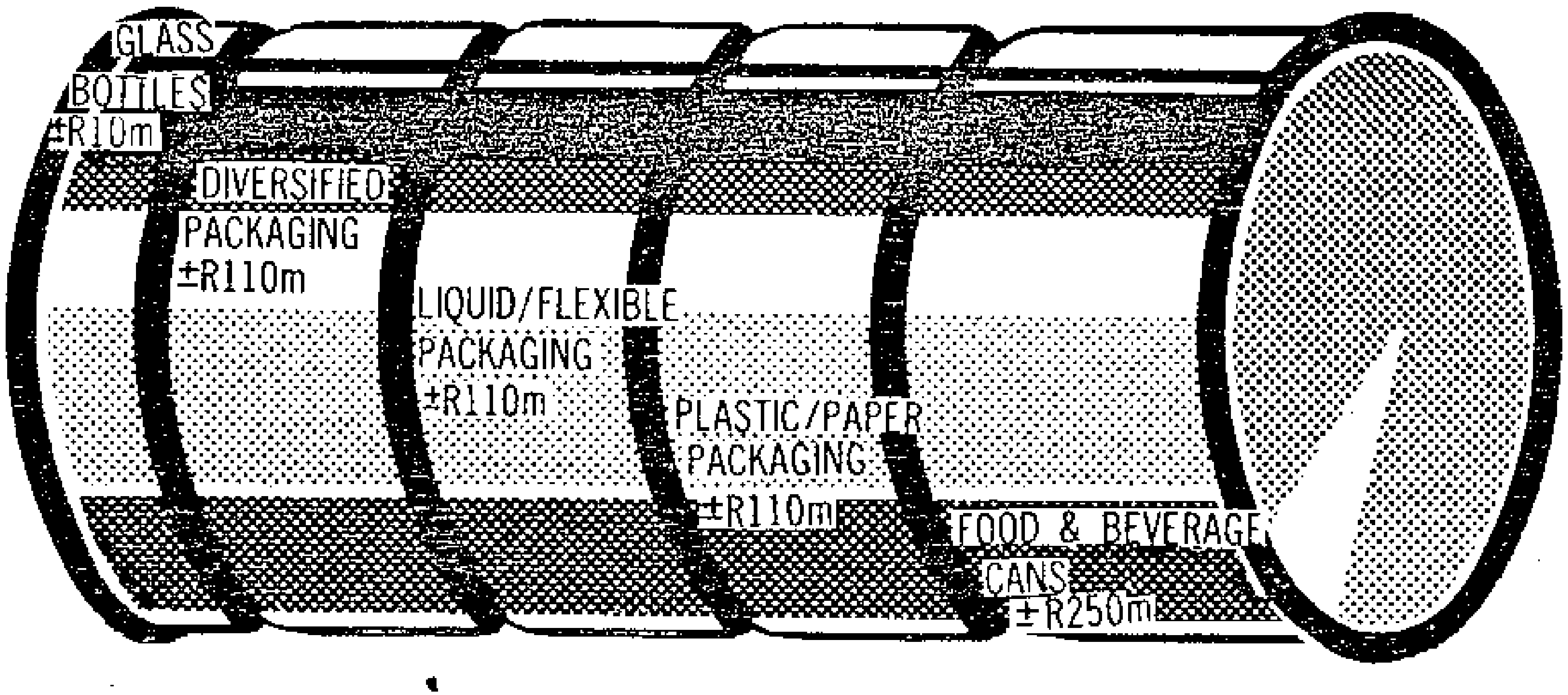
In the longer term, Kardol expects Metal Box to generate growth outside SA. He says it will probably take a year before the Nampak merger is fully digested, but after that the company will be on the acquisition trail. While this has not been given much attention to date, it appears the next logical step now that their base is fixed.

Barlow Rand is generally not known for its poor acquisition decisions. This is because of the emphasis placed on acquiring strong management as well as growth opportunities. As one Barlow director said "We may have paid over the top for Nampak, but we got Bas Kardol extremely cheaply." The same seems to apply as far as Jacobs and Campbell are concerned.

Peter Farley

METAL BOX'S NEW MAKE-UP

Expected divisional turnover contributions for year to September 30, 1984



Business Day

Valard buys Vickers operations in SA

2/12/83

(61)

20 M [redacted]

By MIKE JENSEN

VALARD has bought Vickers SA from Vickers UK as part of its expanding light engineering operations.

A Johannesburg Stock Exchange listing will be sought when consolidation is complete.

Vickers SA, which has a net asset value of R2,34m, was sold to Valard by Vickers UK, the Rolls-Royce car, defence and engineering group, as part of its restructuring and divestment programme in Southern Africa.

Valard is owned by three Johannesburg businessmen — Mr David Makins, Mr Stephen Connelly and Mr Simon Nash — who broke away from Malbak's light engineering group to form their own company.

Having bought Isando Electrical Industries, which had lost R2m, they were able to turn it around in three months. In March Hypower Pumps was formed and secured the profitable Lowara agency from Malbak.

After discovering that Vickers UK was ready to shed some subsidiaries Valard last week bought Vickers SA for an undisclosed sum.

Vickers SA subsidiaries included in the deal were:

- Ernest-Lowe, suppliers of hydraulic equipment to the mining industry;
- Vickers Instruments, distributors of biophysical and geophysical equipment;
- Michell Bearings, one of the only two SA white metal bearing manufacturers;
- Ace Patternmakers and Foundry.

Mr Stephen Connelly says this gives Valard a projected turnover of about R17m a year on assets of R10m.

"We are not interested in a business which requires huge capital investment and we are aiming for each of our products to have its own distinct image.

"Although many engineering companies have been hit by the recession there is no reason why modest profits should not be made at this stage. We don't expect any upturn for another year at least, which gives us a breathing space to consolidate. Once our operations have been fully bedded down we will go for a listing on the JSE."

Sullivan in SA probe

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Sowetan 7/12/87

THE Reverend Leon Sullivan, author of "Guideline Principles for American Companies Operating in South Africa," is investigating ways of allowing black trade unions to monitor the code.

The Sullivan Code, drawn up seven years ago, spelt out principles of equal pay, equal opportunity and improved facilities for black workers in South Africa.

According to a recent report issued by the United States Information Service (USIS), Mr Sullivan told a Washington Press conference that black trade unions were "the most important force emerging in South Africa for peaceful change."

Mr Sullivan, head of the Opportunities Industrialisation Centre, has been invited to explain his principles at the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) meeting in Germany next year, specially convened to "evaluate ICFTU's support of the black unions in South Africa."

The USIS report quotes Patrick O'Farrel, director of the African-American Labour Centre, as saying he "strongly believes that companies should not be the sole arbiters of compliance or employee involvement with the Sullivan Code."

SA is fertile ground, says UK businessman

(61)

RDM
15/12/83

By PETER BUNKELL

TOP BRITISH businessman David Cole says his company, Thomson International, has invested in South Africa — and will continue to do so — because it is a country in which there are relatively few inhibitions which restrict progress and experimentation.

"This country seems to me to be a particularly fertile ground for ideas. One is able to to have all kinds of initiatives and follow them through," Mr Cole said during an interview on a recent visit to Johannesburg.

"The difference between South Africa and Britain is that, in the United Kingdom, you have a very mature business structure strongly influenced by trade unions and all sorts of traditions and rules of relationships.

"As a result, it means that it takes a lot longer to get things off the ground."

Joint deputy managing director of Thomson International, Mr Cole was in South Africa to visit his group's local subsidiary, Thomson Publications.

Thomsons also have major investments in the United States, where, according to Mr Cole, they have recently invested more than R617 000-million on acquiring assets and development, and in Australia.

"Although not anywhere near the size of our American involvement, we have geared up to quite a big operation in South Africa over the past few years. We have got a large range of publications, covering predominantly trade and business affairs.

"Like all companies we have suffered in the recession that South Africa has had, but things are looking good for 1984.

"Our company is extended well into the the areas which make it closely related to the heart of the South African economy.

"And to have a good strategic position like the one we occupy at the moment is extremely satisfying."

Mr Cole said that Thomson International was involved in three main areas of business . . . publishing, both traditional and electronic, travel and oil.

"As far as travel is concerned, we are the biggest air package operator in Europe and have also started a company in the United States called Travel Vacations.

"We have our own airline, Britannia Airways, which, although only a charter airline, is the second largest in Britain in terms of seat/miles flown. In terms of profitability it is the most successful in Europe."

In terms of oil, Mr Cole said the company was involved in North Sea oil and natural gas.

This year it had gone into the oil and natural gas industries in the United States and was involved in substantial developments in Alberta and Alaska. The company's annual turnover was now approaching R352 000-million a year.

Mr Cole said that, as yet, Thomsons had not been subjected to any political pressures in Britain because of its business involvement in South Africa.

"I think this is because the business we conduct in South Africa is in no way politically opinion-forming. We don't seek to influence people's attitudes towards political issues.

"What we do is seek to help them in their specialist areas to do their jobs more effectively by providing them with expert information through our publications.

"We are very careful to make sure that we treat the staff — all the staff — in a manner that will produce nothing but credit for what is an international organisation."

On the question of the freedom of the Press, Mr Cole said that, although he did not know the intricasies of the situation in South Africa, he was a person who, as a general principle, had always fought for Press freedom.

A former editor of the Western Mail in Cardiff, he said he thought it was important that the Press was not only free from government control but from trade union control as well.

"I don't think a democracy can flourish without a free Press and the inevitable discomfort which traditionally exists in all open countries between journalists and politicians."

Mr Cole said that in the short time he had been in South Africa he had formed the impression that the standard of the media was very mixed.

He did not believe that our television was particularly good, but added that this may be because it was a very new, young industry in this country.

"There is a difficult stage developing in publishing in many countries," Mr Cole said.

"The growth of computer-video systems for the distribution of information is accelerating in certain parts of the world and it is bound to be the trend over the next couple of decades.

"The American experience has shown, however, that this does not mean that newspapers are going to be killed off."

According to Mr Cole it was sometimes a danger that newspaper publishers and journalists became very traditional in their outlooks and assessments of what the public wanted and needed.

"In a world where social habits, work habits and public tastes are changing so rapidly, they can fall behind the ball game and not give the public the service it should really have.

"This is much more of a threat than technological development. In fact, technological development can help newspapers improve their services."

Mr Cole, who is also chairman of Thomson Books — the branch of his organisation which produces the authoritative military publication "Jane's Fighting Ships" — said he believed many modern societies were becoming over-governed.

"As many of the Western countries get more and more sophisticated, so they introduce more laws, rules and regulations which affect the conduct of every person in society.

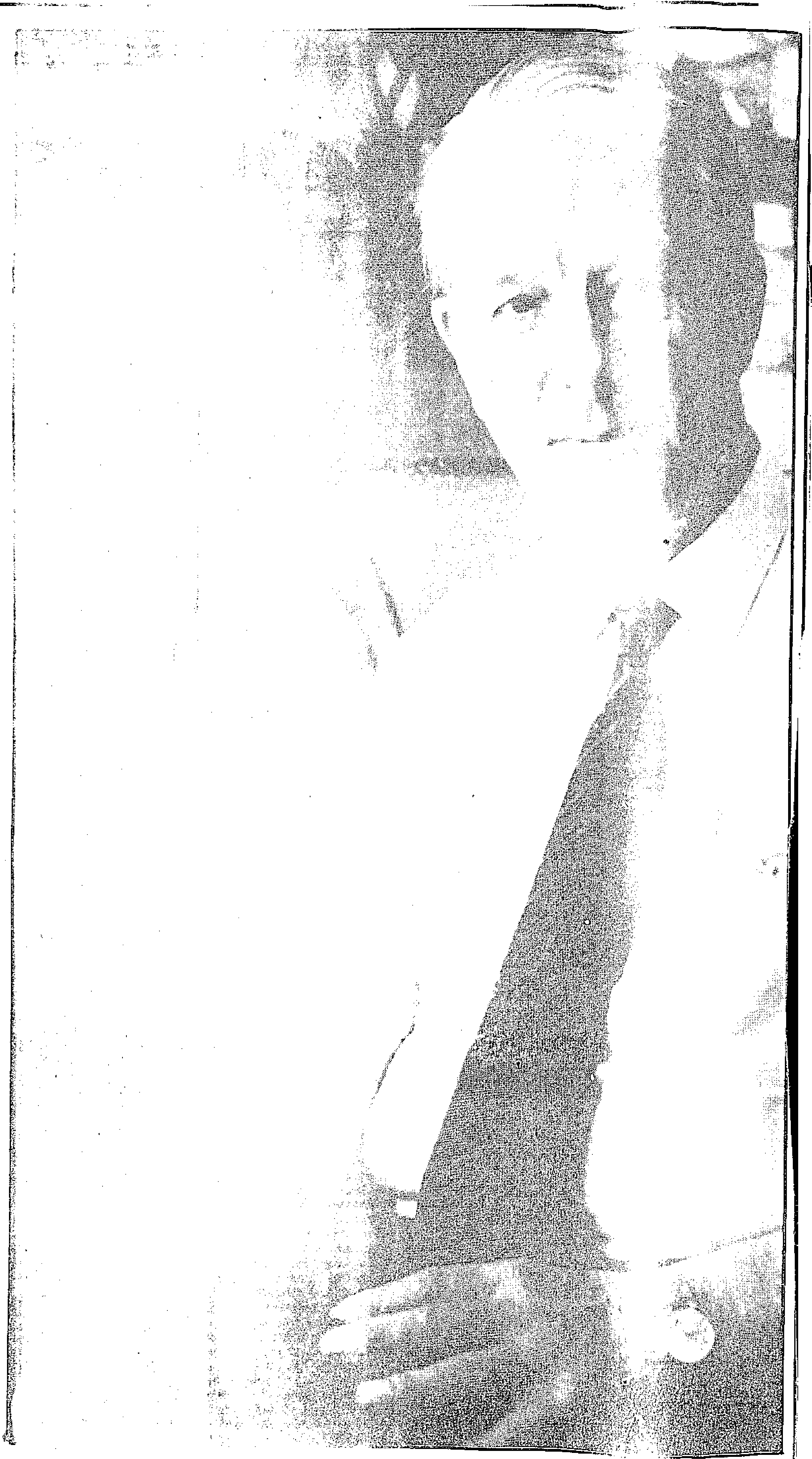
"In Britain there are laws like the Race Relations Act and the Competitions Act, which, in concept, are quite admirable but in some of their detailed applications seem to be a bit silly. For example, one is not permitted to advertise for a Scottish cook."

Returning to publishing, Mr Cole said he believed that it was an industry which had a very good future in South Africa.

"It has a very good base, and this country is going to experience a major expansion in literacy.

"There are some great prospects for the future, even though South Africa has some rather difficult problems to solve.

"But then every country has problems, and one has to hope that those peculiar to South Africa will be peacefully resolved."



D[illegible] [illegible] which restrict progress and experimentation in South Africa

FOREIGN FIRMS IN S.A. - BRITISH

1984

Denis Thatcher slips into Johannesburg

(61) Star 12/1/84

By Carolyn Dempster and Sol Makgabutlane

Waiting Pressman were given the slip by Mr Denis Thatcher, the British Prime Minister's husband, when he flew into Johannesburg this morning on a 10-day business trip.

Mr Thatcher was whisked from the heavily-guarded VIP lounge at Jan Smuts to a waiting car and driven to the headquarters of Quinton Hazell Superite, of which he is a director.

It was Mr Thatcher's policy not to give interviews to the Press, and his only comment on the reason for his visit was "business", said a spokesman from the British Consulate who accompanied Mr Thatcher to his car.

It has been reported that Quinton Hazell South Africa, a subsidiary of the parent British company Quinton Hazell PLC, is underpaying its employees in terms of the wage standards of the European Economic Community.

Mr Thatcher, with the managing director of Quinton Hazell PLC and chairman of Quinton Hazell Superite, Mr Ray Sollett, is reported to have flown to South Africa to investigate the company's employment practices.

Quinton Hazell Superite workers interviewed outside the company's Johannesburg factory premises in Booysens today said they received minimum starting wages of R208 a month for women and R216 a month for men.

This is below the EEC Code of Conduct which dictates that companies should pay 50 percent more than the minimum living level (MLL) for a partular area as calculated by the University of South Africa.

Based on MLL calculations by Unisa for Johannesburg (R287,91 a month), Quinton Hazell workers in Johannesburg should be getting more than R431 a month.

61

RDM

3/1/84

'Mum' Denis meets the Press

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

DENIS THATCHER bounced out of an elegant boardroom in Parktown, Johannesburg, like a man about to take on a Wimbledon champion.

Sporting a broad grin he shook hands and said: "Sorry to keep you waiting, chaps."

Those were the first and — almost — only words of the husband of the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Mr Thatcher has been immortalised by the satirical magazine "Private Eye" in a fictitituous letter column addressed "Dear Bill" (a reference to Mr Bill Deedes, editor of the Daily Telegraph newspaper.)

He agreed to be photographed for two minutes provided he was not interviewed, but he did raise a laugh when I asked if he would be writing to "Bill" about his experiences in South Africa.

"I suppose someone will be writing about that," was his comment.

A spokesman for the company, Quinton Hazell Superite, said Mr Thatcher was a non-executive director. His visit was not at all connected with reports that the company was paying "poverty wages" to black employees.

A recent report by the European Economic Community noted that Quinton Halzell was one of the few British companies which had not yet achieved standards of wages laid down by the EEC.

Mr Thatcher will spend about a week in South Africa with Mr Ray Sollett, chairman of Quinton Hazell Ltd, the British parent company of South Africa's biggest manufacturer of vehicle components.

The company spokeswoman said Mr Thatcher would travel around the country, but she could not give details of his itinerary.

Reacting to a note from the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Thatcher broke his board meeting for a few moments to come outside on condition that he was not interviewed.

He said he regretted that he would not be able to go to Cape Town, which he had visited before.

Then it was rapid handshakes again: "Thank you gentlemen ... sorry to have kept you waiting ... goodbye." And, having done his public duty, he darted back into the the board room.

Labour chief afte

Exposed

Son Mark lands in a spot of bother

Foreign Service

LONDON: The Prime Minister's son, Mr Mark Thatcher, acted on behalf of a major British construction group which was trying to win a giant Middle East contract — at the same time as his mother was using her influence as Prime Minister to secure the contract for Britain.

This accusation is made today in London's Observer newspaper.

The paper adds: "While the Prime Minister's success in lobbying for the contract was later publicly acknowledged, nothing has ever been said about her son's part in the affair.

"Mark Thatcher was working in the interests of Cementation International Ltd, a subsidiary of Trafalgar House, which in 1981 was awarded the R525-million contract to build a new university for the Sultanate of Oman.

"The contract was won after an official visit by Mrs Thatcher in April that year. Among the British companies to which she gave her official backing during her tour was Cementation, lobbying for the university contract.

"While she was in Oman her son flew out on an unpublicised visit. His presence in the country at the same time as his mother was there was not noted by any of the reporters in the Prime Minister's party.

"Had his connections with Cementation become known publicly, it would probably have embarrassed Mrs Thatcher.

"It is likely that this was recognised by British diplomats at the time."

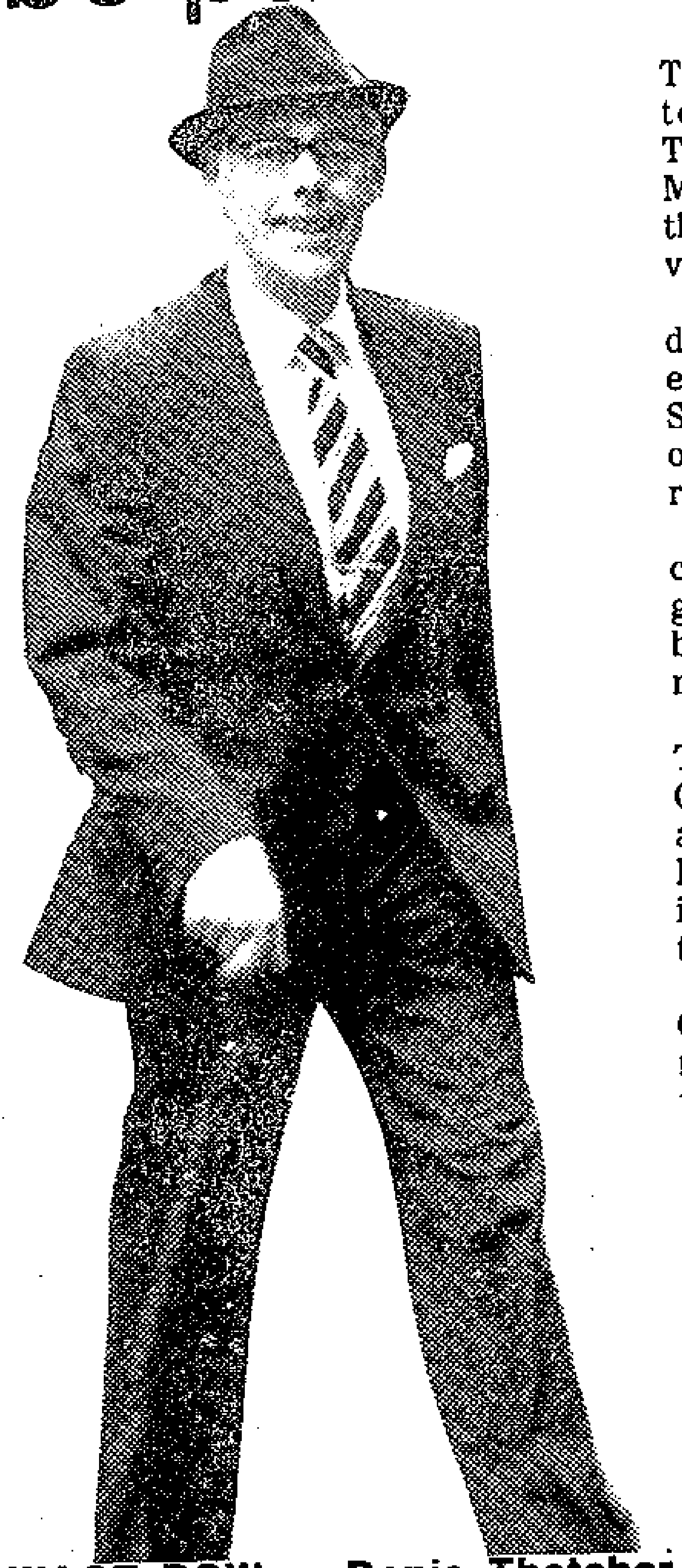
The Observer says that neither Downing Street nor Mark Thatcher is prepared to comment publicly on the involvement.

But the paper adds that it has established during a three-month investigation that Mark Thatcher is an associate of Cementation's Middle East director, Mr Jamil Amyuni.

'Need for workers to be paid a better deal'

15/1/84

(61)



WAGE ROW . . . Denis Thatcher asked to intervene

TRADE union leaders are to seek an interview this week with Mr Denis Thatcher, husband of the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, to discuss the labour policies of a company he is visiting in South Africa.

During his week-long visit the reserved director of Burmah Oil will hear from executives of subsidiary Quinton Hazell Superite that they are trying to phase out wage policies that have led to embarrassment for his politician wife.

His visit also coincides with a growing campaign in Britain on the part of the government and reported to have his backing to prevent a planned English rugby tour in South Africa later this year.

Mr Edwin Myburg, secretary of the Transvaal division of the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union, said: "There is a need for workers to be paid a better living wage and I will try to set up an interview with Mr Thatcher to discuss this and other conditions."

His union, affiliated to the Trade Union Council of South Africa, had 75 percent representation at Quinton Hazell factories, Mr Myburg said.

Asked about overseas claims that the company was paying "starvation wages", the union leader said the union had not been in touch with any overseas organisation and would regard wages of R2 per hour for the lowest category of workers as "reasonable".

Quinton Hazell was an "average" employer and in dealings with them in the past management had been very "approachable".

Mr Myburg said he thought the company started its general workers on the minimum laid down by the industrial council agreement.

Johannesburg wages were between R49,68 per week and R51,06 per week.

More than three years ago opponents of Mrs Thatcher tried to embarrass the British Prime Minister by highlighting her husband's business links with a company that infringed her own Government's code of conduct on black wages in South Africa.

Last December Mr Thatcher's connection with the company was the subject of a row in the European parliament.

(61) cf
22/1/84

Dear Denis...

Wipe that smile off your face, says trade unionist

TRADE unionist Martha Mtshweni has a few "home truths" for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's husband Denis, who's visiting South Africa at the moment.

"I'd like to tell him just how black workers battle to make ends meet," said Mrs Mtshweni, a former employee of Quinton-Hazell Superite, whose holding company in Britain lists Mr Thatcher among its directors.

Mr Thatcher arrived in South Africa unexpectedly last week, but the true reason for visit has yet to be revealed – with "Mr Maggie" refusing to talk to the local Press since his arrival at Jan Smuts airport.

However, labour sources have pointed out that he arrived only a month after Quinton-Hazell's South African labour practices were questioned in the European Parliament.

"I wouldn't hesitate to describe what QHS pays as starvation wages," said Mrs Mtshweni, West Rand organiser for the United African Motor and Allied Workers' Union

"I'd like to meet this man, and let him know QHS workers are far from happy with what they earn.

"Mr Thatcher must know this – it has a direct bearing on our living standards. We mustn't hide this."

Mrs Mtshweni cites as an example her wage while employed at QHS's Krugersdorp factory from 1979 to 1981: she earned R49 a week, which has now been increased to R56,60 a week.

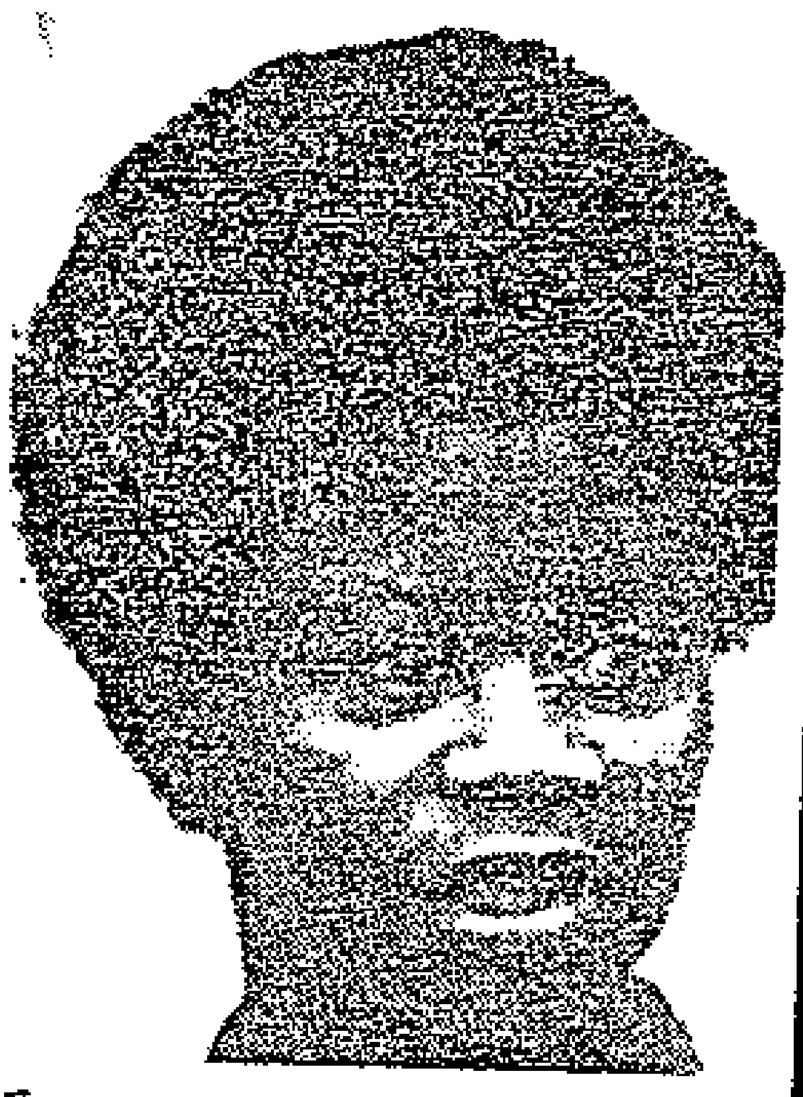
She adds, in an almost motherly fashion: "We must look at wages carefully. Most black workers in the West Rand pay R102 a month rent. And when you add travelling and other costs.

"Surely Mr Thatcher can see this is a hopeless picture."

The question of wages was critical at the company, she said. Many workers at the West Rand factory had to work overtime to make ends meet, she said. And, when the factory reopened for the new year last week, most employees were forced to work overtime to earn at least R80 a week.

"Most of the workers had to sacrifice their weekend time and leisure," she said. "What makes it worse is that all this could be improved if we had unions

"But they can't operate from their almost powerless position because of management-created stumbling blocks.



Former QHS worker MARTHA MTSHWENI.

"Management will refuse to disclose how many workers are union members. They argue that such-and-such a union can't be recognised because it doesn't enjoy 50 percent membership in the factory

"This, I've found, has discouraged a number of workers – their spirit is broken."

Then her parting shot for Mr Thatcher: "I would emphasise that if British companies here kept to the spirit of the EEC Labour Code, our problems would ease.

"Mr Thatcher and others in his position would then at least enjoy undisturbed sleep Surely with the traditional British sense of fair play it can be done.

621

City Press
22/1/84

Listen here, Denis...

Trade unionist has a few 'home truths' for British PM's husband

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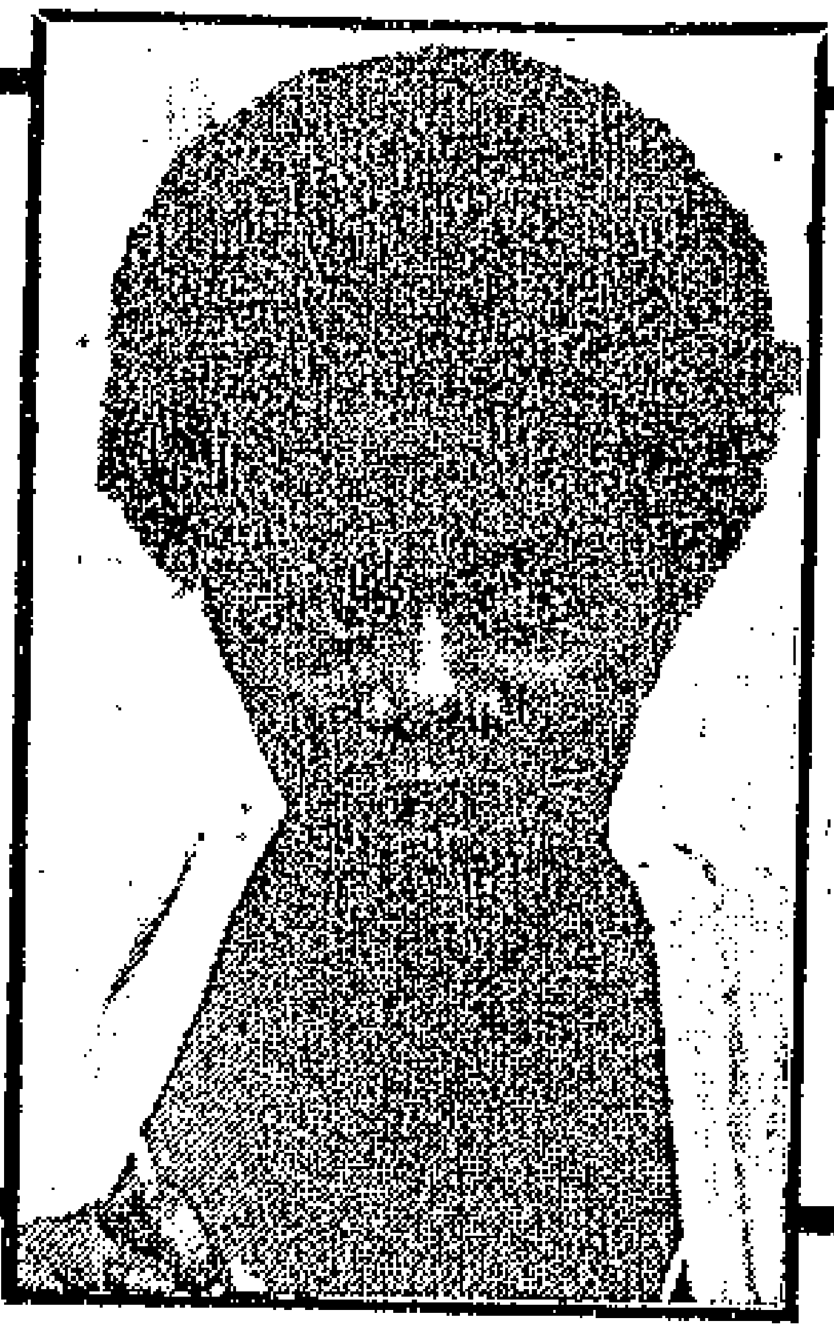

Union organiser Martha Mtshweni

However, labour sources have pointed out that he arrived only a month after Quinton-Hazell's South African labour practices were questioned in the European Parliament.

At the time, a British Labour MP had his microphone disconected when he tried to force an answer to a question about punishment for British companies paying "poverty wages".

"I wouldn't hesitate to describe what QHS pays as starvation wages," said Mrs Mtshweni, West Rand organiser for the United African Motor and Allied Workers' Union.

"I'd like to meet this man, and let him know QHS workers are far from happy with what they earn.

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She adds, in an almost motherly fashion: "We must look at wages carefully. Most black workers in the West Rand pay R102 a month rent. And when you add travelling and othercosts . . ."

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"But they can't operate from their almost powerless position because of management-created stumbling-blocks.

"Management will refuse to disclose how many workers are union members. They argue that such-and-such a union can't be recongnised because it doesn't enjoy 50 percent membership in the factory.

"This, I've found, has discouraged a number of workers — their spirit is broken."

Without unions, she added "the road is strewn with thorns."

Then her parting shot for Mr Thatcher: "I would emphasise that if British companies here kept to the spirit of the EEC Labour Code, our problems would ease.

"Mr Thatcher and others in his position would then at least enjoy undisturbed sleep. Surely with the traditional British sense of fair play it can be done . . ."

—ZB MOLEFE

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7.03	Actuality programme
7.30	Private Benjamin
8.00	Die Nuus
8.29	Die Weerberig
8.34	Nuusfokus
8.48	Die Lawrence-Gesin
9.35	Profiel
10.06	Operasie Kransvlug

COPS DO

Thatcher visit sparks off controversy

61 Star

24/1/84

Pressure renewed on SA labour codes

Labour codes aimed at improving black pay and working conditions often generate heated argument. But they seem destined to stay and continue attracting attention, even to the point of having the husband of the British Prime Minister fly out to South Africa to investigate allegations of low pay in a firm of which he is a director. ANTHONY DUIGAN reports.

The wages paid to black workers by foreign firms in South Africa are a fertile field for propaganda but have also been a powerful pressure point on the social conscience of business.

Renewed attention has been focused on this controversial issue by the visit to South Africa of Mr Denis Thatcher, husband of the British Prime Minister.

Mr Thatcher is a director (non-executive) of a local motor components manufacturer, subsidiary of a British concern, which has been picked out as one of those companies paying a major part of its black workforce significantly less than the minimum laid down by the European Economic Community code of conduct for employers.

SENSITIVE SPOT

Twelve years ago black wages, whether those paid by local or overseas firms, were very much a domestic topic which caused few ripples outside South Africa. Then, in 1973, a British journalist, Adam Raphael, touched a sensitive spot in some consciences in Britain with a series of articles on the deprived living and working conditions of blacks employed by some very large British firms in South Africa.

As many as eight out of 10 black workers employed by British firms in South Africa in 1972 were paid a good deal less than the established minimum level needed to keep a family going, Raphael claimed.

The pressure was on. The political roadshow got into gear and the labour practices of overseas firms operating in South Africa became an uncomfortably public topic.

In 1977 the Rev Leon Sullivan, US civil rights activist, initiated the now well-known Sullivan Principles which laid down a code of conduct for the 300 American firms operating in South Africa.

Shortly afterwards the European Economic Community (EEC) drew up a code of employment practice for British and European firms in South Africa.

Both codes have seven broad principles covering the following:

- ● Recognition of black trade unions.
- ● Elimination of segregation in the workplace, including integration of toilets and canteens.
- ● Improvement of fringe benefits for black workers and equal conditions of employment for all races.
- ● Equal pay for equal work and a bottom wage well above the laid-down minimum living wage for a family.
- ● Initiation of training programmes to upgrade black worker skills.
- ● Emphasis on increasing the number of blacks in managerial positions.
- ● Special financial aid for housing and other facilities to improve the workers' quality of life outside the workplace.

Denis Thatcher . . . put spotlight on SA.

The Sullivan Code has had the biggest impact so far as a result of its author's high profile in US political and business circles and the annual monitoring of the signatories to the code.

To date more than half the US companies — close to 200 — have aligned themselves with the code. The EEC code, in a much lower key and without the intense focus that American companies have to endure, has not made the same headway although most major European and British firms have aligned themselves with the principles of the code.

DISCRIMINATION

Many black trade unions believe they are either toothless (in the sense that they are non-compulsory at this stage) or do not go far enough in practically eliminating the effects of real racial discrimination in the work place.

On the other hand many local businessmen have no commitment to these codes or the local version — drawn up by the Urban Foundation and representatives of employer bodies — seeing them as outside interference at worst or as being too general to bother about at best.

Still, they have had a marked effect on South African business, believes Mr Reinald Hofmeyr, director in charge of industrial relations at Barlow Rand, one of South Africa's major employers of black labour.

"The codes have achieved much in fields such as non-discriminatory pay and promotion policies, developing black managers and upgrading black education," he wrote in Leadership SA.

As for Mr Thatcher's company, Quinton Hazell Superite, the wage scales of its black workers are currently being reviewed by Mr Thatcher and his co-directors, according to a statement from the company.

This follows adverse publicity in Britain over a long period about QHS pay levels which are below the bottom line (about R430 a month) set by the EEC code.

At the same time the company was paying its workers of all grades "considerably in excess" of the rates agreed on by the motor industry, a company spokesman said.

The codes have pros and cons and cannot solve South Africa's problems but there is little doubt they have pushed employers to move faster than they might have to reform labour practice by acting as both catalyst and model.

Labour MPs demand probe of mining in SA

KU2 ⑥① **The Star Bureau** Star 17/2/84

LONDON — A significant group of Labour Members of Parliament is campaigning for a major inquiry into the health and safety policies of British mining companies operating in South Africa.

On February 29, Mr Dave Nellist, the young Labour Party MP for Coventry, will question Mr Norman Tebbitt, the Minister of Trade and Industry, on the issue.

Mr Nellist said yesterday that he would demand an inquiry.

This is the latest development in what is clearly a carefully orchestrated campaign.

Last week 57 Labour MPs, including Mr Jim Callaghan, a former Prime Minister, and Mr Michael Foot, Labour leader until last October, signed an early day motion calling for an urgent investigation into the health, safety and wage policies of British companies and their subsidiaries in the South African mining industry.

Early day motions are generally not voted on and serve only as an indication of MPs' feelings on specific issues.

Peace initiative will spell profit

(61) Star

8/3/84

Pretoria Correspondent

Progress in the Southern Africa peace initiatives is making the region an attractive target for foreign investors.

This is the message from Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, and a team of top British businessmen representing the United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association (UKSATA).

Lord Jellicoe said at a lunch in Johannesburg this week that the stabilisation of the region opened up profitable opportunities for British, European and American firms to increase trade with South Africa and to participate in "revitalising central Africa".

Mr Keith Stuart, chairman of the "denationalised" Associated British Ports Holdings (PLC), said the success of the peace bids so far "strengthen the ability of the vast body of moderates in Britain to ignore the calls by pressure groups for sanctions against South Africa".

Cape Times 9/3/84

6

Roberts probe nears end

WINDHOEK. — Police in SWA/Namibia were hoping to complete investigations next week concerning a British national, Mr Richard Alun Roberts, a police spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Roberts was detained on February 29 in terms of Security Proclamation AG 9 after a visit to the Rossing uranium mine near Swakopmund, where he allegedly took certain photographs and obtained a number of confidential documents.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, a British Foreign Office Under-Secretary, has said South African authorities have indicated that Mr Roberts would be either charged or deported after the investigation.

Mr Roberts, a minerologist, is the author of the book "Rossing File-"which details British uranium purchases from Rio Tinto Zinc, the holding company of Rossing Uranium. — Sapa

Politicians bark, but the UK-SA trade caravan moves on

(61) 1/4/84 Sunday Times

Business Times editor DAVID CARTE reports on a London visit

BRITAIN'S Labour Party advocates sanctions against SA and supports the "liberation movement", but the present British Government and Britons engaged in a flourishing trade with SA shrug this off as "empty rhetoric".

"What a party says while vying for power is one thing. What it does when it assumes power is quite another," a senior civil servant told me in London.

John McQuiggan, head of the UK-SA Trade Association (UKSATA), which Labour would disband if it could, says: "The policies of a party matter only when it comes to power. Once you're in power and you face the responsibility of policies it's a different matter."

Priority

Since the Social Democratic Party broke away, the Labour Party has been badly fractured. Not only did the exit of moderates move the party leftwards, it removed it further from office, enabling emotive rhetoric, such as this in its manifesto:

"The next Labour Government will, as a priority, work towards the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory UN sanctions against SA. We will ... give direct financial and military aid to the liberation movements."

Britain, with direct investments of R10 000-million and indirect investments of R12 000-million, still has by far the biggest stake of any foreign nation in SA. These investments are reportedly nearly half of all foreign investment in SA and represent 8% of the UK's foreign in-

Last year, the UK sold goods to SA worth R2 000-million and bought goods worth R1 500-million. Invisibles would undoubtedly push this trade advantage far higher.

Heavyweights

Although the UK's imports from SA rose 2,6% in money terms, its exports to SA declined 7%. This was far less than the export decline overall, suggesting increased market share for Britain.

So, if the political tide turns dramatically and it finds itself in power, Labour might find implementing its policies a trifle difficult.

Heavyweight British trade missions visit this country frequently. Only three weeks ago there was one, including the chairmen of Commercial Union, Johnson Mathey, Smith Industries, Associated British Ports and the chief executive of Hill Samuel.

A senior Government spokesman told me: "Civil trade is a matter of commercial judgment and does not involve government. The same goes for investment."

Oranges

He agreed with Mr McQuiggan that public opinion was irrelevant to most commercial decisions.

Mr McQuiggan said: "Public opinion is not that important commercially. After a particularly controversial political event in South Africa, you might find some reluctance to buy Outspan oranges, but this does not last for long.

"The other day there was some fuss about the import of Ford light trucks from South Africa to Britain, but the agitation came from Ford workers, not from political agitators. Consumers also buy the best product, virtually regardless of origin."

According to a top source in Whitehall, South Africans are mistaken to think Britain is anti-South African merely because television and newspapers are so hostile.

On Channel 4 TV a convicted bank robber told viewers: "I liked to rob Barclays because Because Barclays is a racist South African bank."

Barclays was not able to respond.

"Strange people say strange things on the television all the time. Nobody takes them too seriously," said the man from Whitehall.

"Thinking people here recognise that in a country with 4,5-million whites and 23-million blacks, one man one vote in the sense we understand it here is not a viable policy.

"Against that, friends of SA who sympathise with that fundamental problem find it hard to justify their sympathy against a background that SA uniquely legislates a racial structure.

"If South Africa did more to eliminate hurtful discrimination, such as exists in the mixed marriages and immorality laws and even aspects of the Group Areas Act, I believe it would benefit enormously. People here are not looking for change as radical as most South Africans think."

Both Mr McQuiggan and the Whitehall spokesman said reform had been beneficial to South Africa's image and possibly to trade.

The government man believes South Africa is unwise to talk gloatingly to the rest of the world about its burgeoning trade with black Africa. This, he said, amounted to a humiliating challenge to Africa to free itself from SA links.

Flak

For all these reassurances, SA's image in the UK hardly glows and most UK companies go to extraordinary lengths to play down or, in some cases, cover up, their SA connections.

Barclays Bank takes flak from anti-apartheid protesters at every annual meeting of shareholders. Its chairman, Sir Anthony Tuke, having worked in South Africa, takes a more unashamed line than most.

In addition, Barclays has put out a brochure defending its presence in this country. Sir Anthony's unapologetic attitude is believed to have led to the nationalisation of Barclays in Nigeria. (This step seems to have backfired on the Nigerian Government and saved Barclays enormous exposure to the debt-crippled nation.)

But most British businessmen like to take the money and lie low, while witch-hunters dominate the media largely unchallenged.

What's needed, it seems, is more reform here — and a much more aggressive and unapologetic approach by Britons who trade with SA.

It's not such a far-fetched case that this is a complex situation, that in the long term, development resulting from trade can only benefit and liberate all parties.

It's a case that is not getting an airing today and one that sorely needs to be put.

(61)

Star

British Labour leader steps up campaign for Barclays Bank to withdraw from SA

9/4/84

By Roy Assersohn

LONDON — The leader of the Opposition Labour Party in Britain, Mr Neil Kinnock, has never been a friend of South Africa.

Time and time again he has publically deplored apartheid as he has condemned the forthcoming rugby tour of South Africa by England. Now he has gone one step further in his attack.

Once a year a group calling for the end of loans to South Africa produces a "shadow" annual company report on Britain's biggest bank, Barclays.

In the shadow report released on Friday Mr Kinnock said, "The most valuable contribution Barclays Bank could make to the cause of freedom in Southern Africa would be to withdraw from both South Africa and Namibia as soon as possible."

There is of course no earthly chance of that happening. Last year Barclays made profits in South Africa of R200 million — a 32 percent increase over the previous year.

And a Barclays spokesman here said Saturday: "Our policy is to stay in South Africa and through our presence and example work for peaceful change in the apartheid system."

Barclays is expanding in South Africa by purchasing a 30 percent stake in Southern Life Association. The new insurance giant is being formed by the merger of Anglo American Life and Southern Life. The expanded group will be the third largest insurance company in the country with assets of R3 000 million.

To fund the R135 million purchase, Barclays National is to make an R80 million rights issue to private investors in South Africa. Barclays Bank International's stake in its South African subsidiary will fall from 55 to 50,4 percent as a result.

The committment to South Africa by Barclays and other British companies is likely to continue.

The Nkomati Accord, the non-aggression treaty between South Africa and Mozambique forced upon the countries because of the economic effects of the drought, will demonstrate to the Western world the political acceptance of South Africa and mark an end to ANC terrorist activity.

Meanwhile the price of gold bullion will continue to determine the level of UK interest in South African shares.

CONVERSELY

The rise last week in American prime rates from 11½ percent to 12 percent has strengthened the dollar and conversely weakened gold.

But this should not be construed as a permanent setback for the precious metal.

Real interest rates in the US are declining and the rate of inflation is expected to increase appreciably later this year causing renewed pressure on the dollar and an increase in the gold price in all currencies.

One of London's leading bullion houses Sharps, Pixley accepts that a fall in the gold price below $390 an ounce was inevitable.

Barclays defends its SA links

ARGUS 9/4/84 (61) [illegible]

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Barclays Bank's policy is to stay in South Africa and through its presence and example to work for peaceful change.

This was the bank's comment today following British Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock's attack on the bank's involvement in South Africa and his call for it to withdraw.

A Barclays spokesman said the bank would not respond specifically to Mr Kinnock's statement, but Barclays had always stated its "abhorrence for the evil system of apartheid".

"Example"

He added: "We too have our views, reached after much careful consideration. Our policy is to stay in South Africa and, through our presence and example, work for peaceful change."

Commenting on a report by the "Barclays Shadow Board", of which Mr Kinnock is a member, the spokesman said:

"The Shadow report is published by one of the anti-apartheid pressure groups which has assembled material to support its disinvestment viewpoint.

"Little or nothing is said of Barclays' record of help for black businessmen, its employment and trading practices and its other work among South Africa's blacks, for which it has long achieved recognition."

(61) Sowetan 11/4/84

Top editor wants bank to stay in S Africa

LONDON — Removing Barclays Bank from South Africa would strengthen — not weaken apartheid —says a top British city editor.

And Andrew Alexander of the London Daily Mail cites Marxist doctrine in support of his argument: "The economic (and other) power of any group in any society is weakened when it loses its monopoly of capital."

He adds: "Barclays' presence and that of Standard Chartered, too, weaken the local whites' control of capital in South Africa. The Shadow Barclays Board (an anti-apartheid group, including Labour leader Mr Neil Kinnock among its members) should demand that other banks also go to South Africa."

But perhaps logic is not what the Barclays Shadow Board really cares about, he says.

"Even the fact that Barclays and Standard Chartered are almost the only banks in South Africa with branches in black townships and in the black homelands, provokes no approval.

"The board's report says the decor and appearance of the branches in question are deplorable. And to "prove" the point, there is a picture of backyards in Soweto contrasted with the Marble Hall of a Johannesburg banking branch.

"Well, I don't imagine there are many of us whose backyards would stand much comparison with a big bank entrance."

Alexander says the SBB members suffer from a mental apartheid of their own.

"If British firms extend their contacts to the communist state, they are not accused of "propping up" communism: and the assumption is that the communists improve from the contacts.

Communist

"But a totally reverse method of judgment seems to apply when South Africa is mentioned. Or sillier still, communist countries are said to be "not as bad" as South Africa.

"Yet South Africa has an illegal immigration problem, as workers from surrounding countries try to get in.

"By contrast, there is hardly a communist country anywhere which does not have an illegal emigration problem as those living under socialism struggle to get out.

"Barclays should stand firm. So should any firm pestered by a similar silly group."

UK firms in SA meeting fair employment code

·61

Star
11/4/84

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British companies in South Africa are making "continued progress" in meeting the fair employment standards set by the European Code of Conduct.

This was said by Mr Paul Channon, the Minister of Trade, in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr Channon referred to the Department of Trade and Industry analysis of the reports submitted by British companies operating in South Africa and covering the period from July 1 1982 to June 30 1983.

The analysis includes the following points:

● There has been a "marked shift" towards recognition of the rights of black workers to become members of unions of their own choice and to be involved in pay and working condition negotiations.

Formal recognition of black trade unions increased from seven of the 139 "A" companies (those employing more than 20 workers in which the British stake was more than 50 percent) reporting in 1980 to 29 in 1983.

● Against a background of recession in South Africa, there had been a marginal decline in meeting the wage levels set by the code.

● Most companies (129 of the 139 "A" companies) now accepted the principle of equal pay for equal work.

● Progress in eliminating racial discrimination continued, with a quarter of the "A" companies reporting "complete desegregation in all fields".

UK firms toeing the line

RDM 14/4/84 ⑥

THERE has been a sharp increase in the number of UK companies in South Africa prepared to negotiate with trade unions.

Accompanying this is a steady reduction in the racial segregation of facilities at their plants.

However, there has been a slight decline in the proportion of their black workers earning more than the standard measure of poverty wages, with about 1 400 still below the poverty datum line.

These are among the main conclusions of the latest report by the UK's Department of Trade and Industry on UK companies' performance under the European code of conduct for companies with interests in South Africa.

The analysis includes the returns of 139 companies in which British ownership exceeds 50%. Twelve companies believed to fall into the same category failed or refused to reply and three companies submitted late returns.

The most notable development concerns the recognition of black trade unions.

The number of companies prepared to grant them formal recognition rose from 12 to 29 between 1982 and 1983. The number with informal dealings rose from nine to 29. Fifty-five companies expressed a willingness to recognise such unions with or without conditions, compared with only 38 in 1982.

Industrial relations specialists have traditionally regarded the question of union recognition as more important to the eventual improvement of black working conditions than increases in basic wages.

More than a quarter of the companies involved — 36 out of 139 — reported complete desegregation of their facilities, compared with 27 in 1982.

About 110 companies claimed to have removed segregation at the workplace itself. More companies reported successful desegregation of canteens (17), toilets (48) and sports and social facilities (35). — Financial Times.

RTZ's income from Rossing drops 55 pc

ARGUS 12/4/84

61

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Profits from the Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation's Rossing Uranium subsidiary have dropped by 55 percent.

This was disclosed at a Press conference here when RTZ issued its preliminary statement of results for 1983.

Group profits rose significantly.

Operating profit was up from R705-million in 1982 to R1 091-million in 1983, net profit up from R181-million to R302-million and earnings a share up from 67c to almost 104c.

But income from Rossing dropped from R56,5-million to R25,5-million.

46,5 pc STAKE

RTZ has a 46,5 percent stake in Rossing.

Spokesmen for RTZ said the smaller contribution from Rossing was caused by lower uranium prices, reduced deliveries and the fact that the mine was obliged to pay taxes for the first time last year.

Rossing Uranium was formed in 1970 and started producing in 1976.

By 1978 it was contributing R3,5-million to the parent company's earnings.

This increased to R22-million in 1979, R36,75-million in 1980, R37,45-million in 1981 and R56,5-million in 1982.

Buthelezi against bank's withdrawal

Argus, 17/4/86

61

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — A withdrawal from South Africa by Barclays Bank would not be in the interests of the "victims of apartheid", Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has told the chairman of the board of Barclays Bank, Sir Timothy Devan.

Chief Buthelezi said he had heard that British Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock wanted Barclays Bank to withdraw from South Africa.

SUFFER

"I just want Mr Kinnock to know that what he is advocating is not in the interests of the millions of victims of apartheid," he said. "Mr Kinnock must surely know that if you do withdraw not only white South Africa will suffer."

He said all would suffer, but apartheid would not be destroyed.

He could understand the views of people who adopted the strategy of disinvestment, said Chief Buthelezi, but it was one which would never work.

"The economy of this country is already integrated with the vested interests of the western industrial world and with the developing economies of Africa. Any harm to the South African economy is bound to reverberate."

NOT ENDORSED

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that South Africa was not as economically vulnerable as those advocating disinvestment thought. He said, moreover, that the black people of South Africa had not endorsed disinvestment as a strategy for liberation.

"Anyone who suggested such a course at the big rallies he addressed would probably place himself in physical danger", said Chief Buthelezi.

"Disinvestment would deprive black people of even the little they have."

Company accused

THE Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) has accused a British-owned company, the National Trading Company, of flouting the EEC code of conduct for European countries in South Africa by refusing to recognise a trade union chosen by the workers.

The union's Transvaal organiser, Mr Moses Mayekiso, yesterday said Mawu has more than fifty percent support from the workers at the company's two plants in Germiston, but the company refused to talk to them.

He said Mr L F Stern, the managing director, walked out of a meeting with Mawu officials after saying he would not talk to them.

The union now intends sending an urgent message to the company's head office in Britian about the matter.

(61)

Sowetan 24/4/84

Wide use of ICL systems keeps Rossing output high

(61) Star 25/4/84

The activities of Rossing Uranium in Namibia have proved so successful since the opencast mine started 10 years ago that it now extracts a million tons of ore and waste rock weekly.

It capacity is 5 000 tons of uranium oxide a year, the final product being exported to many countries for use as a fuel in nuclear power stations.

A mining operation on this scale needs the use of information technology in most areas and, despite the remoteness of the site in the Namib Desert, competition to obtain the business was keen.

The company chose ICL because, it said, it offered the best solutions and could give quick support from the nearby capital of Windhoek.

Now installed are three ME29 mainframes, a network of 95 DRS systems, 8801 word processors and a PERQ graphic workstation.

They run applications for personnel, non-stock ordering and receiving, payroll, tender analysis, material supply, general ledger, creditors, maintenance costing, fixed assets, medical aid, short-term mine planning and metallurgical systems.

Rossing also pioneered with ICL the implementation of planned maintenance. This includes preventive maintenance on every piece of equipment used by the mine.

The planned maintenance application also deals with inventory, pre-defined maintenance and full historic details of the work done and condition of all plants.

The mine plans by the end of the year to have the PERQs on an OSLAN for plotting and planning.

Rossing's DP superintendent, Mr Jack Brear, says the company has had excellent service from the configuration of triple ME29s.

"As our systems are now exceeding the capacity we are looking towards a transition to VME. As an interim measure we may upgrade the three computers to models ME29/54 so that we can safeguard our investment in a number of new major systems.

"The new mainframe systems will be based around on-line database technology and we anticipate using the facilities of CAFS to enable user access to extensive history files," he says.

December this year will see the end of a three-year project in which some 75 man-years of systems work will be completed, with the installation of 10 major new systems and the on-line network expanding from 30 terminals and six printers to more than 100 DRS terminals and 35 printers.

of the Black township of Messina are also to be resettled. The other towns in the area of this Administration Board are being served by Black townships in Lebowa and Gazankulu.

(b) Western Transvaal: Although no housing units were built during 1983 it may be mentioned that self-build schemes have been prepared for development in seven urban Black townships within the Board's area. Details are still being negotiated by the Department of Community Development and the Administration Board.

(c) Central Transvaal: With the exception of a limited number of sites which became available after replanning, no further expansion of Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Mamelodi will take place as additional housing is mainly provided in Soshanguve.

(d) Drakensberg: The urban Black township Sobantu is small and cannot be expanded further as it is surrounded by other developed areas and land users. Imbali/Edendale in the South African Development Trust area is however being developed where additional houses will be erected.

(e) Port Natal: No sites for new houses are available in Lamontville and Chesterville. Black people who are employed in Durban are mainly from townships in the adjacent kwaZulu.

(f) Western Cape: Khayelitsha is being developed and it is intended to build a considerable number of housing units there during 1984.

Hansard Q. Col. 1035

National States Citizenship Act

27/4/84

206

477. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many citizens of independent Black states had become South African citizens by becoming citizens of a territorial authority area in terms of section 3(3) of the National States Citizenship Act, No 26 of 1970, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) of which states were such persons citizens before so becoming South African citizens and (b) how many in respect of each such state obtained South African citizenship;

(3) (a) of which territorial authority areas did such persons become citizens in order to obtain South African citizenship and (b) how many became such citizens in respect of each such territorial authority area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 3 032—29 February 1984.

(2) (a) Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei.

(b)

Transkei	1 514
Bophuthatswana	250
Venda	35
Ciskei	1 233

(3) (a) Qwaqwa, KwaZulu, Lebowa, Gazankulu.

(b)

Qwaqwa	1 285
KwaZulu	1 695
Lebowa	22
Gazankulu	30

X Hansard

Langa Commissioners' Courts

Q. Col. 1036 27/4/84 X

529. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons appearing before the Langa Commissioners' Courts in 1983 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) 381.

(b) 7 509.

Langa Commissioners' Courts

531. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any women convicted at the Langa Commissioners' Courts were accompanied to gaol by dependent children in 1983; if so, (a) how many children were involved and (b) into what age categories did they fall?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) 70.

(b) Under one year of age 28, between one and two years of age 31, over two years of age 11.

X Q. Col. 1038 X

National states: investments

(61) Hansard 27/4/84

677. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What amounts were invested by (a) the State, (b) overseas and local White industrialists and (c) overseas companies in the industrial sector in each of the national states in the 1982-83 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
KwaZulu	R23 748 114	R12 022 300	R1 000 000
Qwaqwa	6 159 472	1 533 600	—
Lebowa	2 774 063	796 900	250 000
Gazankulu	2 175 774	719 000	—
KaNgwane	1 129 536	—	—
TOTAL	R35 986 959	R15 071 800	R1 250 000

Hansard Q. Col.

Mayfair

27/4/84 1037

752. Mr S R BARNARD asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) (a) How many White (i) families and (ii) persons are at present resident in the Indian group area in Mayfair and (b) how many houses have been made available to these Whites by his Department;

(2) whether he intends to provide alternative accommodation to the Whites concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 86

(ii) 361

(b) 10 houses have been made available to date.

(2) Yes.

(a) In Lindberg Park, Crown Gardens, Triomf, Paarlshoop and Albertsville;

(G) Star 1/5/84

Move to cut SA oil supply

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Christian Concern for Southern Africa is asking Shell to stop sending oil to South Africa.

It also wants to know how much oil Shell has sent to South Africa in the last five years.

Resolutions to this effect will be put at the annual shareholders' meeting of Shell Transport and Trading, the British parent company of the Royal Dutch Shell group, on May 17.

The Shell Board has asked shareholders to oppose them.

The man behind the move is the Rev John Johansen-Berg, who visited Namibia with a British Council of Churches mission two years ago and is vice-chairman of Christian Concern.

Mr Johansen-Berg said yesterday that he did not expect his resolutions to succeed.

"But they will ensure the matter will be debated fully.

"They will win a measure of support from a number of individual shareholders and church and local authorities who hold shares.

"The supply from other countries of arms, oil, investment capital, technical knowledge, skilled workers and bank loans is a means of sustaining apartheid."

The supply of oil and oil products was a "blatant contribution" to South African inhumanity and aggression against neighbours, he said.

A spokesman for Shell Transport and Trading said there was a United Nations embargo on arms supplies to South Africa but there was no general oil embargo.

LABOUR RAM 7/6/84 61

Unionists press demands at AGM

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

SHAREHOLDERS of the local subsidiary of a large British multinational were astonished yesterday when two representatives of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) attended their annual general meeting after having bought 100 shares in the company.

The Mawu representatives attended the annual meeting of BTR South Africa to protest against wages paid at a Howick plant, BTR Sarmcol, and to inform shareholders of a wage dispute at the plant.

The representatives — a union organiser and the union's lawyer — handed out pamphlets to shareholders and submitted a lengthy question to the board of directors which set out the reasons behind their wage demands.

This form of action is unique in South Africa but labour observers agree it could develop increasingly into a union tactic to put pressure on employers.

Mawu declared itself in dispute with the company two weeks ago when wage talks broke down with the company offering a 10,8% increase from R1,43 an hour to R1,60 an hour.

In their pamphlet to the BTR shareholders, Mawu asked the shareholders whether they were able to justify the level of wages at the company and called on the meeting to use its influence to break the deadlock by calling on the company to resume negotiations.

They said BTR pay rates were far below the accepted minimum standard of living levels though it was a British company covered by the EEC code which required firms to pay 50% above the minimum levels.

Mr Peter Fatharly, the chairman and managing director of BTR South Africa and chairman of British Tyre and Rubber (Eastern Region), said that Mawu's share purchase certificate and their proxy had not been registered.

"We explained they could not participate in the meeting," said Mr Fatharly, "but we invited them to stay as guests. At the end of the meeting they asked their question and put forward some well-presented points of view.

"They struck me as nice chaps and they were polite and behaved very well."

Unionists attend company's AGM

[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ 61

~~[illegible]~~

E. Post 7/6/84

JOHANNESBURG — Shareholders of the local subsidiary of a large British multinational firm, which has its headquarters in Randburg, were astonished yesterday when two representatives of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) attended their annual meeting after having bought 100 shares in the company.

The Mawu representatives — a union organiser and the union's lawyer — attended the annual meeting of BTR South Africa to protest against wages paid at a Howick plant, BTR Sarmcol.

This form of action is virtually unique in South Africa.

Mawu declared itself in dispute two weeks ago when wage talks broke down with the company offering a 10,8% increase from R1,43 an hour to R1,60 an hour.

Mawu said BTR pay rates were far below the accepted minimum standard of living levels though it was a British company covered by the EEC code.

Mr Peter Fatharly, the chairman and managing director of BTR South Africa and chairman of British Tyre and Rubber (Eastern Region), said Mawu's share purchase certificate and their proxy had not been registered. "But we invited them to stay as guests." — Sapa

UTI to reduce stake in SA bus interests

Star [illegible] 61 [illegible]

18/6/84

The Star Bureau

LONDON — At the request of the South African Government, United Transport International, the transport arm of the diversified industrial services group BET, is to reduce its stake in its South African bus interests from 75 to 60 percent.

UTI's operations in SA are owned through joint ventures with Sanlam.

Sanlam will increase its stake in the restructured passenger transport holding company, United Passenger Transport Investments, from 25 to 40 percent in return for the payment of an about R14 million special dividend to UTI. It will also step up its interest in the freight-holding company from 25 to 40 percent in the next two years.

BET said its policy was to work with local government or commercial partners in passenger transport in developing countries. It has bus operations all over Southern Africa.

Africa contributed about 45 percent to BET freight and passenger transport turnover of about R700 million in 1983 and the bulk of its R33 million worth of pre-tax profits, according to one analyst's estimate.

The house came complete with five   acting on his instructions, asked ...

RDM 22/6/84 ~~[illegible] A~~ 61

500 Reef workers on strike

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

MORE than 500 workers at two Reef firms — Glaxo in Wadeville and Union Carriages in Nigel — remained out on strike yesterday.

At Union Carriages more than 400 members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), a Fosatu-affiliate, have been out on strike since last Tuesday over the dismissal of a colleague.

A union spokesman said several workers had been arrested and charged under the Intimidation Act. Two appeared in the Nigel Magistrate's Court yesterday, and their cases were postponed.

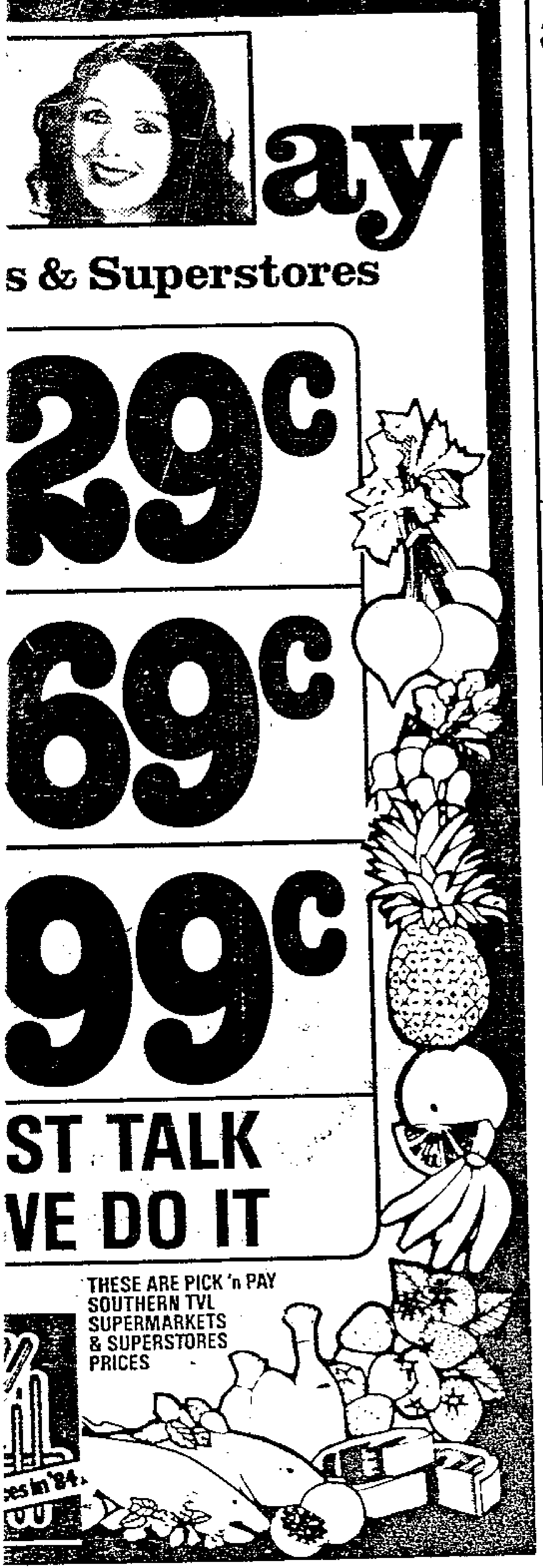
A company spokesman refused to comment, but the Mawu spokesman said the workers had been given an ultimatum to return to work next week or face dismissal.

At British multinational Glaxo, about 120 members of the South African Chemical Workers' Union downed tools on Wednesday morning over wage demands and over a union recognition agreement.

A union spokesman said the workers were protesting against delaying tactics used by the company during negotiations.

A company spokesman said the strike was a "unilateral action" which had been timed to coincide with the visit to South Africa by a member of the board from Britain and to embarrass the local company.

He confirmed that negotiations with the union had been delayed this week because of this visit.



YOUNG & RUBICAM HEDLEY BYRNE 2925

MATTER OF FACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at P O Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor's secretary at 710-9111 between 9am and 5pm on weekdays.

If you have broader complaints about the Rand Daily Mail these can be taken up with the Mail Ombudsman, James McClurg, c/o the Editor's secretary.

TO IMPROVE the handling of complaints about the non-arrival of home delivered copies of SAAN publications — the Rand Daily Mail, the Sunday Times, the Sunday Express and the Financial Mail — a new hunting line telephone system has been installed by SAAN.

Readers can telephone 710-2917, a number from which calls will be automatically routed to a number of extensions.

The circulation complaints telephone service is monitored from 6 am onwards from Monday to Friday, and from 8 am to 11 am on Saturdays and Sundays.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by R A Gibson, Mike Stent; newsbills by Paul Holroyd; headlines and sub-editing by Bryan Pearson; cartoons by David Anderson; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Man left for dead in street still nameless

From Page 1

If freezing was the only problem, chances of recovery would be very good.

The body, Prof Mitchell said, could cope with extreme cold because as it got colder its metabolic processes would "shut off" and energy would be preserved.

"Once the body temperature drops to below 33°, the patient cannot recover spontaneously and would require medical attention," Prof Mitchell said.

Meanwhile, Mr X is still unidentified. He was found on the corner of Pim and West streets, Newtown, Johannesburg at about 7am on Monday.

He had been badly assaulted and stripped to his underpants. It is believed he was exposed to the cold for at least a night — possibly longer.

A hospital spokesman said Mr X's condition was stable. It had improved slightly yesterday.

He has grey hair, is between 50 and 60 years old and has very blue eyes. There is an appendix operation scar on his stomach. He has no teeth.

Police have opened an investigation into assault with intent to do grevious bodily harm. They have called on any witnesses, or anyone who may be able to identify Mr X, to contact Constable Van Zyl at John Vorster Square.

Anglo grant for genet

Mail Reporter

THE University of Stellenbosch yesterday received a grant of R500 000 from the chairman's fund of Anglo American De Beers, for research in genetic engineering.

In announcing the donation in Johannesburg, the chairman of the fund, Mr Michael O'Dowd, said the donation was made because genetic engineering is seen as the technology of the future.

He said the company recognised that there were other areas in education which were a constant worry, such as black education, but one should not always be "pre-occupied with short-term problems".

Mr O'Dowd said the dona-

61

Edwardes says Hill Sam continues to support SA

The merchant banking services group, Hill Samuel, continued to be at the leading edge of new product development during the past year, the chairman, Mr Michael Edwardes, says in the annual report for the year to March.

This was particularly in cash broking and the money markets and, during the year, the group successfully launched its participation bond scheme.

"We are thus establishing a wider range of investor services for retail customers which complement those we provide to corporate clients," he states.

On the corporate lending side it introduced specialised property financing schemes and an interest rate hedging service, which had been augmented by interest rate and foreign currency options.

"We have also developed a comprehensive range of trade finance services to support South African importers and exporters in their activities in less traditional trading areas. These extensions to the services that we can now offer our corporate banking clients reflect our responsiveness to changing market needs as well as our broader approach to lending."

Mr Edwardes says despite considerable upheaval in the economy at large and more specifically within the financial sector, the merchant bank consolidated the gains made in the previous year.

"The bank was able to capitalise on the earlier expense incurred in establishing a range of innovative products and modern operating systems but awaits the eventual upturn in the economy before these efforts can be fully exploited," he says.

The group had slightly improved profits over the previous year with earnings per share of 53,1 cents (52,2 cents).

Results from foreign exchange trading were well below the optimistic expectations which had been generated by successive years of good results.

Similarly, the income from domestic money trading activities fell short of projections.

"Moves have been made to strengthen our trading capabilities which will enable us to improve our performance in the year ahead," says Mr Edwardes.

He says that while the improvement in the economies of SA's major trading partners will be helpful to exports, the persistent strength of the US dollar has renewed fears that interest rates in SA will continue at relatively high levels, thus delaying the upturn in the SA economy to next year.

Business Day/**TRADE**

RDM 10/7/84 61

UK anti-SA investment campaign 'getting nowhere'

South African protectionism and overseas calls for disinvestment in SA are placing increasing strain on this country's relations with traditional trading partners. In the first of a series on our trading relations with other countries, Industrial Editor DAVID FURLONGER looks at the British view.

BRITISH anti-apartheid groups are getting nowhere with attempts to persuade companies to disinvest in SA.

Despite the widely publicised disinvestment campaign in the US, Britain's new Commercial Consul in SA, Mr Martin Bourke, says there is no sign of British firms following suit.

"People ask me if it is true there is disinvestment by UK firms. The answer is a firm no. There may be a disinvestment campaign in Britain but there is no evidence to show its having any effect."

While some British firms have pulled out, Mr Bourke insists they did so for purely economic reasons.

"Opponents cite Metal Box and Associated British Foods as examples.

"But those two instances happened not because of politics but because the parent company in the UK was in trouble. The same thing is happening in other countries as well. In the case of ABF here, they were simply made an offer they couldn't refuse."

Mr Bourke, who took up his post two months ago, says trade with SA remains a major factor for Britain.

"British investment is much more striking than visible trade figures indicate. Britain is responsible for 40%-45% of all foreign investment in SA. It was 60% but that figure has fallen... because other countries are increasing theirs."

Britain, he says, has always been one of the top three or four exporters to SA, although in terms of world trade, it is Britain's 12th or 13th biggest partner.

Interest by British industry in SA is intense. There have already been more than 10 trade missions this year and another five are due.

There are also regular missions from SA to Britain to show businessmen the changing face of foreign industry.

"We want to show the positive side of British industry," Mr Bourke says. "It's not just unemployment and strikes. British industry is going through a period of widespread enforced change."

The British Government has services to assist British exporters through the Department of Trade and Industry and through its foreign embassies. In SA, the operation is run and directed from Johannesburg, while consulates in Cape Town and Durban offer local services.

Most British firms enquiring about investment or exports to this country are directed to the PWV area "because that's where most of the demand is". But there is increasing interest in parts of the Cape and particularly in Durban and Maritzburg.

"While most aspects of British industry are encouraged, some are particularly welcome.

"We've been traditionally interested in heavy industrial development, engineering, electrical generation and transport, as well as the automotive industry," says Mr Bourke.

"There has also been emphasis on information technology. The market here is not large but it is growing and extremely sophisticated.

"We want more of a concentrated effort to penetrate the educational field. Once this country starts educating blacks on computers, the market could be huge.

"We're also looking at medical care — the building and equipping of hospitals and clinics with X-rays and other sophisticated equipment."

It is less clear where SA can increase its exports to the UK outside traditional fields like minerals and fruit.

"It makes a wide range of manufactured goods but there is little we don't already make ourselves or can't get through the EEC.

Mr Bourke is non-commital on the question of SA industrial protectionism.

"It's an interesting point whether SA should reduce protection of domestic industries and make them compete. A commission of enquiry is, of course, investigating this point at the moment.

"Any views we have on protectionism are well known to SA through the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (Gatt). However, protectionism will always be with us to some extent."

A number of independent trade organisations also attempt to stimulate trade.

Foremost in this country is the SA-British Trade Association (Sabrita), formed nearly 20 years ago to promote two-way trade, investment and other economic links. It has close ties with the London-based UK-SA Trade Association.

Mrs Evonne Roux, Sabrita's executive manager, says its main purpose is to stress business links between the countries and offer advice to companies wanting to know more about trading possibilities. Many of the country's biggest corporations are members of Sabrita.

"Our main concern is SA exports to the UK and protecting British investment in SA," says Mrs Roux. "We very strongly promote the disadvantages of disinvestment.

"Our missions to the UK have been very successful so far in calling on influential people and anti-SA groups to put our point of view. But we generally keep a low profile over there because of the delicate political situation."

UK pension funds shy at new SA constitution

61 [illegible] Star 17/9/84

By Roy Assersohn

LONDON — Managers of big funds that invest billions of pounds in insurance premiums every year in Britain are becoming disenchanted with investments in South Africa.

In the last two years some have been under pressure from trustees not to invest in SA.

Many trustees who represent financial interests of the men and women who contribute to pensions schemes have seen a number of British companies sell all or part of their direct South African investments.

South African constitutional changes have had an adverse impact on attitudes of trustees, and this has weighed more heavily than the recent riots and disturbances.

Over the years trustees have given institutional fund managers a relatively free hand when investing abroad. Returns on SA investments were sufficient to have a noticeable effect on portfolio investment performances.

But these days not even the prospect of more such gains is enough for their fund managers to commit new sums to South African investment.

"We have noticed a significant change recently in attitudes among fund managers as far as South African investments are concerned," a senior partner in a leading firm of London stockbrokers told me.

"Fund managers are coming under more and more pressure from trustees not to invest new funds in South Africa. Some of these institutional investors have also pulled back, even without pressure from trustees.

"They seem to be more concerned with the political changes that have been taking place than with the riots that have occurred recently," said another stockbroker.

In recent years anti-apartheid campaigners have tried to apply pressure at the annual shareholders' meetings of companies with large South African interests such as Barclays Bank. Trades union activists have also put pressure on pension fund trustees.

□□□

London stockbrokers Buckmaster and Moore have revised their expectations for the latest trading results due from Consolidated Gold Fields tomorrow.

Based on the recently announced results from Gold Fields South Africa, brokers RGC and Newmont say their earlier estimate of pre-tax earnings of R262 million is high, and a figure of R231 million would be more appropriate.

This would be equivalent to earnings of R163 million for the year compared with R119 million for the previous year.

The brokers say they do not expect an increase in the dividend (to be announced today), and that the Consolidated Gold Fields' share price is unlikely to perform, given the "lacklustre" outlook for gold.

They rate Con Gold shares at just under 500p (1045 cents) a share. They also recommend investors sell Charter Consolidated shares at around 240p (500 cents) a share.

The share price has risen strongly on a series of bid rumours connecting Lord "Jimmy" Hanson's Hanson Trust with Charter as well as the proposed merger of stockjobbers Mercury, Akroyd Smithers and stockbrokers Mullens and Rowe and Pitman which will benefit Charter.

But the brokers rightly point out that with Minorco holding 35 percent of Charter's issued shares a bid is unlikely to succeed without Minorco's agreement.

"We believe that such agreement is unlikely to be forthcoming below a price of at least 350p (731 cents) per Charter share, which would probably be unattractive to a prospective bidder. The asset argument is currently winning against the earnings argument.

"We continue to see little reason for buying Charter except as a speculation," say the brokers.

□□□

The imposition of Value Added Tax on gold buying has resulted in one of the City's important market makers pulling out.

Merchant bankers Charterhouse J Rothschild have dramatically decided to sever its links with the gold market, and will no longer be prepared to buy or sell gold bullion and Krugerrands on the open market.

Charterhouse said the reason was that VAT had whittled away its narrow profit margin.

Major gold find in Australia

The Star's Foreign News Service

LONDON — News is percolating out of Australia of a major gold find at Mount Pleasant, north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

A drilling report by Southern Resources, quoted in both Australia and London, suggests that Mount Pleasant could contain more than a million ounces of gold.

Production of 300 000 tonnes of ore a year is envisaged. Assay results indicate that gold recovery could be an encouraging 4,5 to 5 grammes a tonne.

Even better, for Southern, is the fact that with open pit mining production costs are likely to be only $120 an ounce.

British company to develop SA oil field?

19/9/84 Star p.61

Financial Staff

One of the world's largest marine engineering companies is exploring potential relationships with South African engineering firms to establish a permanent engineering and project management presence in this country.

Brown and Root of London, part of the R9 billion-a-year Halliburton Company of the US, is looking into metallurgical engineering, petro-chemical and industrial consultancy and construction opportunities in Southern Africa.

Senior executives of Brown and Root Europe-Africa Division, including vice-president and chief engineer, Dr Larry Farmer, are to hold talks with Government and private sector interests.

Against the background of the possible extraction of gas at Mossel Bay, the company intends bringing to South Africa its considerable marine engineering project management support and services expertise.

This expertise extends to engineering feasibility studies, project control, engineering surveillance, construction management and maintenance management.

The company has more than 20 years' experience in North Sea oil development and has had responsibility for the BP Forties, Britoil Beatrice and British Gas Morecambe Bay fields.

Its experience in the North Sea is of particular interest to South Africa in that conditions off Mossel Bay, which require extraction in an area of high swells and depths, are similar to those of the North Sea.

The Mossel Bay find is rated as a medium-sized field and Brown and Root believe they can maximise its potential.

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24/9/84 Star

London council to test law

British left in new bid to block investment in SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Plans announced on Friday by the left-wing controlled Greater London Council to sell all the South African stocks held by its R2,1 billion pension fund are part of a concerted strategy by the left and the trade union movement in Britain.

For some years several pressure groups have tried to force British pension funds to disinvest from South Africa on the grounds that the country's political and social philosophy was repugnant to them.

Although some funds have quietly succumbed to the pressure, public attempts to force disinvestment on moral grounds have failed.

LEGAL OPINION

Legal opinion has been clear that pension fund trustees must act solely in the best interests of their beneficiaries and cannot take personal or moral considerations into account.

The most recent and dramatic failure was suffered in April by Arthur Scargill, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers and, at that time, one of the union's trustees.

Mr Scargill and his fellow union trustees forced a stalemate on the pension fund by refusing to authorise investments until the Coal Board's trustees agreed to sell all overseas holdings and invest in Britain.

The Coal Board trustees took Scargill to court to break the stalemate and won.

Even before the Scargill case the left had realised that interference with trusts on "moral" grounds would probably be considered illegal.

As early as May 1983 the Trades Union Congress published a paper: "South Africa: Guidance for Pension Scheme Trustees."

This put forward the ingenious idea that investments in South Africa were imprudent on pure financial criteria due to the country's inherent and increasing political instability.

The left-wingers just re-elected to the Greater London Council have taken the Trades Union Congress paper as their starting point and hope to test it in court when, as expected, Conservative councillors try to oppose the planned sale of South African stocks.

CAMPAIGNER

The action by the left-wingers follows a specially convened Greater London Council conference in June at which the key speaker was Dr Robert Schwartz, a popular American campaigner who has formed a movement for what he calls "socially responsible investment".

A former US Treasury Department official and an economist by training, Dr Schwartz claims that portfolios he manages or advises on "socially responsible" strategies perform at least as well as portfolios which merely try to get the best return on their stocks.

Although his performance figures are persuasive, academics and other leading investment managers in the US have pointed out that this may be because he is a good stock picker rather than because his underlying theory is valid.

In general, most fund managers do not feel sufficiently confident in their stock picking skills to cut themselves off from a major sector of the stock market.

NOT CONFINED

The left-wing demand for disinvestment is not confined solely to direct investment in South African companies quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

It includes British (and, for that matter, any other foreign) companies which have important interests in South Africa or are involved in financing for South Africa.

The list covers such companies as Rio Tinto Zinc, Barclays Bank, Consolidated Gold Fields, Dunlop and Rowntree Mackintosh.

But the strategy of forcing pension funds out of South African investment has not faltered.

This latest plan by the Greater London Council is the most determined so far — and potentially a dangerous precedent concerning factional control of Britain's R200 billion pension funds.

Warning could be prelude to sale of ICL's SA operation

(61) Star 3/10/84

By Peter Farley

The warning notice issued yesterday by International Computers Equipment Finance (ICLEF) could be the prelude to the sale of the entire SA operation of ICL.

The development comes hot on the heels of the takeover of ICL SA's UK parent company by Standard Telephone and Cables UK.

The initial statement merely advises caution in dealing in the ICLEF shares, as it has received indications of an approach from a financial institution which could lead to an offer for its shares.

In the six months to end-March, ICLEF produced pre-tax profit down to just under R1 million from R1,2 million a year before and earnings down to 18,8c a share from 24,4c. This was, however, on turnover up to R14,9 million from R12,1 million. No figures are available for ICL.

At yesterday's 250 cents closing price, ICLEF is capitalised at almost R7 million, but the shares are extremely tightly held, with ICL itself maintaining only a 25 percent stake.

ICLEF merely acquires data systems from ICL SA and then leases them to ICL customers. However, the statement does not make mention of the unlisted trading company.

The announcement also comes in the wake of last week's statement by Altech chief executive Mr Bill Venter that he would shortly be having talks with the management of ICL SA to discuss any problems arising from the UK takeover. At that time he said: "There may be opportunities for us."

There is no reason to believe these two separate statements are in any way connected. But if an outsider were to make a bid for the ICL SA computer operations it would be logical to expect it to seek a partner on the financing of those operations.

It would also make sense for an institution to take on what must be considered a lucrative, blue-chip leasing book.

Mr Venter last week categorically denied that he had any serious intentions towards ICL at this stage. To be fair he had not even met management.

But it is clear that Altech wants to strengthen its operating base, and the addition of a computer company would close a substantial gap in the portfolio.

While ICL lived on the back of government mainframe contracts for a number of years, with little competition offered by the US companies due to government embargoes on sales to SA, it is clear its exposure has spread in the past year or two.

Earlier this year ICL announced it had signed orders for more than R50 million of computers in the first half of this year. These included sales to Barclays, Old Mutual, Southern Life and the Cape Town municipality.

There has been growing speculation about the sale of ICL SA since the UK takeover by STC, particularly as STC virtually divested from here five years ago.

That was, however, under different circumstances as STC was then under the control of the US parent company ITT. That position has now changed.

But there is a growing understanding between STC SA and STC UK — though all they actually share are a few licensing agreements and a common name — that is becoming more formalised through the exchange of senior staff.

It would be inadvisable therefore for either to tread on the other's toes at this stage. And even if Altech prove not to be the suitors for ICL, it is clear Altech will go into computers, and it would therefore not make sense for both STC SA and STC UK to be in direct competition with each other.

Further details are expected shortly.

Rights issue puts ICI's holding in Farm-Ag to 29%

9/10/84

(61)

Star

Financial Correspondent

DURBAN — British chemical company ICI has boosted its share in Natal-based agricultural chemical group Farm-Ag by more than nine percent to 29,15 percent after the recent rights issue.

The 12-for-100 rights issue was underwritten by ICI and designed to raise R1,68-million for the purchase of Cape firm Plant-Chem by Farm-Ag.

Investors reacted cautiously, not surprising in the light of the group's disastrous 1983 and the premium on the share price, and took up only 54 percent of the issue. This left ICI to pick up the remaining 46 percent, including its own 20 percent share.

ICI director Mr C Irvine reiterated his optimism in the Natal-based group and said the issue would not have been underwritten if the British firm did not have confidece in the local chemical group.

Farm-Ag Natal director Mr Robert Maingard sees a rosy future for South African agriculture and wants to maintain the new group's pole position in the plant chemical market through the wider spread which its products will get through Plant-Chem and the marketing benefits of its ICI link.

Farm-Ag has decided to streamline the activities of its newly-formed agricultural division. It will sell only implements related to the plant chemicals and fertiliser field, after a disastrous year when it lost some R2 million.

On the question of import liabilities, where last year the weaker rand caused a R680 000 loss Farm-Ag is taking a gamble. Mr Maingard said they had not covered forward and were placing their confidence in an economic recovery rescuing the rand.

"I see the present weak state of the rand as a short-lived phenomenon and I am confident that the Government's disciplinary measures will help in boosting our currency again," he said.

"Although I do not expect to see the rand trade at 90c or a dollar in the near future, I think within 12 months it will be worth 70 or 75c again."

Mr Maingard believes the country's agricultural potential guarantees a sound future for the agricultural chemical industry, although the company's interim results, due to be published in November, should not be expected to sparkle.

Bank explains policy to anti apartheid lobby

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The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain's National Westminster Bank has explained to an anti-apartheid organisation here that a loan to South Africa by the bank's Swiss subsidiary was made in error.

In a letter to the Reverend David Haslam, secretary of the End Loans to South Africa (ELTSA) campaign, NatWest chairman Lord Boardman says the loan by Handelsbank of Switzerland was made because of a "misunderstanding" of group policy.

"Needless to say," the letter continues, "We have taken the opportunity to reinforce the understanding of our policy throughout the group."

Lord Boardman's letter arises out of questions at NatWest's annual meeting earlier this year.

LOAN POLICY

The bank's policy on loans to South Africa was set out in another letter to ELTSA last year.

In it Lord Boardman said: "It is not our policy to lend unconditionally to the South African Government and specifically we ensure that no loans are made for projects which could be said in any way to support the system of apartheid."

ELTSA claims that Handelsbank participated in a loan of nearly R50-million by a group of banks for general government purposes in South Africa.

Mr Haslam said: "While we welcome Lord Boardman's honesty, and his reinforcement of the group's policy on earmarked loans, we remain totally opposed to NatWest's increasing support for apartheid loans over the past 20 months — culminating in participation in yet another R55-million loan to Escom announced last month."

ADMISSIONS CHECK SHEET

NAME :

1. DEGREE

BSOCSC A CURRICULUM ☐

BSOCSC B CURRICULUM ☐

BA ☐

2. MATRICULATION STATUS

MATRIC EXEMPTION ☐

ORDINARY CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION ☐

CONDITIONAL FOREIGN EXEMPTION ☐

MATURE AGE EXEMPTION ☐

3. ADMISSION STATUS

DATE

Code 2 ☐ ☐

Code 3 ☐ ☐

Code 4

Code 6

Code 7

Code 71

Code 9

LABOUR NEWS RDM 18/10/84 (61)

Some UK firms paying 'starvation wages' in SA

By JOHN BATTERSBY
London Bureau

LONDON. — British companies with subsidiaries in South Africa are paying "starvation wages" to their black employees, dragging their feet in recognising independent trade unions, and using "tricks and distortions" to conceal the low wages to black employees.

These shock findings emerge from a study in the October issue of "Labour Research" of reports submitted to the British Government by 107 British companies.

The study reveals an alarming disregard of the code of conduct drawn up by the European Economic Community for firms operating in South Africa and to which Britain has subscribed since 1977. The study found that:

- Seven British firms pay 1 700 workers below the minimum living level (MLL).
- 39 British companies pay almost 9 000 workers below the supplemented living level (SLL) — the EEC recommended minimum.
- Only 20 of the 107 companies analysed recognise independent trade unions.
- Many firms that submitted reports to the British Department of Trade and Industries used "tricks and distortions" to conceal the low wages being paid to black workers, and some companies continued to pay "scant regard" to the EEC code.

The study was based on reports submitted to labour research by 107 of the 142 companies which reported to the Department of Trade and Industries in line with the requirements of the EEC code.

A total of 154 companies — all those with a shareholding of 50% or more in a South African subsidiary and employing at least 20 blacks — are required to submit reports to the British Government.

There are 400 British companies listed on the stock exchange which have subsidiaries in South Africa. Together they make up more than half of the 2 000 foreign-owned companies in the Republic.

The seven companies accused in the report of paying "starvation wages" — below the EEC's minimum living level — were the Pritchard Services Group, Pilkington, Low and Bonar, BTR, Lonrho (non-mining), the Electronic Rentals Group and the International Thomson organisation.

The wages paid to workers by these seven firms ranged between R30 and R60 a week.

The study found that the EEC code of conduct "has done little to improve the working conditions or wages of black African workers".

Of the 107 companies in the survey:

- 20 recognised independent black or nonracial trade unions.
- 43 relied on national industrial councils to set wages and conditions.
- 63 had in-house liaison or consultative committees.
- 70 companies did not recognise any kind of local trade union. Of these 20 were involved in informal discussions with some trade unions.

"The most dramatic change in industrial relations in South Africa over the past few years has been the growth of the trade union movement among black workers.

"It is this, rather than any other factor such as the EEC code, which has brought improvements to the pay and conditions of black African workers," the survey found —

18/10/84 61 C-Times

‘Starvation wages’ paid by British

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON. — British companies with subsidiaries in South Africa are paying "starvation wages" to their black employees, dragging their feet in recognizing independent trade unions and using "tricks and distortions" to conceal the low wages to black employees.

These shock findings emerge from a study of reports submitted to the British Government by 107 British companies in the October issue of Labour Research.

The study reveals an alarming disregard of the code of conduct drawn up by the European Economic Community for firms operating in South Africa which Britain has subscribed to since 1977. The study found that:

- Seven British firms pay 1 700 workers below the minimum living level.
- Thirty-nine British companies pay almost 9 000 workers below the supplemented living level — the EEC recommended minimum.
- Only 20 out of the 107 companies analysed recognize independent trade unions.
- Many firms that submitted reports to the British Department of Trade and Industries used "tricks and distortions" to conceal the low wages being paid to black workers and some companies continued to pay "scant regard" to the EEC code.

The study was based on reports submitted to Labour Research by 107 of the 142 companies which reported to the Department of Trade and Industries in line with the requirements of the EEC code.

Twelve required to submit reports to the British Government refused to participate in the code at all.

A further 11 companies refused to submit their reports to Labour Research while another 19 failed to respond.

Reports are required to be submitted by 154 companies to the British Government — those with a shareholding of 50 percent or more in a South African subsidiary and employing at least 20 blacks.

There are 400 British companies listed on the stock exchange which have subsidiaries in South Africa which together make up over half of the 2 000 foreign-owned companies in the Republic.

The seven companies singled out for paying "starvation wages" — below the EEC's minimum living level — were the Pritchard Services Group, Pilkington, Low and Bonar, BTR, Lonrho (non-mining), the Electronic Rentals Group and the International Thomson Organization.

Some wages paid to workers by these seven firms ranged between R30 and R60 a week.

The study found that the EEC code of conduct "has done little to improve the working conditions or wages of black African workers".

"It is the increased militancy and organization of black African workers which is changing the balance of industrial relations," the survey concluded.

Nobel for finding ‘W’, ‘Z’

61

7 British firms 'pay starvation wages'

LONDON — British companies in South Africa use many tricks and distortions to conceal low wages being paid to workers, according to the British Labour Party's research department.

It found seven companies which paid starvation wages to at least 1 700 workers, 39 which paid less than the Common Market recommended wage to almost 9 000 workers, and only 20 which recognised independent trade unions.

The figures, says the department's journal Labour Research, were based on reports of 107 companies submitted to the British Government, in compliance with the EEC code of conduct.

It found, too, that British companies continue to dominate foreign investment in South Africa.

The seven companies said to pay starvation wages were Pritchard Services Group, Pilkington, Low and Bonar, Lonrho Non-Mining, Electronic Rentals Group, International Thomson Organisation and BTR.

Glynwed and Tate and Lyle are quoted as among companies manipulating the figures to make their lowest wage seem high.

These two included overtime payments in their minimum rate.

GEC included payments for holidays and productivity, Ellerman Lines gave average rather than basic wages, and Bardsey converted weekly wages into monthly using a 56-week year.

Trade unions

Some companies admitted paying below the EEC code and offered various justifications. Lonrho and Courtaulds, says Labour Research, were among companies which rejected the entire basis of the code.

It adds: "The most dramatic change in industrial relations in South Africa over the past few years has been the growth of the trade union movement among black workers.

"It is this, rather than any other factor such as the EEC code, which has brought improvements to the pay and conditions of black African workers."

Labour Research says the code of conduct has done little to improve the working conditions or wages of black African workers. It was the increased militancy and organisation of black African workers which was changing the balance of industrial relations.

Mercury 20/10/84 (61)

Firms paying 'starvation rates' to black workers

Labour Reporter

THE Fosatu-affiliated Metal and Allied Workers' Union yesterday accused certain British and American-owned companies in KwaZulu of paying black workers 'starvation wages' and refusing to recognise trade unions.

Mr Jeff Schreiner, branch secretary of MAWU, told a Press conference in Durban yesterday that the trade unions were powerless to take legal action against the companies because of the lack of effective labour legislation in KwaZulu.

'The South African Labour Relations Act does not apply in KwaZulu. In 1981, the KwaZulu Government passed an amendment to the LRA. However, whether this is legally valid is in considerable doubt.

Stoppages

'For all practical purposes legislation may or may not apply in KwaZulu but in any event cannot be enforced because no machinery exists, and to use the law as a union would require the formation of a separate union in KwaZulu,' he said.

Industrial action, including work stoppages, as a means of getting employers to acceed to reasonable demands of workers often resulted in instant dismissal. Employers would then 'selectively' re-engage workers, leaving out union activists, he said.

He said attempts to get the KwaZulu Government to intervene also failed because, he alleged, the Government had given an undertaking to industrialists not to get involved in labour matters as one of the key incentives of attracting industrialists to KwaZulu.

Mr Schreiner said his union was having difficulty with the management of an American-owned Tidwell Housing (Pty) Ltd, based in a 'border industrial area' at Peters — outside Ladysmith and falling under KwaZulu. The second company is Mintex S A (Pty) Ltd which is based at Isithebe.

Mr Richard Lyster, a labour lawyer attached to the Legal Resources Centre, said that 'a free for all' situation had been created in KwaZulu by the lack of basic conditions of employment.

'Employers reaped advantages without any form of minimum wage scales or conditions of employment, resulting in a grossly exploited, underpaid and overworked labourforce,' he said.

Higher wage

Mr Lyster said he was bringing an application before the Supreme Court against a company in KwaZulu for allegedly contravening the Wage Act on 'criminal grounds'.

Mr R J Rebone, managing director of Tidwell Housing, was not available for comment yesterday.

Mr J A Venter, managing director of Mintex Pty Ltd, said yesterday that his company paid its black workers a 'much higher wage than the lowest paid workers in [illegible] area'.

He denied that his company had refused to recognise trade unions, saying that the recognition talks broke down after an illegal strike. 'We are still prepared to talk to any union which has the support of more than 50 percent of the workers.'

Mr Venter said there had been no 'pact' between the KwaZulu Government and industrialists on non intervention in labour disputes.

We've given increases, say firms accused of underpaying

61

Star 22/10/84

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Most of the British companies listed as paying starvation wages to black workers in South Africa claim to have given substantial pay increases recently.

Seven companies were singled out in a report by the Labour Party's research department for paying wages below the minimum living level (MLL) to at least 1 700 workers.

Another 39 companies were said to be paying wages lower than the recommended Common Market level to 9 000 workers across South Africa.

Pilkington, the tile manufacturing company, was said to have 632 employees paid below starvation wages.

But a spokesman for Pilkington in London said that in July this year wage increases had lifted all the company's employees above the MLL.

Lonrho, the multi-national London-based company, which rejects the basis of the Common Market wage code, is unrepentant about paying some of its workers in the non-mining field below the MLL.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lonrho director, said the low wages were "no concern of mine".

He said Lonrho never commented on the wages it paid its workers and was not answerable to anyone.

A spokesman for BTR, a British industrials company, said the figures were "a bit out of date" because wage increases had been awarded in June.

These had taken every employee above the MLL.

But he admitted that the wages and the MLL figures "leap-frogged" each other every year.

Fosatu slams foreign firms in homelands

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24/10/80 Star

Labour Reporter

The central committee of the 150 000-member Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has charged that multinationals take advantage of South Africa's apartheid structures.

The committee expressed its concern and anger over whast it calls increased efforts by multinationals to use the homelands policy to exploit workers.

South Africa's present decentralisation policy, it said, was designed to destroy jobs in existing areas and move them to homeland areas demarcated "union-free zones".

Here there was no legislation to protect workers as the homelands had been given power to pass separate legislation. As a result there was "gross exploitation" with some Fosatu workers earning less than R15 a week, said the committee.

"South African companies and multinationals are taking full advantage of these horrors of apartheid. Companies dismiss union members and refuse to recognise or negotiate with unions," said the committee.

The federation has demanded full freedom to organise in these areas in terms of the conventions of the International Labour Organisation.

The committee reaffirmed its commitment to struggle for a truly democratic South Africa and its opposition to the apartheid policies of the Government.

A senior Fosatu committee has been appointed to monitor the union's response to the demands of thousands of boycotting school pupils and has extended its support for their basic demands.

Mr Thembinkosi Mkalipi, a senior shop steward with the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union, has been elected a vice-president of Fosatu.

Sowetan 25/10/84

6

Fosatu 'backs workers' struggle'

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has condemned all employers, particularly multinationals and their allies, who continue to take full advantage of apartheid by paying "starvation wages."

In a statement to The **SOWETAN,** Fosatu says recently two multinational companies — Mintax (Britain) and Tidwell Housing (of USA) — refused to recognise its affiliate, Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and dismissed all workers on strike and rehired workers at lower wages.

"Fosatu is fully committed to supporting workers in their struggle against oppression," the statement says, adding, "South African companies are taking full advantage of these horrors of apartheid. They dismiss workers and refuse to recognise, or negotiate with unions."

Fosatu's attack comes amid reports by the British Labour Party's research department which revealed that seven of the British companies in South Africa were paying wages below the minimum living level to at least 1 700 workers.

Anger

Another 39 companies named in the report paid wages lower than the recommended Commonwealth Market Level to 9 000 workers in a wide cross section of South Africa, according to the report.

In the statement Fosatu has noted with "concern and anger" the increased efforts to use the homelands policy to further exploit workers.

"Present policy is designed to destroy jobs in existing areas and move these jobs to decentralised areas in the homelands. These areas are designed to be union free zones.

"As Fosatu affiliates have started to organise in these areas they find that companies were promised that there would be no unions in these areas. They find that there is no legislation to protect workers and that homelands have been given power to pass separate legislation.

"This is designed to divide and weaken our existing unions. These policies are clearly designed to ensure the continued oppression and exploitation of South African workers and should be condemned," the statement says.

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26/10/84

British investors anxious about Sebokeng crackdown

S Times

JOHN BATTERSBY reports from LONDON

THE combined military-police crackdown in three Rand townships this week has caused more concern in London than any other internal development since Soweto in 1976.

It is not the panic of 1960 or the spectre of 1976.

It is a future-directed concern — tinged with confusion and uncertainty — as investors and political analysts make an assessment of whether resorting to troops is the crossing of a Rubicon leading to civil war.

More strident critics of South Africa's internal system are asking: Is the police state becoming a para-military state?

According to observers of the South African-British business scene, the first signs were apparent this week of investor anxiety because of the political events of the past two months.

Damage

The concern would appear to be based on the cumulative effect of the wave of violence and repression sparked off by the August elections for the new constitution and the five-week diplomatic impasse over the Durban sit-in and the non-return of the Coventry four.

There is no doubt that the Coventry reprisal — apart from the obvious diplomatic damage it has caused — has eroded the special relationship between Britain and South Africa and precipitated a new evaluation of the basis on which that relationship was founded.

It is against this backdrop that concern caused by the sealing of Sebokeng should be seen.

Political factors have not played a major role in Anglo-South African trade — as they are beginning to in the United States — and any departure from that norm would signal a fundamental shift in the whole relationship between the two countries.

Investors tend to assess investment potential and future prospects in a cold and analytical way which has little to do with human rights.

Stability

They are not concerned with whether South Africa is becoming

LEFT: Troops in Sebokeng. RIGHT: A police-officer shows one of the pamphlets which were distributed in the township during Operation Palmiet this week

So how have the goings on on the East Rand affected their perceptions?

There are two schools of thought...

The first says that the decision to use troops in a deteriorating internal security situation is a necessary evil in a volatile situation in which the present administration's policy of piecemeal change is unleashing enormous tensions, rising expectations and frustrations.

Protagonists of this school would argue that a judicious mixture of repression and concession is a rational response in this situation.

They are already resigned to a protracted period of civil and labour unrest as the society moves into a period of dynamic transition.

We could call this the "violent evolution" school.

The second school argues that the deployment of troops by the South African government is an admission of defeat, the African National Congress' declared intention of making the townships "ungovernable" is working and presents a challenge far more serious than Sharpeville 1960 or Soweto 1976.

Polarization

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Behind the human rights rhetoric and strong words about a "breach of faith" at Coventry, cool heads at the British Foreign Office are assessing the long-term implications of the violence and repression on the East Rand.

Commitment

While Britain has a diplomatic and moral obligation to judge events in South Africa by its own value framework there is an understanding that the unmodified tools of Western democracy are limited in dealing with the extraordinary pressures at work in that society.

While painfully aware of the shortcomings of the new constitution, Britain is using its diplomatic influence to urge President P W Botha to pursue his commitment to finding a *modus vivendi* for accommodating the political aspirations of blacks.

It seems that, in the internalized violence and threatening anarchy in Sebokeng and Sharpeville, the South African government perceives a threat to its plans for black advancement and the governability of the townships.

It sees the fragile government-imposed administrative infrastructures being destroyed before the government's eyes.

It sees the calculated decision to use troops in response to this situation — a decision announced two weeks ago by Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange.

Unacceptable

It can understand the South African government's need to restore order in those townships so that it can re-impose some form of day-to-day administration while it proceeds with its political manoeuvres to draw black "leaders" into consultations over their future development.

But all this does not detract from the fact that the British government regards the methods being used as — to use the diplomatic parlance — "totally unacceptable".

Ironically, it was British diplomatic concern over detention without trial, as articulated in an EEC protest over the detention of black leaders connected with the election boycott, that led indirectly to the Durban sit-in and the subsequent impasse over the Coventry four.

The seriousness of the diplomatic crisis was reflected in Britain's rare vote against South Africa in the United Nations Security Council this week.

Structures

But sharp diplomatic exchanges about human rights and "breaches of faith" should not be allowed to obscure the underlying causes of the violence and repression which have gripped South Africa for the past two months.

The stability that foreign investors — and more importantly South Africans themselves — seek will not come about until meaningful structures are created to accommodate the political aspirations of blacks and offer redress for their mounting political frustrations.

Durban and Coventry are essentially peripheral issues.

The future will be determined by the government's ability to meet the genuine grievances of the people of Sebokeng and Sharpeville and the hundreds of other townships throughout South Africa.

Rand townships this week has caused more concern in London than any other internal development since Soweto in 1976.

It is not the panic of 1960 or the spectre of 1976.

It is a future-directed concern — tinged with confusion and uncertainty — as investors and political analysts make an assessment of whether resorting to troops is the crossing of a Rubicon leading to civil war.

More strident critics of South Africa's internal system are asking: Is the police state becoming a para-military state?

According to observers of the South African-British business scene, the first signs were apparent this week of investor anxiety because of the political events of the past two months.

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Damage

The concern would appear to be based on the cumulative effect of the wave of violence and repression sparked off by the August elections for the new constitution and the five-week diplomatic impasse over the Durban sit-in and the non-return of the Coventry four.

There is no doubt that the Coventry reprisal — apart from the obvious diplomatic damage it has caused — has eroded the special relationship between Britain and South Africa and precipitated a new evaluation of the basis on which that relationship was founded.

It is against this backdrop that concern caused by the sealing of Sebokeng should be seen.

Political factors have not played a major role in Anglo-South African trade — as they are beginning to in the United States — and any departure from that norm would signal a fundamental shift in the whole relationship between the two countries.

Investors tend to assess investment potential and future prospects in a cold and analytical way which has little to do with human rights.

Stability

They are not concerned with whether South Africa is becoming militarized or whether blacks are going to be granted political rights.

They are concerned with whether the society in which they are investing is going to remain stable enough in the future to offer reasonable protection for the returns on those investments.

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The despair which this analysis leads to was reflected in the conclusion of an editorial in the Daily Telegraph this week:

"One suspects that in the long-run it will not greatly profit the South African government if it meets present grievances by doubling expenditure on black education and withdrawing rent increases. Will anything less than majority rule ever finally satisfy the country's blacks? Will even that suffice?".

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RDM 27\10\84 (61)

British investors jittery over the use of the SA military

JOHN BATTERSBY in London

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Stanford University votes on disinvestment

STANFORD — Stanford University students voted yesterday on a referendum that would urge the university to sell 94 000 shares of Motorola Corporation stock because of the company's sales to the military and police in South Africa.

Turnout was heavy for the first of two days of voting on the Motorola question, a variety of campus issues and a mock presidential ballot, according to student's Commissioner of Elections, Mr Chris Reid. Results will be available tomorrow.

The referendum culminates years of campus protests against South African policies.

A Motorola spokesman said last week at the company's Schaumberg, Illinois, headquarters that the electronics firm was opposed to South Africa's racial segregation policies.

"Motorola's personnel policy and practices are incompatible with apartheid," the spokesman said.

Supporters of the Stanford referendum estimate that Motorola sold 750 000 dollars in communications equipment to South African police in 1982.

If passed by a majority of the 13 300 students, the referendum would be an advice to the university's Commission on Investment Responsibility and the Board of Trustees to sell the nearly $3,2 million (R6,1 million) worth of Motorola shares.

It would also encourage establishing criteria for divestment from the university's portfolio of other companies doing business with South Africa.

Stanford owns more than $215 million (R413 million) worth of stock in 83 companies doing business in South Africa, according to the Stanford Coalition Against Apartheid.

The commission unanimously supported a shareholder resolution last year asking the company to end all sales to the South African military and police until apartheid was done away with. — Sapa.

Hepworth severs link with SA

61

Star

The Star's Foreign News Service

LONDON — George Davies, who has revolutionised high street shopping here with his chain of men's and women's wear shops, is severing his association with South Africa.

At present his Hepworth group buys about 5 percent of its goods, about R14 million worth a year, from Rex Trueform.

"When our present contracts are completed we will buy no more from this source," Mr Davies said Tuesday.

He said that protests by anti-apartheid campaigners had had a minor influence on his decision, but added that he personally had had doubts about buying from South Africa.

That could boost Hepworth's own manufacturing division as manufacturing is the only side which has so far resisted the Davies magic touch.

GLC told to drop Barclays account

3/10/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

LONDON — The End Loans To Southern Africa (Eltsa) movement has called on the Greater London Council (GLC) to cut links with Barclays following reports that the left-wing council has more than R13 million invested in the bank.

The revelation comes as no surprise to Eltsa. Spokesman Mr Martin Rosenbaum said Tuesday:

"We did not know about this particular investment, but we do know that the GLC has substantial holdings in companies with strong South African connections. We understood the GLC was investigating ways of disinvesting."

A spokesman for the council confirmed that disinvestment was being "actively considered", but another GLC official defended the investment on the grounds that such investment appeared to offer the best returns.

Mr Rosenbaum responded: "We certainly do not agree with that point of view. It is very doubtful whether it is true that they have to invest in Barclays to get the best return. There has been a lot of disinvestment in the United States, and most local authorities have found they're actually doing better after disinvesting than before.

"For the moment, anyhow, we are accepting the GLC's assurance that they are seeking ways of getting rid of their South African connections."

Not all councils which share the GLC's problems are proceeding with such caution.

Rochdale, controlled by a Tory-Liberal-SDP coalition is switching its account from Barclays to the National Westminster, even though it could cost the ratepayers R10 000 over three years.

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the three ruling parties in the tricameral parliament, and not necessarily between government and opposition.

The only other opposition figure to be named is NRP leader Vause Raw as vice-chairman of the Defence committee. Raw is a professed hawk in profound agreement with NP defence policy. His appointment is hardly a concession to progressive reform.

Little is known about Louis Hollander, the House of Representatives MP who is chairman of the select committee on Health and Welfare, and Soobramoney Naicker of the House of Delegates, who is chairman of the committee on Environmental Affairs and Tourism. Their anonymity is a safeguard against controversy, although it might be tempting to persuade Naicker to ask questions about desegregating tourist facilities in the OFS and removing other hurtful barriers to Indians.

Chairmen of the remaining committees are all senior NP members. One appointment that has raised a few eyebrows is that of Tino Volker as chairman of the important Constitutional Development and Planning committee. While he was a member of Chris Heunis's House of Assembly committee on constitutional matters Opposition MPs say he hardly distinguished himself. Moreover, there are said to be nagging doubts about his NP track record and his loyalty to the P W Botha faction of the party. A major surprise is the omission of glowing verligte Wynand Malan (NP Randburg). Insiders suspect he overplayed his hand at *lojale verset*, a display of maverick defiance in which he attacked sacred cows of Nationalist Afrikanerdom. But his time may come.

The appointment of the rather more cautious verligte Pretoria MP Albert Nothnagel as chairman of the Home Affairs and National Education committee has been welcomed by the liberal English press. This comes as no surprise because Nothnagel, who represents a verkrampte Pretoria constituency, has worked hard for many years to sculpt an image of sweet reasonableness. His was always the acceptable face of the NP. He may not be far from a deputy ministership.

Surprise was also expressed by MPs at the appointment of Hendrik Tempel as chairman of the important committee on Co-operation and Development and Education. Although a senior MP, he has shown no special talents in this area. There are lingering doubts among Cape NP faithful about his unswerving loyalty to the P W Botha faction. This could well be his reward for trying to dispel such doubt.

Reservations have been expressed at the appointment of Kleppies Heyns as chairman of the Industry and Commerce committee. On the other hand, the appointment of businessman Dr Jayaram Reddy of the House of Representatives as his vice-chairman has been welcomed on the assumption that this chairman can only benefit from exposure to his deputy.

URBAN BLACKS

Appeal for funds

Black local authorities are again urging government to boost their "dented image" by providing alternative sources of revenue and so make it possible for them "to stop burdening residents" with increased service and rent charges.

Says Tom Boya, chairman of Daveyton Council and of the East Rand Urban Councillors' Association (Eruca): "The situation in the townships is serious. We are unpopular and the recent rent increases have worsened the position. The government must help us. We must be seen by residents to be serving their interests. Otherwise, there's no hope whatsoever."

His association met Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Pretoria last week to seek relief.

But, says Boya, outside of promising to delay the privatisation of liquor outlets and sorghum beerhalls in black townships, Viljoen merely advised the councillors how to negotiate for other sources of revenue.

The black councils want the development boards to transfer to them all assets falling under their jurisdiction. These include land, buildings, houses, hostels and trading sites.

"In addition, we would like revenues collected from licences and fines to be paid to the councils," says Boya. "We also want the R2 monthly labour levy paid by employers for every worker. We believe all these, together with proceeds from the sale of liquor and beer from bottlestores and beerhalls in the townships, will go a long way towards solving our problems."

The lack of revenue, which has resulted in councils raising rents, and water and electricity charges, has long been a bone of contention since last year.

In Soweto, the local council threatened to go to court to stop government selling liquor outlets to private enterprise.

EDUCATION SEMINAR

The crisis in black education and "the role the private sector can play in the black high school education process" is subject of a seminar organised by a new black organisation called Educational Catalysts in Southern Africa (ECSA) next month.

Ecsa, which is headed by Springs businessman Bogie M H Mabogoane, intends focusing attention on the negative aspects of private donations to black schools, their adoption of individual schools and bursaries.

In addition, suggestions will be made on how such donations, school adoptions and bursaries "could be converted to positive catalysts for achievement and self-pride among pupils in particular and the black community in general."

The seminar, scheduled for Wednesday, November 21, takes place at the Milner Park Holiday Inn in Johannesburg. It will be opened by *FM* Editor Stephen Mulholland.

Invited to participate are Professor W L Rautenbach, head of the department of nuclear physics at Stellenbosch University, D M Mphahlele, chief education planner in Lebowa, and L P G Kabane, a Soweto businessman and former school teacher.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Border disputes

Disputes between the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and two multinationals could reverberate in the campaign to bar foreign investment in SA.

Mawu accuses American mobile home manufacturer Tidwell Housing and the British motor components company Mintex of refusing to recognise a representative union and of victimising employees by dismissing them because of their union membership. Tidwell is also charged with paying wages which are one-fifth of minimum rates recommended by the Sullivan code.

The union has demanded that both companies should reform their industrial relations practices or "get out of SA." It has also called on the governments of KwaZulu and the US, and the US union movement, to support its campaign against Tidwell. The company is not a Sullivan signatory.

The dispute is complicated by the fact that there is uncertainty about whether Tidwell, which is located in the Peters industrial area near Ladysmith, is in SA or KwaZulu. The difference is crucial as SA labour law differs considerably from that in KwaZulu which has no equivalent of SA's Labour Relations Act.

But KwaZulu's chief labour officer, Africa Khanyile, says Peters is a "released area," falling under the SA Development Trust, and therefore subject to SA legislation. Other contradictory opinions have been given by the Ladysmith municipality, the KwaZulu Development Corporation and the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mawu's Natal branch secretary, Geoff Schreiner, says that Tidwell's minimum wage of R18/week and average wage of R25-R30 are the lowest in the area and less than a quarter of wages paid by other companies operating in the same market. This, he believes, has allowed Tidwell to undercut the other companies.

Tidwell's personnel manager, Judy Wade, tells the *FM* the company is not prepared to recognise the union. Says Wade: "We are doing as much for our employees as anyone else could, and do not need outsiders to make decisions for them."

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Wade confirms Mawu's figures on wages but argues that they "are substantially the same as those paid by other companies in the area." She says other conditions at the factory "are good because we comply with the Basic Conditions of Employment Act regarding annual leave, sick leave and overtime pay."

The Mintex dispute concerns 220 workers dismissed for striking over the dismissal of a fellow worker. Mawu charges that when the company subsequently re-employed some of the workers it did so on a selective basis and excluded a number of shop stewards and other union activists.

Mintex MD, Adrian Venter, denies Mawu's allegations. He says the company, which is in KwaZulu, "is prepared to talk to any union with majority membership" and had in fact started recognition negotiations with Mawu before the strike.

According to Venter, the company had already filled most positions when the strikers applied for re-employment and there were only 80 vacancies. These were filled without regard to their union status. He says the recognition talks broke down because of Mawu's "policy of confrontation."

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Changes since 1979

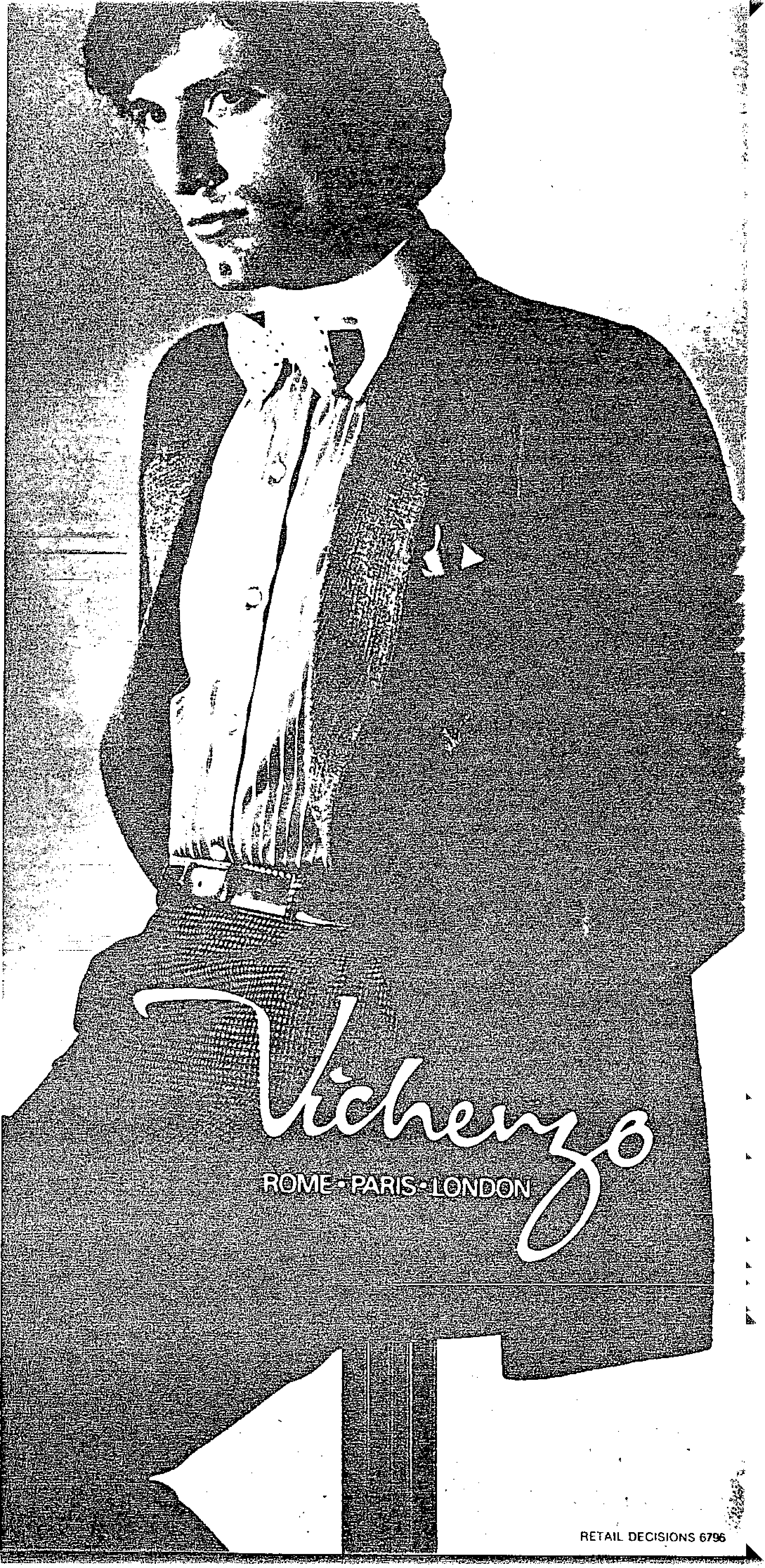
(~~172~~)

Bustling activity in SA industrial relations in the five post-Wiehahn years emerges from a study conducted by the University of Stellenbosch's Graduate School of Business. Led by the school's Professor "Blackie" Swart, it shows that the manufacturing sector has been the main target for unionisation since 1979 — followed closely by the trading sector and the mining industry.

Swart released preliminary results at the recent Institute for Personnel Management conference. They are based on the responses of some 1 500 organisations (mainly companies and local authorities) and 57 unions representing 450 000 workers. Most organisations that responded are large employers. Some 70% of the respondent unions were established groups, although there was some response from the emerging unions.

The Stellenbosch researchers found that 27,3% of the organisations had been approached by unions for recognition of some type since 1979. Of these, 27% were in the mining sector, 37,8% in manufacturing, 14,9% in contracting, 30,5% in trading, 8,8% in finance and 17,6% local authorities.

Says Swart: "These figures give an indication of the extent of the decentralisation which has taken place in collective bargaining away from industrial councils towards individual companies and organisations. We assume that the majority of approaches were from emerging unions, although a union like the Mineworkers' Union



Union boss held under defunct law

STAR 27/11/84

6K

By Carolyn Dempster,
Labour Reporter

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), was released by the Lebowa police yesterday after being arrested under a defunct statute — the Riotous Assemblies Act.

His lawyers are now contemplating suing the Lebowa authorities for wrongful arrest.

Mr Ramaphosa was arrested in Namakgale township outside Phalaborwa while taking statements from six workers dismissed from the British-owned Rio Tinto Zinc Phalaborwa Mining Company last week.

About 30 workers were dismissed for refusing to work overtime. A meeting due to be held by the union in the township was banned by Lebowa magistrate Mr Ndwako Ratlabala under the Riotous Assemblies Act, so Mr Ramaphosa went to the union offices to take down statements from the workers.

While there he was held by the Lebowa police.

Mr Ramaphosa was due to appear in court yesterday on charges of holding an illegal gathering.

"We want to warn the Lebowa regime and its misguided labour advisers that we won't become victims of their intimidation," said Mr Mahlaomola Skhosana, Cusa's acting general secretary.

"We will continue to organise workers throughout the country, and we call upon employers to immediately state their views on this matter."

Cusa expressed its concern over the whereabouts of the six men who were with Mr Ramaphosa at the time of his arrest, but have not reappeared.

Star 7/12/84 (61)

Anti-apartheid fight moves to local councils

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Anti-apartheid forces in Britain are urging the country's local authorities to break all economic links with South Africa, to declare "solidarity" with the ANC and Swapo, to honour prominent opponents of apartheid and to turn the propaganda war against South Africa.

The local authorities are being asked to adopt a model declaration on Southern Africa prepared by the steering committee on local authority action against apartheid which was established at a conference in March 1983.

Eighty-six local authorities were represented at the conference at which the steering committee was given the authority to draw up the "model declaration".

Thus far 18 local authorities, including those controlling three of Britain's biggest metropolitan areas (London, Greater Manchester and Tyne and Wear) and cities such as Liverpool, Sheffield, Nottingham, Cambridge and Manchester have signed the declaration.

In addition, more than 100 local authorities already implement some of the measures in the declaration.

Signature of the declaration means that a local authority must:

- Stop buying any goods originating in South Africa.
- Withdraw investments in companies with South African or Namibian interests.
- Campaign against investments in and loans to South Africa or Namibia and discourage all economic links with South Africa or Namibia.

Finally, the declaration involved the local authority in co-operation with the anti-apartheid movement in organising and encouraging "appropriate events and activities to promote public understanding of the situation in southern Africa".

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Disinvestment battle continues

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The battle of the early day motions over the Church of England's involvement in Carnation Milk continues in the House of Commons.

Three amendments have now been tabled by Conservative Party MPs to a Labour early day motion congratulating the Church commissioners for their decision to sell the Church's R8,8 million shareholding in Carnation Milk because of its low South African wage rates.

The motion was proposed by Mr Richard Caborn, MP for Sheffield Central and secretary of the new Labour parliamentary anti-apartheid group. It was signed by 77 other Labour MPs.

Mr Nicholas Winterton, MP for Macclesfield, proposed an amendment drawing attention to the hardship the Church decision would cause black workers via reduced production and wages.

An amendment from Mr Malcolm Thornton, MP for Crosby, said the Church would be denied "a greater opportunity of constructive involvement in the process of change in South Africa."

The third amendment was similar.

RDM 8/12/84 (61) [illegible] [illegible]

Company doesn't want to talk — union

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A BRITISH company Raleigh Cycles has been accused of refusing to talk to union shop stewards at its Springs plant — a claim which it has denied.

The claim is partly the result of a recent visit to South Africa by Mr R A L Roberts, chairman of Tube Investments, the British company which owns Raleigh.

Shop stewards of the United Mining, Metal and Allied Workers' Union of SA (UMMAWUSA) asked to meet Mr Roberts to discuss grievances, but were turned down.

The chairman of UMMAWUSA's shop stewards committee at the plant, Mr Alfred Motseni, claimed this week that local management was also refusing to talk to the stewards.

He said the stewards wanted to discuss wage increases with Raleigh and to complain that although the plant was closing for four weeks at the end of the year, some workers were being paid for only three.

But Raleigh's personnel director, Mr P G Nel, said the issues raised by Mr Motseni had been discussed with shop stewards "at length".

The company was against negotiating wages with unions outside an official industrial council.