

_ ' court: mm

Several hundred worker delegates
from COSATU, NACTU and all
other independent unions will meet
March to discuss a united re-
sponse to the Labour Relations
Amendment Act (LRAA), a pro-
gramme for building trade union
cooperation in South Africa and
. united action against repression.
Last year workers showed in
'struggle that despite all the attacks
from Botha and the bosses, our
spirit of resistance is still strong. i
When COSATU Special Congress
3 called for a three day action
against the Labour Bill - which
NACTU supported - over three
Cosatu News No.1 February 1989

I

illn took him the biggerer
general strike in our history. When
the Botha regime tried to impose
their puppet elections on us - and
repressed all open opposition to
the elections - less than 2% of
black people of voting age went to
their polls.
These were major victories for the
mass democratic movement. They
showed the spirit of struggle is still
burning. They showed the weak-
ness of Botha behind his state of
emergency repression. Now - for
the first time ever - there is going
to be a Workers Summit. Only
worker delegates will go to the
Summit. COSATU and NACTU will
each have 250 delegates. The dele-
gates of the independent unions
will be according to their member-
ship.

The Workers Summit is a chance to
take our spirit of resistance for-
ward. Discuss the Worker Summit
in every structure of your union
and COSATU.

Make sure the Summit speaks your
language and answers your needs.
Make sure the Summit builds a way
forward against the LRAA and
strengthens worker unity.

(See page 3) '

Discussion _ap_ 9t

1987 some principles of '0' " A

code of conduct was min

I in UDF affairs ..

fers' quest "

what makes someone a leader;

what is the duty of a leader 'wh

, do we heed Structures; Wh

worker control and democr Icy

why d " We eat! mandates.

,S'sirig the q site _,,

i need to ask ourselves: am ' m'o

Cratic; am I open to must d

fiaspect democratic decisions'; do I'

report back to, and get 'm'andates "

from, my fellow workers; do _i build

unity; do I build COSATU's princ

ples and policies. Or am I just a

. ' ' we must

I straighten out. these problem

ngthen COSATU and to, iLe

i COSATU through commitm'en

j democracy and discipline; thr

putting the principles and 90 cie's '

ot COSATU 'nto struggle

EDITORIAL

COSATU unites - bosses'

divide;

Since COSATU's formation in December

1985 more than half a million workers

have joined COSATU affiliates.

COSATUs paid-up membership is about

800,000 members now.

Towards the end of last year the 20,000

strong Post Office and Telecom-

munications ' Workers Associa-

tion (POTWA) joined COSATU.

POTWA has had a close relationship

with COSATU and mobilised workers in

militant strike action in 1987/8.

Presently talks are going on between

COSATU's ACTWUSA and the 110,000

strong Garment and Allied Work-

ers Union (GAWU). GAWU has or-

ganised mainly coloured and indian

workers in the Western Cape and Natal

and has branches in the Transvaal and

Eastern Cape. Last year GAWU ran a

very successful Living Wage Campaign.

V ACTWUSA and GAWU are expected to

merge before COSATU's Congress in

July.

At the same time, COSATU Education is

co-ordinating merger talks between all

black teachers unions in SA - and some

white unions - with the idea of forming '

. one national teachers union. Giant

teacher unions like ATASA and the

CTPA are taking part, as well as pro-

gressive teacher organisations like

WECTU, PTA and DETU. One

teachers union would represent over

100,000 teachers nationally.

' Other sectors - especially amongst

professional white collar work-

ers who have never been properly un-

ionised- have also approached

COSATU to help build organisation and

unity in their sectors.

Some white only unions have ap-

proached COSATU affiliates about joint

discussion and action over common
issues.

COSATU is the home of the whole work-
ing class. Every worker should be a .
member of COSATU attiliates. And eve-
ry COSATU member should be an orga-
niser. Workers are joining hands togeth-
er in COSATU to build a house of unity
against the bosses and Botha.

ily restrieted under the Emergency

Fight the Emergencyetho restncti _ _;

WORKERS SUMMIT

Worker leaders give direction

About 150 COSATU worker building unity with others, we leaders' officebearers from all should not criticise them and COSA TU 3 local and regional praise ourselves.

structures - came together in a . Gi . l .

4-day workshop at the beginning we practica assistance to other of February. One of the issues unions 9-9- during W399

discussed was the Workers Summit negotiations. Talk unity with and the struggle for worker unity . other workers all the time.

These are some points made by the . Be confident in our organisation workshop . and policies.

Workers said COSATU must: - Explain that we are workers like

- Build joint programmes of youlafte svlo'ers. We are l - d

action with NACTU and all exp 0' e ' 9 yo" a'e "9 O'te -.

We must unite and struggle

against the bosses together.

independent unions on all issues

lacing workers.

. . . All affiliates, regions and locals

"M's NACTU end all should build unity now and tind -.

independent unions to our Locals ways 0' taking the decisions of achieve liberation

and Industrial Area Committees me Summit back to joint workers and fight the ruling classes (IAC's) as full participants. . meetings Of all workers. Many. unions only benefit the

- Build joint campaigns and action ' There should be more Worker

between all unions in the same Summits to continue the process

. . . of building unity.

Industry e.g. L'V'"9 Wage . The Workers Summit should elect

Campaign and Campaign against a joint Organising Committee to

Repression. co-ordinate nationwide mass

- Build closer links with all unions meetings in report on 3'19

in the same industry through decisions of the Summit.

talks, joint education workshops,

joint general meetings and by

building solidarity action when

any group of workers are

attacked - no matter which union

they belong to. Aim always to

.build unity and work towards one

: union per Industry and one

- countly one federation. i '

. Build unity within COSATU and

between COSATU, NACTU and ,

independent unions on issues of

policy and strategies; When

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subscription is due to expire.

Workers unite!

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Behind Angle's anti-apartheid talk lies vicious anti-worker action. Ask any mineworker and they will tell you - "Angle's anti-apartheid talk means nothing. Our reality is starvation wages, mass dismissals, naked racism and vicious repression. Capitalism and apartheid are two sides at the same bloody coin. Our struggle is to change these things - against both Botha and the bosses."

A recent survey by NUM into the state of emergency of the mine bosses on Angle mines reveals an all out attack on the NUM.

The NUM has been built from the sweat and blood of workers.

Through determination and struggle workers forced management to recognise the union and negotiate on wages and working conditions. The NUM became the backbone of COSATU and a thorn in the flesh of the apartheid-capitalist cheap labour system. b

But since the 1987 strike, when the bosses dismissed over 40 000 workers in a legal strike, the bosses have waged war against the union in REPRESSION

an attempt to roll back the gains mineworkers have made. There have been dismissals, physical assaults, disciplinary charges, police-style raids and terrible harassment. They have one aim: to break the power of NUM and turn it, as NUM President James Molatsi has said, "into a toothless welfare association of mineworkers".

NUM's investigation into Angle's state of emergency on the mines found:

- mass dismissals and retrenchments
 - assaults on workers by mine security
 - banning of union meetings
 - 1. shatter stewards harassed
 - . workers intimidated by mine security on horses
 - 38% of recognition agreements have been cancelled
 - not recognition of shatter stewards
 - closing of NUM offices on the mines ' ,
 - stopping telephone use by the union .
 - spiteful charges against workers
 - refusal to negotiate wages and
- PageG Cosatu News February 1989
- State of emergency on the mines ' working conditions h
- . union officials denied access to mine premises
 - stopping union officials and outside speakers from addressing union meetings
 - bans on workers songs at meetings and on mine premises

- union meeting agendas censored and controlled
- time restrictions on union meetings
- union meetings recorded on video and tapes
- distribution of anti-union pamphlets
- anti-union propaganda through intercom systems and bosses radios
- dog squads and patrols by armed casspirs and hippos
- racism
- overcrowding compounds
- ' encouraging tribalism and ethnicity

This brutality is an attack on the worker power of COSATU as a whole. All unions and COSATU structures should discuss ways to mobilise to defend NUM now.

- Defend the NUM!

UNEMPLOYED

Ban overtime '

iCreate '100 000 new jobs

Cutting overtime could create a , anti-union vigilantes to operate. 500 overtime hours each year. The-

. more than 100 000 new jobs. COSATU has begun to organise a Transvaal Motor Transport industry-

, 1 A study by the LRS (Labour Research - national union for unemployed tries 'limit' is 1250 hours per year!

; search Service) for the Unemployed workers (NUWCC). .

played Workers Movement in the Other countries discourage over-

Western Cape shows that at least COSATU called for a ban on overtime by making bosses pay a high

, 100 000 new jobs could be created time so that extra jobs can be 'premium'. This means that bosses

by cutting overtime. created". COSATU demands a 40-hour week have to pay an extra 50% or even 100% for overtime work.

But most workers in

South Africa get only

33.3% more for overtime.

0 Some overtime hours

worked in South Africa

don't even get extra pay .

At present, the average

worker in the . ;

manufacturing sector

, is working 4.7 hours

per week overtime. '

9 average constant-

n worker is doing

3.2 hours per week. A

lot of overtime is being

worked while

: out 13 000 000

workers and youth

have no work at all!

Overtime hours have been

rising since 1985. The

economy has caused

bosses to increase overtime

for workers without

any increase in the number

of workers employed!

So fewer workers must

work longer hours to

cope with increased production.

This must stop.

The LRS study says

that the extra 100

000 jobs could be

created by reducing

overtime to an average

of 2 hours per

week. These two V

hours per week could 9

cover rush jobs for

emergency situations. .

The remaining overtime

hours could provide

new jobs for 100

We

demand:

- 40 hour week

1 without loss ,

10 unemployed . of, pay

workers. It overtime . . .

was banned completely, - WorkSharmg

x many more jobs on full pay

. It be created. And

workers could have

more free time.

. Public works

to create jobs

- Jobs for all

Cuts in overtime were

demanding at COSA-

TU National Congresses in 1985 hour week on full pay.

and 1987. These COSATU Con-

gresses passed resolutions which More overtime is worked in South

said that all workers should have Africa than in many other coun-

tries. Many countries place strict

conditions of capitalist exploitation. limits on overtime. In some coun-

tries the limit is 120 hours per year.

Unemployment helps scabs and South African workers work up to

Jobs for all!

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FREEDOM CHARTER

The!

COSA TU's 2nd National Congress adopted the Freedom Charter as a guiding document in our struggle against national oppression and economic exploitation. The Congress committed COSA TU to developing a working class understanding of the Freedom Charter and to encouraging the fullest discussion on socialism and democracy. This series is a contribution to the workers' discussion of the Charter, democracy and socialism. Workers must decide how we see the Charter and the struggle to make the demands of the Charter a reality in our workin'cun

AU. SHA "WM

LL

ENTW EQUMR' G I I51 '

This clause is about democracy and government. What do we understand by democracy? Democracy means having real control over every decision that affects us - decisions on every law, on wages, on jobs, on production and distribution, on housing, on education, on health - on everything that concerns us in daily life. , Workers know from experience - real democracy can only come from strong organisation. That is why COSATU was built on the foundations of non-racial national industrial organisation, workers' democracy and workers control. That is why we have regular elections of our leaders, accountability of our leaders to the membership and mandates from our membership that our leaders must carry out. Of course, we don't have any democracy in South Africa But in our organisations, we build democracy everyday by giving every _t worker the space to say exactly what they think; by discussing together all the ideas we have and by democratically deciding on the best and strongest ideas by decision at the majority. Everyone is expected to carry out the decisions of the majority, while the minority ideas can still be fought for within the structures of our organisation. '

In our mass democratic movement we are building the foundations of real mass democracy in our country. Through our workplace organisation and locals, our township committees and civics, our SRC's and youth congresses - workers
Page8 Cosatu News February 1.989
to win liberation.

b "The people shall govern". This

The people shall share the wealth!
and youth are building the organs
of demoaacy. These are the same
structures that the people will use a
to build the democratic rule at the
masses in a liberated South Attica.
Our committees of today are the
loundation tor the democratic
organs ol selt-government which
the Freedom Charter calls tor.
COSATU and our Whole movement
demands one person one vote in a
democratic non- racial SA! But are
we stmggling every day, just to
have a vote once in 5 years? Are
we sacrificing every day. just to
win the kind of "democracy" that
whites have - where real power is
outside parliament? One petson
one vote means much more than
this in our organisations today. It
means that we decide everything,
every day, on the basis of majority
decisions within our democratic
organisations.

It means we need the same democ-
racy tomorrow in our country, that
we are building today in our
movement. We are taking the'
question of democracy into our
own hands. We are building
democracy today in our struggles
and in our organisations. Tomor- .
row, we will build that mass-based
democracy in our society. Today we
need to strengthen working class
democracy. In this way, we will not
only strengthen the foundation for
the people's government - we will
also be strengthening our organi-
sational basis tor the hard struggle
means that democratic bodies con-
trolled by the people will run the
country, at the local and national
level. That the parliament of the
people should be directly controlled
by the people. That every elected
delegate should be accountable and
recallable by those who elected him
or her. That every person should
have the right to participate in the
people's democracy.

This is teal majority mle - where
decisions are taken every day
according to the majority vote '
within democratic organisations a
and bodies. i

COSATU

On union membership

" There are no exact numbers. only. rough figures. In Actwusa 50 %. CWIU 12 %, NUMSA 10%, SADWU 90 % and FAWU 50 % of membership are women.

On participation In campaigns , ' i

' Women have become increasingly involved in shoptoor campaigns. The most important has been the battle for parental rights. There is no law which grants maternity rights. But unions have made progress in winning maternity leave with jobs guaranteed back. Most of these agreements have been won at plant level e.g. in the chemical and food industry. Other WOMEN

women: organise!

_ Conference in April 1988 decided

9'3 9-9- i" the commercial and 03- that Local Women's Forums be set up. \$90105 have been won up. There has been little progress in through national bargaining. Other setting up Women Forums. Affiliate 01 a national co-ordinator is being discussed.

In the mining industry there are ' about 16 000 women working in admin, hospitals. cleaning etc. In NUM there are no formal women's structures, but women are encouraged to take leadership positions at shaft level. For the past 2 years local branches and regions have been meeting in caucuses which also involve wives of mineworkers.

In FAWU there are no formal structures. Some regions have set up Women's Forums in the Locals.'

On leadership of unions

' There are very few women In national leadership positions. In some unions there are 1 or 2 women on the NEC. In other ' I unions, as well as in COSATU.

t

E95 fought on the shoptoor unions were also encouraged '0 set there are no women National

l

v

have been: equal Pay- scrapping 0' up structures. A number of unions Office Bearers."

women's 10bs 30d sexual harass- have formal resolutions on women

mm 9.9. cwnu, NUMSA and TGWU. On programmes

" The last conference took some

On participation In NUMSA has set up Local Women's : good resolutions. But there _is real

-

structures , Committees which elect representatives - 'Y "0 overall Programmes Within

' Within COSATU there are no alternatives to regional structures. In COSATU. Union programmes formal women's structures. The is- CWIU, each branch has elected a woman to focus on 2 key areas.

such 0' women structures will be co-ordinator for women's issues. WSW: practical Issues sum as ma-

debated at COSATU's 1989 Con- She is expected to arrange meetings, Child care, sexual harassment-

progress. COSATU's first Women's 4 days and seminars. The possibility , mental and equal Pay- Secondly: , .

i . _ , deepening understanding of trade

union work; encouraging participation

and creating structures; relationships

with progressive women's

structures such as Fedtraw, NOW,
UWCO; and women in other coun-
tries."

On the reasons why women
are 'not' so active '

' Men don't help at home, so ,
women have no time. Women are
too busy with the children or
housework. Other men object to
their women partners being in-
volved. Sometimes men don't sup-
port women shop stewards be- I
cause they don't have confidence
in them. Many times women them-V
- selves lack self-confidence Wom- '
en's problems are not discussed in I
organisations.' . '

I

I

... .. w . ' . szii, ; 3,9,!

Build Wooten's Forums!

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FINANCES

Fight. corruption

1 Money is a very Important issue
, In the democratic movement.

1 Unlike many other democratic
; , organisations; one of COSATU's
, principles is paid-up member-
, ship. Representation in COSATU
. structures is on the basis at
each unions paid-up member-
ship only. COSATU money is the
members money.

are not giving us money to push
their own policies on us, but to
help and support us. COSATU's
policy is that we take overseas
money only from national trade
union movements that respect our
policies.

if money does not build organisa-
tion, then it is being misused. How
we use funds is guided by the aims
and objectives of our organisation.
Decisions about money are impor-
tant political decisions. They can't
be left to one person. They must be
taken in, and approved by, the
most important structures of the
organisation. If we do not use
money effectively, we are being
COSATU policy is to work to be
self-sufficient financially. This
year almost 30% of COSATU's
budget is from COSATU work-
ers. COSATU News will look at
various aspects of our finances
on this page. Cosatu Accounts
Department, together with the
Administration Training Project
(ATP), are running seminars on
finances for union administra-
tors and treasurers. This article
draws on some of the major
points made in the Introduction
to the seminars. a

%

Structures

must

control

finances

Some unions are very poor. They
hardly have the means to pay for
the things needed in a campaign.
Others have a lot of money. espe-
cially if their membership is big. All
unions are getting funds from
overseas. Sometimes a lot of
money comes from international
funding.

In order to be sure that money is
good (and not bad) for our organ-
isation, we must be clear on:

a) Where we get our funds from?

b) How we use our funds?

The strongest way is to raise mon-
ey from our members through sub-
scriptions and, sometimes, levies.-

But money from members is often
not enough to run our offices. pay
our full-time workers and run all
our campaigns. if we are using

' money from overseas we must be sure: ,

- That we have full information on ,
. who our funders are.

6 That those who give us money , respect our principles and ' policies. We must be sure they
Pagetd Cosatu News February 1989

' money. This can happen because
- on spending and lack of accountability.
Organise paid-up membership!
irresponsible and wasteful with
of poor planning, lack of control

bility.
Funds are abused when the organisation's money is not used for organisational work, but for personal use. This is stealing. it can take different forms. Comrades claiming expenses when they have no right to. Using a hired car when they could get a lift or use public transport. Keeping the hired car for longer than necessary.

The second kind of abuse is when money is used for organisational , work for which they have no mandate. Or if an account is not given. Whenever money is spent. there must be a proper report back on why and how the money was spent. There must also be receipts or invoices. If funds are not used for the organisation it is a crime against the workers. If funds are used for struggle work, but without authority and accountability. this is also a crime. Both are corruption. Both must be rooted out of any democratic organisation. How can we avoid misuse of funds?

1. Through a code of conduct that builds discipline, commitment, reliability and accountability . among leadership and members. -

2. Through building strong structures that control the use of funds (e.g. national exec, regional/branch committees and local committees which check on why and how money is spent).

3. Through a clear policy that has been fully discussed by membership. '

4. Through proper procedures for requesting money.

5. Through proper procedures for giving reports and accounts.

6. Through proper discussion at financial reports.

Smash
the
lies

Every week, all over the country,
there are pamphlets and posters
and stickers and newsletters
coming out attacking our organisa-
tions. They carry the names and
logos and addresses of our unions.
They talk about our struggle. But
they don't come from our organi-
sations. They're not the voice of
workers. They come from the
bosses and the racists - the
people who ate workers and
worker organisations.
ey are using their propaganda ,
poison to create contusion; to
make divisions; to disintorm us; to
turn worker against worker; to try
d kill the unity and organisation
9 have built.

The bosses and the racists are
always trying to do this to work-
ers. We are used to them lying in
their newspapers and TV and radio
about our struggle. Now they are
coming like a tax at night and
_ spreading their poison to workers
i in the name at our organisations.
The people doing this have millions
of rand to spend. And they have
some coniused information which
their lmpimpls have sold them,
MEDIA

They put this together to attack
our unions. our unity, our strength
as a class and our pride as workers.
There are pamphlets trom COSATU
attacking NACTU and pamphlets
irom NACTU attacking COSATU.
There are newsletters from so-
called 'workerists' attacking
'populists' and 'populists' attack-
ing 'workerists'. There are posters
l which look exactly the same as
' COSATU posters except the mes-
sage is completely different. There
are regular newsletters like the S.A.
Trade Union Monthly Tltbits. There
are smear pamphlets. There are
slanderous character assassinations.
There are hate campaigns. There
are accusations. There are lies.
This poison ls never given out
openly.lt is spread secretly at
night at busstops, in hostels and in
our workplaces. Sometimes it is
even posted to workers. On one
occassion a casspir was seen dis-
i tributing them in a township.
Pamphlets from COSATU are dis-
tributed openly "through our struc-
tures. They talk about our real
problems in life - the bosses and
the racists - and what we must do
to overcome them. Any problems
we have in COSATU are dealt with
by the only method that can solve
them - the method oi worker de- '
mocracy. This is what the enemies

of the workers movement hate so much.

There are many things we in COSATU can do to stop this Build media committees!

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- Send a copy at every fake poison spreading.

Every worker must :

. ' Make sure that disagreements and problems In our organisation are sorted out in an open, honest and democratic way. '

. Discipline any comrade who attacks other comrades in a divisive way or outside of worker controlled structures a

. Make sure that you are getting all the information you need from your union or from COSATU

structures. Every COSATU Local and Region has media officers who can help you with the information you need. Contact

. these comrades or your COSATU Region .

. When a fake pamphlet is distributed, collect them and give them to your union. Explain to other workers who is really responsible for this and why

. If you see someone distributing take pamphlets. Find out everything you can about them and immediately pass the information to COSATU or your union

pamphlet to COSATU Head Office in Johannesburg ..

. Be vigilant at all times for the tricks of our enemies. Don't give information about your union to anyone who is not for the struggle of the workers.

In June 1988 NUMSA called a national meeting of NUMSA supported co-operatives. Co-op members and co-op activists from SAWCO in Natal and the Consumer Co-op Project in the East Cape met in Port Elizabeth. Sarmcol Workers Co-op Project, (SAWCO) is a co-operative project established by strikers fired by BTR Sarmcol in Howick, Natal, during May 1985. When union members saw that the struggle for reinstatement at the factory would be very long, ideas were put forward for collective activities to occupy and serve the strikers. The first project to be established, in October 1985, was the T-shirt and button printing co-op. Since

EDUCATION

Co-operatives

At the end of January COSATU held a workshop on co-ops. ACTWU and NUWCC attended. These workshops COSATU News asked NUMSA to write about then SAWCO has developed a production project - in agriculture, and three service projects focussing on health, cultural activities, and the production of a co-op newsletter.

East Cape Initiative

Initiatives to start the East Cape Co-op Project came from workers in a local company. Workers at General Motors made regular contributions to a fund they had organised. At the end of each year, food and household goods were bought in bulk and divided equally amongst all the workers who had saved with the fund. This was how the idea of organising a consumer co-operative started in the East Cape. A committee of union members from different factories was set up to develop ideas about co-ops. Each one teaches one!

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Workshop on co-ops. NUM, NUMSA, POTWA, unions have either set up co-ops or are planning to.

Share their experiences with co-ops. Next month NUM

will write on their experiences. The issue of co-ops needs much serious discussion. We hope

these articles are only a start to the debate on co-ops in COSATU.

Co-operatives to serve workers and the community in the Port Elizabeth area. The committee is developing plans for a consumer co-operative and a building project.

The NUMSA meeting discussed many issues related to co-ops in general, and the specific problems of the NUMSA-supported co-op projects. The meeting dealt in particular with the principles on which co-ops are based. And it discussed why NUMSA supports the development of co-ops and how they should be linked to NUMSA.

mm

The most important principle on

which the co-operatives are based
is democratic control 01 produc-

tion and distribution. This involves commitment by co-op members to developing democratic structures for planning and carrying out production and distribution. to be involved at every level of planning and decision making. But for co-op structures to be truly democratic, members need to gain the skills and experience necessary to understand and control all the procedures for producing and marketing the product. Co-op workers also need the skills for planning production and finances, and for effective administration. Clearly not every member can know and understand every aspect of the work. But each member has to know enough to participate effectively in making important decisions relating to the overall control of the project. It is very important for all members to be able to decide together how to use the profits.

W

This means that a co-op cannot concentrate only on becoming "productive and earning money. Co-op members must get training and education so that they can exercise democratic control over the project. In capitalist industry the skills of planning and managing a factory, workshop or shop are kept in the hands of management. When workers begin to run their own projects they need to start with careful discussion and planning. Workers need to plan how to finance the project; how to get the skills to manage and control; how to get training in ordering supplies, producing, distributing and selling their products. To succeed, the co-op needs to build up real democracy in production and distribution.

But at the same time workers should be productive enough to provide a living to the members. The union suggests for co-ops

The NUMSA meeting argued that it is important for the union to support the co-ops. It is important for co-op workers and members need

EDUCATION

For the worker movement to learn from the experience of co-ops. And it is important. It is important to have the support of organised workers. Especially because we are building co-ops in a hostile capitalist environment. It is the experience of co-ops is to serve the worker movement, then their mistakes and successes must be discussed and understood by organised workers.

Went

Many people look to co-operatives as a solution to unemployment. But the capitalist system has been unable to solve the problems of mass unemployment in South Africa. This system controls the whole economy, while co-ops are only a very tiny part of the economy. The control over planning and over the massive resources required to begin solving unemployment is not in the hands of co-ops or unions at present.

The experience of co-operatives in other capitalist countries has also not led to a solution to unemployment. In Italy for example, where

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TO IACN ACOOIDMG TO HIS NEED\$

the co-operative movement has been established for over 100 years, co-operatives control over 10% of the economy. But co-ops have not solved widespread unemployment in that country. The co-ops are linked to unemployed groups, but have not been able to provide jobs for most of them. Workers must be careful about Education for liberation!

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The experience of co-operatives to evaluate is important for the worker movement looking to co-ops to solve unemployment. If workers see this as the main aim of co-ops they can make the mistake of concentrating mainly on the number of jobs to be provided in a project. And they can fail to develop the democratic principles that make the workers co-op different from a capitalist business.

60-095 and worker struggle

We are not saying co-ops have no role to play in the workers struggle. A co-operative can be a school where workers have the opportunity to develop skills and experience they would never have access to while working for the bosses. This training can provide important lessons to the worker movement on how to build democracy in production. Similarly in the communities where workers live, consumer co-ops can develop community understanding and control over marketing and distribution of goods and services.

When workers call for an end to exploitation under capitalism, what they are saying is: —

'We want democratic control over production and distribution, and over the profits we make for the bosses. We want control over the fruits of our labour.'

Organised workers can use the effective ways of building democracy in production and distribution. —

NUMSA support tor co-operatives
ment to gain trom the experience
of building and developing co-
operatives. Co-op members in turn
see the support of NUMSA and
COSATU as important tor the co-
ops to survive and succeed in their
struggle.

Forward with
workers power!
Workers power
builds co-ops!

INTERNATIONAL

Workers must free Namibia!
Last month the Mineworkers
Union of Namibia (MUN)
held its third Congress. A
comrade from COSATU
spoke at the Congress.
These are some parts of his
speech :

youth can organise, mobilise and
build unity and democracy is in
SWAPO. Beware of our social
weight in society and in produc-
tion. we workers must make sure
that our voice is the loudest voice
in our organisations; that our
needs are the needs that come
first in our organisations; that our
dreams are the dreams of our
organisations; that our struggles
are the struggles of our
organisations.

Workers in South Africa and
workers in Namibia are fighting the
same struggle in so many different
ways. Together we
reject racial domination .
against the evil and the .,
cancer that it is.

Together we struggle .
against the exploitation
of monopoly capital.

particularly Anglo :
American. The ' illegiti-
mate war against _
SWAPO is also a war .
against the people of ,
South Africa who are .
, denied houses, bread
and education to pay
for the guns and tanks
that occupy your "
country.

It we can do that - it we
can really build our
leadership as workers in
the national liberation
movement and draw all
the oppressed along-
side and behind us -
then we will be well on
the way to the society
that meets our needs -
a democratic and social-
ist society in Namibia
and South Africa.

Comrades, no-one will
do this for you. You are
the revolutionary class,
the creative class, the
class that exploits
no-one, the class that
needs to be free from
oppression and exploi-
tation. Look to your-
selves. Look to your .
own strength. Look at
what you did in the
days of the protest ac-
tion last year when you
shook the system like

I never before. '
 Comrades, it is clear . .
 that we cannot only- '
 build worker power in .
 the mines. Our bosses '
 are monopoly owners .
 who practice their, ; .1 .
 naked exploitation " ' '4 i
 everywhere - in the '
 factories, the arms;
 the docks. They will, ,
 tight to the end to _
 protect the cheap
 labour system because
 it means more profits for . .
 them. To effectively. 1 Look and see that you
 challenge the power at 1 together - united in ac-
 the bosses we need to
 organise and mobilise them - are the force to
 . . ' . I' i .H
 all workers in all sectors. Especially the interests of the bosses in SA change things And
 do believe to have
 the ones who supply and service we have seen how the Botha gov confidence in yourselves.
 y
 . implement forced through the LRA
 the mines, the; transport workers, to save bosses from the growing Then we will build our
 organisation-
 the metal worker: an 9 might of the COSATU. Our experi- tions and build our struggle and
 construction workers. Hence is that racial oppression and build our government in a
 , ' capitalist exploitation is two sides post-independent Namibia and
 gaging: :ggg'ggseesa'iioggattegdd oi the same coin. South Africa on the basis of what
 - . . - . . we need as workers - an not on
 by the government Which acts m 'The only place where workers and the profits at bosses.
 ., Workers of the world unite!
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Build non-racial sport

SACOS must form a closer relationship with the mass organisations of the people. .

COSATU General Secretary. Jay Naidoo made this challenge at the Natal Council of Sport (NACOS) conference in Durban at the end of January. He was part of a strong COSATU delegation. Jay said SACOS did not have a very strong base in the townships. This meant township sports - especially soccer - were not part of SACOS.

" SACOS must now develop a clear programme to encourage its allies to bring their members into SACOS. The continued denial of facilities provides a weak basis for mobilisation. But to do this you have to win the confidence of the masses and enter the townships very boldly." The Long March which has been performed

He said we all need to " launch progress - a 7 - 11 - hour tour all over the world, give sport organisations in our townships, rural areas, schools and unions the opportunity to counter the monopoly power of capitalist Co-Op project in talism and apartheid over sport. : 77 ex a I (Pg 16/ 17).

Coherence decisions were:

- It is not only SACOS responsibility to build non-racial sport.

- There is a need to: SACOS to take sport into the townships. '

- That the internal structures of SACOS should be democratised.

- That there was a need for sport workshops to discuss building non-racial forward with working class culture!

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