

INDUSTRIAL REL. - WORKERS' ORGANISATIONS
unregistered Unions

1992 - 1993

Inkatha aims to extend labour wing

By Shareen Singh

(139) Inkatha's labour wing, the United Workers Union of South Africa (Uwusa), has applied for its registration to be extended into major industries in the Transvaal and Natal

These include the mining industry, steel and engineering sectors, textile and clothing manufacturing and motor industry

The union has also applied for registration to

cover the Sasolburg and Welkom magisterial districts

Any registered union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection with the Industrial Registrar at the Department of Manpower in Pretoria by February 10

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) said it would definitely challenge Uwusa's application but it would consult its lawyers to make sure the

challenge would be "an informed one"

For Cosatu, the continued existence of Uwusa is a thorn in the flesh

Uwusa and Cosatu members have a history of violent clashes on the factory floor and Cosatu had often alleged that certain companies were colluding with Uwusa against its affiliates

Revelations by the press last year of Government funding of Uwusa had angered Co-

(KTOA) satu affiliates, particularly the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Union of Metalworkers which were most affected by rival clashes

Both unions had called for the immediate de-recognition of Uwusa at all companies in South Africa

Cosatu had also reported to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on companies which it claimed colluded with Uwusa

STAR 27/1/92

KENNISGEWING 378 VAN 1992**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

**AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN 'N
VAKVERENIGING**

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistent-Nywerheidsregistrator, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om registrasie as 'n vakvereniging ontvang is van die Media and Allied Workers Union. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek

Enige geregistreeerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou 123a, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres Privaat Sak X117, Pretoria, 0001)

TABEL

Naam van vakvereniging: Media and Allied Workers Union

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is: 3 Maart 1992.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word

Alle werkers in diens in die Media-, Drukkers-, Verpakkings- en Verwante Bedryf in die landdrostdistrikte Benoni, Bethal, Bronkhorstspuit, Die Kaap, Durban, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Middelburg, Nelspruit, Pietersburg, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Secunda, Springs, Stellenbosch, Vereeniging, Warmbad, Witbank en Wonderboom

Vir die doeleindes hiervan beteken "Media-, Drukkers, Verpakkings- en Verwante Bedryf", sonder om die gewone betekenis daarvan enigerwys te beperk, die bedryf waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers betrokke is by—

(i) die produksie en verspreiding van nuus, en omvat dit werknemers in diens van die elektroniese media as fotografe, verslaggewers, koerantverspreiders, drywers, verkopers, masjienoperateurs, invoegers, klerke, tiksters, videokameraoprateurs, aanbieders en beeldmengers, en

(ii) die produksie van drukwerk van watter aard ook al, met inbegrip van stereotipering, fotogravure, litografie, drukkersingenieurswerk, drukkerspakhuiswerk, stempelwerk, boekbindery, liniering, afsnywerk, syskermprosesdruk, duplisering en inkmenging, en omvat dit die produksie van houers, sakke, omhuisels of enige ander soort houer gemaak van papier of enige ander buigsame materiaal;

en omvat dit alle bedrywighede wat met enige van voormelde werksaamhede gepaard gaan of daaruit voortspruit.

Posadres van applikant Posbus 97105, Presas, 0114

NOTICE 378 OF 1992**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE UNION**

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for registration as a trade union has been received from the Media and Allied Workers Union. Particulars of the application are reflected in the sub-joined table

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, 123A Manpower building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice

TABLE

Name of trade union Media and Allied Workers Union.

Date on which application was lodged: 3 March 1992

Interests and area in respect of which application is made:

All workers engaged in the Media, Printing, Packaging and Allied Industry in the Magisterial Districts of Benoni, Bethal, Bronkhorstspuit, Durban, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Middelburg, Nelspruit, Pietersburg, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Secunda, Springs, Stellenbosch, The Cape, Vereeniging, Warmbaths, Witbank and Wonderboom

For the purposes hereof "Media, Printing, Packaging and Allied Industry", without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning thereof, means the industry in which employers and their employees are concerned with—

(i) the production and distribution of news, and includes employees employed in the electronic media as photographers, reporters, newspaper distributors, drivers, vendors, machine operators, insertors, clerks, typists, video camera operators, producers and vision mixers, and

(ii) the production of printed matter of any nature whatsoever, including stereotyping, photogravure, lithography, printer's engineering, printer's warehousing, stamping, bookbinding, ruling, cutting, silkscreen process printing, duplicating and ink mixing, and includes the production of containers, bags, wrappers or any other form of container produced from paper or any other flexible material;

and includes all operations incidental to or consequent on any of the aforesaid activities.

Postal address of applicant P O Box 97105, Presas, 0114

Kantooradres van aplikant Vierde Verdieping, Kamers 413 en 414, Fraser Building, Paul Krugerstraat 520, Pretoria

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande ver-
eistes van artikel 4 van die Wet.

- (a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge subartikel (4) bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.
- (b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by subartikel (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word.

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistent-Nywerheidsregistrator.
(24 April 1992)

KENNISGEWING 379 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN 'N NYWERHEIDSRAAD

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistent-nywerheidsregistrator, maak ingevolge artikel 19 (2) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om registrasie van 'n nywerheidsraad ontvang is van die Nywerheidsraad vir die Kontrakskoonmaaknywerheid, Natal Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek

Enige persoon wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres Privaat Sak X117, Pretoria, 0001)

TABEL

Naam van nywerheidsraad Nywerheidsraad vir die Kontrakskoonmaaknywerheid, Natal

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is 24 November 1991

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word Die Skoonmaakdienstenywerheid in die provinsie Natal.

Vir die doeleindes hiervan beteken "Skoonmaakdienstenywerheid" die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om industriële en kommersiële persele en geboue skoon te maak, met inbegrip van woonstelle wat kommersieel verhuur word

Name en adresse van die partye by die raad

Werkgewersorganisasie

The National Contract Cleaners' Association, Postbus 11681, Marine Parade, 4056

Office address of applicant Fourth Floor, Rooms 413 and 414, Fraser Building, 520 Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria.

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of section 4 of the Act:

- (a) The representativeness of an trade union which objects to the application shall in terms of subsection (4) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration
- (b) The procedure laid down in subsection (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistant Industrial Registrar.
(24 April 1992)

NOTICE 379 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 19 (2) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for registration as an industrial council has been received from the Industrial Council for the Contract Cleaning Industry, Natal. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table

Any person who objects to the application is invited to lodge his objection writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice

TABLE

Name of industrial council Industrial Council for the Contract Cleaning Industry, Natal

Date on which application was lodged 24 November 1991

Interests and area in respect of which application is made The Cleaning Services Industry in the Province of Natal.

For the purposes hereof "Cleaning Services Industry" means the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of cleaning industrial and commercial premises and buildings, including flats let commercially

Names and addresses of the parties to the council

Employers' organisation

The National Contract Cleaners' Association, P O Box 11681, Marine Parade, 4056

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS**KENNISGEWING 398 VAN 1992****DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

**AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN 'N
VAKVERENIGING**

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistent-nywerheidsregistrator, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om registrasie as 'n vakvereniging ontvang is van die Post and Telecommunication Workers' Association Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrekk.

Enige geregistreerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou, 123A, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres: Priwaatsak X117, Pretoria, 0001).

TABEL

Naam van vakvereniging: Post and Telecommunication Workers' Association.

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is: 3 Desember 1992

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word

1. Alle persone in diens van die Suid-Afrikaanse Poskantoor Beperk in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

Vir die doeleindes hiervan is die "Suid-Afrikaanse Poskantoor Beperk" die maatskappy wat gestig is ingevolge die Poswysingswet van 1991

2. Alle persone in diens by Telkom SA Beperk in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

Vir die doeleindes hiervan is "Telkom SA Beperk" die maatskappy wat gestig is ingevolge die Poswysingswet van 1991.

3. Alle persone in diens in die Telekommunikasie- en Uitsaaiwesetoerustingnywerheid in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

Vir die doeleindes hiervan beteken "Telekommunikasie- en Uitsaaiwesetoerustingnywerheid", sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk, die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is vir die vervaardiging, montering, versiening, installering, oprigting en instandhouding van telekommunikasie- en uitsaaiwesetoerusting, en dit omvat verpakking, versending en ander bedrywighede wat met enige van die voormelde werksaamhede gepaard gaan of daaruit voortspruit, en "telekommunikasie- en uitsaaiwesetoerusting" beteken alle radio-, televisie- en/of telefoontoerusting, asook luidsprekerstelsels, faksmasjiene en radioroepmasjiene, en komponente en/of onderdele daarvan

GENERAL NOTICES**NOTICE 398 OF 1992****DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A
TRADE UNION**

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for registration as trade union has been received from the Post and Telecommunication Workers' Association. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, 123A Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

TABLE

Name of trade union: Post and Telecommunication Workers' Association

Date on which application was lodged: 3 December 1991

Interests and area in respect of which application is made:

1. All persons employed by the South African Post Office Ltd in the Republic of South Africa

For the purposes hereof the "South African Post Office Ltd" is the company which was established in terms of the Post Office Amendment Act of 1991

2. All persons employed by Telkom S.A. Ltd in the Republic of South Africa

For the purposes hereof "Telkom S.A. Ltd" is the company which was established in terms of the Post Office Amendment Act of 1991

3. All persons engaged in the Telecommunication and Broadcasting Equipment Industry in the Republic of South Africa.

For the purposes hereof "Telecommunication and Broadcasting Equipment Industry" means, without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression, the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the manufacture, assembly, servicing, installation, erection and maintenance of telecommunication and broadcasting equipment, and includes packing, despatching and other operations incidental to or consequent on any of the aforesaid activities, and "telecommunication and broadcasting equipment" means all radio, television and/or telephone equipment, as well as public address systems, fax machines and radio paging machines, and components and/or parts thereof

4. Alle persone in diens in die Pos- en Koerierdiens-onderneming in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

Vir die doeleindes hiervan beteken "Pos- en Koerierdiensonderneming", sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk, die onderneming waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is vir die vervoer, montering, versiening en instandhouding van pos- en koerierdiens-toerusting, en dit omvat verpakking, versending en ander bedrywighede wat met enige van voormelde werksaamhede gepaard gaan of daaruit voortspuit.

Posadres van applikant: Posbus 260100, Excom, 2023

Kantooradres van applikant: Darragh House 7, Eerste Verdieping, Wanderersstraat 13, Johannesburg.

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikel 4 van die Wet:

- (a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge subartikel (4) bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem
- (b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by subartikel (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistent-nywerheidsregistrateur

(8 Mei 1992)

KENNISGEWING 399 VAN 1992

PROVINSIALE ADMINISTRASIE VAN DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP

STILBAAI VOORGESTELDE WETTIGING VAN BESTAANDE STRUKTURE EN DIE VERHURING VAN GEDEELTES GROND BENEDE DIE HOOGWATERMERK VAN DIE KAFFIRKUILSRIVIER

Ingevolge artikel 3 (5) van die Strandwet, 1935 (Wet 21 van 1935), word hiermee bekendgemaak dat dit die voorneme is om 'n huurooreenkoms met die Munisipaliteit van Stilbaai aan te gaan waarin voorsiening gemaak word vir die wettiging en die verhuring van daardie gedeeltes grond waarop 'n abluieblok, glybaan, putt-putt baan en woonwapark, benede die hoogwatermerk van die Kaffirkuilrivier opgerig is.

'n Liggingsplan van die gebied wat deur die voorgestelde verhuring geraak word, lê ter insae by die kantoor van die Hoofdirekteur Werke, Provinsiale Administrasie van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, Kamer 409, Dorpstraat 9, Kaapstad.

Besware teen die voorgestelde verhuring moet by die Hoofdirekteur Werke, Privaatsak X9078, Kaapstad, 8000, ingedien word voor of op 25 Mei 1992

(8 Mei 1992)

4. All persons engaged in the Postal and Courier Service Undertaking in the Republic of South Africa

For the purposes hereof "Postal and Courier Service Undertaking" means, without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression, the undertaking in which employers and their employees are associated for the conveyance, assembly, servicing and maintenance of postal and courier service equipment, and includes packing, despatching and other operations incidental to or consequent on any of the aforesaid activities.

Postal address of applicant: P O. Box 260100, Excom, 2023.

Office address of applicant: No. 7 Darragh House, First Floor, 3 Wanderers Street, Johannesburg.

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of section 4 of the Act:

- (a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall in terms of subsection (4) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration
- (b) The procedure laid down in subsection (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistant Industrial Registrar.

(8 May 1992)

NOTICE 399 OF 1992

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

STIL BAY PROPOSED LEGALIZATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES AND THE LEASE OF PORTIONS OF LAND BELOW THE HIGH WATER MARK OF THE KAFFIRKUILS RIVER

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 3 (5), of the Sea-Shore Act, 1935 (Act 21 of 1935), that it is proposed to enter into a lease with the Municipality of Stil Bay in which provisions is made for the legalization and the lease of that portion of land below the high water mark of the Kaffirkuil River on which an ablution block, super tube, putt-putt course and caravan park has been constructed below the high water mark.

A locality sketch of the area affected by the proposed leases lies for inspection at the office of the Chief Director Works, Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope, Room 409, 9 Dorp Street, Cape Town.

Objections to the proposed lease must be lodged with the Chief Director Works, Private Bag X9078, Cape Town, 8000, on or before 25 May 1992

(8 May 1992)

Union tries to recover Masterbond million

THE unaffiliated National Union of Leatherworkers (NUL), with 23 000 members, stands to lose more than R1m in the Masterbond debacle.

NUL general secretary Kessie Moodley said the union had invested "reserve funds" in Masterbond for use later as bridging finance

The funds were held by various union-linked funds — including a general benefit fund, a death benefit fund and an employee sick benefit fund which was a supplement to the Leather Industry Industrial Council's sick benefit fund

By Day 11/5/92
DIRK HARTFORD

Moodley said the union was doing all it could to try to retrieve the money, but the prospects looked bleak

The union had made contact with Masterbond investor groups and representations had been made to the Registrar of Deposit-Taking Institutions

He said the NUL, an old union previously linked to the now defunct Trade Union Council of SA, was in a sound financial situation despite the Masterbond losses

He added that the union owned buildings

in Port Elizabeth and Maritzburg

Moodley, who is a brother of Azapo activist Strini Moodley, was central in an internal union struggle that eventually ousted long-time NUL general secretary Freddie Schwartz

Schwartz is still general secretary of the small Transvaal Leatherworkers' Union

In a pamphlet doing the rounds among leatherworkers in Port Elizabeth, Schwartz said that the NUL's funds — which had been invested over a long period in several building societies — had been "squandered"

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ay, May 11 1992 5

Union stands to lose R1m

(139)

ET/11/5/92

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The unaffiliated National Union of Leatherworkers (NUL), with 23 000 members, stands to lose more than R1m in the Masterbond debacle

NUL general secretary Mr Kessie Moodley said the union had invested "reserve funds" in Masterbond for use later as bridging finance

The funds were held by various union-linked funds — including a general benefit fund, a death benefit fund and an employee sick benefit fund which was a supplement to the Leather Industry Industrial Council's sick benefit fund

Representations

Mr Moodley said the union was doing all it could to try to retrieve the money, but the prospects looked bleak.

The union had contacted Masterbond investor groups and representations had been made to the Registrar of Deposit-Taking Institutions

He said the NUL, an old union previously linked to the now-defunct Trade Union Council of SA, was in a sound financial situation in spite of the Masterbond losses

He added that the union owned buildings in Port Elizabeth and Maritzburg

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word Alle persone in diens in die Leer- en Skoelsnywerheid in die Provinsies die Oranje-Vrystaat en Transvaal

Vir die doeleindes hiervan beteken "Leer- en Skoelsnywerheid" die nywerheid betrokke by die looi, brei en bloting van huide en velle, die vervaardiging van alle klasse skoetsel en komponente vir skoetsel, die vervaardiging van alle produkte wat geheel en al of hoofsaaklik van leer gemaak word of van materiale wat dieselfde konstruksionele of funksionele eienskappe as leer het en 'n plaasvervanger daarvoor is by die konstruksie van sodanige produkte

Posadres van applikant Posbus 18361, Dalbridge, 4014

Kantooradres van applikant Bolton Hall, Galestraat 127, Durban

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikels 4 en 7 van die Wet

- (a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge artikel 4 (4), soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5), bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem
- (b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by artikel 4 (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word.

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistentnywerheidsregistrateur

(15 Mei 1992)

KENNISGEWING 428 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

**INTREKKING VAN REGISTRASIE VAN 'N WERK-
GEWERSORGANISASIE**

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistentnywerheidsregistrateur, maak hierby kragtens artikel 14 (1) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, bekend dat aangesien ek rede het om te vermoed dat die Home Textile Manufacturers Association nie as werkgewersorganisasie funksioneer nie, sy registrasie ingetrek sal word, tensy redes daarteen binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing aangevoer word

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistentnywerheidsregistrateur

(15 Mei 1992)

KENNISGEWING 429 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

**AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN 'N VAK-
VERENIGING**

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistentnywerheidsregistrateur, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby be-

Interests and area in respect of which application is made All persons engaged in the Leather and Footwear Industry in the Provinces of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal

For the purposes hereof "Leather and Footwear Industry" means the industry concerned with the tanning, dressing and fell-mongering of hides and skins; the manufacture of all classes of footwear and components for footwear, the manufacture of all products made wholly or mainly from leather or from materials having the same constructional or functional qualities as leather, being a substitute therefor in the construction of such products

Postal address of applicant P O Box 18361, Dalbridge, 4014

Office address of applicant Bolton Hall, 127 Gale Street, Durban

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of sections 4 and 7 of the Act:

- (a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall in terms of section 4 (4) as applied by section 7 (5) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration
- (b) The procedure laid down in section 4 (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistent Industrial Registrar

(15 May 1992)

NOTICE 428 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

**CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF AN
EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATION**

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, hereby notify, in terms of section 14 (1) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, that as I have reason to believe that the Home Textile Manufacturers Association is not functioning as an employers' organisation its registration will be cancelled unless cause to the contrary is shown within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistant Industrial Registrar

(15 May 1992)

NOTICE 429 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE
UNION**

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an

kend dat 'n aansoek om registrasie as 'n vakvereniging ontvang is van die Azanian Workers' Union. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrekk

Enige geregistreeerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou 123A, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres Privaat Sak X117, Pretoria, 0001)

TABEL

Naam van vakvereniging: Azanian Workers' Union

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is: 19 November 1991

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word: Persone in diens in die ondervermelde nywerhede, bedrywe en ondernemings in die landdrosdistrikte Durban, Inanda en Pinetown

- A Bounywerheid,
- B Siviele Ingenieursnywerheid;
- C Chemikaleenwyerheid,
- D. Kommersiele Distribusiebedryf;
- E Meubelnywerheid,
- F Goederevervoer- en Opbergingsbedryf;
- G Gesondheids- en Mediesediensonderneming,
- H Yster-, Staal-, Ingenieurs- en Metallurgiese Nywerheid,
- I. Motornywerheid, en
- J Sekuriteitsdiensonderneming

Vir die doeleindes hiervan word bovermelde nywerhede, bedrywe en ondernemings soos volg omskryf

A "**Bounywerheid**" beteken, sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk, die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om geboue en bouwerke op te rig, te voltooi, op te knap, te herstel, in stand te hou of te verbou en/of om artikels te maak vir gebruik by die oprigting, voltooiing of verbouing van geboue en bouwerke, hetsy die werk verrig, die materiaal voorberei of die nodige artikels gemaak word op die terreine van die geboue of bouwerke of elders, en dit omvat alle werk wat daarin uitgevoer of verrig word deur persone wat betrokke is by ondervermelde bedrywighede of onderafdelings daarvan, met inbegrip van uitgrawings en die voorbereiding van terreine vir geboue asook die sloping van geboue, tensy sodanige sloping nie met die doel om die terreine vir bouwerk-saamhede voor te berei, verrig is nie

Messelwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Betonnering en die aanbring van betonblokke, -blaaie of -plate en glasstene, die beteeling van mure en vloere, voegvulling, plaveiwerk, mosiekwerk, voorwerk met leie, met marmer en met komposisiemateriaal, rioollêwerk, leiwêrk en pandekking, bitumenwerk, asfaltering en beplating en die oprigting van voorafvervaardigde bouwerke of tuinmure en/of grensmure met style, blaaie of enige ander materiale,

application for registration as a trade union has been received from the Azanian Workers' Union. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, 123A Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice

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Name of trade union: Azanian Workers' Union

Date on which application was lodged: 19 November 1991.

Interests and area in respect of which application is made: Persons employed in the undermentioned industries, trades and undertakings in the Magisterial Districts of Durban, Inanda and Pinetown:

- A Building Industry;
- B. Civil Engineering Industry;
- C Chemical Manufacturing Industry,
- D Commercial Distributive Trade;
- E. Furniture Industry,
- F Goods Transportation and Storage Trade,
- G. Health and Medical Services Undertaking;
- H Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry;
- I Motor Industry, and
- J. Security Services Undertaking

For the purposes hereof the above-mentioned industries, trades and undertakings are defined as follows:

A "**Building Industry**" means, without in any limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression, the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of erecting, completing, renovating, repairing, maintaining or altering building and structures and/or making articles for use in the erection, completion or alteration of buildings and structures, whether the work is performed, the material is prepared or the necessary articles are made on the sites of the buildings or structures or elsewhere, and includes all work executed or carried out by persons therein who are engaged in the following activities or subdivisions thereof, including excavations and the preparation of sites for buildings as well as the demolition of buildings, unless such demolition was not carried out for the purpose of preparing the sites for building operations

Bricklaying, which includes concreting and the fixing of concrete blocks, slabs or plates and glass bricks, the tiling of walls and floors, pointing, paving, mosaic work, facing work in slate, in marble and in composition, drainlaying, slating and roof tiling, bituminous work, asphaltting and sheeting, and the erecting of prefabricated structures or garden walls and/or boundary walls with posts, slabs or any other materials,

betonplaveiwerk, wat die volgende insluit. Die lê van beton op die grond tussen geboue, asook betonpaadjies wat op dieselfde terrein as 'n gebou gelê word, hetsy sodanige plaveisel 'n integreerende deel van die bouwerk uitmaak of nie,

elektriese installering, wat die volgende insluit: Elektrotegniese montering en bedrading en werksaamhede wat daarmee gepaard gaan,

lakpolitoering, wat politoering met 'n kwas of kussinkie en besputting met 'n komposisiesstof insluit,

skrynwerk, wat die vervaardiging van alle skrynwerk artikels insluit, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie,

ruit-in-lood-werk, wat die volgende insluit: Die vervaardiging en/of aanbring van ligte en reklameligte en die beglasing in verband daarmee,

klipmesselwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Klipkap- en klipbouwerk, ook die kap en bou van sierklipwerk, betonnering en die aanbring of bou van voorafgegriete en/of kunsklip- of marmerplaveisel, mosaiekwark, prikking, muur- en vloerbeteeling, die bediening van klipwerkmasjinerie, uitgesonderd klippoleermasjinerie, en die skerpmaak van klipmesselaarsgereedskap, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie;

metaalwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Die vervaardiging volgens spesifikasie vir installering in gespesifiseerde geboue en die vervaardiging van voorraad, die aanbring van staalplafonne, metaalvensters, metaaldeure, siermetaalwerk, metaalrame, metaaltrappe en boumetaalwerk en die vervaardiging en/of aanbring van betrokke metaalwerk en plaat- en uitgedrukte metaal, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie,

verfwerk, wat die volgende prosesse insluit: Letterskildering en muurversiering, versiering, emaljerie, vlamskildering, marmering, beitsing, vernissing, glasuring, vergulding, belyning, sjablonering, muurplakking, spuitskildering, waspoletering, distempering, afwitting, kleurkalking en houtverduursaming, en wat ook insluit die verwydering van verf, skraping, die was en skoonmaak van geverfde of gedistemperde mure en die was en skoonmaak van houtwerk wanneer sodanige verwydering, skraping, was en skoonmaak enige van genoemde prosesse voorafgaan,

pleisterwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Modelleerwerk, granoliet- en komposisiebevloering, komposisiemuurbedekking en -polering, voorafgegriete of kunsklipwerk, muur- en vloerbeteeling en plaveien mosaiekwark, met inbegrip van die aanwending van asfalt- of bitumineuse mastiek vir die doel van waterdigting op horisontale of vertikale vlakke, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie,

concrete paving, which includes the laying of concrete on the ground between buildings, as well as concrete paths which are laid on the same site as a building, whether or not such paving forms an integral part of the structure,

electrical installation, which includes electrical fitting and wiring and operations incidental thereto,

French polishing, which includes polishing with a brush or pad, and spraying with any composition,

joinery, which includes the manufacture of all articles of joinery, whether or not the fixing of the article in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used;

lead light making, which includes the manufacture and/or fixing of lights and display signs, and the glazing relating thereto;

masonry, which includes stone cutting and building, also the cutting and building of ornamental stonework, concreting and the fixing or building of pre-cast and/or artificial stone or marble paving, mosaic work, pointing, wall and floor tiling, operating stonework machinery, other than stone-polishing machinery, and the sharpening of mason's tools, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used;

metalwork, which includes the manufacture to specification for installation in specified buildings and the manufacture of stocks, the fixing of steel ceilings, metal windows, metal doors, builders' smithwork, metal frams, metal stairs and architectural metalwork, and the manufacture and/or fixing of drawn metalwork and sheet and extruded metal, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used,

painting, which includes the processes of signwriting and wall decorating, decorating, enamelling, grain-ing, marbling, staining, varnishing, glazing, gilding, lining, stencilling, paperhanging, spraying, wax-polishing, distempering, lime and colour washing, and woodwork preservation, and which also includes paint removal, scraping, washing and cleaning painted or distempered walls and washing and cleaning woodwork when such removal, scraping, washing and cleaning are preparatory to any of the said processes;

plastering, which includes modelling, granolithic and composition flooring, composition wall covering and polishing, pre-cast or artificial stonework, wall and floor tiling and paving and mosaic work, including the application of asphaltic or bituminous mastics for the purpose of waterproofing on horizontal or vertical surfaces, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used,

loodgieterswerk, wat die volgende insluit: Loodlaswerk, gasaanlêwerk, sanitêre- en huisingenieurswerk, rioollêwerk, kalfaatwerk, ventileerwerk, verwarmingswerk, die aanlê van warm en koue water, die installering van brandvoorkomingstoerusting en die vervaardiging en aanbring van alle plaatmetaalwerk, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie,

winkel-, kantoor- en bankuitrustingswerk, wat die volgende insluit: Die vervaardiging volgens spesifikasie vir installering in gespesifiseerde geboue en die vervaardiging van voorraad en/of die aanbring van winkelfronte, vensterafskortings, uitstalkaste, toonbanke, skerms en binnenshuise los en vaste toebehore;

staalwapening, wat die volgende insluit: Die maak en oprigting van bekisting en toesighouding oor die buig, plasing en vassit in die regte posisie van staal en beton,

staalkonstruksie, wat die volgende insluit: Die aanbring van alle klasse staal- of ander metaalsuile, lêers, staalbalke, of metaal in enige ander vorm wat deel uitmaak van 'n gebou of bouwerk,

houtwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Timmerwerk, houtbewerking, die vervaardiging van vaste toebehore volgens spesifikasie vir installering in gespesifiseerde geboue en die vervaardiging van voorraad, masjinerie, draaiwerk, houtsnijwerk, die aanbring van golfyster-, asbesteel-, dakspaan- en ander dakbedekkings, klank- en akoestiek-materiaal, kurk- en asbesisolasië, houtlatwerk, komposisieplafonne en muurbedekking, die aanbring van proppe in mure, die bedekking van houtwerk met metaal, blokkies- en ander bevoering, met inbegrip van bevoering met hout, kurk en rubber (en die skuur daarvan met skuurpapier), kurktapytstof en enige klas of soort linoleum wanneer dit in 'n gebou of bouwerk aangebring word, en die aanbring van asfaltversadigde vilt of materiale op vloere en/of mure en/of dakke, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie.

B. **“Siviele Ingenieursnywerheid”** beteken (behoudens die bepalinge van die Afbakeningvasstelling gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R 1831 van 11 Oktober 1968) die nywerheid waarin werkgewers (uitgesonderd plaaslike owerhede) en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om werk van 'n siviele-ingenieurswesesaard te verrig, en dit omvat sodanige werk in verband met enigeen of meer van die volgende werksaamhede.

- (a) Die konstruksie van vliegveldaanloopbane of laaiblaaie, akwadukke, opgaarbakke of bunkers, brûe, kabelgange, caissons, vlotte of ander skeepstrukture, kanale, koel-, water- of ander torings, damme, dokke, hawens, kaaië, grondwerke, bedekkings, omhulsels of stutte vir installasies, masjinerie of uitrusting, fabriek- of werkeskoorstene, filtreerbeddings, land- of seeverdedigingswerke, mynskagtorings, pypleidings, piere, spoorwee, reservoirs, rivierwerke, paaie of strate, rioolwerke, riole, skagte of tonnels, silo's, sportvelde of -terreine, swembaddens, viadukke of waterbehandelingsaanlêe,

plumbing, which includes lead burning, gas fitting, sanitary and domestic engineering, drainlaying, caulking, ventilating, heating, hot and cold water fitting, fire-prevention equipment installation, and the manufacture and fitting of all sheet-metal work, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used,

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shop, office and bank fitting, which includes the manufacture to specification for installation in specified buildings and the manufacture of stocks and/or the fixing of shop fronts, window enclosures, showcases, counters, screens and interior fittings and fixtures;

steel reinforcing, which includes the making and erection of shuttering, and the supervision of the bending, placing and fixing in position of steel and concrete;

steel construction, which includes the fixing of all classes of steel or other metal columns, girders, steel joists, or metal in any other form which forms part of a building or structure,

woodworking, which includes carpentry, woodwork- ing, the manufacture of fixtures to specification for installation in specified buildings and the manufacture of stocks, machining, turning, carving, the fixing of corrugated iron, asbestos tile, shingling and other roof coverings, sound and acoustic material, cork and asbestos insulation, wood lathing, composition ceilings and wall covering, the plugging of walls, the covering of woodwork with metal, block and other flooring, including wood, cork and rubber, and the sandpapering of same, cork carpeting and any class or kind of linoleum when fixed in any building or structure, and the application of asphaltic saturated felt or fabrics to floors and/or walls and/or roofs, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used

B **“Civil Engineering Industry”** means (subject to the provisions of the Demarcation Determination published under Government Notice R 1831 of 11 October 1968) the industry in which employers (other than local authorities) and their employees are associated for the purpose of carrying out work of a civil engineering character and includes such work in connection with any one or more of the following activities

- (a) The construction of aerodrome runways or aprons, aqueducts, bins or bunkers, bridges, cable ducts, caissons, rafts or other marine structures, canals, cooling, water or other towers, dams, docks, harbours, quays or wharves, earthworks, encasements, housings or supports for plant, machinery or equipment, factory or works chimneys, filter beds, land or sea defence works, mine headgears, pipelines, piers, railways, reservoirs, river works, roads or streets, sewerage works, sewers, shafts or tunnels, silos, sportsfields or grounds, swimming baths, viaducts or water treatment plants,

- (b) uitgrawingswerk of die konstruksie van fundamente, hyserskagte, heiwark, keermure, ondergrondse parkeergarages of ander ondergrondse strukture,
- (c) die asfaltering, betonnering, begruising, gelyk-making of bestrating van parkeergebiede, sypaadjies, paaie, strate, vliegvelदानloopbane of laaiblaaie, persele of terreine

C. **"Chemikalieënywerheid"** beteken, sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk, die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is vir die doel van die bereiding, vervaardiging, bottel, toedraai en/of verpakking van chemiese produkte of stowwe, mediese preparate vir dierlike of menslike gebruik, toiletpreparate, kosmetiese middels, parfuum of reukwater, antiseptika, reukweermiddels, insekdoders, ontsmettingsmiddels, bakpoeier en/of bestanddele daarvan, stysel, gelatien, geursel- of kleurselessens vir voedingsmiddels, gekonsentreerde vrugtesap (sinteties of ander), vloerbare en droe kleurstowwe, wassoda, byvoer of tonikums vir diere, vlieespuitstof, DDT-mengsels, wasmengsels, bytsoda, ammoniak, skuurpoeier en -pasta, skuurseep, verf, emalje, beskermende dekmiddels, distemper, lakverniss, verniss, politoer, verdunners, karbolineum, stopverf, smeeroelie, bas- of blaarolie-ekstrak, meubelolie, terpentyn en -substitute, lynolie en -substitute, dip, leersmeersel, ink, kantoorlym, gom, remvloeistof vir hidrouliese motortransmissiestelsels, blousel, brandspiritus, bensien, seep, kerse, lym, asyn, pigment, chemiese houtverduursamingsmiddels, bloedplasma, vlapoeier en bleikmiddels

D. **"Kommersiële Distribusiebedryf"** beteken die bedryf waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om 'n winkel, soos hieronder omskryf, te dryf, en dit omvat alle daarmee gepaardgaande werksaamhede wat deur sodanige werkgewers en hul werknemers verrig word

"Winkel" beteken enige perseel of enige gedeelte van 'n perseel—

- (a) waarin of waarop persone toegelaat of waarheen persone uitgenooi word met die doel om, uitgesonderd by openbare veiling, die goedere wat daarin of daarop vir verkoop uitgestal of aangebied word, of goedere van die soort wat aldus uitgestal of aangebied word, te koop,
- (b) waarin of waarop die goedere in paragraaf (a) bedoel, in voorraad gehou, geberg, uitgepak of verpak word, of van waar sodanige goedere afgelewer of versend word aan persone in paragraaf (a) bedoel wat sodanige goedere aankoop,
- (c) waarin of waarop goedere in voorraad gehou of geberg word en van waar groothandels- of kleinhandelsbestellings uitgevoer word vir die lewering van sodanige goedere,
- (d) waarin of waarop 'n vervaardigersverteenvoerder sy werksaamhede as sodanig verrig, en in hierdie verband beteken "vervaardigersverteenvoerder" 'n persoon, uitgesonderd 'n werknemer van 'n vervaardiger, wat as 'n agent of andersins goedere of monsters van goedere wat

- (b) excavation work or the construction of foundations, lift shafts, piling, retaining walls, underground parking garages or other underground structures;

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- (c) the asphaltting, concreting, gravelling, levelling or paving of parking areas, pavements, roads, streets, aerodrome runways or aprons, premises or sites

C. **"Chemical Manufacturing Industry"** means, without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression, the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of the preparation, manufacture, bottling, wrapping and or packing of chemical products or substances, medical preparations for animal or human use, toilet preparations, cosmetics, perfumes or scents, antiseptics, deodorants, insecticides, disinfectants, baking powder and/or its constituents, starch, gelatine, essence of flavouring or colouring matter for foodstuffs, concentrated fruit juices (synthetic or otherwise), liquid and dry dyes, washing soda, animal feed supplements or tonics, fly-spray, DDT mixtures, washing compounds, caustic soda, ammonia, scouring powder and paste, scouring soap, paints, enamels, protective coatings, distempers, lacquers, varnishes, polishes, thinners, carbolineum, putty, lubrication, bark or leaf oil extract, teak oil, turpentine and substitutes, linseed oil and substitutes, dip, dubbin, ink, office paste, gum, brake fluid for hydraulic automotive transmission systems, washing blue, methylated spirits, benzine, soap, candles, glue, vinegar, pigments, chemical wood preservatives, blood plasma, custard powder and bleaching agents

D. **"Commercial Distributive Trade"** means the trade in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of conducting the business of a shop as defined hereunder and includes all operations incidental thereto carried on by such employers and their employees

"Shop" means any premises or any part of any premises—

- (a) into or onto which persons are admitted or invited for the purpose of purchasing, other than by public auction, the goods displayed or offered therein or thereon or goods of the type so displayed or offered for sale;
- (b) in or on which the goods referred to in paragraph (a) are stocked, stored, unpacked or packed, or from which such goods are delivered or dispatched to persons referred to in paragraph (a) who are purchasing such goods,
- (c) in or on which goods are stocked or stored and from which wholesale or retail orders are executed for the supply of such goods,
- (d) in or on which a manufacturer's representative carries on his activities as such, and in this regard "manufacturer's representative" means any person, other than an employee of a manufacturer, who, as an agent or otherwise, keeps for sale, goods or samples of goods manufactured by the

deur die vervaardiger vervaardig is, te koop aanhou, of op enige manier hoegenaamd bestellings vir goedere verkry of ontvang van persone vir die aankoop deur hulle van sodanige goedere en sodanige bestellings uitvoer of sodanige bestellings aanstuur na die vervaardiger vir aanvaarding of andersins,

- (e) waarin of waarop 'n besigheid gedryf word kragtens die buiteverbruikvoorregte van 'n hotel-dranklisensie in 'n gebied waarin Loonvasstelling 457, Hotel- en Drankbedryf, nie van toepassing is nie, of kragtens 'n drankwinkellisensie,

en "winkelwerkzaamheid" het 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis

E "Meubelnywerheid" beteken, sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk, die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is vir die vervaardiging, hetsy in die geheel of gedeeltelik, van alle tipes meubels, ongeag die materiaal wat gebruik word, en dit omvat onder andere die volgende werksaamhede:

- (a) Herstelwerk, stoffering, herstoffering, beitsing, bespuiting of polering en/of herpolering, die maak van los oortreksels en/of kussings, en/of die maak en/of herstel van raamveermatrasse en/of rame vir stoffeerwerk, houtmasjinerie, finering, houtdraaiwerk en houtsnijwerk in verband met die vervaardiging en/of herstel van meubels, die polering en/of herpolering van klaviere, of die vervaardiging en/of beitsing, bespuiting en polering en/of herpolering van meubels vir teekamers, kantore, kerke, skole, kroee of teaters; en dit omvat ook die vervaardiging van beddegoed, waarvan die omskrywing en vertolking alle tipes matrasse, veermatrasse, bomatrasse, kop- en ander kussings en bolsters omvat, en dit omvat voorts die werksaamhede wat verrig word in persele waar houtmasjinerie, houtdraaiwerk en/of houtsnijwerk in verband met die produksie van meubels gedoen word, en dit omvat voorts die herstel, herstoffering of herpolering van meubels in of in verband met bedryfsinrigtings waarin die produksie van meubels of enige werksaamheid verbonde aan die finale voorbereiding van 'n meubelstuk vir verkoop, óf in die geheel óf gedeeltelik, uitgevoer word, en die finering van gelamelleerde blokbord- of laaghoutdeure wat vir meubels gebruik word, en alle dele van materiaal wat by die konstruksie van meubels gebruik word,
- (b) die vervaardiging, hetsy in die geheel of gedeeltelik, van kabinette vir musiekinstrumente en radio- of draadlooskabinette deur werkgewers wat betrokke is by enigeen of meer van die werksaamhede in paragraaf (a) vermeld

F. "Goederevervoer- en Opbergingsbedryf" beteken die bedryf waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om een of meer van die volgende werksaamhede teen vergoeding of huur te verrig

- (i) Die vervoer van goedere deur middel van motorvervoer, met inbegrip van die vervoer van grond, gruis, klip, sand, steenkool of water wat vir verkoop bedoel is, hetsy sodanige vervoer teen huur of vergoeding geskied al dan nie, en

manufacturer, or obtains or receives, in any manner whatsoever, orders for goods from persons for the purchase by them of such goods and executes such orders or transmits such orders to the manufacturer for acceptance or otherwise,

- (e) in or on which a business is carried on under the off-consumption privileges of a hotel liquor licence in an area in which Wage Determination 457, Hotel and Liquor Trade, does not apply, or under a liquor store licence, (139)

and "shop activity" has a corresponding meaning

E "Furniture Industry" means, without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression, the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the manufacture, either in whole or in part, of all types of furniture, irrespective of the materials used, and includes, *inter alia*, the following operations

- (a) Repairing, upholstering, re-upholstering, staining, spraying or polishing and/or repolishing, making loose covers and/or cushions, and/or making and/or repairing boxspring mattresses and/or frames for upholstering, wood machining, veneering, wood-turning and carving in connection with the manufacturing and/or repairing of furniture, polishing and/or repolishing pianos, or manufacturing and/or staining, spraying and polishing and/or repolishing tearoom, office, church, schools, bar or theatre furniture, and also includes manufacturing bedding, the definition and interpretation of which includes all manner and types of mattresses, spring mattresses, overlays, pillows, bolsters and cushions, and further includes the activities carried on in any premises where wood machining, wood-turning and/or carving in connection with the production of furniture is carried on, and further includes repairing, re-upholstering or repolishing furniture in or in connection with establishments in which the production of furniture or any operation associated with the final preparation of any article of furniture for sale, either in whole or in part, is carried on, and veneering laminated blockboard or plywood doors used for furniture, and all parts of materials used in the construction of furniture;
- (b) the manufacture, either in whole or in part, of cabinets for musical instruments and radio or wireless cabinets by employers engaged in any one or more of the operations specified in paragraph (a)

F "Goods Transportation and Storage Trade" means the trade in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of carrying out one or more of the following operations for reward or hire.

- (i) The transportation of goods by means of motor transport, including the transportation of soil, gravel, stone, sand, coal, or water that is intended for sale, whether or not such transportation is performed for hire or reward; and

- (ii) die opberging van goedere, met inbegrip van die ontvangs, oopmaak, uitpak, inpak, versending, inkleding en uitklaring of verantwoording doen van goedere, houers of behouerde goedere,

en dit omvat alle bedrywighede wat met enige van voormelde werksaamhede gepaard gaan of daaruit voortspruit.

G. "Gesondheids- en Mediesediensonderneming" beteken die onderneming waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om gesondheids- en mediese dienste te lewer in hospitale, klinieke en ouetehuse wat nie deur 'n Staatsdepartement of 'n provinsiale administrasie geadministreer word nie

H. "Yster-, Staal-, Ingenieurs- en Metallurgiese Nywerheid" beteken (behoudens die bepalings van enige afbakeningsvasstelling gemaak kragtens artikel 76 van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956) die nywerhede betrokke by die produksie van yster en/of staal en/of legerings, en/of die verwerking en/of herwinning en/of affinering van metale (uitgesonderd edelmetale) en/of legerings uit metaalskuim en/of skroot en/of residu's; die onderhoud, vervaardiging, oprigting of montering, bou, verandering, vervanging of herstel van enige masjien, voertuig (uitgesonderd 'n motorvoertuig) of artikel wat hoofsaaklik uit metaal (uitgesonderd 'n edelmetaal) bestaan of onderdele of komponente daarvan, en struktuurmetaalwerk, met inbegrip van staalwapeningswerk; die vervaardiging van metaalgoedere hoofsaaklik uit sodanige yster en/of staal en/of ander metale (uitgesonderd edelmetale) en/of legerings, en/of die afwerking van metaalgoedere, die bou en/of verandering en/of herstel van bote en/of skepe, met inbegrip van die afskraap, afbik en/of ontskaling en/of verf van die rompe van bote en/of skepe, en algemene houtwerk wat in verband met skeepsherstelwerk onderneem word.

I. "Motornywerheid" beteken (sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk en behoudens die bepalings van enige afbakeningsvasstelling gemaak kragtens artikel 76 van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956) die nywerheid betrokke by—

- (a) montering, oprigting, toetsing, hervervaardiging, herstelwerk, verstelwerk, opknapping, bedrading, stoffering, besputting, verfwerk en/of vernuwing uitgevoer in verband met—
- (i) onderstelle en/of bakke van motorvoertuie,
 - (ii) binnebrandenjins en transmissiekomponente van motorvoertuie;
 - (iii) elektriese uitrusting in verband met motorvoertuie, met inbegrip van radio's,
- (b) motoringenieurswerk,
- (c) die herstel, vulkanisering en/of versoling van buitebande,
- (d) die herstel, versiening en/of vernuwing van batterye vir motorvoertuie,
- (e) die besigheid gedryf deur ondernemings vir die parkering en/of stalling van motorvoertuie,
- (f) die besigheid gedryf deur vul- en/of diensstasies,

- (ii) the storage of goods, including the receiving, opening, unpacking, packing, despatching and clearing or accounting for of goods, containers or containerised goods, (139)

and includes all operations incidental to or consequent on any of the aforesaid activities

G. "Health and Medical Services Undertaking" means the undertaking in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of rendering health and medical services in hospitals, clinics and old age homes that are not administered by any Government department or any provincial administration

H. "Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry" means (subject to the provisions of any demarcation determination made in terms of section 76 of the Labour Relations Act, 1956) the industries concerned with the production of iron and/or steel and/or alloys, and/or the processing and/or recovery and/or refining of metals (other than precious metals) and/or alloys from dross and/or scrap and/or residues, the maintenance, fabrication, erection or assembly, construction, alteration, replacement or repair of any machine, vehicle (other than a motor vehicle) or article consisting mainly of metal (other than a precious metal or parts or components thereof, and structural metal work, including steel reinforcement work, the manufacture of metal goods principally from such iron and/or steel and/or other metals (other than precious metals) and/or alloys, and/or the finishing of metal goods, the building and/or alteration and/or repair of boats and/or ships, including the scraping, chipping and/or scaling and/or painting of the hulls of boats and/or ships, and general woodwork undertaken in connection with ship repairs.

I. "Motor Industry" means (without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression and subject to the provisions of any demarcation determination made in terms of section 76 of the Labour Relations Act, 1956), the industry concerned with—

- (a) assembling, erecting, testing, remanufacturing, repairing, adjusting, overhauling, wiring, upholstering, spraying, painting and/or reconditioning carried on in connection with—
- (i) chassis and/or bodies of motor vehicles,
 - (ii) internal combustion engines and transmission components of motor vehicles,
 - (iii) electrical equipment connected with motor vehicles, including radios,
- (b) automotive engineering;
- (c) repairing, vulcanising and/or retreading tyres,
- (d) repairing, servicing and/or reconditioning batteries for motor vehicles,
- (e) the business of parking and/or storing motor vehicles,
- (f) the business conducted by filling and/or service stations;

- (g) die besigheid hoofsaaklik of uitsluitlik gedryf vir die verkoop van motorvoertuie of van motorvoertuigonderdele en/of -reserwedele en/of -bybehore (hetsy nuut of gebruik), ongeag of sodanige verkoop geskied vanuit 'n perseel wat verbind is aan 'n gedeelte van 'n bedryfsinrigting waarin die montering of herstel van motorvoertuie uitgevoer word,
- (h) die besigheid gedryf deur motorslopingsonder-nemings,
- (i) die besigheid gedryf deur vervaardigingsbedryfs-inrigtings waarin motorvoertuigonderdele en/of -reserwedele en/of -bybehore en/of -komponente vervaardig word,
- (j) voertuigbakbou;
- (k) die verkoop van trekkers en landbou- en besproei-ingsuitrusting (nie gekoppel aan die vervaardi-ging daarvan nie)

Vir die doeleindes van hierdie omskrywing beteken—

“motoringenieurswerk” die vernuwing van binne-brandenjins of onderdele daarvan vir gebruik in motorvoertuie in bedryfsinrigtings waarin hoofsaaklik of uitsluitlik sodanige werk verrig word, hetsy daar in sodanige bedryfsinrigtings motorvoertuie uitmekaargehaal en herstel word al dan nie,

“motorvoertuig” enige wielvoertuig wat deur meganiese krag (uitgesonderd stoom) of elektries aangedryf word en wat ontwerp is vir trekvervoer en/of vir die vervoer van persone en/of goedere en/of vragte, en omvat dit 'n sleepwa en 'n woonwa, maar nie ook uitrusting wat ontwerp is om op vaste spore te loop, 'n sleepwa wat ontwerp is om vragte van 27 273 kg of meer te vervoer of 'n vliegtuig nie, en

“voertuigbakbou” enige van of al ondervermelde werksaamhede wat in 'n voertuigbakboubedryfsinrigting verrig word, maar omvat dit nie voertuigbakbou deur monteerbedryfsinrigtings verrig gepaard met die montering van motorvoertuie nie

- (i) Die bou, herstel of vernuwing van kajuite en/of bakke en/of enige bobou vir enige tipe voertuig;
- (ii) die vervaardiging of herstel van samestellende dele vir kajuite en/of bakke en/of enige bobou, en die montering, regstelling en installering van onderdele in kajuite of bakke of op die bobou van voertuie,
- (iii) die vassit van kajuite en/of bakke en/of enige bobou aan die onderstel van enige tipe voertuig,
- (iv) die bestryking en/of versiering van kajuite en/of bakke en/of enige bobou met 'n preserveermiddel of versierstof,
- (v) die uitrus, stoffeer en afwerk van die binnekant van kajuite en/of bakke en/of enige bobou,
- (vi) die bou van sleepwaens, uitgesonderd die vervaardiging van wiele of asse daarvoor, en

- (g) the business carried on mainly or exclusively for the sale of motor vehicles or of motor vehicle parts and/or spares and/or accessories (whether new or used), whether or not such sale is conducted from premises that are attached to a part of an establishment in which the assembly or repair of motor vehicles is carried out, (139)
- (h) the business conducted by motor graveyards,
- (i) the business conducted by manufacturing establishments in which motor vehicle parts and/or spares and/or accessories and/or components are manufactured;
- (j) vehicle body building;
- (k) the sale of tractors and agricultural and irrigation equipment (not connected with the manufacture thereof).

For the purposes of this definition—

“automotive engineering” means the reconditioning of internal combustion engines or parts thereof for use in motor vehicles in establishments mainly or exclusively so engaged, whether such establishments dismantle and repair motor vehicles or not,

“motor vehicle” means any wheeled conveyance that is propelled by mechanical power (other than steam) or electrically and that is designed for haulage and/or for the transportation of persons and/or goods and/or loads, and includes a trailer and a caravan, but does not include any equipment designed to run on fixed tracks, a trailer designed to transport loads of 27 273 kg or over, or an aircraft, and

“vehicle body building” means any or all of the following activities carried on in a vehicle body building establishment, but does not include vehicle body building done by assembly establishments incidental to the assembly of motor vehicles

- (i) The construction, repair or renovation of cabs and/or bodies and/or any superstructure for any type of vehicle,
- (ii) the manufacture or repair of component parts for cabs and/or bodies and/or any superstructure, and the assembling, adjusting and installation of parts in cabs or bodies or on the superstructure of vehicles;
- (iii) fixing cabs and/or bodies and/or bodies and/or any superstructure to the chassis of any type of vehicle,
- (iv) coating and/or decorating cabs and/or bodies and/or any superstructure with any preservative or decorative substance,
- (v) equipping, furnishing and finishing off the interior of cabs and/or bodies and/or any superstructure;
- (vi) the building of trailers, excluding the manufacture of wheels or axles therefor, and

(vii) alle bedrywighede wat gepaard gaan met of voortspruit uit die werksaamhede bedoel in paragrawe (i) tot (vi) hierbo,

en vir die doeleindes van hierdie omskrywing omvat "voertuig" nie 'n vliegtuig nie.

"Motornywerheid", soos hierbo omskryf, omvat nie die volgende nie:

- (a) Die vervaardiging van motorvoertuigonderdele en/of -bybore en/of -reserwedele en/of -komponente in bedryfsinrigtings wat aangelê is vir en gewoonlik betrokke is by die produksie van metaal- en/of plastiekgoedere van 'n ander aard op aansienlike skaal, of die verkoop van motorreserwedele en -bybore deur monteerbedryfsinrigtings vanuit sodanige bedryfsinrigtings;
- (b) die montering, bou, toetsing, herstel, regstelling, opknapping, bedrading, bespuiting, verf en/of vernuwing van landboutrekkers, behalwe waar dit uitgevoer word in bedryfsinrigtings wat soortgelyke dienste lewer ten opsigte van motorkarre, vragmotors of motorvragwaens;
- (c) die vervaardiging en/of onderhoud en/of herstel van—
 - (i) uitrusting vir siviele en werktuigkundige ingenieurswerk, en/of onderdele daarvan, hetsy dit op wiewe gemonteer is al dan nie;
 - (ii) landbou-uitrusting of onderdele daarvan;
 - (iii) uitrusting bedoel vir gebruik in fabriek en/of werkwinkels.

Met dien verstande dat, vir die doeleindes van (i), (ii) en (iii) hierbo, "uitrusting" nie geag word motorkarre, vragmotors en/of motorvragwaens te beteken nie,

- (iv) motorvoertuig- of ander voertuigbakke en/of onderdele of komponente daarvan gemaak van staalplaat 3,175 mm dik of dikker, wanneer dit gedoen word in bedryfsinrigtings wat aangelê is vir en gewoonlik betrokke is by die vervaardiging en/of onderhoud en/of herstel, op aansienlike skaal, van uitrusting vir siviele en/of werktuigkundige ingenieurswerk,
- (d) monteerbedryfsinrigtings, d w s. bedryfsinrigtings waarin motorvoertuie uit nuwe komponente op 'n monterbaan gemonteer word, wat die vervaardiging en/of fabrisering van enige motorvoertuigonderdele of -komponente omvat wanneer dit in sodanige bedryfsinrigtings gedoen word, maar wat nie voertuigbakbou omvat nie behalwe in sover dit gepaard gaande met die montering van motorvoertuie, uitgesonderd woonwaens en sleepwaens, gedoen word.

J "Sekuriteitsdiensonderneming" beteken die onderneming waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om persele, geboue, strukture of enige ander vaste eiendom, voertuie, skepe of bote of ander vaartuie en werknemers of ander persone te bewaak of te beskerm, en dit omvat

(vii) all operations incidental to or consequent upon the activities referred to in paragraphs (i) to (vi) above,

and for the purposes of this definition, "vehicle" does not include an aircraft

"Motor Industry" as defined above does not include the following:

- (a) The manufacture of motor vehicle parts and/or accessories and/or spares and/or components in establishments laid out for and normally engaged in the production of metal and/or plastic goods of a different character on a substantial scale, or the sale of motor spare parts and accessories by assembly establishments from such establishments;
- (b) the assembling, erecting, testing, repairing, adjusting, overhauling, wiring, spraying, painting and/or reconditioning of agricultural tractors, except where carried on in establishments rendering similar services in respect of motor cars, motor lorries or motor trucks;
- (c) the manufacture and/or maintenance and/or repair of—
 - (i) civil and mechanical engineering equipment, and/or parts thereof, whether or not mounted on wheels;
 - (ii) agricultural equipment or parts thereof,
 - (iii) equipment designed for use in factories and/or workshops

Provided that, for the purposes of (i), (ii) and (iii) above, "equipment" shall not be taken to mean motor cars, motor lorries and/or motor trucks,

- (iv) motor vehicle or other vehicle bodies and/or parts or components thereof made of steel plate of 3,175 mm thickness or thicker, when carried on in establishments laid out for and normally engaged in the manufacture and/or maintenance and/or repair of civil and/or mechanical engineering equipment on a substantial scale,
- (d) assembly establishments, i.e. establishments in which motor vehicles are assembled from new components on an assembly line, which includes the manufacture and/or fabrication of any motor vehicle parts or components when carried on in such establishments, but which does not include vehicle body building, except in so far as it is carried on incidental to the assembly of motor vehicles other than caravans and trailers

J. "Security Services Undertaking" means the undertaking in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of guarding or protecting premises, buildings, structures or any other fixed property, vehicles, vessels or boats or other craft and employees or other persons, and includes the depositing, withdrawal and cashing or transportation of money

die deponering, onttrekking en wisseling of vervoer van geld vir of namens 'n klient, die opmaak daarvan in gespesifiseerde bedrae, die plasing van gespesifiseerde bedrae in koeverte en die oorhandiging van koeverte aan persone ooreenkomstig die klient se opdrag, of die vervoer van enige ander goedere wat bewaak of beskerm moet word terwyl dit in transito is

Posadres van applikant Posbus 5685, Durban, 4000.

Kantooradres van applikant Suite 6, Vyfde Verdieping, Bigden-gebou, Smithstraat 505, Durban

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikel 4 van die Wet

- (a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge subartikel (4) bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.
- (b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by subartikel (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistent-nywerheidsregistrateur.

(15 Mei 1992)

KENNISGEWING 430 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

AANSOEK OM VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN 'N WERKGEWERSORGANISASIE

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistentnywerheidsregistrateur, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om die verandering van sy registrasiebestek ontvang is van die Cape Jewellery Manufacturers' Association. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek

Enige geregistreerde werkgewersorganisasie wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou 123A, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres Privaat Sak X117, Pretoria, 0001)

TABEL

Naam van werkgewersorganisasie Cape Jewellery Manufacturers' Association.

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is 30 Maart 1992

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word Werkgewers betrokke by die Juweliersware en Edelmetaalnywerheid in die landdrostdistrikte Bellville, Goodwood, Simonstad en Wynberg

for or on behalf of a client, the making up thereof in specified amounts, the placing of specified amounts in envelopes and the handing over of envelopes to persons, as instructed by the client, or the transportation of any other goods that have to be guarded or protected while in transit.

Postal address of applicant P.O. Box 5685, Durban, 4000.

Office address of applicant. Suite 6, Fifth Floor, Bigden House, 505 Smith Street, Durban.

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of section 4 of the Act.

- (a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall in terms of subsection (4) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration
- (b) The procedure laid down in subsection (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistant Industrial Registrar.

(15 May 1992)

NOTICE 430 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATION

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) as applied by section 7 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for the variation of its scope of registration has been received from the Cape Jewellery Manufacturers' Association. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table

Any registered employers' organisation which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, 123A Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice

TABEL

Name of employers' organisation Cape Jewellery Manufacturers' Association

Date on which application was lodged. 30 March 1992

Interests and area in respect of which application is made Employers engaged in the Jewellery and Precious Metal Industry in the Magisterial District of Bellville, Goodwood, Simonstown and Wynberg

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Magalies toll roads operating results

229 Mr P H DELLA REY asked the Minister of Transport †

What were the operating results of the Magalies toll roads for the 1991-92 financial year or the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available? B529E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

The latest specified period for which information is available is the period 1 March 1991 until 29 February 1992. The income of the Pelindaba toll plaza was R310 411. The operating expenses, maintenance and depreciation amounted to R1 477 573 which resulted in a deficit of R1 167 162.

It must, however, be pointed out that the Pelindaba toll plaza was opened at the same time as the Magalies toll road, knowing that operational losses would be incurred until the section into Pretoria was completed. This was considered the most viable option as delaying would have resulted in the tolling of an existing road.

The extension into Pretoria is scheduled for completion in early 1993 and the Quagga toll plaza will then be opened near Danville. This, as well as improved access to the toll road from Ateridgeville, will significantly improve the operating results of the N4 Magalies toll road.

Number of trade unions not registered

241 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Manpower †

(1) How many (a) trade unions for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks and (b) mixed trade unions are not registered,

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B562E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) (a) 1 2
(ii) None

(iii) None
(iv) 2 **139**
(b) 46

(2) 17 March 1992

Number of trade unions registered

242 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Manpower †

(1) How many (a) trade unions for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks and (b) mixed trade unions are registered in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956,

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B563E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) (a) (i) 37
(ii) 10
(iii) 1
(iv) 17
(b) 127

(2) 17 March 1992

Number of legal/illegal strikes

243 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Manpower †

(a) How many (i) legal and (ii) illegal strikes occurred during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) how many workers were involved, (c) how many man-days were lost and (d) how many workers of each race group concerned took part in the strikes? B564E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) (i) and (ii)

Separate statistics in respect of legal and illegal strikes are not available. A total of 613 strikes occurred during the period 1 November 1990 to 31 October 1991.

(b) 175 683
(c) 1 236 381

(d) The required information is not available because it is not a legal requirement that such information should be reported to the Department of Manpower on a racial basis.

Majority of unions open to all races

Political Staff
19/5/89
139
MORE than two thirds of SA's registered trade unions and all but four of the 50 unregistered trade unions were open to all races, Manpower Minister Piet Marais said yesterday.

Replying to questions tabled in Parliament by Arrie Paulus (CP Carletonville), Marais said 127 registered trade unions were racially mixed.

A further 37 registered unions had white members only, 10 coloured members only, one Asian members only and 17 black members only.

Two of the unregistered unions were for whites only and two for blacks only, while 46 were racially mixed.

This meant that there were 173 racially mixed trade unions and 59 racially segregated unions.

Marais said 613 strikes occurred between November 1 1990 and October 31 last year, involving 175 683 workers and a loss of 1 236 381 man days.

It was impossible to say how many workers of each race group took part in these strikes.

"The required information is not available because it is not a legal requirement that such information should be provided to Manpower on a racial basis," Marais said.

Indemnity board still hearing applications

Political Staff
19/5/89
139
APPLICANTS for indemnity from non-prisoners would still be considered by the indemnity board, the Justice Department confirmed yesterday.

This could result in people involved in officially sanctioned assassinations of anti-apartheid activists escaping prosecution.

The decision was discussed in bilateral talks between the ANC and government shortly before the Indemnity Act was extended last week to May 17 next year.

President F W de Klerk announced last July that applications for the release of prisoners in terms of the Groote Schuur and Pretoria minutes would cease that month.

However, a Justice Department spokesman said yesterday this ruling applied only to prisoners. Others could still apply to the indemnity board.

Hearings of, and applicants to, the indemnity board are confidential.

However, a board spokesman said yesterday there had been applications from all sections of society.

Indemnity board still hearing applications

TIM COHEN

The ANC, which has stated that it does not intend pressing for a Nuremberg-style war crimes tribunal, is concerned that its members will have to "confess" their "crimes", before indemnity is considered.

It is understood that ANC applicants have to apply for indemnity only for acts perpetrated to further ANC policy.

The same might apply to members of the security forces, although government has yet to admit that its members were involved in sanctioned covert actions.

A source said security force members feared that they might be held accountable for acts committed in terms of what they considered legitimate activities at the time.

The ANC is apparently sensitive to the threat to stability these members' concerns could pose.

If investigation into the deaths of Matthew Goniwe and three others in 1985 finds members of the security forces responsible, they may escape liability by applying for indemnity.

400 political prisoners still held, says HRC

Political Staff
19/5/89
139
STEPHANE BOTHA

MORE than a year after the agreed deadline for the release of all political prisoners, about 400 prisoners judged to be political on the basis of trial reports are still in jail, says the Human Rights Commission.

But a Correctional Services Department spokesman, reacting to the HRC claim, said: "All prisoners who committed political offences before October 8 1990, and who qualified for release in terms of the SA guidelines for defining political offences, have been released."

The HRC said in a statement yesterday that last year's mass release or parole of criminal prisoners — three-quarters of the convicted prisoner population — was intended to blur the distinction between criminal and political prisoners and to sweep the political prisoner issue under the carpet.

Criminal prisoner amnesties last year resulted in the release of more than 60 000 prisoners.

A statement by Justice Minister Robie Coetsee in Parliament last month that the large-scale amnesties had been necessary to meet American conditions for the lifting of Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act sanctions, was confirmation of the link between criminal prisoner amnesties and the political prisoner issue, the HRC said.

The HRC had the names of 400 prisoners, judged during trial as political, who, to the knowledge of the commission, were still being held.

Of these, 169 were jointly audited by the HRC and the Department of Correctional Services as being candidates for release under the Pretoria agreement.

"Unfortunately the audit process was unilaterally and summarily suspended by the department last year, when still incomplete, and all efforts by us to resume the exercise have been rejected," the HRC stated.

Two killed, four injured in bus attack

By IKE MOTSAPI

TWO people were killed and four injured when a gunman opened fire with an AK-47 rifle inside the staff bus of an East Rand company yesterday morning.

The incident, which is linked to the ongoing feud between the Inkatha aligned United Workers Union of South Africa and the Food and Allied Workers Union at Langeberg Korporasie in Boksburg, happened about 6 50am. *Sowetan 26/6/92*

About 14 members of FAWU working at the company have so far been killed since trouble between the two unions began in August 14 1991.

The dead are Mrs Gladys Maladi, who was a member of FAWU, and the unidentified driver of the bus.

The injured include Shume Zwane, who is being treated at Boksburg-Benoni Hospital for gunshot wounds in the thigh. The other three people have not yet been identified.

East Rand police spokesman Captain Ida van Zweel said firing started when the bus off-loaded workers.

Mr Thembinkosi Majola, a security officer at Langeberg Korporasie, said he heard "loud bangs" and later saw people running in different directions.

He said "I saw a woman lying dead on the ground with a bullet wound in the neck when I went to investigate.

"I also saw a car driving away while some people ran for cover," Majola said.

The company's FAWU organiser, Mr George Machacha, said their members have been harassed since unidentified members of Uwusa allegedly threatened management to stop recognising us in favour of them.

He said: "These people have also threatened management with a list of demands which they said should be met or else they will act.

"On June 12 1992 one of our members, Mr Amos Magcanya, was shot in the right arm by a member of Inkatha during an argument.

"This was followed by the killing of Amos Ganeli and Welcome Benjatwe last week by five assassins identified as members of Inkatha."

Management spokesman Mr Ray Brown confirmed there was a problem between Uwusa and FAWU. He said they were refusing to sign a "peace accord".

3/DAY 4/8/92

Uwusa campaign (139)
A RECRUITMENT drive by the Inkatha-aligned United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa) begins in earnest this month in all sectors of the economy, says national spokesman Duke Senagomo. He says the drive could bring in more than 1 200 new members a month over several months.

The above-mentioned promissory note will after the date of publication be regarded as cancelled. Should the promissory note be retrieved, it must please be returned to the Department of Trade and Industry, Private Bag X84, Pretoria, 0001

(6 November 1992)

NOTICE 984 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Notice is hereby given that the following promissory note issued by the Department of Trade and Industry to Lumex (Pty) Ltd as set hereunder, has been mislaid.

Promissory note issued to Lumex (Pty) Ltd

Promissory Note No	Date of issue	Due date	Face value (R)
00001285	1991-08-16	1992-04-01	15 379

The above-mentioned promissory note will after the date of publication be regarded as cancelled. Should the promissory note be retrieved, it must please be returned to the Department of Trade and Industry, Private Bag X84, Pretoria, 0001.

(6 November 1992)

NOTICE 986 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for registration as a trade union has been received from the National Workers' Union of South Africa. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice

TABLE

Name of trade union: National Workers' Union of South Africa.

Date on which application was lodged: 9 October 1992.

Interests and area in respect of which application is made: Persons employed in the Building Industry, Cleaning Services Industry, Commercial Distributive Trade, Motor Industry and Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry in the Magisterial Districts of Bloemfontein, Bronkhorstspuit, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Marble Hall, Petrus Steyn, Pietersburg, Port Elizabeth, Potgietersrus, Pretoria and Witbank

Na datum van publikasie word bogenoemde promesse as gekanselleer beskou. Indien die promesse gevind sou word, moet dit asseblief aan die Departement van Handel en Nywerheid, Privaatsak X84, Pretoria, 0001, teruggestuur word

(6 November 1992)

KENNISGEWING 984 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID

Hiermee word kennis gegee dat die volgende promesse uitgereik deur die Departement van Handel en Nywerheid aan Lumex (Edms.) Bpk soos hieronder uiteengesit, verlore geraak het

Promesse uitgereik aan Lumex (Edms.) Bpk

Promesse No	Uitreikingsdatum	Vervaldatum	Sigwaarde (R)
00001285	1991-08-16	1992-04-01	15 379

Na datum van publikasie word bogenoemde promesse as gekanselleer beskou. Indien die promesse gevind sou word, moet dit asseblief aan die Departement van Handel en Nywerheid, Privaatsak X84, Pretoria, 0001, teruggestuur word

(6 November 1992)

KENNISGEWING 986 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN 'N VAKVERENIGING

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistent-nywerheidsregistrator, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om registrasie as 'n vakvereniging ontvang is van die National Workers' Union of South Africa. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek

Enige geregistreerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres: Privaat Sak X117, Pretoria, 0001)

TABEL

Naam van vakvereniging: National Workers' Union of South Africa

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is: 9 Oktober 1992

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word: Persone in diens in die Bounywerheid, Skoonmaakdiensbedryf, Kommersiele Distribusiebedryf, Motornywerheid en Yster-, Staal-, Ingenieurs- en Metallurgiese Nywerheid in die landdrostdistrikte Bloemfontein, Bronkhorstspuit, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Marble Hall, Petrus Steyn, Pietersburg, Port Elizabeth, Potgietersrus, Pretoria en Witbank

For the purposes hereof the above-mentioned industries, and trade are defined as follows (139)

"Building Industry" means, without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression, the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of erecting, completing, renovating, repairing, maintaining or altering buildings and structures and/or making articles for use in the erection, completion or alteration of buildings and structures, whether the work is performed, the material prepared or the necessary articles are made on the sites of the buildings or structures or elsewhere, and includes all work executed or carried out by persons therein who are engaged in the following activities or subdivisions thereof, including excavations and the preparation of sites for buildings as well as the demolition of buildings, unless such demolition was not carried out for the purpose of preparing the sites for building operations

Bricklaying, which includes concreting and the fixing of concrete blocks, slabs or plates and glass bricks, the tiling of walls and floors, pointing, paving, mosaic work, facing work in slate, in marble and in composition, drainlaying, slating and roof tiling, bituminous work, asphaltting and sheeting, and the erecting of prefabricated structures or garden walls and/or boundary walls with posts, slabs or any other materials,

concrete paving, which includes the laying of concrete on the ground between buildings, as well as concrete paths which are laid on the same site as a building, whether such paving forms an integral part of the structure or not,

electrical installation, which includes electrical fitting and wiring and operations incidental thereto,

French polishing, which includes polishing with a brush or pad and spraying with any composition,

joinery, which includes the manufacture of all articles of joinery, whether or not the fixing of the articles in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used;

lead light making, which includes the manufacture and/or fixing of lights and display signs, and the glazing relating thereto,

masonry, which includes stone cutting and building, also the cutting and building of ornamental stone work, concreting and the fixing or building of pre-cast and/or artificial stone or marble paving, mosaic work, pointing, wall and floor tiling, operating stoneworking machinery, other than stone-polishing machinery, and the sharpening of mason's tools, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used,

metalwork, which includes the manufacture to specification for installation in specified buildings and the manufacture of stocks, the fixing of steel ceilings, metal windows, metal doors, builders' smithwork, metal frames, metal stairs and architectural metalwork, and the manufacture and/or fixing of drawn metalwork and sheet and extruded metal, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used,

Vir die doeleindes hiervan word bovermelde nywerhede en bedrywe soos volg omskryf

"Bounywerheid" beteken, sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk, die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om geboue en bouwerke op te rig, te voltooi, op te knap, te herstel, in stand te hou of te verbou en/of om artikels te maak vir gebruik by die oprigting, voltooiing of verbouing van geboue en bouwerke, hetsy die werk verrig, die materiaal voorberei of die nodige artikels gemaak word op die terreine van die geboue of bouwerke of elders, en dit omvat alle werk wat daarin uitgevoer of verrig word deur persone wat betrokke is by ondervermelde bedryghede of onderafdelings daarvan, met inbegrip van uitgrawings en die voorbereiding van terreine vir geboue, asook die sloping van geboue, tensy sodanige sloping nie met die doel om die terreine vir bouwerkzaamhede voor te berei, verrig is nie

Messelwerk, wat die volgende insluit Betonnering en die aanbring van betonblokke, -blaaie of -plate en glasstene, die beteeling van mure en vloere, voegvulling, plaveierwerk, mosaiekwerk, voorwerk met leie, met marmer en met komposisiemateriaal, rioollêwerk, lewerk en pandekking, bitumenwerk, asfalttering en beplating en die oprigting van voorafvervaardigde bouwerke of tuinmure en/of grensmure met style, blaaie of enige ander materiale,

betonplaveierwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Die lê van beton op die grond tussen geboue, asook betonpaadjies wat op dieselfde terrein as 'n gebou gelê word, hetsy sodanige plaveisel 'n integrerende deel van die bouwerk uitmaak of nie,

elektriese installering, wat die volgende insluit Elektrotegniese montering en bedrading en werkzaamhede wat daarmee gepaard gaan,

lakpolitoering, wat politoering met 'n kwas of kusinkie en bespuiting met 'n komposisiesstof insluit,

skrynwerk, wat die vervaardiging van alle skrynwerkartikels insluit, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie,

ruit-in-lood-werk, wat die volgende insluit Die vervaardiging en/of aanbring van ligte en reklameligte en die beglasing in verband daarmee,

klipmesselwerk, wat die volgende insluit Klipkap en klipbouwerk, ook die kap en bou van sierklipwerk, betonnering en die aanbring of bou van voorafgegiete en/of kunsklip- of marmerplaveisel, mosaiekwerk, prikking, muur- en vloerbeteeling, die bediening van klipwerkmasjinerie, uitgesonderd klippoelmasjinerie, en die skerpmaak van klipmessaarsgereedskap, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie,

metaalwerk, wat die volgende insluit Die vervaardiging volgens spesifikasie vir installering in gespesifiseerde geboue en die vervaardiging van voorraad, die aanbring van staalplafonne, metaalvensters, metaaldeure, siermetaalwerk, metaalrame, metaaltrappe en boumetaalwerk, en die vervaardiging en/of aanbring van getrokke metaalwerk en plaat- en uitgedrukte metaal, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie,

painting, which includes the processes of signwriting and wall decoration, decorating, enamelling, graining, marbling, staining, varnishing, glazing, gilding, lining, stencilling, paperhanging, spraying, wax-polishing, distempering, lime and colour washing and woodwork, preservation, and which also includes paint removal, scraping, the washing and cleaning of painted or distempered walls and the washing and cleaning of woodwork when such removal, scraping, washing and cleaning are preparatory to any of the said processes;

plastering, which includes modelling, granolithic and composition flooring, composition wall covering and polishing, pre-cast or artificial stonework, wall and floor tiling and paving and mosaic work, including the application of asphaltic or bituminous mastics for the purpose of waterproofing on horizontal or vertical surfaces, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used;

plumbing, which includes lead burning, gas fitting, sanitary and domestic engineering, drainlaying, caulking, ventilating, heating, hot and cold water fitting, fire-prevention equipment installation, and the manufacture and fitting of all sheetmetal work, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used,

shop, office and bank fitting, which includes the manufacture to specification for installation in specified buildings and the manufacture of stocks and/or the fixing of shop fronts, window enclosures, show-cases, counters, screens and interior fittings and fixtures;

steel reinforcing, which includes the making and erection of shuttering, and the supervising of the bending, placing and fixing in position of steel and concrete,

steel construction, which includes the fixing of all classes of steel or other metal columns, girders, steel joists, or metal in any other form which forms part of a building or structure,

woodworking, which includes carpentry, wood-working, the manufacture of fixtures to specification for installation in specified buildings and the manufacture of stocks, machining, turning, carving, the fixing of corrugated iron, asbestos tile, shingling and other roof coverings, sound and acoustic material, cork and asbestos insulation, wood lathing, composition ceilings and wall covering, the plugging of walls, the covering of woodwork with metal, block and other flooring, including wood, cork and rubber (and the sandpapering of same), cork carpeting and any class or kind of linoleum when fixed in any building or structure, and the application of asphaltic saturated felt or fabrics to floors and/or walls and/or roofs, whether or not the fixing in the building or structure is done by the person making or preparing the article used

verfwerk, wat die volgende prosesse insluit: Letterskildering en muurversiering, versiering, emal-jering, vlamskildering, marmering, beitsing, vernis-sing, glasuring, vergulding, belyning, sjablonering, muurplakking, spuitkildering, waspolering, distem-pering, afwitting, kleurkalking en houtverduursa-ming, en wat ook insluit die verwydering van verf, skraping, die was en skoonmaak van geverfde of gedistemperde mure en die was en skoonmaak van houtwerk wanneer sodanige verwydering, skraping, was en skoonmaak enige van genoemde prosesse voorafgaan,

pleisterwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Modelleer-werk, granoliet- en komposisiebevloering, komposi-siemuurbedekking en -polering, voorafgegiete of kunsklipwerk, muur- en vloerbeteeling en plaver- en mosaiekwerk, met inbegrip van die aanwending van asfalt- of bitumineuse mastiek vir die doel van water-digting op horisontale of vertikale vlakke, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie,

loodgieterswerk, wat die volgende insluit: Loodlas-werk, gasaanlêwerk, sanitêre en huisingenieurs-werk, rioollêwerk, kaiffaatwerk, ventileerwerk, verwar-mingswerk, die anlê van warm en koue water, die installering van brandvoorkomingstoerusting en die vervaardiging en aanbring van alle plaatmetaalwerk, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bou-werk aangebring word of nie,

winkel-, kantoor- en bankuitrustingswerk, wat die volgende insluit: Die vervaardiging volgens spesifi-kasie vir installering in gespesifiseerde geboue en die vervaardiging van voorraad en/of die aanbring van winkelfronte, vensterafskortings, uitstalkaste, toonbanke, skerms en binnenshuse los en vaste toebehore,

staalwapening, wat die volgende insluit: Die maak en oprigting van bekisting en toesighouding oor die buig, plasing en vassit in die regte posisie van staal en beton,

staalkonstruksie, wat die volgende insluit: Die aan-bring van alle klasse staal- of ander metaalsuile, lêers, staalbalke, of metaal in enige ander vorm wat deel uitmaak van 'n gebou of bouwerk,

houtwerk, wat die volgende insluit: Timmerwerk, houtbewerking, die vervaardiging van vaste toebe-hore volgens spesifikasie vir installering in gespesifi-seerde geboue en die vervaardiging van voorraad, masjinerie, draaiwerk, houtsnijwerk, die aanbring van golfyster-, asbesteel-, dakspaan- en ander dak-bedekkings, klank- en akoestiekmetaal, kurk- en asbesisolasie, houtlatwerk, komposisieplafonne en muurbedekking, die aanbring van proppe in mure, die bedekking van houtwerk met metaal, blokkies-en ander bevloering, met inbegrip van bevloering met hout, kurk en rubber (en die skuur daarvan met skuurpapier), kurktapytstof en enige klas of soort linoleum wanneer dit in 'n gebou of bouwerk aange-bring word en die aanbring van asfaltversadigde vilt of materiale op vloere en/of mure en/of dakke, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, in die gebou of bouwerk aangebring word of nie

"Cleaning Services Industry" means the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of cleaning industrial and commercial premises and buildings, including flats let commercially

(139)

"Commercial Distributive Trade" means the trade in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of conducting the business of a shop as defined hereunder, and includes all operations incidental thereto carried on by such employers and their employees

"Shop" means any premises or any part of any premises—

- (a) into or onto which persons are admitted or invited for the purpose of purchasing, other than by public auction, the goods displayed or offered therein or thereon or goods of the type so displayed or offered for sale;
- (b) in or on which the goods referred to in paragraph (a) are stocked, stored, unpacked or packed, or from which such goods are delivered or dispatched to persons referred to in paragraph (a) who are purchasing such goods,
- (c) in or on which goods are stocked or stored and from which wholesale or retail orders are executed for the supply of such goods;
- (d) in or on which a manufacturer's representative carries on his activities as such, and in this regard "manufacturer's representative" means any person, other than an employee of a manufacturer, who, as an agent or otherwise, keeps for sale, goods or samples of goods manufactured by the manufacturer, or obtains or receives, in any manner whatsoever, orders for goods from persons for the purchase by them of such goods and executes such orders or transmits such orders to the manufacturer for acceptance or otherwise,
- (e) in or on which a business is carried on under the off-consumption privileges of a hotel liquor licence in an area in which Wage Determination 457, Hotel and Liquor Trade, does not apply, or under a liquor store licence,

and "shop activity" has a corresponding meaning

"Motor Industry" means (without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression and subject to the provisions of any demarcation determination made in terms of section 76 of the Labour Relations Act, 1956) the industry concerned with—

- (a) assembling, erecting, testing, remanufacturing, repairing, adjusting, overhauling, wiring, upholstering, spraying, painting and/or reconditioning carried on in connection with—
 - (i) chassis and/or bodies of motor vehicles;
 - (ii) internal combustion engines and transmission components of motor vehicles,
 - (iii) electrical equipment connected with motor vehicles, including radios,

"Scoonmaakdiensbedryf" beteken die bedryf waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om nywerheids- en handelspersele en -geboue skoon te maak, met inbegrip van woonstelle wat kommersieel verhuur word

"Kommersiële Distribusiebedryf" beteken die bedryf waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om 'n winkel, soos hieronder omskryf, te dryf, en dit omvat alle daarmee gepaardgaande werksaamhede wat deur sodanige werkgewers en hul werknemers verrig word

"Winkel" beteken enige perseel of enige gedeelte van 'n perseel—

- (a) waarin of waarop persone toegelaat of waarheen persone uitgenooi word met die doel om, uitgesonderd by openbare veiling, die goedere wat daarin of daarop vir verkoop uitgestal of aangebied word, of goedere van die soort wat aldus uitgestal of aangebied word te koop,
- (b) waarin of waarop die goedere in paragraaf (a) bedoel, in voorraad gehou, geberg, uitgepak of verpak word, of van waar sodanige goedere afgelewer of versend word aan persone in paragraaf (a) bedoel wat sodanige goedere aankoop,
- (c) waarin of waarop goedere in voorraad gehou of geberg word en van waar groothandels- of kleinhandelsbestellings uitgevoer word vir die lewering van sodanige goedere,
- (d) waarin of waarop 'n vervaardigersverteenvoerder sy werksaamhede as sodanig verrig, en in hierdie verband beteken "vervaardigersverteenvoerder" 'n persoon, uitgesonderd 'n werknemer van 'n vervaardiger, wat as 'n agent of andersins goedere of monsters van goedere wat deur die vervaardiger vervaardig is, te koop aanhou, of op enige manier hoegenaamd bestellings vir goedere verkry of ontvang van persone vir die aankoop deur hulle van sodanige goedere en sodanige bestellings uitvoer of sodanige bestellings aanstuur na die vervaardiger vir aanvaarding of andersins,
- (e) waarin of waarop 'n besigheid gedryf word kragtens die buiteverbruikvoorregte van 'n hotel-drinklisensie in 'n gebied waarin Loonvasstelling 457, Hotel- en Drankbedryf, nie van toepassing is nie, of kragtens 'n drankwinkellisensie,

en "winkelwerksaamheid" het 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis.

"Motornywerheid" beteken (sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk en behoudens die bepalinge van enige afbakeningsvasstelling gemaak kragtens artikel 76 van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956) die nywerheid betrokke by—

- (a) montering, oprigting, toetsing, hervervaardiging, herstelwerk, verstelwerk, opknapping, bedrading, stoffering, besputing, verfwerk en/of vernuwing uitgevoer in verband met—
 - (i) onderstelle en/of bakke van motorvoertuie;
 - (ii) binnebrandenjins en transmissiekomponente van motorvoertuie,
 - (iii) elektriese uitrusting in verband met motorvoertuie, met inbegrip van radio's,

- (b) automotive engineering, (139)
- (c) repairing, vulcanising and/or retreading tyres;
- (d) repairing, servicing and/or reconditioning batteries for motor vehicles,
- (e) the business of parking and/or storing motor vehicles,
- (f) the business conducted by filling and/or service stations,
- (g) the business carried on mainly or exclusively for the sale of motor vehicles or of motor vehicle parts and/or spares and/or accessories (whether new or used) pertaining thereto, whether or not such sale is conducted from premises that are attached to a part of an establishment in which the assembly or repair of motor vehicles is carried out,
- (h) the business conducted by motor graveyards,
- (i) the business conducted by manufacturing establishments in which motor vehicle parts and/or spares and/or accessories and/or components thereof are fabricated;
- (j) vehicle body building,
- (k) the sale of tractors and agricultural and irrigation equipment (not connected with the manufacture thereof) in the Republic of South Africa, but *excluding* the Magisterial District of Kimberley in respect of the sale of—
- (i) agricultural and irrigation equipment; and
 - (ii) tractors, except when undertaken by establishments substantially engaged in the sale and/or repair of other motor vehicles

For the purposes of this definition—

“automotive engineering” means the reconditioning of internal combustion engines or parts thereof for use in motor vehicles in establishments mainly or exclusively so engaged, whether such establishments are engaged in the dismantling and repair of motor vehicles or not,

“motor vehicle” means any wheeled conveyance that is propelled by mechanical power (other than steam) or electrically and that is designed for haulage and/or for the transportation of persons and/or goods and/or loads, and *includes* a trailer and a caravan, but *excludes* any equipment designed to run on fixed tracks, a trailer designed to transport loads of 27 273 kg or over, or an aircraft,

“vehicle body building” means any or all of the following activities carried on in a vehicle body building establishment, but *excludes* vehicles body building done by assembly establishments incidental to the assembling of motor vehicles

- (i) The construction, repair or renovation of cabs and/or bodies and/or any superstructure for any type of vehicle,

- (b) motoringenieurswerk;
- (c) die herstel, vulkanisering en/of versoling van buitebande,
- (d) die herstel, versiening en/of vernuwing van batterye vir motorvoertuie,
- (e) die besigheid gedryf deur ondernemings vir die parkering en/of stalling van motorvoertuie;
- (f) die besigheid gedryf deur vul- en/of diensstasies;
- (g) die besigheid hoofsaaklik of uitsluitlik gedryf vir die verkoop van motorvoertuie of van motorvoertuigonderdele en/of -reserwedele en/of -bybehore (hetsy nuut of gebruik) wat daarby hoort, ongeag of sodanige verkoop geskied vanuit 'n perseel wat verbind is aan 'n gedeelte van 'n bedryfsinrigting waarin die montering of herstel van motorvoertuie uitgevoer word,
- (h) die besigheid gedryf deur motorslopingsondernemings;
- (i) die besigheid gedryf deur vervaardigingsbedryfsinrigtings waarin motorvoertuigonderdele en/of -reserwedele en/of -bybehore en/of komponente daarvan vervaardig word,
- (j) voertuigbakbou;
- (k) die verkoop van trekkers en landbou- en besproeiingsuitrusting (nie gekoppel aan die vervaardiging daarvan nie) in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, maar *uitgesonderd* die landdrostdistrik Kimberley ten opsigte van die verkoop van—
- (i) landbou- en besproeiingsuitrusting, en
 - (ii) trekkers, behalwe wanneer onderneem deur bedryfsinrigtings wat in hoofsaak betrokke is by die verkoop en/of herstel van ander motorvoertuie

Vir die doeleindes van hierdie omskrywing beteken—

“motoringenieurswerk” die vernuwing van binnebrandenjins of onderdele daarvan vir gebruik in motorvoertuie in bedryfsinrigtings waarin hoofsaaklik of uitsluitlik sodanige werk verrig word, hetsy daar in sodanige bedryfsinrigtings motorvoertuie uitmekaar gehaal en herstel word al dan nie;

“motorvoertuig” enige wielvoertuig wat deur meganiese krag (uitgesonderd stoom) of elektries aangedryf word en wat ontwerp is vir trekvervoer en/of vir die vervoer van persone en/of goedere en/of vragte, en *omvat* dit 'n sleepwa en 'n woonwa, maar *nie* ook uitrusting wat ontwerp is om op vaste spore te loop, 'n sleepwa wat ontwerp is om vragte van 27 273 kg of meer te vervoer of 'n vliegtuig nie,

“voertuigbakbou” enige van of al ondervermelde werksaamhede wat in 'n voertuigbakboubedryfsinrigting verrig word, maar *omvat* dit *nie* voertuigbakbou deur monteerbedryfsinrigtings verrig gepaard met die montering van motorvoertuie *nie*

- (i) Die bou, herstel of vernuwing van kajuite en/of bakke en/of enige bobou vir enige tipe voertuig,

- (ii) the manufacture or repair of component parts for cabs and/or bodies and/or any superstructure, and the assembling, adjusting and installation of parts in cabs or bodies or on the superstructure of vehicles, 139
- (iii) fixing cabs and/or bodies and/or any superstructure to the chassis of any type of vehicle,
- (iv) coating and/or decorating cabs and/or bodies and/or any superstructure with any preservative or decorative substance;
- (v) equipping, furnishing and finishing off the interior of cabs and/or bodies and/or any superstructure,
- (vi) the building of trailers, *excluding* the manufacture of wheels or axles therefor;
- (vii) All operations incidental to or consequent upon the activities referred to in paragraphs (i) to (vi),

and for the purposes of this definition, "vehicle" *excludes* an aircraft.

"Motor Industry", as defined above, *excludes* the following.

- (i) The manufacturing of motor vehicle parts and/or accessories and/or spares and/or components in establishments laid out for and normally producing metal and/or plastic goods of a different character on a substantial scale, or the sale of motor spare parts and accessories by assembly establishments from such establishments,
- (ii) the assembling, erecting, testing, repairing, adjusting, overhauling, wiring, spraying, painting and/or reconditioning of agricultural tractors, excepts where carried on in establishments rendering similar services in respect of motor cars, motor lorries or motor trucks;
- (iii) the manufacturing and/or maintenance and/or repair of—
- (aa) civil and mechanical engineering equipment, and/of parts thereof, whether or not mounted on wheels,
- (ab) agricultural equipment or parts thereof,
- (ac) equipment designed for use in factories and/or workshops

Provided that, for the purposes of (aa), (ab) and (ac), "equipment" shall not be taken to mean motor cars, motor lorries and/or motor trucks,

- (ad) motor vehicle or other vehicle bodies and/or superstructures and/or parts or components thereof made of steel plate of 3,175 mm thickness or thicker, when carried on in establishment laid out for and normally engaged in the manufacture and/or maintenance and/or repair of civil and/or mechanical engineering equipment on a substantial scale,

- (ii) die vervaardiging of herstel van samestellende dele vir kajuite en/of bakke en/of enige bobou, en die montering, regstelling en installing van onderdele in kajuite of bakke of op die bobou van voertuie,
- (iii) die vassit van kajuite en/of bakke en/of enige bobou aan die onderstel van enige tipe voertuig,
- (iv) die bestryking en/of versiering van kajuite en/of bakke en/of enige bobou met 'n preserveermiddel of versierstof,
- (v) die uitrus, stoffeer en afwerk van die binnekant van kajuite en/of bakke en/of enige bobou,
- (vi) die bou van sleepwaens, *uitgesonderd* die vervaardiging van wiele of asse daarvoor;
- (vii) alle bedrywighede wat gepaard gaan met of voortspruit uit die werksaamhede bedoel in paragrawe (i) tot (vi);

en vir die doeleindes van hierdie omskrywing *omvat* "voertuig" *niet* 'n vliegtuig *niet*

"Motornywerheid", soos hierbo omskryf, *omvat niet* die volgende *niet*:

- (i) Die vervaardiging van motorvoertuigonderdele en/of -bybehore en/of -reserwedele en/of -komponente in bedryfsinrigtings wat aangelê is vir en gewoonlik betrokke is by die produksie van metaal- en/of plastiekgoedere van 'n ander aard op aansienlike skaal, of die verkoop van motorreserwedele en -bybehore deur monteerbedryfsinrigtings vanuit sodanige bedryfsinrigtings,
- (ii) die montering, bou, toetsing, herstel, regstelling, opknapping, bedrading, besputing, verf en/of vernuwing van landbontrekkers, behalwe waar dit uitgevoer word in bedryfsinrigtings wat soortgelyke dienste lewer ten opsigte van motorkarre, vragmotors of motorvragwaens,
- (iii) die vervaardiging en/of onderhoud en/of herstel van—
- (aa) uitrusting vir siviele en werktuigkundige ingenieurswerk, en/of onderdele daarvan, hetsy dit op wiele gemonteer is al dan *niet*,
- (ab) landbou-uitrusting of onderdele daarvan,
- (ac) uitrusting bedoel vir gebruik in fabriek en/of werkswinkels

Met dien verstande dat, vir die doeleindes van (aa), (ab) en (ac), "uitrusting" *niet* geag word motorkarre, vragmotors en/of motorvragwaens te beteken *niet*,

- (ad) motorvoertuig- of ander voertuigbakke en/of enige bobou en/of onderdele of komponente daarvan gemaak van staalplaat 3,175 mm dik of dikker, wanneer dit gedoen word in bedryfsinrigtings wat aangelê is vir en gewoonlik betrokke is by die vervaardiging en/of onderhoud en/of herstel, op aansienlike skaal, van uitrusting vir siviele en/of werktuigkundige ingenieurswerk,

- (iv) assembly establishments, i.e. establishments in which motor vehicles are assembled from new components on an assembly line, which *includes* the manufacture and/or fabrication of any motor vehicle parts or components when carried on in such establishments, but which *excludes* vehicle body building, except in so far as it is carried on incidental to the assembly of motor vehicles other than caravans and trailers

(139)

"Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry" means (subject to the provisions of any demarcation determination made in terms of section 76 of the Labour Relations Act, 1956) the industries concerned with the production of iron and/or steel and/or alloys, and/or the processing and/or recovery and/or refining of metals (other than precious metals) and/or alloys from dross and/or scrap and/or residues, the maintenance, fabrication, erection or assembly, construction, alteration, replacement or repair of any machine, vehicle (other than a motor vehicle) or article consisting mainly of metal (other than a precious metal) or parts or components thereof, and structural metal work, *including* steel reinforcement work, the manufacture of metal goods principally from such iron and/or steel and/or other metals (other than precious metals) and/or alloys, and/or the finishing of metal goods, the building and/or alteration and/or repair of boats and/or ships, *including* the scraping, chipping and/or scaling and/or painting of the hulls of boats and/or ships, and general woodwork undertaken in connection with ship repairs

Office address of applicant Commercial Centre, Suite 602, 251 Bree Street, Johannesburg

Postal address of applicant P O Box 3708, Johannesburg, 2000

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of section 4 of the Act

- (a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall in terms of subsection (4) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration
- (b) The procedure laid down in subsection (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistant Industrial Registrar
(6 November 1992)

NOTICE 987 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER
LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
A TRADE UNION

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an

- (iv) monteerbedryfsinrigtings, d.w.s. bedryfsinrigtings waarin motorvoertuie uit nuwe komponente op 'n monteerbaan gemonteer word, wat die vervaardiging en/of fabrisering van enige motorvoertuig-onderdele of -komponente *omvat* wanneer dit in sodanige bedryfsinrigtings gedoen word, maar wat *nie* voertuigbakhou *omvat* *nie* behalwe in sover dit gepaardgaande met die montering van motorvoertuie, uitgesonderd woonwaens en sleepwaens, gedoen word

"Yster-, Staal-, Ingenieurs- en Metallurgiese Nywerheid" beteken (behoudens die bepalings van enige afbakeningsvasstelling gemaak kragtens artikel 76 van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956) die nywerhede betrokke by die produksie van yster en/of staal en/of legerings, en/of die verwerking en/of herwinning en/of affinering van metale (uitgesonderd edelmetale) en/of legerings uit metaalskuim en/of skroot en/of residu's, die onderhoud, vervaardiging, oprigting of montering, bou, verandering, vervanging of herstel van enige masjien, voertuig (uitgesonderd 'n motorvoertuig) of artikel wat hoofsaaklik uit metaal (uitgesonderd 'n edelmetaal) bestaan of onderdele of komponente daarvan, en struktuurmetaalwerk, *met inbegrip* van staalwapeningswerk, die vervaardiging van metaal-goedere hoofsaaklik uit sodanige yster en/of staal en/of ander metale (uitgesonderd edelmetale) en/of legerings, en/of die afwerking van metaal-goedere, die bou en/of verandering en/of herstel van bote en/of skepe *met inbegrip* van die afskraap, afbik en/of ontskakeling en/of verf van die rompe van bote en/of skepe, en algemene houtwerk wat in verband met skeepsherstelwerk onderneem word.

Kantooradres van applikant Commercial Centre, Suite 602, Breestraat 251, Johannesburg

Posadres van applikant. Posbus 3708, Johannesburg, 2000

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikel 4 van die Wet

- (a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge subartikel (4) bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem
- (b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by subartikel (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistentnywerheidsregistrator
(6 November 1992)

KENNISGEWING 987 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN 'N
VAKVERENIGING

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistentnywerheidsregistrator, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat

Wine 'blackmail' claim

THE Mineworkers' Union (MWU) claims the Chamber of Mines tried to "blackmail" it by trying to enforce Sunday work on mines as a prerequisite on its 4% salary increase offer *Bus. Day*

According to union spokesman Krappies Cronje, the chamber was also trying to get agreement on union members working on statutory public holidays *11/6/93*

The union has refused to consider extending the working week to include Sundays or statutory holidays *(211) (138)*

Health unions merge

■THE Cape-based Health Workers' Union will merge with the National Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) at the weekend.

This will boost Nehawu's western Cape membership to more than 8 000. The merger will take place at Nehawu's western Cape congress at the University of the Western Cape this weekend.

WV: 172-272/93

(139)

February 27 to March 3 1993

United front for health workers

~~139~~
139

South 27/2-3/3/93
WESTERN Cape health workers will now face employers with a united front following the launch at the weekend of the regional branch of the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu)

Nehawu's city, Bellville and Worcester branches as well as the Western Cape branch of the Health Worker's Union have integrated, ending six years of rivalry between the unions

The congress resolved to unionise workers in rural areas, develop a code of conduct for the public service, improve education and training in the union and to discuss the five percent pay increase offered to them

Other resolutions included considering the restructuring of the public service and the amendment of the Public Service Labour Relations bill

The following office-bearers were elected

- regional chairperson — Mr Solly Ngwenze (previously Nehawu interim regional secretary) 27/2-3/3/93
- regional vice-chairperson — Mr Michael Makwayiba (HWU president)
- regional treasurer — Mr Wilfred Alcock (Nehawu interim regional chairperson)
- regional secretary — Mr Dale Forbes (HWU general secretary)

Meanwhile the South African Health and Social Services Organisation has condemned the SA Nursing Council for taking disciplinary action against nurses who participated in a strike last year — **Waghied Misbach**

NOTICE 421 OF 1993**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER****LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956****APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATION**

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) as applied by section 7 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for the variation of its scope of registration has been received from the Master Masons' and Quarry Owners' Association (Southern Africa) Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined Table.

Any registered employers' organisation which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

TABLE 1

Name of employers' organisation Masters Masons' and Quarry Owners' Association (Southern Africa)

Date on which application was lodged 10 March 1993.

Interests and area in respect of which application is made Employers engaged in the Stone Industry in the Republic of South Africa.

For the purposes hereof—

"Stone Industry" means, without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression, the industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of—

- (i) quarrying and processing natural dimension stone, and/or
- (ii) manufacturing, erecting, completing, renovating, restoring, repairing, maintaining and altering monuments or buildings or structures with natural stone, and/or
- (iii) supplying, installing, maintaining and repairing specialised machinery, equipment and/or tooling used in any of the operations contemplated in (i) and (ii) above,

"masonry" includes quarrying, processing and fixing stone, and also the cutting, polishing and profiling thereof by means of stone working machinery, whether or not the fixing is done by the person making or preparing the article used, and

"stone" means and includes natural dimension stone used in the erection of buildings, structures and monuments

Postal address of applicant P O Box 1619, Halfway House, 1685

Office address of applicant 14 Alexandra Avenue, Halfway House, Midrand

KENNISGEWING 421 VAN 1993**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG****WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956****AANSOEK OM VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN 'N WERKGEWERSORGANISASIE**

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistent-nywerheidsregistrator, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om die verandering van sy registrasiebestek ontvang is van die Master Masons' and Quarry Owners' Association (Southern Africa). Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande Tabel verstrekk

Enige geregistreeerde werkgewersorganisasie wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p a. die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres. Privaat Sak X117, Pretoria, 0001)

TABEL 1

Naam van werkgewersorganisasie Masters Masons' and Quarry Owners' Association (Southern Africa).

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is 10 Maart 1993

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word Werkgewers betrokke by die Klipnywerheid in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

Vir die doeleindes hiervan—

beteken "Klipnywerheid", sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk, die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om—

- (i) natuurlike maatklip uit te breek en te verwerk, en/of
- (ii) monumente of geboue of strukture met natuurlike klip te vervaardig, op te rig, te voltooi, op te knap, te restoureer, te herstel, te onderhou en te verbou, en/of
- (iii) gespesialiseerde masjinerie, toerusting en/of gereedskap wat gebruik word by enige van die werksaamhede bedoel in (i) en (ii) hierbo, te verskaf, te installeer, te onderhou en te herstel,

omvat "klipmesselwerk" die uitbreek, verwerking en aanbring van klip, en ook die kap, polering, profilering daarvan met behulp van klipwerkmasjinerie, hetsy die artikel wat gebruik word, deur die persoon wat dit gemaak of voorberei het, aangebring word of nie, en

beteken "klip" en omvat natuurlike maatklip wat gebruik word by die oprigting van geboue, strukture en monumente

Posadres van applikant Posbus 1619, Halfway House, 1685

Kantooradres van applikant Alexandralaan 14, Halfway House, Midrand

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of sections 4 and 7 of the Act

- (a) The representativeness of any employers' organisation which objects to the application shall in terms of section 4 (4) as applied by section 7 (5) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration
- (b) The procedure laid down in section 4 (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged

G. C. PAPENFUS,
Assistant Industrial Registrar
(14 May 1993)

NOTICE 422 OF 1993

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF APPLICATIONS LIST 18/93

The following application concerning the Customs and Excise Tariff has been received by the Board on Tariffs and Trade. Any objections to or comments on this representation must be submitted to the Chairman, Board on Tariffs and Trade, Private Bag X753, Pretoria, 0001, within six weeks of the date of this notice. Attention is drawn to the fact that the rate of duty mentioned in the application is that requested by the applicant and that the Board may, depending on its findings, recommend a lower or higher rate of duty

Increase in the duty on:

Coated fabrics of a kind used for interlinings, classifiable under tariff subheadings 5903 10 30, 5903 20 30 and 5903.90.30, from 25 per cent *ad valorem* or 120 c/m² less 75 per cent *ad valorem* to 50 per centum *ad valorem* with a maximum of 2 160 c/kg or 1 730 c/kg

[BTT Ref T5/2/11/3/1 (930137)
(Ms B. Bieldt)]

Applicant:

Textile Federation, P.O. Box 16278, Doornfontein, 2028.

List 17/93 was published under General Notice No 394 of 7 May 1993
(14 May 1993)

NOTICE 423 OF 1993

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF APPLICATIONS LIST 3/93

A. The following applications considered by the Board on Tariffs and Trade have not been supported

Rebate of the duty on:

- 1 Dimethylaminoethylacrylate for the manufacture of cationic polymers or copolymers (List 45/91) (Report 3256)

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikels 4 en 7 van die Wet

- (a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende werkgeversorganisasie verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge artikel 4 (4), soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5), bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem
- (b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by artikel 4 (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word

G. C. PAPENFUS,
Assistentnywerheidsregistrateur
(14 Mei 1993)

KENNISGEWING 422 VAN 1993

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSTARIEFAANSOEKE LYS 18/93

Onderstaande aansoek betreffende die Doeane- en Aksynstarief is deur die Raad op Tariewe en Handel ontvang. Enige beswaar teen of kommentaar op hierdie vertoe moet binne ses weke na die datum van hierdie kennisgewing aan die Voorsitter, Raad op Tariewe en Handel, Privaat Sak X753, Pretoria, 0001, gerig word. Die aandag word daarop gevestig dat die skale van reg wat in die aansoeke genoem word, dié is wat deur die applikante aangevra is en dat die Raad, afhange van sy bevindinge, hoer of laer skale van reg mag aanbeveel

Verhoging van die reg op:

Bestrykte stowwe van 'n soort gebruik as tussenvoerings, indeelbaar by tariefsubposte 5903 10 30, 5903 20.30 en 5903 90 30, van 25 persent *ad valorem* of 120 c/m² min 75 persent *ad valorem* tot 50 persent *ad valorem* met 'n maksimum van 2 160 c/kg of 1 730 c/kg

[RTH-verw T5/2/11/3/1 (930137)
(Mev. B. Bieldt)]

Applikant:

Tekstiefederasie, Posbus 16278, Doornfontein, 2028

Lys 17/93 is by Algemene Kennisgewing No. 394 van 7 Mei 1993 gepubliseer
(14 Mei 1993)

KENNISGEWING 423 VAN 1993

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSTARIEFAANSOEKE LYS 3/93

A. Die volgende aansoeke wat deur die Raad op Tariewe en Handel oorweeg is, is nie gesteun nie

Korting van die reg op:

- 1 Dimetielaminoetielaktrilaat vir die vervaardiging van kationiese polimere of kopolimere (Lys 45/91) (Verslag 3256)

Internal Registered Stock, 6,50 Per Cent, 1993 (R030)
 Internal Registered Stock, 9,80 Per Cent, 2001 (R101)
 Internal Registered Stock, 12,00 Per Cent, 1994 (R156).
 Internal Registered Stock, 13,00 Per Cent, 2005 (R124)
 (28 May 1993)

Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 6,50 Persent, 1993 (R030).
 Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 9,80 Persent, 2001 (R101)
 Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 12,00 Persent, 1994 (R156).
 Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 13,00 Persent, 2005 (R124).
 (28 Mei 1993)

NOTICE 452 OF 1993**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

Notice is hereby given that the following promissory note issued by the Department of Trade and Industry to Frank R Thorold (Pty) Ltd as set hereunder, has been mislaid.

Promissory note issued to Frank R. Thorold (Pty) Ltd

Promissory Note No	Date of issue	Due date	Face value (R)
00003165	16 June 1992	1 April 1993	115 433

The above-mentioned promissory note will after the date of publication be regarded as cancelled. Should the warrant voucher be retrieved, it must please be returned to the Department of Trade and Industry, Private Bag X84, Pretoria, 0001
 (28 May 1993)

NOTICE 453 OF 1993
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER
LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956
APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATION

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) as applied by section 7 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for the variation of its scope of registration has been received from the Eastern Province Clothing Manufacturers' Association. Particulars of the application are reflected in the sub-joined table.

Any registered employers' organisation which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

TABLE

Name of employers' organisation Eastern Province Clothing Manufacturers' Association

Date on which application was lodged. 29 March 1993.

Interest and area in respect of which application is made Employers engaged in the Clothing Industry in the Municipal areas of Grahamstown and Jeffreys Bay and the Magisterial Districts of King William's Town and Uitenhage

KENNISGEWING 452 VAN 1993**DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID**

Hiermee word kennis gegee dat die volgende promesse uitgereik deur die Departement van Handel en Nywerheid aan Frank R. Thorold (Edms.) Bpk. soos hieronder uiteengesit, verlore geraak het.

Promesse uitgereik aan Frank R. Thorold (Edms.) Bpk.

Promesse No	Uitreikingsdatum	Vervaldatum	Sigwaarde (R)
00003165	16 Junie 1992	1 April 1993	115 433

Na datum van publikasie word bogenoemde promesse as gekanselleer beskou. Indien die promesse gevind sou word, moet dit asseblief aan die Departement van Handel en Nywerheid, Privaatsak X84, Pretoria, 0001, teruggestuur word.
 (28 Mei 1993)

KENNISGEWING 453 VAN 1993
DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG
WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956
AANSOEK OM VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN 'N WERKGEWERSORGANISASIE

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistentnywerheidsregistrator, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om die verandering van sy registrasiebestek ontvang is van die Eastern Province Clothing Manufacturers' Association. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek.

Enige geregistreerde werkgewersorganisasie wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p.a. die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres: Privaat Sak X117, Pretoria, 0001).

TABEL

Naam van werkgewersorganisasie Eastern Province Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is 29 March 1993.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word: Werkgewers betrokke by die Klerasienywerheid in die munisipale gebiede van Grahamstad en Jeffreysbaai en die landdrostdistrikte King William's Town en Uitenhage.

For the purposes hereof "Clothing Industry" means, without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the expression, the industry concerned with dressmaking, the making of all classes of outer and undergarments, including nightwear, and all classes of tweed and linen hats and caps, and ties, the manufacture of handkerchiefs, and the making of all classes of garments to the order of any Government department any provincial administration, Transnet or any local authority, but excludes bespoke tailoring. (139)

Postal address of applicant: P.O. Box 2221, North End, Port Elizabeth, 6056.

Office address of applicant: MCI Building, Grahams-town Road, Port Elizabeth.

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of sections 4 and 7 of the Act:

- (a) The representativeness of any employers' organisation which objects to the application shall in terms of section 4 (4) as applied by section 7 (5) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration.
- (b) The procedure laid down in section 4 (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistant Industrial Registrar.
(28 May 1993)

NOTICE 458 OF 1993

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS IN TERMS OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT, 1966

A meeting of the undermentioned applicant and his creditors is hereby convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to prove their claims against the applicant and of considering a proposal for a compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board.

J. H. SMIT,

Director: Directorate Financial Assistance, Department of Agriculture.

Vir die doeleindes hiervan beteken "Klerasienywerheid", sonder om die gewone betekenis van die uitdrukking enigerwys te beperk, die nywerheid betrokke by modemakery, die maak van alle klasse bo- en onderklere, met inbegrip van slaapklere, en alle klasse hoede en pette van tweed en linne en dasse, die vervaardiging van sakdoeke, en die maak van alle klasse kledingstukke op bestelling van enige Staatsdepartement, enige provinsiale administrasie, Transnet of enige plaaslike owerheid, maar omvat dit nie klere-makery-op-maat nie.

Posadres van applikant: Posbus 2221, North End, Port Elizabeth, 6056.

Kantooradres van applikant: MCI-gebou, Grahamstadweg, Port Elizabeth.

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikels 4 en 7 van die Wet:

- (a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende werkgewersorganisasie verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge artikel 4 (4), soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5), bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.
- (b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by artikel 4 (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word.

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistentnywerheidsregistrator.
(28 Mei 1993)

KENNISGEWING 458 VAN 1993

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU

KENNISGEWING VAN VERGADERING VAN SKULDEISERS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE WET OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966

Hierby word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde applikant en sy skuldeisers op die plek en datum hieronder genoem, belê, met die doel om skuldeisers in staat te stel om hul vorderings teen die applikant te bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukredietraad te oorweeg.

J. H. SMIT,

Direkteur: Direktoraat Finansiële Bystand, Departement van Landbou.

Application by Aansoek van	Place of meeting Plek van byeenkoms	Date and time Datum en tyd
Johannes Malan Oosthuizen (Id. No. 401009 5027 004) of the farm/van die plaas Landhoek, P O Box/Pos- bus 150, Petrus Steyn, 9640	Magistrate's Office/Kantoor van die Landdros, Petrus Steyn	12 July/Julie 1993 at/om 10:00

NEWS Historic Press briefing held in Parliament ●

Row erupts between 2 unions

By Ike Motsapi

A ROW has erupted between two rival unions over the recruitment of members at the mines and is threatening to turn into a violent confrontation (139)

The general secretary of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union, (BAMCU), Mr Monwabisi Vika, yesterday warned the National Union of Mineworkers to stop harassing and intimidating its

■ Recruitment of members at mines may turn violent:

members

He said Bamcwu workers were also subjected to harassment by "unruly and undisciplined" members of political and civic organisations

He called on all Bamcwu members to defend themselves

Num media spokesman Mr Jerry Majatladi dismissed Vika's threats and said they were unfounded

He said Bamcwu was a "dying

horse" that had no constituency

He said he doubted whether Bamcwu had a "reasonable membership to keep them going as a trade union"

Vika said "We hereby sound a warning to mines and employers in the Northern Cape region that our 3 000 members have sharpened their resolve to take the struggle to greater heights and will do so with renewed vigour"

Sowetan 28/5/93

Union pressure blocks hospital clerk's promotion

S/ Times (C/ Metro) 13/6/93 (139)
By AYESHA ISMAIL

THE Public Service League of South Africa (PSL) is threatening to take action to reinstate a Zulu hospital worker whose promotion was "temporarily cancelled" after pressure from a rival union.

Mr Temba Xaba, a clerk at Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital, was temporarily removed from his new post as an administrative clerk this week, after the National Education Health and Allied Workers Union (Nehawu) objected to his appointment.

The objection, according to hospital staff, included that Mr Xaba was not a member of Nehawu and that he is believed to be a member of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

Spokesman for the PSL, Mr Neville Petersen, said Mr Xaba was informed by letter of his appointment as from May 1.

"Mr Xaba was then informed by management that Nehawu objected to his appointment, with the result that he was unable to execute his duties," Mr Petersen said.

Experience

Mr Petersen said Mr Xaba had worked as a clerk for several years and was promoted on merit.

"While he does not have the qualifications for his new job, he certainly has the experience.

"Two members of Nehawu also applied for this job, but they did not have the experience," Mr Petersen said.

The PSL has demanded that Mr Xaba start his new job tomorrow.

Cape Provincial Administration Director of Labour Relations Mr Pierre Oosthuizen said Mr Xaba had been "temporarily removed from his post to defuse the situation at the hospital".

A meeting will take place this week between the CPA, Nehawu, and the PSL.

Nehawu could not be contacted for comment



NOTICE 517 OF 1993**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956
(ACT No. 28 OF 1956)

It is hereby notified for general information in terms of section 17 (8) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956 (Act No 28 of 1956), that the Minister of Manpower has appointed the following persons at the Industrial Court in the position, and with effect from the dates as indicated against their names:

Name	Position	Date of appointment
Adolph Adraan Landman .	President ...	7 June 1993
Almero Deyzel	Member ..	1 June 1993

(18 June 1993)

NOTICE 521 OF 1993**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) as applied by section 7 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for the variation of its scope of registration has been received from the Allied Orange Free State Municipal Workers' Union. Particulars of the application are reflected in the sub-joined table.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

TABLE

Name of trade union: Allied Orange Free State Municipal Workers' Union.

Date on which application was lodged: 29 January 1993.

Interests and area in respect of which application is made: All persons employed in the Local Authority Undertaking, as undertaken by the Municipalities of Bains's Vlei and Bloemspruit and the City Councils of Bloemfontein and Mangaung in the municipal areas of Bains's Vlei, Bloemfontein, Bloemspruit and Mangaung.

KENNISGEWING 517 VAN 1993**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956
(WET No. 28 VAN 1956)

Hierby word ingevolge artikel 17 (8) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956 (Wet No 28 van 1956), vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Mannekrag die ondergenoemde persone in die ampte en vanaf die datums soos teenoor hul name aangedui, aangestel het by die Nywerheidshof:

Naam	Amp	Datum van aanstelling
Adolph Adraan Landman ...	President	7 Junie 1993
Almero Deyzel	Lid.	1 Junie 1993

(18 Junie 1993)

KENNISGEWING 521 VAN 1993**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

AANSOEK OM VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN 'N VAKVERENIGING

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistentnywerheidsregistrator, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om die verandering van sy registrasiebestek ontvang is van die Allied Orange Free State Municipal Workers' Union. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek.

Enige geregistreerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres: Privaat Sak X117, Pretoria, 0001)

TABEL

Naam van vakvereniging: Allied Orange Free State Municipal Workers' Union.

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is: 29 Januarie 1993.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word: Alle persone in diens in die Plaaslike Owerheidsonderneming soos onderneem deur die Munisipaliteite van Bains's Vlei en Bloemspruit en die Stadsrade van Bloemfontein en Mangaung in die munisipale gebiede van Bains's Vlei, Bloemfontein, Bloemspruit en Mangaung.

For the purposes hereof—

(139) "Local Authority Undertaking" means the undertaking in which employers and their employees are associated for instituting, continuing and finishing any act, scheme or activity which is undertaken by a local authority; and

"local authority" has the same meaning as that assigned to it by section 1 (1) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956.

Interests and area in respect of which registration is held: Black workers employed in the Local Authority Undertaking as undertaken by the City Council of Bloemfontein in the municipal area of Bloemfontein

Postal address of applicant. P O Box 7643, Bloemfontein, 9300.

Office address of applicant: Hostel No. 1, Mkuhlane Street, Botshabelo, Bloemfontein.

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of sections 4 and 7 of the Act:

- (a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall in terms of section 4 (4) as applied by section 7 (5) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration.
- (b) The procedure laid down in section 4 (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

G. C. PAPENFUS,
Assistant Industrial Registrar
(18 June 1993)

NOTICE 522 OF 1993

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Notice is hereby given that the following promissory note issued by the Department of Trade and Industry to Deciduous Fruit Board as set hereunder, has been mislaid:

Promissory note issued to Deciduous Fruit Board

Promissory Note No	Date of Issue	Due Date	Face value (R)
6186	91-05-03	93-05-02	6 505 470

The above-mentioned promissory note will after the date of publication be regarded as cancelled. Should the promissory note be retrieved, it must please be returned to the Department of Trade and Industry, Private Bag X84, Pretoria, 0001

(18 June 1993)

Vir die doeleindes hiervan—

"Plaaslike Owerheidsonderneming" die onderneming waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is vir die instelling, voortsetting en afhandeling van enige handeling, skema of werksaamheid wat deur 'n plaaslike owerheid onderneem word; en

"plaaslike owerheid" dieselfde betekenis as die wat daaraan geheg is by artikel 1 (1) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan registrasie gehou word Swart werkers in diens in die Plaaslike Owerheidsonderneming soos onderneem deur die Stadsraad van Bloemfontein in die munisipale gebied van Bloemfontein.

Posadres van applikant: Posbus 7643, Bloemfontein, 9300.

Kantooradres van applikant: Hostel No. 1, Mkuhlanestraat, Botshabelo, Bloemfontein

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikels 4 en 7 van die Wet:

- (a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge artikel 4 (4), soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5), bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede at ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.
- (b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by artikel 4 (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word.

G. C. PAPENFUS,
Assistentnywerheidsregistrator.
(18 Junie 1993)

KENNISGEWING 522 VAN 1993

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID

Hiermee word kennis gegee dat die volgende promesse uitgereik deur die Departement van Handel en Nywerheid aan die Sagtevrugteraad soos hieronder uiteengesit, verlore geraak het:

Promesse uitgereik aan die Sagtevrugteraad

Promesse No	Uitreikingsdatum	Vervaldatum	Sigwaarde (R)
6186	91-05-03	93-05-02	6 505 470

Na datum van publikasie word bogenoemde promesse as gekanselleer beskou. Indien die promesse gevind sou word, moet dit asseblief aan die Departement van Handel en Nywerheid, Privaatsak X84, Pretoria, 0001, teruggestuur word

(18 Junie 1993)

(vi) the transporting of ready-mixed concrete to customers and the discharging thereof, and includes the performance of all operations incidental to or consequent on the activities listed above

Postal address of applicant. P O. Box 261136, Excom, 2023.

Office address of applicant: Seventh Floor, Budget House, 42 Church Street, Johannesburg

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of section 4 of the Act

- (a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall in terms of subsection (4) determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration.
- (b) The procedure laid down in subsection (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

G. C. PAPPENFUS,
Assistant Industrial Registrar
(25 June 1993)

NOTICE 542 OF 1993

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Notice is hereby given that the following promissory note issued by the Department of Trade and Industry to Automotive Chemical Products as set hereunder, has been mislaid

Promissory note issued to Automotive Chemical Products

Promissory Note No	Date of issue	Due date	Face value (R)
00003115	16 June 1992	1 April 1993	16 067

The above-mentioned promissory note will after the date of publication be regarded as cancelled. Should the warrant voucher be retrieved, it must please be returned to the Department of Trade and Industry, Private Bag X84, Pretoria, 0001
(25 June 1993)



NOTICE 543 OF 1993

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, Hendrik Christiaan Slabbert, Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) as applied by section 7 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for the variation of its scope of registration has been received from the Black Allied Workers Union (South Africa) Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice

(vi) die vervoer van klaarbeton na klante en die afvoer daarvan,

en omvat dit die verrigting van alle werksaamhede wat gepaard gaan met of voortspruit uit die bedrywighede hierbo vermeld

Posadres van aplikant: Posbus 261136, Excom, 2023

Kantooradres van aplikant Sewende Verdieping, Budget House, Kerkstraat 42, Johannesburg

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikel 4 van die Wet

- (a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge subartikel (4) bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.
- (b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by subartikel (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word.

G. C. PAPPENFUS,
Assistentnywerheidsregistrator.
(25 Junie 1993)

KENNISGEWING 542 VAN 1993

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID

Hiermee word kennis gegee dat die volgende promesse uitgereik deur die Departement van Handel en Nywerheid aan Automotive Chemical Products soos hieronder uiteengesit, verlore geraak het.

Promesse uitgereik aan Automotive Chemical Products

Promesse No	Uitreikingsdatum	Vervaldatum	Sigwaarde (R)
00003115	16 Junie 1992	1 April 1993	16 067

Na datum van publikasie word bogenoemde promesse as gekanselleer beskou Indien die promesse gevind sou word, moet dit asseblief aan die Departement van Handel en Nywerheid, Privaatsak X84, Pretoria, 0001, teruggestuur word.
(25 Junie 1993)

KENNISGEWING 543 VAN 1993

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

AANSOEK OM VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN 'N VAKVERENIGING

Ek, Hendrik Christiaan Slabbert, Nywerheidsregistrator, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om die verandering van sy registrasiebestek ontvang is van die Black Allied Workers Union (South Africa) Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek

Enige geregistreerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres. Privaat Sak X117, Pretoria, 0001)

TABLE

Name of trade union: Black Allied Workers Union (South Africa)

Date on which application was lodged: 7 April 1993.

Interests and area in respect of which application is made: All persons employed in the Hotel and Liquor Trade in the Magisterial District of Durban.

For the purposes hereof "Hotel and Liquor Trade" means the trade in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of providing accommodation and one or more meals per day for reward on premises where the sale of liquor is carried on and in connection with which one or more than one liquor licence is held or deemed to be held by such employers or has been issued in terms of the Liquor Act, 1989. Provided that, for the purposes of this definition, the expression "accommodation" shall mean bedroom accommodation and the services ordinarily associated therewith.

Postal address of applicant: P O.Box 2691, Durban, 4000.

Office address of applicant: 1401 Salisbury Centre, Tower C, 347-351 West Street, Durban

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of sections 4 and 7 of the Act.

(a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall in terms of section 4 (4) as applied by section 7 (5) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration.

(b) The procedure laid down in section 4 (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged

H. C. SLABBERT,
Industrial Registrar.
(25 June 1993)

NOTICE 544 OF 1993**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT****INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICES ACT, 1949
(ACT No. 51 OF 1949), AS AMENDED**

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 5 (a) and (b) of Act No. 51 of 1949 and regulation 5 of the Civil Air Services Regulations, 1964, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications, details of which appear in the Schedules hereto, will be heard by the International Air Service Council

Representations in accordance with section 6 (1) of Act No 51 of 1949 in support of or in opposition to an application should reach the Chairman of the International Air Service Council, Private Bag X193, Pretoria, 0001, and the applicant within 21 days of the date of publication hereof, stating whether the party or parties making such representation intend to be present or represented at the hearing.

The International Air Service Council will cause notice of the time, date and place of the hearing to be given in writing to the applicant and all parties who have made representations as aforesaid and who desire to be present or represented at the hearing

TABEL

Naam van vakvereniging: Black Allied Workers Union (South Africa).

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is: 7 April 1993

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word: Alle persone in diens in die Hotel- en Drankbedryf in die landdrosdistrik Durban

Vir die doeleindes hiervan beteken "Hotel- en Drankbedryf" die bedryf waarin werkgewers en hul werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om huisvesting en een of meer etes per dag teen vergoeding te verskaf op persele waar die verkoop van drank bedryf word in verband waarmee een of meer as een dranklisensie gehou word of geag word gehou te word deur sodanige werkgewers of uitgereik is kragtens die Drankwet, 1989. Met dien verstande dat vir die doeleindes van hierdie omskrywing die uitdrukking "huisvesting" slaapkamerakkommodasie en die dienste wat gewoonlik daarmee geassosieer word, beteken.

Posadres van applikant: Posbus 2691, Durban, 4000.

Kantooradres van applikant: Salisburysentrum 1401, Toring C, Weststraat 347-351, Durban

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikels 4 en 7 van die Wet

(a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge artikel 4 (4), soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5), bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.

(b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by artikel 4 (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word.

H. C. SLABBERT,
Nywerheidsregistrateur.
(25 Junie 1993)

KENNISGEWING 544 VAN 1993**DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER****WET OP INTERNASIONALE LUGDIENSTE, 1949
(WET No 51 VAN 1949), SOOS GEWYSIG**

Hierby word ingevolge die bepalings van artikels 5 (a) en (b) van Wet No 51 van 1949 en regulasie 5 van die Regulasies vir Burgerlugdiens, 1964, vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Raad op Internasionale Lugdiens die aansoeke waarvan besonderhede in die Bylaes hieronder verskyn, sal aanhoor

Vertoe ingevolge artikel 6 (1) van Wet No 51 van 1949 ter ondersteuning of bestryding van 'n aansoek moet die Voorsitter van die Raad op Internasionale Lugdiens, Privaatsak X193, Pretoria, 0001, en die aansoeker binne 21 dae na die datum van publikasie hiervan bereik en daarin moet gemeld word of die persoon of persone wat aldus vertoe rig van plan is om die verrigtinge by te woon of om daar verteenwoordig te word.

Die Raad op Internasionale Lugdiens sal reel dat kennis van die datum, tyd en plek van die verrigtinge skriftelik gegee word aan die aansoeker en al die persone wat aldus vertoe gerg het en wat verlang om aldus teenwoordig of verteenwoordig te wees

Interpreter union talks business

By Shadley Nash

Senkai 2447 - 28/7/93

A NEW trade union for court interpreters was launched in Port Elizabeth last weekend. ~~(138)~~ (139)

The decision to dissolve the Interpreters Association of South Africa (IARSA) and break away from the Public Servants Association was taken at a national congress of the now defunct IARSA ~~(138)~~

Resolutions adopted by the new union, the South African Court Interpretation Officers and Allied Workers Union (SACIOAWU), encapsulate a long standing belief that the status of the court inter-

preter should be upgraded.

One resolution calls on the Department of Justice and universities and technikons to introduce diploma and degree courses in "court language interpretations sciences".

Another resolution calls for "uniform regalia" for interpreters and notes they should be known as court interpretation officers.

The move by SACIOAWU to establish itself as a public sector pressure group is in step with moves by other public sector employees who have formed independent trade unions.

— ELNEWS

Workers' party in the pipeline?

By Christelle Terreblanche

THE IDEA of a "workers party" is gaining ground amid claims of an emerging alliance of workers movements and unionists with socialist ideals

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Dr Neville Alexander, chairperson of the Workers' Organisation for Social Rights (Wosa), confirmed there have been discussions with groups and individuals about an alliance.

"However, it will not immediately be launched into a party," Alexander said.

"The idea Wosa floated was for a broader front and some groups would only join the alliance informally."

Alexander saw the chances of launching a party before the election next year as remote. He

**NEVILLE
ALEXANDER**

also insists it is premature to give the names of groups and individuals who would join forces with Wosa. "This might jeopardise our current discussions," he says

He dismisses recent criticism of the idea for a workers party, particularly by Jeremy Cronin of the South African Communist Party (SACP).

"It is nonsense that the interests of workers should only be represented by one movement. All over the world workers belong to different parties and organisations, in addition to unions.

"In as far as the SACP genuinely represents the interests of workers, both employed and unemployed, it finds its hands tied by the alliance with the ANC. It will most certainly compromise on things like nationalisation."

Alexander states that the Wosa-led movement would be "absolutely" in favour of a "completely anti-capitalist thrust".

"Of course, things are more complex than this and none of us

believe a workers party would stand any chance to be in a majority in the next couple of years," he explains.

"But we need to work on a clear programme. The launching of the party would depend on a number of factors, and not all of them are clear. It must be a very broad movement before it can be a party.

"People who dismiss the idea of a Wosa-led workers' party trivialise the need for a new organisation to represent specific interests"

Wosa, a socialist organisation, was co-founded by Alexander in the eighties after his involvement in the Cape Action League and various underground movements since the sixties. He cut his political teeth in the Unity Movement and served several years

on Robben Island. Mr Brian Williams of the Metal and Electrical Workers Union of South Africa said hundreds of unionists and activists supported the idea for a movement or political party to specifically represent the interests of the working class.

He too believed the SACP was seen by some workers as "neglecting some fundamental questions affecting the political and other rights of workers".

Williams said other affiliates of the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) were "fertile" ground for a new party. But Nactu's general-secretary, Mr Masamola Skosana, was adamant that no discussion had taken place in the council's central committee.

A spokesperson for Cosatu, Mr Bheki Nkosi welcomed the idea.

"We have always said this was a healthy debate, but as far as I know Cosatu will stay in the ANC/SACP alliance till after the election, when a realignment of forces might persuade us to redefine the alliance."

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CLUSTER: 358 205

REFERENCE NO Z104

DISTRICT CODE: 907

DISTRICT: ZWELITSH

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IND. REL. WORKER'S Org - SACTU +
FOFA TUSA

1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982 AND
1983 - 1987
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Tonight crucial for Sactu 2/4/75

From JOHN IMRIE
GENEVA — The saga of Sactu's efforts to get admission to the International Labour Organization conference is expected to be concluded tonight when the ILO's selection committee rules on their case.

The committee, I learn, will want a "cast iron" assurance from the Organization of African Unity that the exiled South African Congress of Trade Unions is in fact a liberation movement representing the banned African National Congress.

If this is provided then the committee, which fixes the conference programme, will probably put Sactu down to speak tomorrow or on Monday, and at the same time arrange a speaking time for the Swapo labour secretary, Mr Solomon Mifania.

23/12/75

STAR

Tucsa attacks support call by UK union

Labour Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tucsa believed Sactu was "merely a political instrument" seeking to introduce the communist doctrine and system in South Africa.

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2 138 A

~~3 148~~

RDM 9/6/75

Shope fired in surprise labour move

By JOHN IMRIE
'Mail' Man on the Spot

GENEVA. — In a surprise move the exiled South African Congress of Trade Unions has ousted its general secretary, Mr Mark Shope, who for more than a decade has been a leading anti-apartheid propagandist abroad.

His place has been taken by Sactu's London organiser, Mr John Gaetsewe, who arrived in Geneva last week for the annual International Labour Organisation conference.

None of the Sactu officials will say exactly why Mr Shope was replaced, Mr Gaetsewe merely offering the comment that it was normal for changes to be made in top positions from time to time.

Mr Shope, assisted by a member of Sactu's executive, Mrs Ray Simons, ran

the organisation from Lusaka and was a regular figure at ILO conferences

He strongly opposed any recognition being given to the multiracial Trade Union Council of South Africa or to South Africa's biggest African Union, the 25 000-strong National Union of Clothing Workers, headed by Mrs Lucy Mvubelo.

This year it looks almost certain that Sactu itself will succeed in being admitted to the conference if a move is approved to allow the seating of national liberation movements at ILO meetings

Sactu is communist-influenced, but has the backing of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity whose secretary general, Mr Dennis Akumu, said he would "certainly" support Sactu's admission to the conference.

But if Sactu is seated, there will be pressure to allow other South African

groups in as well.

The British and others accept the fact of Sactu, but they would very much like to see African workers in South Africa given a voice at the ILO.

Along with its hopes now rising of getting the ILO for a platform, Sactu's financial fortunes are also said to be looking up as a result of both the OAU and the World Council of Churches stepping up their monetary aid to the African National Congress with which Sactu has close links

Another development at the ILO conference has shown that unity between Arab nations and Black Africa is not all it could be. An intense struggle is going on between them over who should get an extra workers' seat which may become available on an enlarged ILO governing body.

Outside the conference they are also said to be at odds over who should hold the post of executive secretary of the Organisation of African Unity's permanent delegation in Geneva

At present Mr M. A. Kamba, of Tanzania, is acting in the post and Southern African states are said to be particularly keen to see him confirmed in the job as they want more representation in the higher offices of the OAU. But some Arabs are insisting an Arab be appointed.

At the ILO, where Africa has three workers' representatives on the governing body, there is every possibility that they will be given an extra one which the Africans want to go to Tanzania.

The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, however, has put forward Morocco while a number of Arab states have unilaterally gone about lobbying for themselves, and the communist World Federation of Trade Unions has put forward Dahomev

File SACTU

ILO paves way for SACTU

From JOHN IMRIE

Case
Tennis
10/6/75

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GENEVA. — After a key vote last night the way has been paved for "liberation movements", including the exiled South African Congress of Trade Unions, to be represented officially at the annual conference of the 126-member-nation International Labour Organization (ILO).

In the face of Western objections and delaying tactics it was voted overwhelmingly to allow "representatives of liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity or the League of Arab States which have been invited by the conference or by the governing body (of the ILO) to be represented at the conference."

The decision was taken by the conference standing orders committee which, however, last night failed to settle the matter of whether such liberation movements will be allowed to speak. But there seems little doubt that this will be agreed to by the committee and by the conference itself.

The Arabs are anxious to see the Palestine Liberation Movement seated in the conference as soon as possible and the whole thing could be bulldozed through and be a *fait accompli* by tonight.

The exiled South African group, SACTU, has the backing of the OAU and is expecting to be seated.

This will be a blow to African unions within South Africa, like the 25 000-strong National Union of Clothing Workers, and the multi-racial Trade Union Council of South Africa, which have been striving in vain for recognition here.

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RDN 15/12/76

Sactu lives on, says terror accused

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — The South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) still lived on in the hearts of Black workers, Mr Matthew Mayiwa, an accused in the ANC terror trial said in the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Mayiwa is one of 10 Africans appearing before Mr Justice Howard on charges under the Terrorism Act and Suppression of Communism Act.

He told Mr Gert Engelbrecht under cross-examination that Sactu did not die through the wishes of the people but because it was forced to disband.

Referring to a meeting held at the Edendale home of another accused, Mr Harry Gwala, last year, Mr Mayiwa said he had arrived unexpectedly and had been invited to join in the discussion.

He said Mr Gwala had not introduced him to other people at the meeting — held to discuss the re-establishment of Sactu — because other matters were being discussed.

Replying to a suggestion by Mr Engelbrecht, he said it was not possible that other people at the meeting were Security Branch policemen.

He knew the other people had been invited by Mr Gwala.

Mr Mayiwa said no decisions were taken at the meeting, but it was felt that youths should be sent out of the country for training in trade union matters so that the movement could be revived in Natal.

It was envisaged that 12 organisers would operate in the major centres of the province.

The trial continues today.

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Sactu hits at West

The Star's Africa
News Service

DAR-ES SALAAM — The South African Congress of Trade Unions has held a five-day executive committee meeting here which ended with a resolution to organise South African workers to defend their rights and support liberation movements

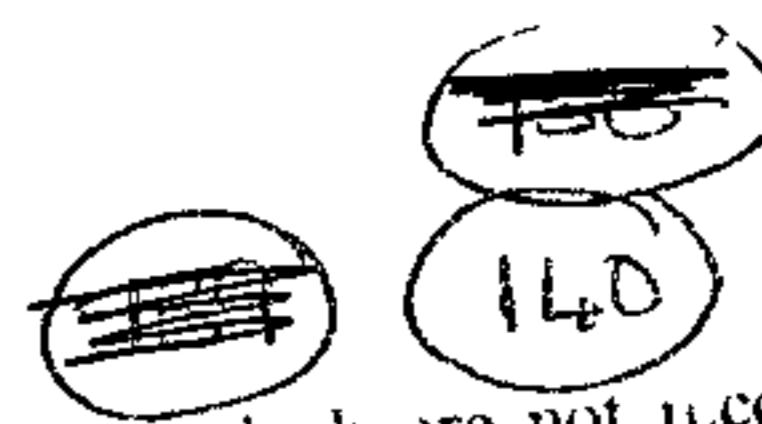
A series of resolutions also accused Britain, the US, West Germany, France, Italy and Japan of being "the main props of the apartheid system" because of their trade links with South Africa

Sactu resolved to "intensify its efforts to arouse world wide opposition to apartheid to achieve the

total isolation of
the S.A. regime.

Travels into Africa

FM 27/10/78



unions which are not recognised by the SA government can gain access to African opinion from which the SA government itself is excluded

What were trade unionists affiliated to the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) — one of them a Kenyan cabinet minister — doing at the Gaborone Holiday Inn last weekend? Simple — attending an unprecedented meeting with SA black trade unionists hosted by the African-American Labour Centre (AALC).

The meeting was called to give SA black unions a hearing in African union circles, according to sources at the conference. It is the first formal meeting between SA black unionists and their counterparts on the African continent.

Present were AALC men, representatives of the US AFL-CIO, of which the AALC is a part, representatives of SA black trade unions affiliated to the Reef-based Consultative Committee of Black Trade Unions (together with two Reef unions who have recently been expelled from the Committee), and the Black Allied Workers Union. A delegate from Wasa, the black journalists' union, was unable to attend because he was ill.

The African delegates were national union leaders from Zambia, Zaire, Liberia, Kenya, Togo, Lesotho, and Botswana. The Kenyan delegate (who is also a cabinet minister) and the Liberian apparently received permission from their state presidents to attend.

All the African federations represented are affiliated to the OATUU, which is closely linked with the Organisation of African Unity, but they attended the meeting in defiance of a decision by the OATUU secretariat that its affiliates should not attend. The meeting is likely to be hotly debated when the OATUU executive next meets.

Worker backing

The get-together was first mooted at the last convention of the AFL-CIO where black SA delegates objected to a resolution endorsing the exiled SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) as the only representative of SA workers. The SA unionists argued that the resolution excluded other union groupings which had substantial worker backing, particularly those within SA.

It was they, say SA delegates to the meeting, who suggested a pow-wow with African unions. The AFL-CIO agreed to set up the meeting through the AALC, its African affairs division.

At the meeting, SA unionists explained how SA unregistered unions operate and pleaded for the same international recognition exile SA groupings enjoy. They

argued that the OATUU was entitled to support Sactu, but that it should support unregistered unions operating within SA as well.

The African delegates apparently replied by suggesting that SA black unions be allowed to attend OATUU meetings as observers, and they may take this suggestion back to the OATUU executive. According to sources at the meeting, the Africans were interested by the diversity of opinion among SA unionists, but urged them to seek a united black union front.

One group of SA unregistered unions was not at the meeting — the Durban-based Trade Union Advisory and Coordinating Council (TUACC). It declined to attend because, according to a spokesman, among other reasons, it had not been told the purpose of the meeting and because it had other engagements.

Whether the OATUU will move closer to the SA unions remains to be seen. It is unlikely, given the secretariat's rejection of the meeting and the non-attendance of key African countries such as Tanzania and Nigeria. Some sources also claim that in the absence of official OATUU sanction the meeting was designed to divide its members and split the organisation. Nevertheless, it is interesting that

ANC: 4 may be expelled

12/1/80
Own Correspondent

LONDON - Four prominent members of the African National Congress, including a former banned Nusas leader Paula Lensor have been suspended after an internal row over the organization's operations in South Africa.

The four are Ms Lensor her husband Robert Petersen Mr Martin Leggstick a senior lecturer at Britain's Warwick University and a research fellow at the university Mr David Hemson. They are all South Africans.

Their suspensions follow the circulation of a paper attacking the ANC and the South African Council of Trade Unions (Sactu) for failing to mobilize South Africa's black working class in the liberation struggle.

Ms Lensor who fled South Africa without a passport in 1976 was working for Sactu in London at the time of her suspension.

Her husband a former South African advocate was editor of Sactu's official journal.

The ANC leadership has accused the four of factionalism. A decision whether to expel them still has to be taken by the organization's executive.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is unduly complicated since they take into consideration the health care the actual numbers are true for those groups which comprise the total population, for example, the different demographic proportions presented in Fig. 1, and this proportion of whites and 'coloureds' varied between 1941 and 1970 are, of relative unimportance.

SA's black working class in the 'liberation struggle' Ms Ensor, who fled South Africa without a passport in 1976, was working for Sactu in London at the time of her suspension. Her husband a former SA advocate was editor of Sactu's official journal.

Mr Leggassick a sociologist, is director of a study project on South Africa at Warwick University. Mr Hemson, also on the project, is a former textile union organiser from Durban.

The ANC leadership accused the four of "factionalism".

ANC suspends 4 over row on black workers

London Bureau

LONDON - Four prominent members of the African National Congress, including two former NUSA leaders, have been suspended after an internal row over the organisation's South African operations.

The four are Ms Linda Ensor, her husband Mr Robert Petersen, Dr Martin Leggassick, and Mr David Hemson.

Their suspensions follow the circulation of a paper attacking the ANC and the South African Council of Trade Unions (Sactu) for failing to mobilise

deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at age 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either age 45, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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1980 marks the 25th anniversary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions. The article on these pages is taken from Sactu's newly-published official history, Organise or Starve!

BUS BOYCOTTS, nationwide strikes, starvation in the rural areas and increasingly harsh action by the State, in the form of bannings and detentions, against those who dare to oppose its policies

The year could well be 1980. But in fact this was the pattern of the turbulent 50s and early 60s, the era in which Sactu, the South African Congress of Trade Unions was born

In the 25 years since then Sactu has stood in the forefront of not only the struggle of South African workers of all colours against exploitation by their bosses, but also the broader struggle against political oppression

The organisation owes its existence to the decades of struggle and sacrifice that preceded it. The 1920s witnessed the rise and fall of the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union of Africa (ICU), the first national African workers organisation and political movement in South African history

At its peak it claimed 100 000 members, and was instrumental in founding a tradition of black workers' militancy, but by 1930 ICU had for a number of reasons virtually collapsed.

By 1941 the increasing economic exploitation of large numbers of black people had brought new vigour to African labour organisations, and the Council of Non-European Trade Unions (CNETU) was formed

In 1945 CNETU could claim a membership of 158 000 workers in 119 unions

However in the post-war years the leaders of CNETU, which had concentrated on organising black workers exclusively, realised the importance of a trade union movement uniting all sections of the working class

Their wishes were fulfilled when Sactu held its inaugural conference in

Organise or Starve! is published by Lawrence and Wishart and is available in paperback at R9.05 including tax.

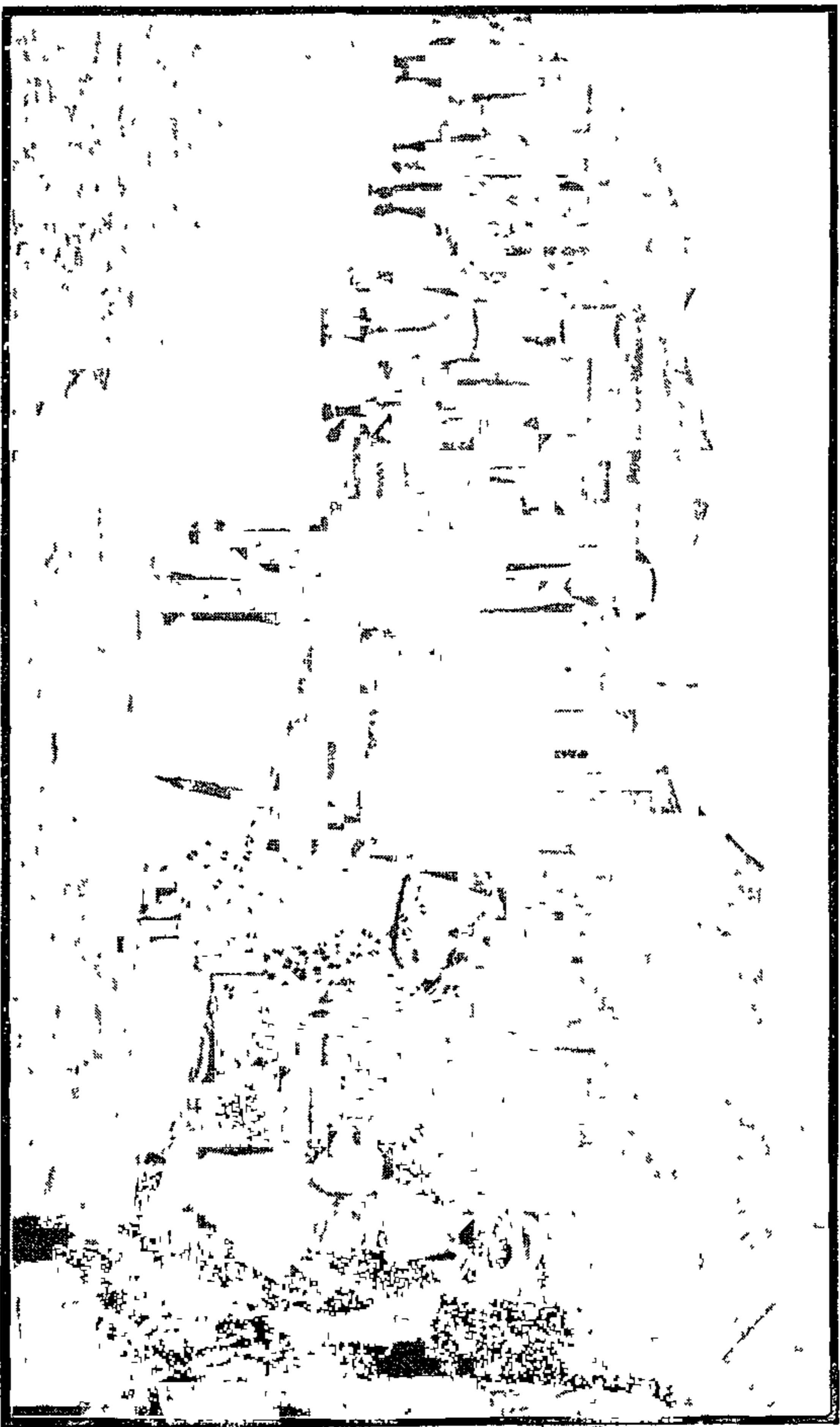
Johannesburg on March 5 and 6, 1955

More than 60 delegates from 33 unions, representing a total of 41 253 workers of all races, attended the conference

Most of the workers represented came from the textile, laundry and food and canning industries, but delegates also spoke on behalf of thousands of workers from other concerns including the iron and steel industry, the railways and harbours and the mines

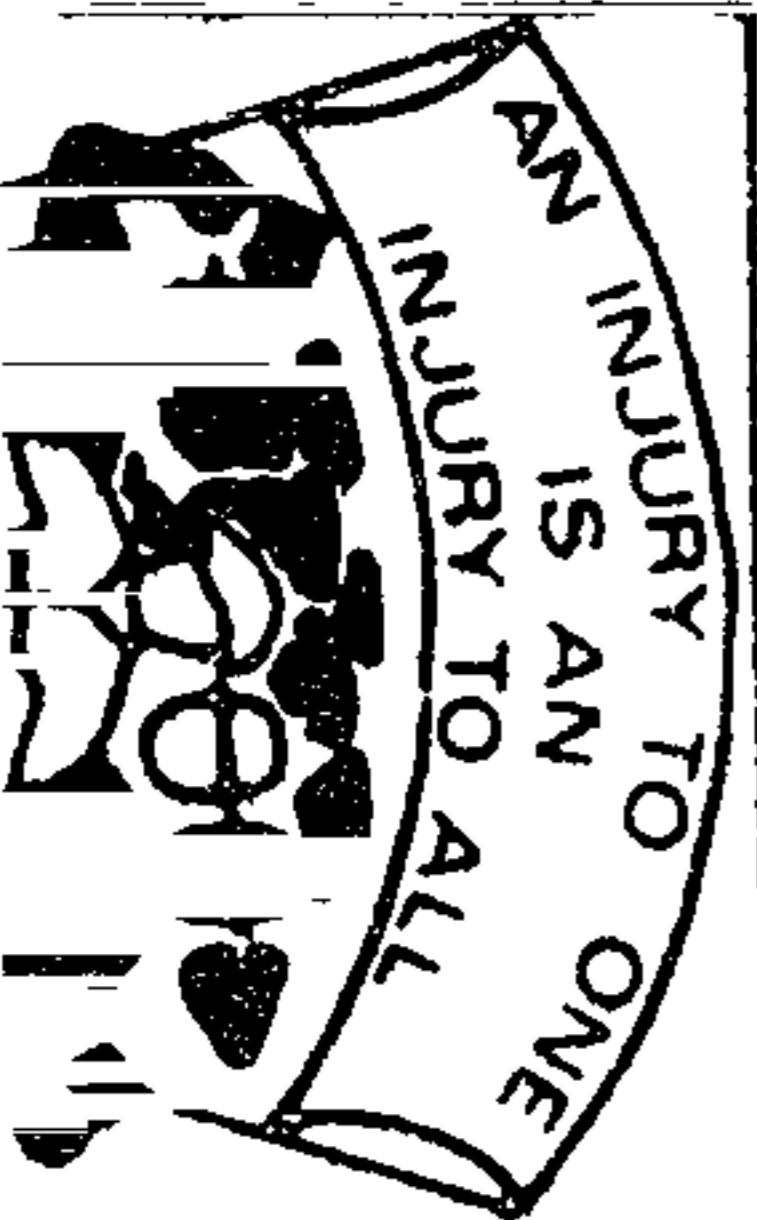
Perhaps the most important document to come out of the conference was Sactu's Declaration of Principles

"The future of the people of South Africa is in the hands of its workers," it said "Only the working class, in alliance with progressive minded sections of the community, can build a happy life for all South Africans, a life free from unemployment, insecurity and poverty, free from racial hatred and oppression, a life of vast opportunities for all people



Organise — or starve!

"... This body's guiding motto shall be the universal slogan of working class solidarity. 'An injury to one is an injury to all!'"



Two months later Sactu was strengthened further when the CNETU decided to merge with the newly formed body.

From Page 10

A Sactu campaign exposing the council's practices, coupled with the formation of residents' committees of associations, forced the city council to curb the most excessive examples of victimisation

Sactu leaders have, right from the inaugural conference in 1955, refused to be intimidated by the 'white Congress of Democrats'

All five bodies were united in late 1955 to form the Congress Alliance

ew in

S POST 24/8/80 LFC



S.A. CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS

'SA's future is in the hands of the workers'

strength, so at the same time did the State enlarge its arsenal of repressive laws, passing what ended up as a complicated morass of anti-worker legislation that divided the working class along racial lines

The Native Labour Act had already been passed when Sactu was formed

This Act made all strikes and lockouts of African workers illegal and also outlawed sympathy strikes. Offenders could face fines of up to R1 000 or three years in jail, or both

This Act also established a complicated procedure for settling African labour disputes, and for this purpose established Bantu Labour Officers, Regional Bantu Labour committees, Works Committees and a Bantu Central Labour Board.

Dominated by bureaucrats with little or no experience of factory-floor conditions and often with more sympathy for management than for the workers, this unwieldy system was doomed from the outset

The CNETU had repeatedly urged African workers to boycott the labour machinery at all costs, and Sactu carried on the fight. By 1958 the organisation was able to claim that not one genuine African trade union had agreed to work within the machinery of the Act

In 1956 the government introduced the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act, which prohibited the

Sactu organised an educational campaign against the act and drew up a petition. In 1962 it held a conference on job reservation, at which representatives of 60 000 workers rallied round the slogan "We do not want borrowed jobs"

Further initiatives against job reservation were crushed by heightened state repression in the early 1960s

Sactu also took issue with the government's registration of multiracial trade unions — a move seen as an attempt to create an even more divided working class — and legalised job reservation, by which the Minister of Labour could reserve any job for members of a given racial group.

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Sactu's most successful achievement.

The impetus for the campaign was provided by the 1957 Putco bus boycott.

Putco increased fares by 25 percent, and 70 000 workers boycotted the buses, walking to work the heat and rain often being harassed by the police.

The boycott spread to the Eastern Cape and Free State.

Three months later Putco, in desperate financial straits, closed down operations. A month after that a compromise was reached — subsidised bus fares — and the buses were filled again

But Sactu had seized on the general poverty of African workers, and had already launched the pound-a-day campaign with deputations, memoranda, strikes, mass rallies and nationwide distribution of leaflets.

Some important gains were achieved in the campaign, and many workers were paid higher wages as a result. But the main victory was the education of workers about the nature of racial capitalism in South Africa and the organisation of thousands of new trade union members.

By 1961 53 000 workers were affiliated through 51 unions to Sactu.

In the early 1960s Sactu took up the difficult task of organising migrant mine workers, and even formed a small domestic workers'

● To Page 11

the African labour force.

One example of this exploitation and of the difficulties facing unions in this field was the case of diamond workers employed by Harry Oppenheimer's De Beers conglomerate

These miners were kept in their fenced-in areas from the beginning to the end of their contracts, received only R6 every two weeks and had no annual leave or sick pay

The Sactu union in Kimberley drew up a memorandum of demands including wage increases and 14 days annual leave, but Oppenheimer conceded only minimal increments

Miners who joined the union were given five minutes to quit the union or lose their jobs

Sactu also took a stand on broader issues such as unemployment and housing

It even formed an Unemployed Workers Union in Durban in 1959.

It took up the cases of people who had rent problems, and campaigned for a reduction in rents and for better housing.

Johannesburg City Council gained notoriety from its policy of making stricken African tenants of the houses it owned.

Police would conduct early morning raids in the township, rounding up rent defaulters, who might be sentenced to up to two weeks in jail. Jobs were lost, making rent arrears even higher. Workers were re-imprisoned and families endoised out of the urban areas

The low wages paid to the council's 20 000 workers created the very poverty that made rents impossible to pay.

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The low wages paid to the council's 20 000 workers created the very poverty that made rents impossible to pay.



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South African Congress of Trade Unions

38, GRAHAM STREET, LONDON N1 8JX
Telephone 01-253 9283 (office)
01-267 3235 (after office hours)

JG/AFS

6th October, 1980

Dear Sir,

Industrial relations in South Africa have rapidly deteriorated and every step taken by the government at the behest of its advisors and supporters has created more unrest and conflict between the government, the employers and the workers.

The economic (unemployment, inflation) and social problems, (poverty, influx control, apartheid) of our country have multiplied and bear most heavily on the black workers. No hope of relief or ease is offered to them and they continue to show that they cannot and will not tolerate the burdens placed upon them.

Unemployment is rising to greater heights. Our people are offered no assistance when unemployed. Our young people see no hope of a job. The only future imposed on them is starvation, imprisonment and banishment to the Bantustans. This is unacceptable. We have the right to a job. It is our inalienable right to education, work, culture and leisure. Yet these we are denied. The solution lies in the eradication of the system that oppresses the majority of the people. Unless this is done South Africa is facing a disaster chosen not by the majority but by design of our apartheid rulers.

There is, even in the depressed state of the South African economy, the need for skilled labour. We are prevented by the deliberate neglect of our education to qualify for these jobs. Our children reject their inferior, inadequate and limited education as they demonstrated on a massive scale in 1976/77 and again in 1979. The tempo of these protests will rise unless there is real and fundamental changes. A modern economy needs skilled workers; we have the ability and desire to learn these skills but are prevented from doing so.

Our ability to work and lead a settled productive life is severely curtailed by the pass laws and Bantustan system. A good worker is a person who lives near his job with his family in decent accommodation and sufficient food. The pass laws, now streamlined and reinforced by the Riekert Commission's recommendations, bear heavily upon us and must be abolished.

For any progress to be made in South Africa there must be an opportunity and a method for the freely chosen representatives

.../over

By air mail
Par avion



The prop
POSTAGE



S.A.L.D.R.U.
Director of Research
School of Economics
University of Cape Town
7700 Rondebosch
Cape
South Africa

SOUTH AFRICAN WORKERS DEMAND:

- 1) We demand the immediate recognition of the right of all workers to form and join trade unions of their own choice free from government interference and control.

Black workers in South Africa can only be subjected to poverty and degradation for as long as they are prevented from organising to improve their lot. Victimisation, harassment, bannings and imprisonment continue to hamper efforts by workers to organise themselves into trade unions. We reject the system of government-imposed works committees, liaison committees and so-called registration as a substitute for free and independent trade unions. This form of representation is used by employers to dissipate discontent on the factory floor, and not to provide the workers with a weapon which they can use to fight unemployment and low wages. Only trade unions which reflect the will of the workers can effectively serve these ends.

- 2) We demand the abolition of the pass laws, the Citizenship Act (which deprives the African people of their birthright,) and the abolition of the migratory labour system and demand the right to live with our families anywhere in South Africa.

Apartheid is a system of brutal labour control, which is exercised through the pass laws; laws which are now streamlined and strengthened following the recommendations of the Riekert Commission. Workers are placed at the beck and call of the employers throughout their working places of South Africa to minister to the needs of the employers, and sent back to the poverty-stricken rural areas when their labour is no longer required. This migratory labour system cuts to a minimum the costs to the employers of the upkeep of the workers, both in the form of social services, and in wages. Starvation wages for black workers mean handsome profits for the factory and mine owners. The pass laws lie at the very heart of exploitation and oppression in South Africa, and strip black people of the most basic human rights.

- 3) We demand the unconditional right to strike for all workers in support of their demands.

All workers in South Africa are forced to sell their labour in order to survive. The main weapon they possess to demonstrate their anger and to further their struggle for a decent life is the ability to withdraw their labour. Our strikes are answered more and more by arbitrary unrest, banishments, police violence and now by direct confrontation by the army. These only serve as further

provocations. Until the needs of the workers are satisfied, such strikes will continue and will escalate, spreading to neighbouring industries and gaining solidarity and support amongst the population and abroad. Only the recognition of our right to strike by the employers and the state will begin to ease such industrial unrest.

- 4) We demand a national minimum wage for all workers, regardless of race or sex, of R75 per week.

We believe that the implementation of a R75 per week national minimum wage is an essential first step in relieving the mass of working people from poverty and starvation. The crisis of inflation is not of the workers' making and workers cannot be expected to bear the brunt of it. The level of a national minimum wage must be fixed by negotiations between the trade unions and the employers at regular intervals to keep ahead of the increase in the cost of living.

- 5) We demand the abolition of all discrimination in the workplace on the grounds of sex or race, and an end to all forms of job reservation.

Any system of job reservation or discrimination in employment is used by the employers and government to divide and weaken the trade union movement. A system of equal opportunity, mutual assistance and trust will create the conditions where good industrial relations have a chance to succeed.

- 6) We demand free and compulsory education for all children, regardless of colour or creed, and extended training facilities for all workers. We demand the abolition of discrimination in education and training, including apprenticeships.

The education system provided for the black people in South Africa is intended to equip them for perpetual servitude. It is limited in scope to only those areas and subjects which it befits unskilled workers to know. We demand that immediate steps be taken to revolutionise the education system in South Africa, and to overcome wide-scale illiteracy. We believe that free and equal access to education both at school, technical college and at university is a basic right.

- 7) We demand the right to work and it is the duty of the government and employers to satisfy this demand. An 8 hour working day and a 40 hour basic working week should be the maximum in all employment.

All workers have the right to employment in order to support his or her family. When workers are at work they are expected to do hard manual labour for long periods each day. For many, the working day begins in the early hours of the morning and ends late at night because of the long hours and the great distances which have to be travelled to work. It is essential that workers have adequate time for leisure and rest.

- 8) We demand that workers should not be compelled to work overtime, and when overtime is worked, the total number of hours worked per week, including overtime, should not exceed 50 hours. Workers should be paid double their normal rate for overtime worked during the week, and two-and-a-half times the normal rates on weekends and public holidays.

At the present time, many employers ignore the provisions of even the Factories Act regarding overtime. We demand that the workers have adequate free time for recreation.

- 9) We demand four weeks paid leave per year for every worker.

At present, contract workers are forced back to the rural areas each year on enforced 'holidays', for which they are not paid. We demand that these workers be paid for the period they spend in the rural areas, that they be given fares for the journey and that they be given an extra week's holiday in order to cover the time spent in travelling back to the cities.

- 10) We demand that every worker be entitled to twenty-one days sick leave per year with full pay, to be extended in cases of serious illness.

This benefit must be given as a right - workers should not have deductions made from their wages in order to qualify for these benefits.

- 11) We demand that all workers should enjoy full medical benefits.

Full free medical attention should be provided for workers and their families, with free medicine.

- 12) We demand unemployment pay and injury compensation for all workers, without exception or time limit, and fixed at 100% of current salary.

Every workers has the right to a living wage, and if the present system cannot provide jobs for all as a means of securing a decent wage, then workers should not have to suffer the consequences. All workers must be covered by full unemployment benefits. Workers who are injured while in the service of employers must be provided for adequately.

Families of those killed on the job must be covered by adequate pension provisions. To ensure the proper enforcement of these benefits, all employers must register the full names and addresses of their employees and their next of kin.

- 13) We demand that all workers should be eligible for retirement at 60 years of age, on full pension.
- 14) We demand that women workers be able to participate fully in all aspects of production, without discrimination in wages, training, job allocation or pension benefits.

We demand that all women workers be given the option of leave from work for three months prior to the birth of a child and for six months afterwards, and that during this period, women should be covered by full unemployment benefits. Women should be guaranteed their jobs back after the birth of their children. Women workers should not be compelled to do night work, and the practice of appointing women to jobs solely on the basis of their supposed 'willingness' to do night work must be abolished. Creches and day nurseries must be made available free of charge for the children of workers.

- 15) We demand full political rights equally for all South Africans

To organise independent trade unions, and to fight for the demands set out above, the workers require the right of free association; to hold meetings and to move freely. They need also the freedom to pressurise the government in their own interests. The workers of South Africa are the creators of her wealth, and yet most of them are denied any control over how this wealth is used. We therefore demand a universal franchise in South Africa.

John Gaetsewe
GENERAL SECRETARY

SOUTH AFRICAN CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS
6th October, 1980

RDM 28/5/62

Breakthrough in metal industry pay agreement

Other

Diamond Jewelle Optical S.A. AS S.A. Di

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE first-ever formal wage agreement between a company and a union in the metal industries outside the official industrial council system was signed in Cape Town yesterday

The agreement, between marine engineering firm Trident Marine Services and a worker committee elected under the auspices of the unregistered General Workers Union, sets minimum pay at R1,78 an hour — well above the R1,43 minimum agreed at the industrial council earlier this month

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But, because workers in the marine engineering industry do not work a guaranteed five-day week, the rates are not strictly comparable with those in the metal agreement

One of the features of yesterday's agreement is that workers will be guaranteed at least three days' pay a week

This is regarded as a major breakthrough in the industry as workers do not work a guaranteed working week and could get less than three days' pay in slack periods

Trident Marine, a subsidiary of the Freight

Services Group, last year became the first company covered by the Industrial Council to agree to negotiate pay and conditions outside the industrial council system

The GWU now has a similar agreement with another Cape Town firm, Consani Engineering

A statement released by Trident Marine yesterday announced that the company had "successfully concluded negotiations with a committee representing its employees" It added that the committee had been "supported" in the talks by the GWU

It says the concept of three days guaranteed pay "is of particular importance in the marine engineering industry"

Commenting on the sharp difference between its minimum rate and the industrial council minimum of R1,43 an hour, Trident says "Our relatively high rate should be seen as an attempt to compensate the employees for the lack of regular work and therefore regular earning opportunities"

Whether workers will earn more than those covered by the council agreement will depend on the volume of work in the industry

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Black Allied Workers Union
Blankebouwerkersvakbond
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Building Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trades Union of South Africa
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South Africa
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of South Africa
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
Port Elizabeth Operative, Plumbers Employees Association
S.A. Operative Masons' Society
S.A. Woodworkers
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Electrical Workers Association

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers
National Union of Distributive Workers
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union

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Inquest told of Aggett's views on unions

CAIK Tim K
11/6/82

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Neil Aggett emphasized his commitment to open, legal and democratic trade unions in a statement to his interrogators, the inquest court here heard yesterday.

He had said "a basic contradiction arose" when the SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) dissolved and went underground, because there could be no democratic control over the policies of an underground union movement.

"A trade union must be open, legal and run democratically," he wrote. "It is for this reason that I believe that Sactu (which is aligned to the ANC) is taking a wrong path, although it has a good history."

The statement was read at yesterday's inquest on Dr Aggett, 29, a medical doctor and trade unionist, who was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square on February 5.

Books seized

Detective Warrant Officer Lawrence Prins of the security police told the court that books and documents seized from Dr Aggett's home and office at the African Food and Canning Workers' Union had been handed to him. He had made an inventory of 119 publications which, he believed, related to Dr Aggett's alleged activities.

The list included books and papers by Lenin, Trotsky, the Housewives' League and the Wiehahn Commission.

Also included was "Trade Unions and the Struggle for the Liberation of South Africa".

Warrant Officer Prins said he had read sections of the publication and was satisfied the contents

were relevant to Dr Aggett's activities.

Dr Aggett's statement was read out by Mr Dennis Kuny, representing the Aggett family, after the detective had admitted he did not know the publication was strongly critical of Sactu.

Dr Aggett's statement said "I have read about Sactu, and, as a non-racial, independent federation of trade unions, I think its history is commendable. Our union was itself a leading member of Sactu, and I think it was the correct decision of the membership to affiliate at that time."

"Politics always cuts across trade union matters, particularly in South Africa, where influx control and contract labour directly affect the lives of the union membership."

"For this reason, the alliance of Sactu and the ANC was a valid one in the past. It was also important that the workers had their own organization within the alliance to make sure that their aspirations were catered for."

ANC documents

"However, when Sactu dissolved and went underground, a basic contradiction arose. It is impossible to have an underground trade union, because there can be no possible democratic (word missing) over the policies of that union."

The court heard that when the security police seize books or documents, an inventory is drawn up which the owner is asked to sign.

Three ANC documents were found in a briefcase belonging to Dr Aggett. They did not appear on an inventory which he had signed.

The hearing continues in the Johannesburg Regional Court today.

Messages sent to

banned to exile

3/8/82
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A trade unionist on a terrorism Act charge appeared before a Johannesburg regional magistrate yesterday after 10 months in detention and admitted that he had sent labour information to Botswana, South Africa and Swaziland.

The Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J Swanepoel, appeared for the State. He alleged that between 1977 and September 1981, Mr Alan Morris, the South African Congress of Trade Unions and its members, together with the aims and objectives of SACTU and therefore of the African National Congress.

According to the charge sheet it was alleged that SACTU and the ANC had conspired to overthrow the Government by violence and by crippling industry.

WIEHAHN

Mr Fine of Sharp Street, Bellevue, allegedly sent information to Mrs Jeanette Schoon in Botswana about 14 trade unions, three boycott campaigns and the recommendations likely of the Wiehahn Commission.

The alternative charges was that Mr Fine unlawfully took part in the activities of the ANC or acted in the direct or indirect interests of the ANC.

He pleaded not guilty to the charges.

In a statement read out to the court on his behalf, Mr Fine said that in October 1977 he took a job as assistant official of various trade unions of Botswana.

ALONE
In Botswana, Mr Fine had agreed to keep Mr Morris' trade union letters in South Africa through dead letter boxes.

Mr Fine had agreed on condition that he worked alone. The messages to Botswana all had to do with labour matters.

The case continues today.

CML Times 4/8/82

Court told of Sactu link to ANC

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African masterspy Major Craig Williamson told a Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that "fairly innocent" information allegedly sent to the SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) by Alan Fine was vital for national liberation planning.

Major Williamson, who posed as a member of the outlawed African National Congress for five years, was giving evidence before Mr W G Rosch

Mr Fine, 28, of Sharpe Street, Bellevue, faces a charge under the Terrorism Act or, alternatively, under the Internal Security Act. He has pleaded not guilty to both.

The State alleges that the ANC and Sactu, an exiled labour organization, conspired with each other to violently overthrow the government and that Mr Fine associated himself with the aims of Sactu, and therefore the ANC.

It is also alleged that he sent information on trade unions to Sactu via Mrs Jeanette Schoon, who lives in Gaborone, during 1977 and September 1981.

Major Williamson told the court that accurate information on trade unions helped the ANC-

led national liberation movement plan strategies and tactics.

The information — which the prosecutor, Mr J Swanepoel, described as "fairly innocent" — was also vital for the propaganda efforts of the ANC and allied organizations, he said.

In attempting to show links between Sactu and the ANC, Major Williamson told the court about his meetings around the world with Sactu officials, adding that he was regularly instructed by the ANC to give all possible assistance to Sactu, although he never became a member.

He said he knew Mrs Schoon well from their student days, and watched how she was cleared through customs by ANC protocol officials after they met in Lusaka in 1979.

Major Williamson will continue his evidence tomorrow.

Former spy ^{Star} tells of ANC's links to Sactu

4/8/82

A former spy in the African National Congress, Major Craig Williamson, told a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate yesterday that the ANC and the South African Congress of Trade Unions were closely linked and when he held a position in the ANC he was told to give all possible assistance to Sactu.

A trade unionist, Mr Alan Morris Fine, appeared before Mr W Rosch on a charge under the Terrorism Act. He is accused of conspiring with members of Sactu to further the aims and objectives of Sactu and therefore of the ANC.

Mr Fine of Sharp Street, Bellevue, Johannesburg, has pleaded not guilty.

Major Williamson said there was a "revolutionary alliance" of which the ANC was the leading member-organisation. The alliance comprised the ANC, Sactu and the South African Communist Party.

Major Williamson said that in 1975 in Geneva he had been recruited to the ANC.

Major Williamson, then deputy director of

the International University Exchange Fund, said he supplied information to the ANC.

"I was expected to have a thorough knowledge of the ideological premises underlying the policy, strategy and tactics of this organisation."

"Everything I learnt in the ANC indicated that it was regarded as a mass democratic organisation representing that sector of South African society which is the most oppressed and which was working towards national liberation."

"The ANC was supported in this struggle by various other organisations including Sactu and the Communist Party."

"In addition to national liberation the revolutionary alliance is working for the liberation of the working class from the capitalist economic system," Major Williamson testified.

"It was explained to me that genuine revolution could not be brought about unless both the revolutionary process and the resulting society were led by the proletarian working class," he added.

Mr Fine earlier admitted he had sent information on labour matters to Sactu in Botswana.

The case was adjourned to Thursday.

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6/1/82
Cape Times
Court hears of
Sactu aims

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140
Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — It was not necessarily unlawful to send information to the exiled SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu), Major Craig Williamson agreed under cross-examination in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.
He was giving evidence before Mr W.G. Rosch in the trial of Mr Alan Fine, 28, of Sharpe Street, Bellevue, who faces a charge under the Terrorism Act or, alternatively, under the Internal Security Act.
He has pleaded not guilty to both.

Not unlawful

One of the allegations made by the State was that Mr Fine sent information on various trade unions to Sactu via Mrs Jeanette Schoon, who lives in Gaborone, from 1977 to 1981.
Major Williamson said it was not unlawful to send information on trade unions to Sactu "depending on the motives of the person sending the information and the motives of the recipient".

He believed Sactu, an exiled labour organization which has not been declared unlawful, was a genuine trade union federation, "but unfortunately had revolutionary aims". He said he had no evidence of strikes in which Sactu had participated.

Clandestine

He agreed it had no visible presence in South Africa, but was a clandestine organization which "always struggled to maintain its separate identity".

He said he was not sure if the security police were interested in information sent to Sactu because it was clandestine or if the information was sent in a clandestine fashion because of security police interest in labour matters.
Major Arthur Cronwright, head of John Vorster Square's investigation unit, disclosed that of the 41 trade unionists detained in the last year, five had been charged, including Saawu officials and Mr Fine.
The trial continues today.

Unionist

6/3/82
accused

of ANC plot

Mr Alan Morris Fine, a trade unionist facing charges under the Terrorism Act, told a Johannesburg regional court yesterday his interest in labour matters had grown while he was a student at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He had later worked as an assistant to Mr Maurice Kagan, who held positions on five trade unions.

Mr Fine (28) is alleged to have conspired with the South African Congress of Trade Unions and its members to further the aims and objectives of Sactu and therefore the aims of the African Nationalist Congress.

The charge sheet alleged Sactu and the ANC have conspired to overthrow the Government using violence and by crippling industries.

NEWSPAPER

Mr Fine, of Shann Street, Bellevue, who had worked as a sub-editor on the now banned World newspaper, pleaded not guilty.

He said that at Wits he had worked on a student project which investigated labour matters and published a newspaper, Abasebenzi, for distribution among workers.

The project, Wages Commission, also helped some unions in their work.

Mr Fine was also involved in research into the Government's decentralisation of industries to the border areas. The research project was published

He was later detained for two 14-day periods in January 1975 and October 1976

CODE NAME

Referring to Mr Fine's code name, "Apple," Major Arthur Cronwright, of John Vorster Square Security Police, said a code name was given to a person who has joined the ranks of the ANC or its two allies, Sactu and the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

"This code name is for the protection of the individual and is given when the person is completely accepted by the ANC as a disciplined comrade," Major Cronwright said.

"Disciplined means he receives and obeys instructions"

Major Craig Williamson a former Wits campus spy and later a South African agent in the ANC, said communications with an exiled Sactu representative in Botswana, Mrs Jeanette Schoon, were monitored when an ANC network was used.

Mr Fine used "dead" letter boxes in Johannesburg to communicate with her.

"Innocent information was being communicated. But even a local telephone book sent to the ANC would be an offence because it would be furthering the interests of the organisation. Surveillance and an investigation would then take place," Major Williamson said.

The case continues.

News to Sactu 'not unlawful'

By ANNE SACKS

IT WAS not necessarily unlawful to send information to the exiled SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu), Major Craig Williamson of the Security Police told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday

He was giving evidence before Mr W G Rosch in the trial of Mr Alan Fine, 28, of Sharpe Street, Bellevue, who is charged under the Terrorism Act or, alternatively, under the Internal Security Act

He has pleaded not guilty. The prosecution has alleged that Mr Fine sent information on trade unions to Sactu between 1977 and 1981. Maj Williamson, who spied

on the African National Congress for five years, said it was not unlawful to send information on trade unions to Sactu, "depending on the motives of the person sending the information and the motives of the recipient"

He believed Sactu, an exiled labour organisation which has not been declared unlawful, was a genuine trade union federation "but unfortunately had revolutionary aims"

It had no visible presence in SA but was a clandestine organisation which "always struggled to maintain a separate identity"

He did not know if security police were interested in information sent to Sactu be-

cause it was clandestine or if the information was sent in a clandestine fashion because of security police interest in labour matters

Maj Arthur Cronwright, head of John Vorster Square's investigation unit, said Mr Sam Kikine, a top official of the SA Allied Workers' Union, would be taken from Durban to the Eastern Cape to stand trial with two other Saawu officials, Mr Thozamile Gqweta and Mr Sisa Njikelane

He said of 41 trade unionists detained in the last year, five had been charged

(Mr Dennis Kuy instructed by Miss Kathleen Satchwell of Raymond Tucker appeared for Mr Fine. The prosecutor is Mr J Swanepoel assisted by Mr W Hanekom)

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copy 6/8/82

METRO MAIL

140 (BBA)

Sactu case: Police spy key witness

8/8/82 S. Express
By CHARLENE BELTRAMO

THE exiled South African Congress of Trade Unions had struggled to maintain a separate identity and not be seen as a front for the African National Congress or the South African Communist Party

"It is separate from these," security police officer Major Craig Williamson, who spent five years as a member of and spying on the ANC, told a Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this week

He was giving evidence about Sactu and the ANC in the trial of Mr Alan Morris Fine, 28, a trade unionist charged under the Terrorism Act of conspiring with members of Sactu to "further the aims and objectives of Sactu and therefore the ANC"

Sactu is a confederation of trade un-

ions formed in 1955. It went into exile in 1964 after many of its members were either banned, detained or jailed. It has never been declared unlawful and it is not illegal to be a member of or communicate with it.

Major Williamson, who was a key State witness, said Sactu was a genuine trade union confederation but with revolutionary aims.

"It has never been involved in any violent action per se. Its aim is to mobilise workers."

Cross-examined by Mr Denis Kuy, counsel for Mr Fine, Major Williamson said most of the paranoia about the activities of the Security Police was justified.

Major Williamson said Mr Fine's use of dead letter boxes did not make his

communication unlawful and said Mr Fine's information was "innocent material". He said the State also used codes.

Mr Fine said he actively supported Sactu and its goals, which included the abolition of pass laws and migratory labour, and full political rights and free education for all.

He did not believe the ANC and Sactu worked together and would not have worked for Sactu if he believed they were committed to the violent overthrow of the Government.

Mr Fine will continue his evidence tomorrow before Mr W Rosch.

The prosecutor is Mr J Swanepoel, assisted by Mr W Hanekom. Mr Kuy is instructed by Miss Kathleen Satchwell, of Raymond Tucker.

Sactu (140)

against
violence

ROM Fine

10/8/82
Mail Reporter

THE ANC and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) have a mutual moral support for each other's end goals, a Johannesburg magistrate was told yesterday

Mr Alan Fine, 28, of Bellevue, told the court both organisations opposed apartheid but that they were using different methods to propagate the same aims "The ANC are prepared to use violence, Sactu is not" Mr Fine said

Mr Fine has pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act of furthering the aims of the ANC through his association with Sactu. The State alleges that the ANC and Sactu have conspired to violently overthrow the Government.

He allegedly provided information about trade unions, boycott campaigns and possible recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission

The prosecutor, Mr J Swanepoel, asked Mr Fine if he knew that either Marius or Jeanette Schoon, both exiled in Botswana, to whom he relayed information, were ANC members

He said he "assumed very strongly" that Marius Schoon, convicted in South Africa for sabotage, was an ANC member, and had suspected that Jeanette Schoon might also be

He had never asked them about ANC involvement

He denied that by letting Marius Schoon participate in his discussions with Jeanette, he was conveying information to an ANC official

"Discussions about labour are a day to day topic in some circles I didn't see anything sinister in having such a discussion"

Mr Swanepoel referred to articles in Sactu's mouthpiece "Workers Unity" which threatened the overthrow of the Government by force

Mr Fine said force did not necessarily mean violence

He said he did not always identify with articles in the magazine because "these publications often contain a lot of hot air"

The trial continues today

ANC link 'is only presumed'

140 (BB) Star 15/9/82
defence counsel contends

It could not be proved by presumption that Mr Alan Morris Fine conspired with the African National Congress when he sent information to the South African Congress of Trade Unions. Mr Fine's defence counsel said before a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate yesterday

Mr Fine is charged with conspiring with Sactu and its members to further the aims of Sactu, and therefore, the ANC

The alternative charge is that he took part in the activities of the

ANC Mr Fine (28) of Sharpe Street, Bellevue, has pleaded not guilty to both charges

Mr Fine admitted he sent information regarding labour to Sactu

Defence advocate, Mr D Kuny, said Mr Fine had not committed any unlawful act

"There is evidence that Mr Fine worked for Sactu and there is the allegation of a conspiracy between Sactu and the ANC. Thereby the State has tried to link Mr Fine's conduct with the ANC"

Referring to the al-

ternative charge, Mr Kuny said the State had not proved that Mr Fine "knowingly took part in the activities of the ANC and that his conduct was intentionally carried on in the direct or indirect interests of the ANC"

The prosecutor, Mr J Swanepoel, said Mr Fine provided Sactu with information, "but was reckless to the possibility that his information could have been used by the ANC"

The case was adjourned to November 8 for judgement

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quor and Catering Employees Union was one of the 40-plus people rounded up by Security police for 'general investigation' in September and November last year. Of that number, 14 were unionists or involved in the labour field on the Reef in Natal or the eastern Cape.

Of this number Fine has been acquitted, charges against Sam Kikine, Natal head of the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu) were dropped, and the rest released. Thosamile Gqweta and Sisa Njikelana, both East London-based Saawu officials are on bail on Terrorism Act charges. However neither has received a charge sheet.

Detainees included officials of Saawu, the General and Allied Workers Union (Gawu), the African Food and Canning Workers Union (Dr Neil Aggett who died in detention), the Johannesburg Combined Municipal Employees Union, the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union, the Industrial Aid Society and the editor of the Durban-based *Labour Bulletin*.

By the time Fine was acquitted he had spent more than 13 months in detention and as an awaiting trial prisoner. He admitted sending generally available labour and union information to the exiled — but not outlawed — SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu). Fine was charged under the Terrorism Act with conspiracy with Sactu to endanger maintenance of law and order in SA, and under the Internal Security Act

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TERRORISM TRIAL

331
12/11/82
Sactu links FM

Trade unionist Allan Fine, acquitted this week of charges under the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts, is probably the last person who will be tried under the Terrorism Act. The Act was repealed this year, with a number of its provisions incorporated into the 1982 Internal Security Act.

Fine, employed by the Witwatersrand Li-

with furthering the aims of the African National Congress.

In a meticulous technical judgment, the magistrate found that Fine's acts were not terroristic *per se*. This shifted the onus of proof back on to the State. The State had to prove beyond reasonable doubt that consequences penalizable under the Terrorism Act would eventuate from Fine's actions, rather than the accused having to prove the reverse — as usual under the Terrorism Act.

The court found that while there were illegal aspects to Sactu's activities, where it furthered the aims of the ANC, it also had independent and legal activities, and there was no proof that Fine's information was used for the former.

His clandestine communications with Sactu officials could be explained by the fact that, as Major Craig Williamson of the security police testified, the security police did maintain surveillance of unionists which could have motivated Fine to perform legal acts covertly. Such points helped to acquit Fine.

FM CONFERENCE

The FM's annual international investment conference, to be held next week November 18 and 19, at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, is now fully-booked.

Hence reservations can no longer be accepted for "Investment in 1983".

Labour a target in 'onslaught' — Le Grange

PRETORIA — Labour had been targeted as one of the most important areas for the onslaught against South Africa, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said here yesterday

"Our enemies know the strength and the potential of the South African economy and they realise only too well that they will score an important victory if they undermine our economic strength," the Minister said

Mr Le Grange was speaking here at an Iscor function

He said the International Labour Organisation and other foreign organisations were interfering in the South African situation

It was a well-known fact, he said, that these organisations associated with and supported the ANC and Sactu

"The Government is fully aware of the scheming behind the scenes and can

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give the assurance that wherever subversion is involved, it will be fought with every possible means," Mr Le Grange warned

Although the police — out of respect for the concept of freedom of association in a democratic state — normally stayed out of bona fide trade unionism affairs, they would not hesitate to step in situations involving unrest, he added

He said it had to be questioned whether the authorities could allow the increasing politicising of the trade union set-up, which would have an adverse effect on the free market system

Mr Le Grange warned against the danger of subversive infiltration and the manipulation of unsophisticated and naive trade union members

He added that it was the duty of every employer and worker to ensure healthy labour relations — Sapa

Court told that Sactu is ANC political front

(140)
Sizwe
21/8/83

THE Ciskei Supreme Court heard this week in a terrorism trial that the South African Congress of Trade Union (Sactu) was a political front of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Under cross examination by defence counsel Mr M T K Moerane, expert witness Mr Daniel de Vries, of the RAU political science department, agreed that statements of the Sactu

and the ANC were propagandist in nature Mr de Vries qualified his claim that Sactu was a front by saying its members joined Umkhonto We Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC.

Appearing before Mr Justice D S de Wet and two assessors were Mr William Duna (31), Mr D Dumisani Maningjwa (31), Mr Bayi Keve

(52), and Mr Luyande Mayekiso (23) They had previously pleaded not guilty to charges of being engaged in terrorist activities, being members of the ANC, recruiting people to undergo military training in Lesotho, and being in possession of banned publications

PROCEEDING. — Sapa

140 ~~237~~ ~~4111~~ Dispatch 14/9/83

Witness: freeing SA is not main aim

BISHO — Total political liberation of South Africa is not the main item on the agenda of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, the Ciskei Supreme Court heard yesterday

Mr Tom Lodge, a lecturer in political science at the University of the Witwatersrand, was giving evidence for the defence in a marathon terrorism trial. Mr Lodge differed with the state authority, Mr C de Vries, in his analysis of the African National Congress and other organisations

He said that Sactu had political as well as economic pre-occupations. "For this reason, from its inception, it worked closely with the ANC and was represented on the National Coordinating Committee of Congress Alliance"

Mr Lodge said that because of the "cross-membership" existing between Sactu, the ANC, and other members of Congress Alliance, Sactu was seriously weakened when its ANC-affiliated members were convicted

Appearing before Mr Justice De Wet and two assessors were Mr William Dune, 31, Mr Dumisani Maninjwa, 31, Mr

Bayi Keye, 52, and Mr Luyanda Mayekiso, 23

The four Mdantsane men have pleaded not guilty to charges of participating in terrorist activities, being members of the banned ANC, recruiting people to undergo military training in Lesotho, and being in possession of banned literature

Under cross-examination by Mr W F Jurgens, for the state, Mr Lodge differed with Mr De Vries' opinion that the ANC's sole purpose was to overthrow the South African Government by violent means

Mr Lodge said the ANC disagreed with the present political situation in the country and the ANC military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, recruited people to undergo military training

However, he said that the language use by the ANC in its publications was very "broad," and that the organisation subscribed to the Freedom Charter. "Academic" criticism of the ANC had no place in the court room, he said

Mr De Vries said that Sactu members belonged to the revolutionary groups and that Sactu accepted the ANC's leadership. He cited Mr

Moses Mabhida as being a member of Sactu, the ANC, and the South African Communist Party

Asked by the defence counsel, Mr M T K Moerane, to comment about the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Lodge said it was a general workers' union, similar to Sactu, and that it used the same slogan as Sactu "An Injury to One is an Injury to All"

In reply to a question, Mr Lodge said Sactu was not banned in South Africa because of its international connections

Also giving evidence for the state was a magistrate, Mr E Marais, who had taken confession statements from Mr Dune and Mr Maninjwa

Mr Marais said the detainees were warned that they were not obliged to make confessions. He admitted that when he took down the confessions, the detainees were handcuffed. He could not account for this action

The magistrate said he was not aware under which security legislation the detainees were being held

The trial continues today — SAPA

By PHIL MTINKULU

IT IS almost 20 years since the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) ceased to operate publicly in South Africa, but mention of the name still spreads confusion and uncertainty among trade unionists.

Sactu is a hot potato in South Africa. When it became known that at its annual congress Saawu had discussed co-operation with Sactu, the feeling was that Saawu had put the cat among the pigeons

When asked their opinions about co-operation with Sactu, many unionists, particularly those new in the field were confused about the status of Sactu within

the country.

Since Sactu had been linked with the banned African National Congress (ANC), many people were under the impression that it had also been banned

ALLAN FINE

But Professor John Dugard, who was asked what would be the implication of unions uniting under the umbrella of Sactu was more forthcoming when he said.

140

SOWETAN, Friday, September 23, 1983

Page 9

SACTU IS IN SHADOW, BUT STILL LEGAL

"Sactu is not banned in the country," and he referred. The SOWETAN to a judgment in the trial of trade unionist Allan Fine.

Mr Fine was acquitted on November 10, last year after a Johannesburg magistrate found that the State had failed to prove that, by se-

cretly sending information to an official of Sactu he had intended to assist the ANC. Although it was agreed that Sactu was

not an illegal organisation, it was alleged that there was a conspiracy between Sactu and the ANC to overthrow the State by violent means.

This was partly responsible for the attitude people in South Africa have towards Sactu — the efforts to link Sactu to the ANC

The magistrate, Mr W Rosch said the court had been hampered in determining the use to which the information sent by Mr Fine had been put by a lack of information inside the country about Sactu activities. A little information

about Sactu. It was formed in 1954 after the passing of the Industrial Conciliation Act in 1954

The Act stipulated that:
● No further mixed unions should be registered,
● mixed unions continuing to exist should have separate branches and hold separate meetings, and
● job reservation measures should be extended.

It was this Act which also led to the formation of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tuasa).

Commissions are defended

29/4/73
140

THE banned African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) had labelled the Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions as attacks on efforts to involve South African workers in the national economy, the Institute of Personnel Management conference was told yesterday.

Professor S M Swart of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Stellenbosch said "They accused the government of adopting new and more subtle means of controlling the working class, having realised that the old method of control (harsh committee system) was not working any more after the Natal strikes of 1973 erupted and a hundred thousand workers went out on strike spontaneously

with no trade union involvement."

But, Prof Swart said, the accusation was not true because the rationale behind these commissions was to "give people more of a commitment to the State in a stable and prosperous South Africa via economic development, intensive training and increased occupational mobility."

(20)
 Swela
 29/4/77

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Call to unions to unite

C Herald
11/10/83
140

THE South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) has called on all independent trade unions to unite under the exiled South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu)

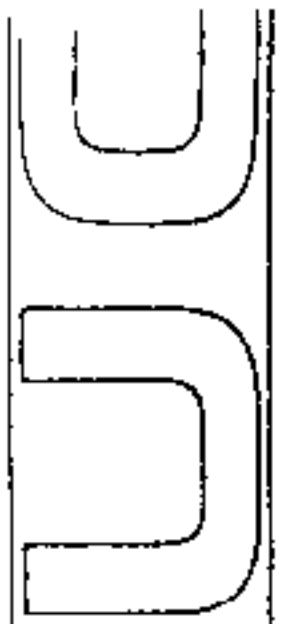
The call, made at the Saawu annual congress in Durban last weekend, is bound to have a dramatic effect on current moves to unite the independent trade unions

A resolution on Sactu described the organisation as the only hope for a progressive, non-racial and truly democratic workers movement in South Africa

The more than 1 000 delegates to the congress enthusiastically adopted the resolution.

The congress was told that all present moves towards trade union unity should be done with the aim of uniting the unions under the Sactu banner

A number of trade union unity summits have been held but in June last year at a meeting in Port Elizabeth, the unions concluded that there was no basis for unity at that stage



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World body now 'in contact with all black groups'

~~150~~ 140
Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — The powerful Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) says it now has contacts with all South Africa's black trade unions

And it claims to be giving "maximum assistance" to the black workers there

The ICFTU, which represents hundreds of millions of employees in more than 80 countries, says it is now "in touch" with 400 000 black workers in South Africa

The growing influence of the ICFTU in South Africa's black unions has sparked an angry response from the banned and exiled South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), the African National Congress's trade union wing

SACTU has seen its influence and contact with black workers wane over the years and has resorted to a counter-offensive to reassert itself

But it maintains a spread of international contact, mainly because of its years of campaigning against apartheid at the highest levels

The ICFTU has encouraged black unionists to travel to international forums to talk about their achievements in recent years

SACTU has claimed some credit for the black union activity, much to the annoyance of the ICFTU. It says this could prejudice the black unions, "who could face arrest" because of false claims

A spokesman for the ICFTU said the confederation had not formally "criticised" any actions by SACTU, but the accuracy of some of its claims might now be in question

SA unions get help

INTERNATIONAL

ARGUS
2/12/83

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140
Sactu
wing
of ANC
Sutton 23/3/84

A STATE witness in a treason trial at Grahamstown told the Supreme Court here that the Security Police had found considerable documentation revealing a close alliance between the ANC, the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu).

Lieutenant-Colonel J H Buchner, of Security Police headquarters in Pretoria, told the court on Wednesday that Sactu was the trade union wing of the ANC

In response to a question from Mr P J Strauss, SC, for the State, Lieutenant-Colonel Buchner said he did not know whether a relationship existed between Sactu and the Motor and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa)

He knew that Sactu aimed at infiltrating several trade unions and that Macwusa, the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and the Food and Canning Workers' Union were mentioned in Sactu documents

ARGUS 6/13/84
**Workers 'locked out'
of Epping factory**

Labour Reporter
WORKERS at an Epping wool packaging firm say they were locked out of the factory today when they tried to return to work after a dispute

The workers claimed they were locked out, while the regional general manager of the cooperative involved, Mr HJ Scholtz, said the workers were on strike

The 147 workers walked out of Boeremaakelaars Koop Bpk (BKB) yesterday after a month-old dispute about short-time

"NEGOTIATED"

Mr Scholtz confirmed today the workers were outside the gates and said their return to work would be "negotiated"

"But we definitely won't take them back today," he said

A spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Textile Workers, which claims majority membership at the plant, said today's situa-

tion "proves this is a lock-out"

"The workers are tendering their services, but the gates are closed"

The union spokesman added that company representatives had said they wanted to speak to a Department of Manpower official before entering discussions with the union

Mr Scholtz confirmed he was speaking to a manpower official today

140

Thozamile lives!



The Thozamile Botha that PE knew —hoisted high by his colleagues during a strike.

★ THE mystery of former Port Elizabeth community leader Thozamile Botha has been solved.

City Press found the man who led some of the epic strikes in Port Elizabeth in the 70s, in Lusaka — where he is working for the S A Congress of Trade Unions

Botha skipped the country following a spate of

detentions, and toured the United States

He was the guest of the American African Institute, a body concerned with forging healthy relations between the U S and Africa

Botha was in very high spirits when we met him and was looking exceptionally fit. As a listed person he cannot be quoted in S A newspapers

140 C. Pres
4/11/84

Unions honour hero who was hanged

THE death 20 years ago of former South African Congress of Trade Unions member and treason trialist Vuyisile Mini of New Brighton will be commemorated in Port Elizabeth next week

Mini - a singer, poet, songwriter and trade unionist - and two African National Congress men, Zinakile Mkaba and Wilson Khayingo, were hanged on November 6 1964. Mini had been convicted of murder.

The Motor Assemblies and Component Workers' Union of SA and the

General Workers Union of SA will hold a service at New Brighton's Centenary Great Hall on November 6.

Former Robben Island prisoner and former Sactu official Curnick Ndlovu of Durban will be the main speaker, says Macwusa's secretary general Dennis Neer.

Mr Ndlovu was released in December last year after spending 20 years on Robben Island.

A pamphlet circulated in Port Elizabeth townships - said to have been

issued by Sactu - impudently charged for allegedly committing acts of sabotage. men were hanged on tru-

'Pray for SA'

SPECIAL services have been arranged in East London to pray for South Africa, its rulers, its people and solutions to its problems.

The services - to be held every Tuesday from 1pm at the Trinity Methodist Church - are intended to make Christians understand the situation outside and inside the country, and how they must face it," according to a church spokesperson.

Unions slam meeting ban

11/11/84
CP Correspondent

A PROMINENT trade union leader this week criticised the banning of a service on November 16 to commemorate the death of an SA Congress of Trade Unions member and two African National Congress members.

In a statement after the 48-hour ban on meetings under the Internal Security Act, Motor Assemblers' and Components Workers' Union

of SA organiser Fikile Kobese said workers were unhappy with the order

The service was organised by Macwusa and the General Workers' Union of SA to mark the death of Sactu member Vuyisile Mnini and ANC men Zinakile Mkhabela and Wilson Khayinga of Port Elizabeth

The three were hanged in Pretoria Central prison on November 6

140
C. Press

Mr Kobese said the unions had planned discussions with Inter-Denomination of SA executives and the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress in the afternoon

The unions said the banning of the service was another form of harassment by security laws.

"The workers feel this is irritating and unfair as they had also planned to discuss union matters and the latest retrenchments" said Mr Kobese

KDM 11/3/85 (140/141)

Songs as Sactu looks back

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

A CROWD of 3 000 sang and danced for six hours as they celebrated the 30th anniversary of the South African Council of Trade Unions (Sactu) in Tembisa, near Kempton Park, yesterday.

Various trade union organisations, the United Democratic Front, student organisations, civic associations and other organisations attended the meeting. The colourful ceremony, held at Nepo Cinema, was punctuated with speeches and the shouting of "an injury to one is an injury to all" and "Amandla ngawethu" (power is ours). Speakers included Mr

James Mndaweni, president of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), Mrs Elizabeth Erasmus, of the Western Cape Sactu Anniversary Committee, Ms Amanda Kwadi of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw) and Mr Samson Ndou, president of the General and Allied Workers Union (Gawu).

The speakers paid tribute to pioneers of the trade union movement in the country, among them Mr Clement Kadane, Dr Yusuf Dadoo, Mr Moses Kotane and Mr J B Marks. They also paid their respects to Mr Lawrence Ndganga and Dr Neil Ag-

gett, who both died in detention.

Speaking on behalf of 25 000 workers, Mr Mndaweni said workers needed to stand together so that during the "present crisis" they would be able to provide a coherent voice.

"We gather to commemorate an important day for the labour movement that was shaped by our fathers and mothers in the mid-1950s

"We gather to salute the leaders of Sactu — to recall their struggle. To recall their strength .. yes, even their failures. To learn from their struggle", Mr Mndaweni said.

S. Star 140
Police set for

crackdown on Sactu

David Breier
Political Correspondent

THERE were growing signs this week that police may begin a crackdown on the newly revived SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu).

A number of homes raided in a Security Police swoop this week were occupied by key figures in Sactu, which has been described as the trade union wing of the banned African National Congress.

Sactu itself has not been banned, although its leadership was arrested, banned or exiled along with the ANC. It has operated in exile since 1961 but has revived in South Africa through a celebration of the 30th anniversary of its founding in 1955.

A major crackdown on Sactu could further damage the government image overseas and strengthen the disinvestment campaign.

Three speakers who addressed a meeting to celebrate the Sactu anniversary in Tembisa recently were raided by police this week.

They were Miss Amanda Kwadi, leader of the Federation of Transvaal Women, Mr Samson Ndou, a UDF Transvaal vice-president and an official of the General and Allied Workers' Union (Gawu) and Mr Amos Masondo, another Gawu official. There were no arrests during the raids.

The police raids have been reported as being connected with the impending treason trial of 16 UDF activists.

However, political observers point out that a wide variety of people were raided, including Sactu organisers as well as members of the Azanian People's Organisation which is a rival of the UDF and is not involved in the treason trial.

Unlike the ANC, however, Sactu was never banned, although a number of its leaders were, and others were detained. After government's crackdown on the ANC in 1960 many of Sactu's remaining officials went into exile. The organisation is now prominent in anti-apartheid circles overseas and has observer status at the International Labour Organisation.

It has not, however, maintained a visible presence in SA since the mid-Sixties, which is why the 30th anniversary campaign is seen as significant. Meetings have already been held in the Transvaal and eastern Cape and thousands of pamphlets on Sactu's history have been distributed in the western Cape.

Commemoration organisers claim that no decision has been taken to revive Sactu. But it appears that the unions involved wish at least to form a bloc representing the tradition of high political profile unionism. Whether they do so as affiliates of Sactu or in a less formal way it will represent a move to which the 24 unions now engaged in unity talks aimed at forming a new federation of emerging unions will have to respond.

Most unions participating in the campaign are affiliated to the United Democratic Front (UDF). They include the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), General and Allied Workers' Union (Gawu), Municipal and General Workers' Union, General Workers' Union of SA, Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union, United Mining, Metal and Allied Workers of SA, and the Cape-based Clothing Workers' Union.

Five of these unions were originally party to the unity talks but stopped participating a year ago when ideological and organisational conflicts erupted. Gawu general secretary Sydney Mafumadi denies, however, that there is any intention to revive Sactu to counter the anticipated new federation.

He says his union is committed to the idea of a single union federation in SA and hopes

to return to the unity talks. He emphasises that the commemorations are designed to recall Sactu history as "it represents the history of the SA labour movement".

A spokesman for the western Cape's 30th Anniversary Committee says it is confining its activities to commemorating the Sactu anniversary as the organisation "laid the basis for much of today's progressive unionism, although many do not acknowledge this". The spokesman says it cannot be stated categorically what decisions may be taken with regard to a revival of Sactu. The spokesman envisages though, that if the UDF unions eventually join the new union federation "we would enter it on strictly defined lines".

Unity talks

The unity talks unions have steered clear of affiliating to political organisations, preferring to maintain independent positions and co-operating with political organisations on an *ad hoc* basis. This has been a point of conflict between them and the UDF-linked unions and is likely to remain one. One source went so far as to argue that unless the "unity" unions decide to affiliate and throw in their lot with the UDF unions "there would be no point in their existence".

However, it is unlikely that the UDF unions have sufficient clout to force the "unity" unions to change their views so radically. There is no doubt that the "unity" unions have a far stronger shopfloor presence. A more likely scenario is that the UDF unions will eventually apply for membership of the new federation as a single grouping — possibly as Sactu — and, if accepted, push their viewpoint from within. ■

UNION FEDERATIONS (40)

Reviving memories

FM 29/3/85
A series of public meetings and the distribution of pamphlets commemorating the 30th anniversary of the SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) has raised speculation that the organisation is to be revived within SA. It has operated in exile since the mid-Sixties.

Sactu, established in March 1955, was a member of the Congress Alliance of the Fifties and early Sixties and maintained close links with the African National Congress (ANC). At its peak, it had 35 affiliates with 53 000 members.

TIME TO REGISTER

Time is running out for people who have the necessary skills — but lack the appropriate qualifications — to take advantage of the special dispensation offered by the SA Board for Personnel Practice (SABPP) for registration.

The SABPP was established about two years ago to control the standards of professional conduct of personnel managers and to promote training. A special clause in its charter contains a dispensation which allows unqualified personnel practitioners to seek registration until April 17.

SABPP chairman Garry Whyte says the dispensation is most applicable to persons employed in responsible positions who have considerable experience in the field but not the specialised qualifications of new entrants to the profession.

Sactu lashes at 'unity talks'

1403
1440
1344/1403

THE South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) has lashed out at the current unity talks by emerging trade unions

The talks, aimed at forming a giant federation in South Africa, have culminated in the formation of a feasibility committee mandated to consult individual unions and persuade them to unite

In a statement, Sactu says unless and until all the oppressed and exploited workers are involved in these talks with unity in mind, trade union unity would not be easy to achieve

Majority

"The desire by the majority of the unions to form a trade union federation cannot be doubted, but what we are doubting is whether all the unions share a common objective"

Sactu poses the following questions to the participants in the committee

- what is the basis of these unity talks we are talking about?
- what is the role of the feasibility committee vis-a-vis the industrialisation of the general workers' unions?
- if the six unions go ahead with the federation without the rest of

the unions who are not ready, what will they have achieved?

- why are other unions not invited to the talks?
- who determines that other unions deserve an observer status?
- now that a draft constitution is being circulated, will the other unions be given a chance to have an input in this constitution?
- what is the future of this federation in relation to international unions and what is the relationship between the trade unions and the United Democratic Front (UDF)

The statement says the trade union struggle cuts across ideological differences and racial prejudice. Only a united powerful trade union movement, together with other democratic forces can challenge the ruling class and the multinationals

Poor

No trade union, whether general or industrialised should be precluded from participating in the formation of the proposed federation on the grounds of poor financial standing and membership

The congress lists various suggestions which the feasibility committee should remove and these include

- a mandate to consult with individual unions

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

confined at all levels
• there should be no deadline for the forma-

tion of the federation
• all unions outside the talks including those who have been accorded observer status must be invited as full participants and international

affiliation must not be an obstacle to unity

Sactu shall be happy with the formation of one democratic trade union federation the statement says

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Belabouring politics

The apolitical union is a myth — at least in SA. Trade unions and their confederations, whatever their complexion, have always played the game of political leverage.

Rightwing unions' preoccupations date at least as far back as the 1922 Rand Revolt. Defence of white workers' privilege against the "cheap black tide" is still the theme, though the SA Confederation of Labour (Sacol) and its best-known member, the white Mineworkers' Union (MWU), no longer retain their privileged position *vis a vis* government.

The MWU is battling to retain the definition of a "scheduled person" in the Mines and Works Act — which excludes blacks from obtaining certificates to do skilled work — in the teeth of pressure from the Chamber of Mines and black unions. The 1979 O'okiep strike, which was seen by many as a warning to government not to accept the reformist recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission, was a crushing defeat for the MWU. Other white unions did not back it, and government, against expectations, did not step in to try to prevent the strike.

Sacol has tight links with the Herstigte Nasionale Party, and seems to be on good terms with Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party as well. That's not all. MWU president Cor de Jager called for members to join Carel Boshoff's Afrikaner Volkswag at the union's congress this year. Clearly, organised rightwing white labour perceives its defensive battle as a political one, how far it will be prepared to go remains to be seen.

The Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa), despite breakaways, remains SA's largest union federation. And since the decline of Sacol's intimacy with government at the end of the Sixties, the Tucsa lobby has carried considerable weight — indeed, it credits itself with a major role in bringing about the Wiehahn reforms.

Tucsa representatives sit on a number of government boards and committees, notably the National Manpower Commission — unlike representatives of the emerging union movement who, the *FM* understands, were never invited to join, perhaps because they would not have done so. The Economic Advisory Council, the National Co-ordinating Board, the Unemployment Insurance Board, and the Regional Development Advisory Council all have Tucsa representatives.

Tucsa also has a Parliamentary Liaison Committee. This body's task is made easier by the council's longstanding political connections, and the fact that several Tucsa personalities have served or are serving in Parliament. Anna Scheepers, for decades president of the Garment Workers' Union, was a New Republic Party Senator during the Seventies. Archie Poole, ex-general sec-

retary of the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union, now holds a seat in the House of Representatives. And Ronnie Webb, an ex-Tucsa president, was appointed to the President's Council at its inception.

As the history of black unionisation over the past 50 years indicates, groups barred from overt political activity will be forced to express all their aspirations through union structures. A salient instance of this use of leverage was last November's stayaway, when union members joined with a number of Transvaal community organisations in a two-day work stayaway to dramatise a series of political and economic demands.

Fosatu's participation — as the strongest and best-organised body — was the best evidence yet of its gradual shift from its earlier sedulous avoidance of overt political moves. Calls for a brief nationwide work stoppage in memory of unionist Neil Aggett's death in detention, and for non-parti-



MWU's Arrie Paulus ... ally of the far right

ipation in the tricameral elections, were among Fosatu's few political moves prior to the stayaway.

Reason for the change? Certainly the federation has grown larger and more confident, but, Fosatu sources add, its constituency has also widened to include increasingly politically-concerned workers. The federation structure made it inevitable that workers concerned about the roots of township and educational unrest would pressure their leadership to act.

The stayaway experience, Fosatu sources say, provides practical lessons. First, the organising committee was too small, and its members did not have sufficiently clearly

defined ideas of their functions, responsibilities and limits. Fosatu will in future be wary of the terms on which it co-operates with organisations made up of activists who are not directly answerable to a constituency.

Participation in the stayaway, Fosatu sources say, was the first organisational manifestation of a trend. Recessionary conditions are limiting unions' ability to win concessions for membership on the factory floor, and in compensation there will be a tendency to respond to community problems such as transport, rents and education. These, also exacerbated by recession, increasingly preoccupy union members. However, the stayaway weapon is unlikely to be used by Fosatu again, it is conceded, except in the case of an "absolutely immediate, clear-cut objective."

This was clearly evident in the refusal by affiliates of Fosatu and Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) as well as the General Workers' Union, Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union and African Food and Canning Workers' Union to participate in the recent stayaway called by the Port Elizabeth Black Community Organisation.

Then there is the rise of United Democratic Front (UDF) and black consciousness unions. These can be seen as the outcome of unionisation undertaken by political movements, rather than an instance of unions becoming politicised. Their growth in the last five years is another factor which has pushed organisations like Cusa and Fosatu toward responding to political issues, despite their history of shopfloor orientation — which, ironically, has given them structures strong enough to implement and sustain such actions.

Recently there have been nationwide celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu), the union body closely linked to the African National Congress during the Fifties and early Sixties. These are possibly indicative of a new drive to revive Sactu with all the political implications that this carries.

However, the single most significant lever and development in union strategy, will be the formation of a new federation of emerging unions later this year. Participants are Fosatu, Cusa, the General Workers' Union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union and the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association. Once the federation is formed the balance of labour power in SA will be transformed. In the absence of a national black political party, the new federation may be forced, however reluctantly, to don that mantle. And in the leverage game, where the stakes are power and influence, this will put the right wing and the centre in the shade. ■

SACTU supports NUM strike call

The South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) has come out in full support of a national strike of mine workers called by the National Union of Mineworkers on August 25. 140

The Congress has called on all black miners and unions to unite in the face of "the onslaught by the mining magnates and the regime of apartheid". 140

In a statement to The

SOWETAN yesterday, Sactu said miners were affected by poverty wages, job reservation, dangerous working conditions, dehumanising living conditions, separation from their families and suffering.

Sactu has praised the NUM for the decision to:

- take strike action on August 25 if the wage demand is not met by mining magnates,

- give the apartheid regime 72 hours to lift the state of emergency or else instruct its members to boycott white businesses near the mines and,

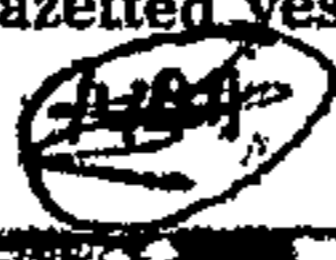
- warn the regime that if the State President, Mr P W Botha, carried out his threat to repatriate migrants in the event of economic sanctions against South Africa, a general strike would be called.

NUM granted registration

PRETORIA. — The National Union of Mineworkers, South Africa's largest trade union, has been granted registration in terms of the Labour Relations Act, according to a notice gazetted yesterday. — Sapa and Political Staff

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PRAWNS

'Resistance will increase'

24/6/76 STAR 140

LUSAKA — The South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) has said it will step up its resistance in South Africa, despite the state of emergency

In a statement here at the weekend, Sactu said the imposition of the state of emergency was a signal for intensified resistance because it exposed the weakness of the South African Government and showed the strength of the "united mass popular resistance"

The state of emergency had meant a massive mobilisation of tens of thousands of people in the Defence Force and Police

Townships, churches, offices, factories, and mines had been surrounded by the "gun-toting apartheid aggressors" to prevent the commemoration of June 16 — The Star's Africa News Service

Cosatu ~~leader~~ ~~meets~~ leader meets ANC, Sactu

The secretary-general of the new Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), Mr Jay Naidoo, has met senior members of the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) in Harare

Mr Naidoo, in Harare to address a World Council of Churches conference, described the talks as "very fruitful" with a frank exchange of views

A Cosatu spokesman said yesterday the meeting had been suggested by the ANC and Sactu

The two organisations welcomed Cosatu's formation as "a progressive step in the struggle for workers' rights and for freedom in South Africa"

They also agreed with Cosatu's aim of uniting all workers while re-

maintaining independent of other organisations

Other issues discussed included the recent meetings between the ANC and South African businessmen

During the meeting Mr Naidoo reiterated Cosatu's demand for the release of political prisoners and detainees and the lifting of the state of emergency

This would open the way for all organisations to canvass, in a democratic manner, the aspirations of the people and lead to the emergence of a free, non-racial democratic society

Mr Naidoo also spoke to the president of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions about how links between Cosatu and other African unions could be consolidated

ANC/SACTU
Stan 22/3/84 Stan
work together,
court is told

(140) Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — A state witness in a treason trial told the Supreme Court here that the Security Police had found considerable documentation revealing a close alliance between the ANC, the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU)

Lieutenant-Colonel J H Buchner, of Security Police headquarters in Pretoria, told the court yesterday that SACTU was the trade union wing of the ANC

In response to a question from Mr P J Strauss SC, for the State, Colonel Buchner said he did not know whether a relationship existed between SACTU and the Motor and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (MACWU-SA)

Cross-examined by Mr R L Selvan, SC, for the defence, Colonel Buchner said SACTU was under the guidance of the ANC and was involved in recruiting workers at the industrial points of production for military training by Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC

He said SACTU members were often members of the ANC

New agreement

CP Correspondent

THE SOUTH African Allied Workers' Union this week signed its third health and safety agreement with BP South Africa in East London

A statement issued by branch secretary Boyce Melitafa said the agreement was signed with BP "after four months of negotiations"

The agreement covers Saawu members employed at the installation depot and Ben Schoeman Airport in East London and the Fort Beaufort depot

This forms a sub-agreement to the main recognition agreement signed last year

Saawu called on all employers to follow the "progressive stand" taken by BP

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CIP rep 29/3/87

(140) DD 2575187.

Treason accused to lead new union

JOHANNESBURG — A treason trialist, Mr Moses Mayekiso, was elected general-secretary of the 130 000-strong National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa) at its first congress at the weekend

Mr Mayekiso is general-secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, one of seven unions that came together to form Numsa

The union is the second largest in the country and will contain two sectors — for metalworkers and for automobile workers

Numsa's newly elected president, Mr Daniel Dube, said the new union had adopted the Freedom Charter as the document "recognised by our people as containing the minimum demands for a democratic society"

At the same time, delegates to the launch resolved it was a priority of the new union to devise a political programme outlining "exactly what is wanted by the working class and what is meant by their demands" in the fight to build a democratic and socialist country

Mr Dube, flanked by his first vice-president, Mr David Madupela, and second vice-president, Mr Percy Thomas, told reporters that delegates to the launch also resolved to demand a living wage of R4,50 an hour for all motor and metal workers as well as a 40-hour week, the right to strike and six months paid maternity leave

These demands are likely to have a hefty impact on the current annual wage talks

"The union will have separate departments for members in the metal and the motor industries that will see to the national co-ordination of activities and dealings," he said

Other resolutions adopted by the new union included demands for

- An end to the system of migrant labour and the improvement of living conditions in worker hostels until the system was abolished

- Vocational training for women and young workers as a means of creating equal work opportunities and combating unemployment

- A condemnation of the recent spate of attacks on Cosatu and other "progressive organisations" like the UDF

- The recognition of

March 21, June 16 and May 1 as paid holidays.

- Affiliation to the International Metalworkers Federation and the International Engineering and Chemical Workers Federation

- Investigation of ways of becoming independent of foreign funding by relying on subscriptions from members for revenue

Mr Dube said the delegates supported affiliation to Cosatu but that, as a new union, Numsa would have to re-apply for membership

Noting that the union represented about 30 per cent of the half-million workers in the metal, motor and automobile manufacturing sectors, Mr Dube said the launch of Numsa was "just the beginning" — Sapa

Medical support for Num

DELEGATES from a range of medical schools have pledged to support striking National Union of Mineworkers members in their "battle against apartheid."

The undertaking was unanimously adopted at medical conference organised by the Medical Students' Council at Medunsa at the weekend.

It follows calls by NUM officials for medical assistance for striking workers and their families.

A conference organiser said the conference was addressed by, among others, senior officials of the Health Workers' Association, the National Medical and Dental Association and the South African National Students' Congress.

The conference also passed a resolution condemning the "exploitation" of mine workers and supporting the "living wage" campaign.— Sapa.



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