

mood blowing through Cusalu. Like a turest in a gale. it is visible only in Qosatu's top structures, and particularly among its big hattal ons .\_ the NUM. Numsa and the SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (Sactwui which together comprise/wc11 aver hall Cosatu's 1.2-million members.

It is a mood still deeply rooted in Fosalu's goal of economic and social justice for the working clan; and Four. tint the wind of change in Cusa-u's thinking is about how these goals are to be achieved.

Born in a state at emergency and hred iu lhe trenches of the mass struggles of the '305. the seven-year-oldCusatu has known only thuslrateges ol rwistance all its lile. Although mistance was combined with a commitment to negotiating settlements where possible, the tcde eratjon always expected to achieve Its goals in struggle against "the bosses and ltheir gnvemmeut".

. But in the past six months, toliuwmg the succetul stayaway last August and the defeat of Numsa's national strike in the metal and rnotor manufacturing industries. and given that its political ally the ANC wilt soon he in government. Cusatu's thinking has moved lrrnm resistance to reconstruction.

While lhere is a sizable minority oi influential cam igners in Unsatu who still believe I e workets' movement should continue to mobilise mass action agaimt government for a tramier of power. the dominant thinking among Cosatu leaders is to try other active means lo secure workerst inleresLs in the luture.

Currently under discussion in Cosatu - and also in the ANC, SACP and other anti-apartheid organisations - is the idea of a reconstruction gramme. Cosatu's idea is that e programme should form the bastsol an ANC election plaltonn - and that Its support for the AND In the election would he conditional on lhe ANC committing itself to a reconstruction programme which would culminate in a signed "reconstruction accord".

la the election phase the essential elements at the programme would he sluganised around basic socitr economic issues like jobs, education and training, health. housing and social services. But Cosatu cnv isages a prom where a much more detailed Programme - around the "pillars' ol job creation, human re source development. extending social services. tackling poverty through economic reconstruction and lndivldual and collective rights

- will be struck with the ANC, and which the ANC will be duty-bound to implement when it is part of the new government.

The programme would be specifically directed at practical steps to "reconstruct the economy" and would embrace - as far as is possible - a wide layer at youth, civic, religious, small businesses, women and cultural organisations.

Unlike "social accords" in some European countries, Canada and Australia, Cosatu is concerned that its accord with the ANC also delivers to the unorganised and unemployed sections of the working class, and is not just stitched only between big government, big business and big labour.

Cosatu is mindful of the fact that it, too, must deliver on some issues if the accord it desires is to stick. The obvious area is wages where the previously unthinkable is already being discussed in Cosatu to adapt its living wage campaign to become more flexible and holistic on issues like wages. The "social wage" and collective bargaining. Even the idea of wage restraint could be open to debate if there are sufficient trade-offs on other non-wage issues. Other ways in which Cosatu could be preparing to move are to a more flexible approach on centralised bargaining - two-tier bargaining is being mooted in some unions - and a more active approach to addressing productivity concerns. It is unlikely to entertain any kind of formal "nuclear" deals, but this does not preclude an attempt to create a more stable industrial relations climate in the context of economic reconstruction and industrial restructuring.

In Cosatu's ranks, the reconstruction initiative is being driven by big and well-organised unions already deeply involved in discussions about restructuring in their own industries. Tripartite forums in the mining (NUM), clothing and textile (SACLU) and the motor manufacturing (DIRK HARTFORD) industries.

Cosatu shifts from resistance to reconstruction

to  
the

engineering and electronics sectors (NUMSAL) have helped pave the way for the new approach.

And Cosatu's own involvement in structures like the national economic forum, the National Manpower Commission and a whole range of forums covering housing, drought, education and electricity have helped concentrate labour representatives' minds on how to solve these

problems.

Casatu is likely to get its reconstruction campaign into gear next month and to launch it officially at its campaigns conference at the end of March. Further down the line, there is talk of a "commission for reconstruction and development" with other organisations, leading to a conference to reach agreement on the accord.

By developing its own agenda on reconstruction issues, Cosatu hopes to avoid, as it sees it, being made hostage to the ramblings of other actors like the M. World Bank and a new government. Its agenda is "mass driven" and rooted in and understood by the poor. Cosatu believes it will be able to ensure that reconstruction will really start to deliver to those who need it most. The new thrust will brim with its new priorities for Cosatu, namely include a drive for financial self-sufficiency

where the issue at an agency or closed shop could appear on the federation's campaign agenda. Casatu's rationale seems to be that if it is going to address, through negotiation, issues that will benefit the poor, there should be no free riders in the territories where it is organised. Cosatu would like to become actively involved in industry and public sector restructuring, in securing paid time off for shop stewards in all its affiliates to be properly trained and educated for the new tasks they confront, and in ensuring that available social security and public health (for job creation scheme, for example) are effectively utilised to address the needs of the poor.

It also wants to negotiate trade and tariff matters that do not threaten the viability of industries in the reconstruction period, by walking the fine line between accepting the need for greater international competitiveness, while simultaneously providing enough, it gratifyingly decreasing, protection to ensure those industries survive. A.

There are also possibilities for the union using its influence to command a nationwide primary fund - by drawing on the pool of funds its affiliates either control or have a significant say over - to give it the financial clout to address some of the socioeconomic issues on its agenda. - .

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all of this resumes - and this is the new challenge facing employers and government - that Cosatu and its allies are treated in every respect as equal partners in addressing the socioeconomic chal-

lenges now facing SA. For it the new  
mood in Cosatu is to last. it will strive  
to demonstrate to its constituency  
that it works. 5

Mass action worked in the period  
of resistance in bringing the unions  
to the "major role player" status  
they have today. Even

Employers and government will  
have to take on board Cosatu's Iron-  
clads - with the whole range of  
concessions and tactical conse-  
quences that they imply - it a-  
tenu's leadership is to prove its internal  
critics wrong and leave the ILO ties  
at permanent resistance behind

ALTHOUGH the Prcss  
had rcponed the num-  
ber of Oriental illegal  
aliens entering the  
country to be between  
2 500 and 8 000. the De-  
partment of Home Af-  
fairs did not know what  
the rcal number might  
be. the Minister. Mr  
Lauis Pienaar. said yes.  
tcrday.

Replying to an inter-  
pccllation from Mr Daan  
van der Merwc (CP  
Nominated) he said  
thcsc illegals simply  
stayed on in the country  
in contravention of their  
Visa conditions.

Steps had been taken  
to tighten up on visas.  
A total of 2 768 immi-  
grants from Hong  
Kong. India. Pakistan  
and the Republic of  
China entered the cann-  
try legally in 1991, cam-  
pared with 5 767 immi-  
grants from Eumpe  
over the same period.

He also said that  
61 000 illegal immi-  
grants from VilriOus  
countries had been re-  
patriated last year.

Mr Van dcr Merwe  
said the CP had warnea  
the government repeat-  
edly about the collapse  
of the structure of SA  
society.

He quoted ncwspaper  
reports that Oriental  
crime syndicates wen:  
trying to set up Opera-  
uons in South Africa in  
anticipatiOn ot the pen-  
ding handomr of Hong  
Kong to the People's  
Republic of China.

In England there  
were special police divi-  
sions dealing with the  
influx of immigrants  
from the ESSK. but in  
South Africa all  
was happening was that  
the Cabinet was being  
shuffled.

Police and officials  
tonger  
able to bear the tremen-  
dous load placcd on  
here were  
them .

"Al Capone would  
have lived very nicely in  
South Africa." he said.

Miss Dene Smuts (DP  
Grout: Schuur) said she

wanted to know what  
Mr Pienaar had done  
about claims that de-  
partment officials were  
colluding in allowing il-  
,aliens  
legal  
country.

It was important for it  
to demonstrate it was  
capable of clean admin-  
istration or its rot: in  
the taming general elec-  
tion might be in dispute.  
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Dept has no figures  
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Zulu king issue resolved quietly.

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the agenda.

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V' . m Namibia next week under the chair- on Sunday to give its negouatox-s a  
c'mg e PAC and MW mu manship o! Presideu Sun Nnjinma. mandawtormeplanning conterence.  
also be there.

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that. Zulu King Goodwill Zwelimm is despite sweat and 6!? ANC

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The MC: proposal. as mooted and wu-zovemms 3mm'iou w W would have to be emded as mum  
provisionally accepted at Codm be Wand". lmm; \_'lt could no: complex: its  
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leadenberepmemedmmemksat MW") Wale ANCMASOBUBS OW Pages

Sanco highly critical  
of foreign a

THE acquisition of Ioreign banks and busi-  
neasu by loca! banks had done little to  
- build canfidence that they were ready to  
invest in a new SA. SA National Civic  
Organisation (Sanco) president Mesa  
Mayekiso said yesterday.

Mayemo said his organisation

I, plated research showing mat capi  
had com-  
m night

, from SA - in the form of olunore invest-  
I mems - 'nvolved tens of billions of rana.  
Absa. Standard. FNB. Investec and Nedv  
car had purchased foreign blnlnesses.  
Mayekiso said i! purchasm of foreign  
businesses by SA banks continued un-  
checked. it could Open new opportunities  
for those engaged in an "illegal export of  
capital made during the apartheid years".  
He said by purchasing fore!  
masses banks were sending a clear signal to  
foreign investors not to Invest in SA once  
gn huaie

. an interim government had been Installed.  
undermined the country's a  
build a stable macroeconomic  
tribution (of wealth)".

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Such purchases undermined prospects  
for renewed confidence in the SA economy.  
he said. adding that the putcham also  
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framework

"to provlde me basis for growth and redis-  
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He said SA's "primitive" exchange can-  
tron would have to be "policed excensWely  
as part of attempts to resist any scorched  
earth response to the emerging new SA".

Sanco was to have made its concern  
known at a meeting with thehssocmuon oi  
Mortgage Lenders yeswrday.

GRETA STEYN reports: that bankers  
responded to Sanco's accusations by saying  
foreign investment was needed to facili.  
take Ioreign trade and encourage loreign  
invatmem in SA.

A Nedbank spokesman said banks did  
not ionow an "either. or" approach to in-  
vesting in SA or overseas - both were  
cessary and dictated by clients' need:  
FN'B GM Vlv Bartlett said SA was again  
part of the international community and it.  
would be a disservice to clients not u: have  
an offshore presence. Standard Bank  
Group spokesman Graham Bell said  
foreign investment by SA companies cre-  
ated wealth by enabling trade expansion.  
The group had a major presence in  
Attica because it was SA's hinterland and  
trade with the continent was growing.





FEB 25

'93

TWO boys shot in racial attack,

On Conupondeut

A 10-yearaold Daveywn

boy's leg bad to be 5m-

utated aner he and a

rlend were allegedly

shot by two men in a Mo

cm attack at the Etwa-

twia SQUIHef camp on

vim E'mn Hand nu Rnrnn

89:49PM RNC DIP! 811 33387215

Hospital.

HI: friend Sully Mum.

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tory condition In the

same hospital.

East Rand pollce

spokesman Gama Ida

van Zweel con! ed po-

lice were mvudnunz a

Ilred mots indiscrimina-

te!!! Law the settlement.

unle'l grandmother.

Patricia Mimbo. said he

told m family they had

beenontheu-waycpa'

spam field when they

were approached by two

men in a car.

"Apparently it was

Iowa.

"He said the men shot

at. them and he was hit in

-t.he leg. Sony was hit 111

the back and the men

drove away." she said.

Sony's parents could

not be found to give conv

sent for an interview.