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Foreign service dispatches: Mozambique.
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United States. Department of State.

http://hdl.handle.net/2144/19828
Boston University
The Minister of Labor has designated the members of three levels — National, Provincial and Local — of Labor Committees established by Order No. 82/75 of October 11, 1975 and reported for their consideration. The following government officials or private individuals will be on these committees:

1. NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE

   President: Teodato M. da Silva HUNGAUNA (Labor Ministry official)
   Members: Rogério Daniel JAUNÁNE (Mayor of Matola, an industrial area near Lourenço Marques), Esperança FERREIRA (Licentiate in Law and Chief Technical Assistant, Labor Department).

2. MAPUTO PROVINCIAL LABOR COMMITTEE

   President: Adelino RIBEIRO (Director, Department of Labor and Social Affairs)
   Members: Daniel MAGAIA (Labor Department official), Jacinto CHEMAIÁNE (Labor Inspector)

3. LOURENÇO MARQUES (FIRST) LOCAL LABOR COMMITTEE

   President: Bernardo Lopes AFONSO
   Members: Malagatana VALENTE (Labor Dept. official), Arnaldo NOBOBO (Labor Inspector)
4. SOFALA PROVINCIAL LABOR COMMITTEE

President: Geraldo A. CHIPIZIZA
Members: Tomas J. MAHEA and Luis A.V.C. da F. MACEDO
Supporting Member: Lourenço J. HARRA

5. EXIRA LOCAL LABOR COMMITTEE

President: Miguel A. ALMECA
Members: Guilherme MAVILIA and Osório M. MATARIA
Supporting Member: António PADECIMENTO

Members of the first three Committees were designated on October 22, and those of the latter two on November 1, by a decision of the Minister of Labor. Members are still to be designated for the Lourenço Marques Local Labor Committee and the Matola Local Labor Committee.

A special decision of the Minister of Labor on October 20, 1975 ordered that all five of the old Sindicatos Nacionais (National Labor Unions) operating in Beira with their own Executive Committees will be temporarily controlled by one central Executive Committee (Comissão Administrativa) made up as follows:

President: Eugénio RAHMUNDO
Permanent Secretary: João PEDRO
Second Secretary: Dinis Manuel da CRUZ

The sindicatos (labor unions) affected are:

1. Sindicato Nacional dos Ferroviarios de Manica e Sofala e do Pessoal do Porto da Beira (National Syndicate of Manica and Sofala Railway Workers and Beira Port Personnel)

2. Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados de Escritório de Manica e Sofala (National Syndicate of Manica and Sofala Office Workers)


4. Sindicato Nacional dos Operários da Construção Civil e Ofícios Correlativos do Distrito de Manica e Sofala (National Syndicate of Manica and Sofala District Civil Construction Workers and Allied Personnel)
5. Sindicato Nacional dos Motoristas e Ofícios Correlativos do Distrito de Manica e Sofala (National Syndicate of Manica and Sofala District Auto Drivers and Allied Personnel).

A decision of the Minister of Labor, dated November 28, 1975, has ordered that the functions, assets, and liabilities of the four Sindicatos Nacionais (Labor Unions) of the Zambézia Province are to be transferred to the União dos Trabalhadores da Zambézia (Union of Zambézia Workers), organized September 15, 1975 to take over the management and operations of the local groups of the four Sindicatos Nacionais, viz.:

1. Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados de Comércio e Indústria do Distrito da Zambézia (National Syndicate of Commerce and Industry Employees of the Zambézia District);

2. Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados de Escritório do Distrito da Zambézia (National Syndicate of the Office Employees of the Zambézia District);

3. Sindicato Nacional dos Operários da Construção Civil e Ofícios Correlativos do Distrito da Zambézia (National Syndicate of the Civil Construction and Allied Personnel of the Zambézia District);


CONSENT: The designation of government officials and party members to these labor committees illustrates the government's policy of seeking intimate contact with and control over laborers, farmers, and white collar workers. Labor activities under the Portuguese had been severely restricted. After the signing of the Lusaka Agreement in September 1974, workers were able to organize more freely and were allowed to strike. The Transitional Government had very little machinery to control unions, however and was dissatisfied with the old system of labor courts, hence the creation of these boards and commissions.

Post-independence orientation and actions of GPRM gave worker groups substantial voice in the management and operations of companies and agricultural entities. The new labor commissions allow the workers to exercise their new rights within the newly-created system for adjudication of disputes but keep union activities under control of the government and according to the political line of Frelimo.
The four unions in the Porto area and their counterparts in the Lourenço Marques-Matola industrial area form the largest group of workers. In particular, putting the stevedores' groups under more direct control means the party will be able to keep close tabs on the most independent and potentially troublesome group of workers.