

TODAY workers under the banner of the Congress of SA Trade Unions celebrate one year of unity in the struggle for better wages and working conditions.

And Cosatu can look back at the past year with pride and satisfaction, assistant secretary Sidney Mufamadi said in an exclusive interview with City Press this week.

â\200\234We have witnessed a phenomenal growth of affiliates. Our present membership is well above 700 000.

â\200\234Our target for the end of 1987 is to have a million members. To reach this figure we have to organise the unorganised workers.â\200\235

Mufamadi said Cosatu was perturbed by the fact that there were organised workers who still remain outside its ranks.

*Our doors remain open to those workers because we feel that every worker should be a unionist and every union should
â\200\234be in Cosatu.â\200\235

Without doubt, Cosatuâ\200\231s

most successful endeavour this year was its May Day campaign, where it was the main force behind the mobilisation of more than two million workers who stayed away from work that day, said Mufamadi.

+ Cosatu also took part in # the June 16 stayaway when almost 1,5 million workers heeded the call.

And negotiations are continuing to have May Day and June 16 recognised as paid holidays.

A number of Cosatu affiliates had already started negotiations with bosses to have November 30 recognised as Cosatu Day and a paid holiday.

On the merger of unions into industrial unions, Mufamadi said Cosatu had made much progress in this regard.

Only two industrial unions â\200\224 Food and Allied Workersâ\200\231 Union and Transport and General â\200\224 succeeded in beating the May deadline set at Cosatuâ\200\231s launch last year.

He said some general unions have transferred parts of their membership to larger industrial unions. This is particularly the case with domestic workers whose

By MONO
BADELA

30 000 strong SA Domestic

Workersâ\200\231 Union was launched in Cape Town yesterday

If the same could be said of the building construction workers. The Construction and Allied Workersâ\200\235 Union will be launched on January 30, said Mufamadi.

He also revealed that the United Metal, Mining and Allied Workersâ\200\231 Union of SA had handed over its membership from the mining sector to NUM and that the SA Mine Workersâ\200\231 Union has taken a similar decision.

â\200\234We are still in the process of working out guide-

lines for the proposed merg-
Crs)t

The labour movement
had been greatly affected
by the current emergency,
but Mufamadi said Cosatu
ercw despite this.

More than 90% of the
nearly 3 000 trade unionists
dctained since June 12,
were Cosatu members.

He said as a federation
Cosatu, whose policy reso-
lutions are shaped by the
aspirations of its general
membership, could not pre-
tend that all was well in the
political sphere.

â\200\234We reiterate that our

factory floor, howev-
er we shall not hesi-
tate to take political
action in the interest
of our members and
the broader working
class.â\200\235

Mufamadi said
this would be done
through Cosatu
structures and also in
alliance with other
progressive minded
sections of the com-
munity.

Â® The exiled SA
Congress of Trade
Unions will stage ral-
lies in major world
centres to mark Co-
satuâ\200\231s first anniversa-
ry, a spokesman said
from Lusaka this
week.

To mark the occa-
sion, Sactu has made
a call to all SA work-
ers â\200\224 â\200\234every worker,
a trade unionist:
cvery trade union in
Cosatuâ\200\235.

In a five-page mes-
sage, Sactu said: â\200\234There are
organisations which at pre-
sent remain outside of Co-
satu. Sactu says to these
workers, your home is in
Cosatu.

â\200\234Cosatu is your feder-
ation. We have fought hard
to climinate division and en-

courage workersâ\200\231 unity.â\200\235

Sactu said the main task was to consolidate the unity of the trade union movement and the entire working class.

â\200\234To Sactu disunity is a luxury which could not be afforded.â\200\235

Cosatu had proved by its actions over the past year that it was truly the national centre â\200\234we all fought to createâ\200\235, it said.

Sactu said it would do all in its power to assist in building the strength of the non-racial trade union movement in SA, led by Cosatu.

â\200\234We will fight side by side for our common goal of a united democratic and non-racial SA free from exploitation.â\200\235

â\200\234The rallying slogan behind the formation of Cosatu â\200\230One Country, One Federationâ\200\231 was, and still remains, our beacon,â\200\235 said Sactu.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1986

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_Therrw of Zuluâ\200\231s Tour: Sanctions Hurt Blacks

By THOMAS C. HAYES
Spocial 19 The New York Times

DALLAS, Nov. 29 â\200\224 The leader of
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sanctions have been devastating.â\200\235

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minister of the so-called homeland of
KwaZulu, representing nearly seven
million Zulus, and is the head of the
Zulu-based movement Inkatha, which
claims a membership of one million.

Blacks Prepared to Die

Chief Buthelezl spent three days in
Dallas and Fort Worth this week as
part of a 21-day tour of the United
States and Canada. He said in speeches
and interviews that his strategy of non-
violent resistance has made steady
gains against apartheid.

â\200\230â\200\230Apartheid is in its death throes,â\200\235 he
said.

He said it was blacks who would suf-
fer most if the wave of violence in
South Africa grows into a civil war.
â\200\234There is a preparedness among
blacks to die for liberation at any mo-
ment,â\200\235 he said, â\200\234â\200\230but we are not pre-
pared to die futilely.â\200\235

After a stop in Orlando, Fla., this
weekend, he was to travel to San Fran-

cisco, Vancouver, Toronto and New York before returning to South Africa. Before coming to Dallas, Mr. Buthelezi spoke at several forums in New York, Washington and Boston, where he received an honorary degree Nov. 17 at Boston University.

\ The schedule, which included a meet-

ing with President Reagan last Monday, was principally arranged by conservative groups in the United States, Many American conservatives agree with white business officials in South Africa who see Chief Buthelezi as a force that cannot be ignored in efforts

toward a negotiated political settlement.

It's a pity he is not well known in this country, said John R. Si president of Boston University. He is a brilliant, well-educated man who has great concern for the question of what happens in South Africa after apartheid.

Blacks in U.S. Ignore Chief

Leading blacks in this country have either ignored Chief Buthelezi on the trip or organized demonstrations

against him. They say they believe he

is

has been ineffective against the white-dominated Government of President P.W. Botha. They also believe trade sanctions can put pressure on Mr. Botha to end apartheid.

The chief was still hoping to meet With Coretta Scott King and other black leaders in Atlanta before leaving the country. Mayor Andrew Young and others advised Mrs. King against meeting with Chief Buthelezi in South Africa last summer.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been wrongly miscast by some opponents as an ally of Mr. Botha and noted that he had refused to cooperate with a suggestion to form an advisory council of blacks by Mr. Botha last summer.

He cannot participate unless black democracy is unshackled, he said.

That, he said, cannot occur until Nel-

son Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress, is freed. Mr. Mandela has been imprisoned for more than 20 years on treason charges.

Chief Buthelezi's opposition to sanctions has put him at odds with the Archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond M. Tutu, and the Rev. Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, as well as many other black leaders in southern Africa.

Chief Buthelezi, himself an Episcopalian, said that although he respects Bishop Tutu, he is not accountable to a constituency."

He added, "I have responsibility to see that black children are educated, and fed, that their parents have jobs. and housing."

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By THOMAS â\202-. HAYES
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Stavitsky, 42

Senator Daniel
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Sanctions Hurt Blacks

He said it was doubtful whether most of the wave of violence in South Africa grows into a civil war. "There is a preparedness among blacks to die for liberation at any moment," he said, "but we are not prepared to die futilely."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1986

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i By DAVID BIRD

01 â\200\230;,)ï\202lq Union of Orthodox Jewish Con-
ï\202rgaliotm of America has called for

its membars to divest themselves of
their interests in all companies that do
business in South Africa and do not
comply with voluntary principles for
involvement there.

In a unanimous action as its conven-
tion ended on Friday, the union passed
a resolution a â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230all Jewish institu-
ye&ioks, our membet congregations and

thqr cangregants to divest.â\200\235

" %he union president, Sidney Kwestel,
said, â\200\234â\200\230This is not just a statement but a
call to action to the more than 1,500 or-

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thodox synagogues and their 1.2 million
congregants.â\200\231â\200\231

The principles were developed by the
Rev. Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia, a
Baptist minister who Is a leader in the
effort to end racial separation policies
in South Africa, as guidelines for Amer-
ican corporations doing business there.

The Sullivan principles call on corpo-
rations to comply voluntarily with
specified standards regarding equal
and fair employment practices.

They call for training programs (o
prepare blacks and other nonwhites for
supervisory and administrative posi-
tions, programs (o promote more
blacks and nowhites in these jobs and

= Jewish Group Votes for South Africa Divestiture

efforts to promote a higher quality of life outside the white environment.

The Orthodox Union, representing the most conservative wing of Jewish groups, has spoken out before against the apartheid policies. At its convention two years ago a resolution was passed condemning apartheid, but the measure stopped short then of asking for divestment.

David Luchins, a spokesman for the union, said Friday, "There was a feeling the situation in South Africa has escalated in the past two years and something stronger was needed."

Some participants at this biennial convention said they believed that if no

Jews were living in South Africa the current resolution might have called for divestment from all companies doing business in South Africa whether or not they complied with the Sullivan principles.

Spokesmen for the 110,000 Jews living in South Africa have expressed opposition to any sanctions against that nation, preferring instead a continuing program of "constructive engagement."

Officials of the Orthodox Union said in Baltimore Friday that they believed this was the first time a major national Jewish organization had called on its individual members to divest themselves of interests in South Africa. But they said a number of local Jewish groups, including those in Baltimore, Boston, Los Angeles, New York and

Rhode Island, had decided to divest themselves.

In recent years Jewish, Protestant and Catholic groups have expressed increasing concern over racism in South Africa and have called for varying actions to oppose it, ranging from trade embargoes to divestment.

Actions by Other Groups

A year ago the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the 58-year-old human relations group, voted to divest itself of its holdings in companies doing business in South Africa.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, representing the Reform temples, voted at its 58th biennial general assembly last November to ask the Government to ban all trade with South Africa if substantial progress to-

ward abolishing racist policies did not occur in a year.

Among the Jewish groups that have called so far for divestment in one form or another are the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the National Council of Jewish Women and the Jewish Federated Councils of Greater Los Angeles.

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SportsMonday

The New York Times