

THE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS

WHY FOSATU REJECTS THEM

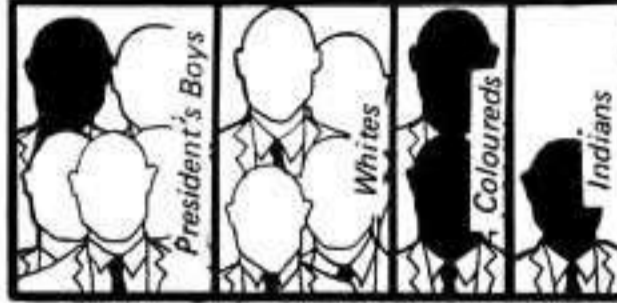
THE PRESIDENT.
Chooses the Cabinet.
Chooses 25 people for the President's Council.
Does not answer to any parliament.
Could dissolve parliament.



THE CABINET.
Chosen by the President.
Do not have to be elected members of any parliament.
Will run the country with the President.
Will control all important laws.



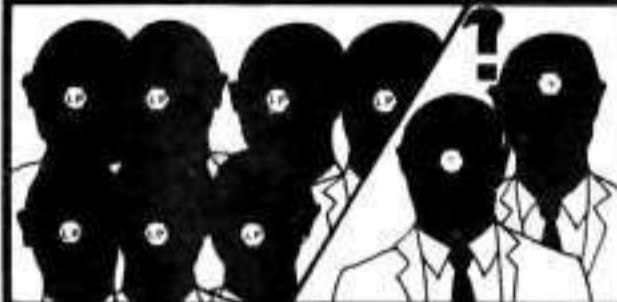
PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL.
Will decide what matters must be dealt with by the President and his Cabinet and what matters will be dealt with by the 'parliaments'.
Will be the 'arbitrator' between the three parliaments.



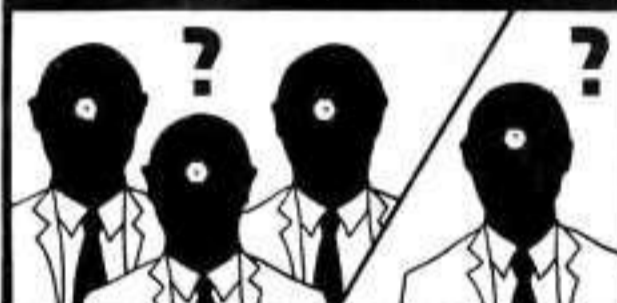
WHITE PARLIAMENT
Elected by whites



COLOURED PARLIAMENT
Elected by coloureds



INDIAN PARLIAMENT
Elected by Indians



THE PRESIDENT WHO ELECTS HIM?

He is elected by an electoral college consisting of 50 whites, 25 Coloureds and 13 Indians - all elected members of the President's Council.

WHO CONTROLS THE VOTES?

Quite clearly the white power block of the National Party can never be outvoted in the President's Council. Looking at the percentage of votes:

President's Boys	42 percent
Whites	33 percent
Coloureds	17 percent
Indians	8 percent

RACIST

People are divided by race and are not treated as human beings with equal rights. So there is no real change in the old apartheid structures of a white parliament, the South African Indian Council and the Coloured Representative Council. Things have only been made worse as now all three will be firmly controlled by a National Party President with all the powers to be a dictator.

UNDEMOCRATIC

Democracy requires that every person has equal political rights. This basically means the right to an equal vote in the parliament which passes the laws of the land, controls the expenditure of our taxes and to which the Government must answer. Even a blind man can see that there is no democracy in these prop-

osals. The majority of South Africa's people are still denied BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS let alone political rights. In terms of the proposals 72 percent of the country's people will have NO VOTE and in the three parliaments there will be unequal voting leaving the white parliament in control. Even worse, the President and his Cabinet will have all the power and won't answer to any parliament.

ANTI-WORKER

In looking at the proposals it is important to understand that in any system of parliament, workers always start at a disadvantage. In our type of economic system workers have the least time, money and information. Newspapers, books, television, radio and films are produced, controlled and owned by the rich and not the workers. So the workers who are the majority in any society are not usually a majority in parliament because they have been disorganised and confused by all the propaganda set against them. So the only answer workers have against this is to organise - this gives them the power of numbers and the power of real worker organisation. To do this there must be unity amongst ALL WORKERS. Fearing such unity the Government proposals make sure that there is not one powerful parliament in which such unity could be used. They divide by race so as to try to keep the majority of workers out of the system, hoping to weaken workers by doing so. Even if a 'black parliament' were added to the proposals, workers could not accept such divisions - to do so would be to enter a parliamentary club for rich of all colours. For workers our task remains the building of an independent, non-racial worker movement in South Africa.



NEW MATERNITY DEAL AT AUTOPLASTICS

IN terms of a new deal negotiated by the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union at Autoplastics, women workers will no longer have to resign in order to go on maternity leave.

After negotiations between the union and the Pretoria company,

Autoplastics agreed not to terminate the services of women going on maternity leave as long as they keep their contributions to the company's pension scheme up to date.



PLANT LEVEL NEGOTIATIONS

CARLTON Paper at Wadeville in the Transvaal has agreed to negotiate wages at factory level with the Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union - driving a further wedge into the pulp and paper industrial council.

Initially the pulp and paper employers had refused to negotiate with the union outside of the industrial council but through strong factory-based organisation PWAWU has forced two out of the four employers in the industry to back down.

A PWAWU organiser said when the union had first approached Carlton Paper about recognition, it had been prepared to recognise the union but not to negotiate wages with the shop steward committee.

'After months of wrangling Carlton has finally agreed to negotiate at plant level,' she added.

The chairman of the shop stewards committee, Arnold Nanise said 'Our wages must be decided here at the factory as this is where we do the production and this is where our increases come from.'

UNION LOSS

ON Saturday March 5, Stephen Maseko, a national organiser for the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union, was killed when his car overturned. Stephen was 34 at the time of his death.

Brother Maseko joined the NAAWU staff in 1979. His responsibilities included organising Firestone in Brits and Autoplastics in Rosslyn.

Both of these factories have over 80 per cent union membership and agreements which give those workers important union rights and benefits.

Commenting on his death, the chairman of the Transvaal region of NAAWU said 'Stephen's tragic and untimely death has robbed the union of a dedicated worker in the union movement.'

FOSATU has also sent condolences to his family and his colleagues in the union.

LAY-OFFS BLOCKED

THE Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union has successfully blocked the retrenchment of 27 workers at Isando factory, TW Beckett.

Factory shop stewards when approached by management with retrenchment proposals called for the removal of casual workers and the dropping of overtime instead.

Management agreed to back down and started a third shift in order to keep on the workers.

FOSATU's president, Chris Dlamini who participated in the negotiations said retrenchments were often used by management as a 'scapegoat' to try and disorganise workers in the factory.

'Active union members are often removed through retrenchment,' he explained.

Brother Dlamini said the only way this could be prevented was by building up a strong shop floor based organisation.

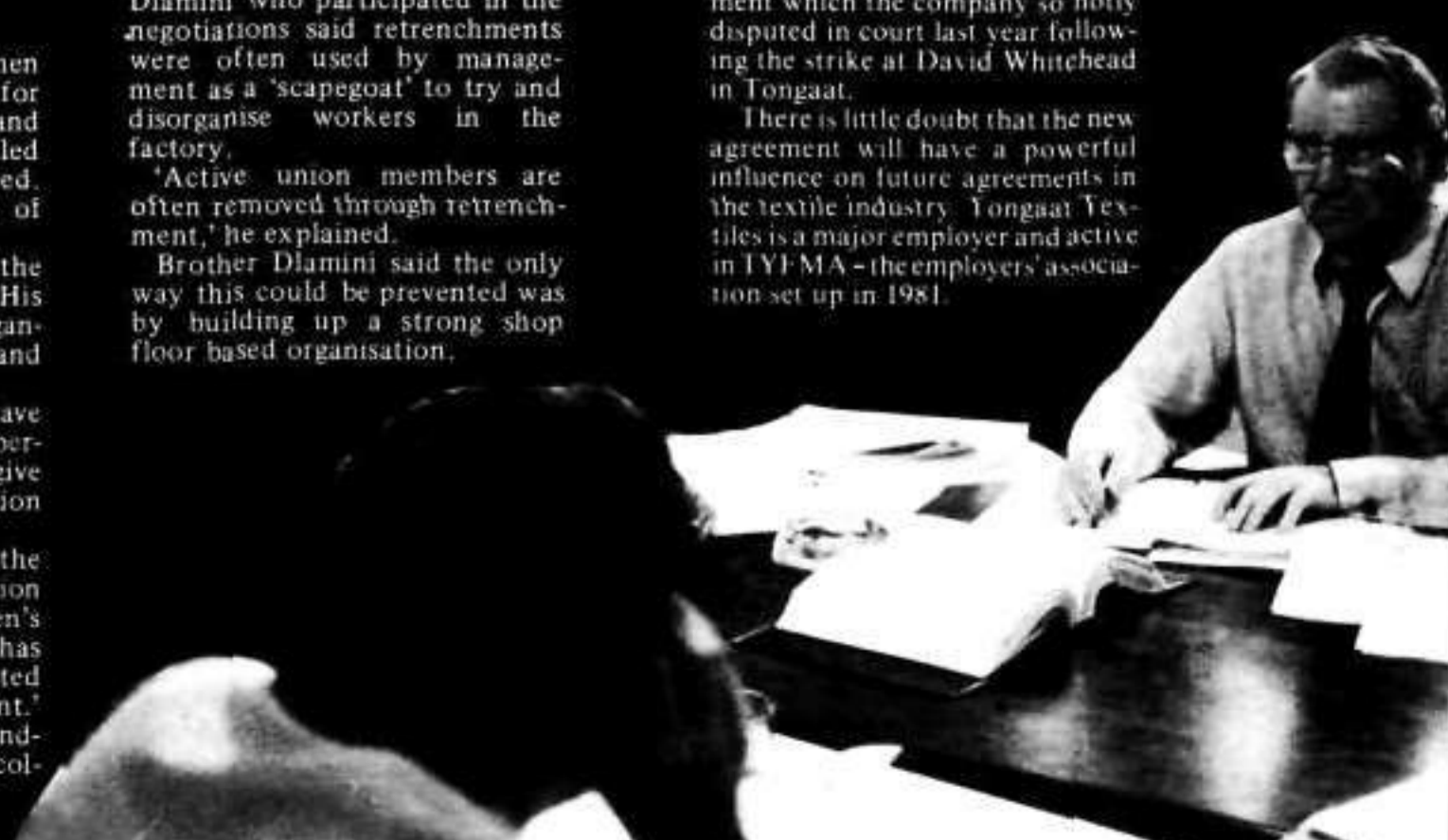
NEW TEXTILE AGREEMENT

THE National Union of Textile Workers has signed a new procedural agreement with Tongaat Textiles covering 3 000 workers at their David Whitehead and Hebox mills in Natal.

The new agreement is the outcome of two months of intense negotiations between the union and the company.

It replaces the interim agreement which the company so hotly disputed in court last year following the strike at David Whitehead in Tongaat.

There is little doubt that the new agreement will have a powerful influence on future agreements in the textile industry. Tongaat Textiles is a major employer and active in IYFMA - the employers' association set up in 1981.



TONGAAT'S Barry de Wet who led the five man company negotiating team faces NUTW's John Copelyn during the negotiations. Brother Copelyn led the six man union negotiating team consisting of shop stewards and union officials.