

FOSATU WORKER NEWS

Federation of South African Trade Unions



SEPTEMBER 1985 No. 41

NGOSUKU LWEGAZI

Bathathu abantu abafa ubuncinane babo kwabuye kwalimala inqwaba ngesikhathi ilokishi leworking class laseBellville okuyilona eliphakela izimboni ezingomakhelwane liphangwa amaphoyisa ngomhlaka-29 August — usuku oluyokhunjulwa yizakhamuzi ngokuthi 'ulwesiNe lweGazi'.

Lolusuku lwaqala ngokuthula. Izakhamuzi zaya emsebenzini ngokujwayelekile kanti intsha yayizimele emakhoneni emigwaqo noma ihlangene esikoleni sakulendawo esiyihigh school.

Kwadlula umshungu wabafundi baseYunivesithi yaseNtshona Koloni benqamula elokishini beya endaweni ehlala abantu abemi kangconywana eGlenhaven beyozwakalisa ukweseka kwabo unkosikazi kamfundisi owagqunywa amaphoyisa, uAlan Boesak.

Abasebenzi ababebuya emsebenzini, nezinye izakhamuzi nezingane ezazikhangekile zazibuka abafundi zibajabulela. Kodwa labobafundi ababemasha abahambanga indawo ende.

Amaphoyisa njengoba ehlale ehlome amadlebe, njengoba ehlale elindele ukufeza umthetho kahulumeni okuthiwa ungowenhlalakahle — agxambukela kulento yabafundi awuchitha lomshungu.

Asebenzisa itear gas, izinhlamvu zenjoloba nezinye izinhlamvu ngesikhathi ezungeza izitaladi ethungatha ababhikishi ababalekayo. Ukuzimisela nobuchule bawo ekugcineni umthetho nokuthula kwaletsha ukulimala kubantu abaningi abamsulwa ababezimele.

UPeter Blauw, ongumsebenzi waseSA Nylon Spinners noyilungu leNational Union of Textile Workers ungomunye wabo.

'Ngangihamba ngiya kwamngani wami ngesikhathi



ICasspir ijomba izinto ezivutha umlilo okuvinjwe ngazo imigwaqo ngesikhathi imibhikhisho idlondlobele eWestern Cape

ngidlula abafundi baseUWC bemasha. Babebukwa yisixuku esikhulu okwakukhona nezingane kuso. Kodwa ngaqhubeka nokuhamba ngoba ngangimelwe ukufika kwamngani wami ngaphambi kokuba ayongena emsebenzini ngo-2.20 ntambama.

'Ngesikhathi ngifika sema ngaphandle sancokola. Mina ngangisemgwaqweni yena eseyadini lakhe. Ngenkathi sikhuluma ngabona iCasspir ejikeni lomgwaqo.

'Amaphoyisa ayephakathi kuyo adubula abhekisa ngakithina, kodwa sangadubuleka. ICasspir yasuka yahamba kodwa emuva kwemizuzwana sayibona yehla ngomgwaqo wethu.

'Ayedubula yonke indlela. Bonke abantu basakazeka nathi sabaleka sangena eyadini likamngani wami. Wayesanda

kungenza endlini mina sengizohamba ngesikhathi ngishaywa yinhlamvu yezinyoni. Ngangicabanga ukuthi ngizokuleka ngenxa yezinhlangu. Ngajuluka ngabamanzi ngashayeka phansi ngafinyela.

'Kamuva sengifika esibhedlela ngathola ukuthi umzimba wami ushaywe ngezinhlamvu eziwu-30. Umngani wami wabala izimbobo eziwu-150 odongeni lomuzi wakhe. Kodwa ngaba ngomunye walabo ababasenhlanhleni, abanye ababezimele bemsulwa njengami, bafa.'

Kwanezingane zazilinyazwa. Umfana ofunda ustandard 4, uGersun Davids, oyindodana yelinye ilungu leNUTW, elinguMary Davids, wadutshulwa emhlane.

UMary Davids

wayesemsebenzini ngesikhathi ezwa ukuthi uGersun udutshuliwe.

'Ngathi uma ngizwa ukuthi uGersun udutshuliwe, ngaphuthuma esigxotsheni socingo esiseduze ngashayela ekhaya, kodwa ucingo lwangangena. Ngabe sengiphuthuma ekhaya kodwa ngangafici muntu khona.

'Ngezwa ngowesifazane owayebone yonke into ukuthi uGersun wayezimele ejikeni lomgwaqo ngasekhaya. Kwakumi isixuku sentsha lapho. Kwafika amaphoyisa ahamba ngemoto eyiprivat yabachitha basakazeka.

'Wabe esebona iphoyisa likhipha isibhamu. Walimemeza wathi malingamdubuli uGersun ngoba wayengenzanga lutho, wayezozibukela-nje ukuthi kwenzekani.

'Wawatshela amaphoyisa ukuthi wayengazange ahlange nentsha. Kodwa khona kunjalo iphoyisa lamdubula.

'Lelophoyisa alimvumelanga ukuba asondele kuGersun, lasimze lamthatha ngeveni yamaphoyisa. Lamuyisa esibhedlela saseTygerberg lapho ngamfika khona. Ekufikeni kwami esibhedlela wayephuma kwiX-Ray. Udokotela wathi angeke ayikhiphe inhlamvu ngenxa yobucayi bendawo ebhabhiseke kuyo emgodleni kaGersun. Kwakunokwenzeka ukuba abeyisishosha uma ikhishwa inhlamvu.

'Ngakhoke manje sizolindela ize igudlukele endaweni engeyona ingozi kakhulu inhlamvu. Uzomelwa ukuhlala

IQHUBEKA EKHASINI 2



Lemidwebo ekuloludonga lwase-Athlone ayifihli lutho!

ISUKA EKHASINI I

isikhathi eside esibhedlela. Wangitshela ukuthi amaphoyisa amnyanzela ukuba eme ngezinyawo evenini yize ayefuna ukulala phansi ngoba wayeqaqanjelwa kabi.

'Amaphoyisa asebenzisa udlame olukhulu ngokweqile. Adubula izingane ezingenacala. Izikhalo zabafundi abadube izikole ziyiqiniso ngakhoke izenzo zikahulumeni nezamaphoyisa ziyiphutha. Azisoze zazixazulula izinkinga,' kusho uNkk Davids.

Usizi lwaqhubeka bonke ubusuku ngesikhathi amaphoyisa, ayebhacile, eqhulula izinhlambu kubantu ku-Armada Crescent. USara Van Wyk oyishop steward yePlastics and Allied Workers Union eUSA Brush wafa kwabuye kwalimala abantu abane ubuncane babo.

UMercia Coetzee wadutshulwa ngemuva kwentambo wabuye wathungwa ebusweni ngoba wava kabuhlungu ngesikhathi

eshayeka phansi. USandra Cupido angase anqunye ingalo. Kanti intombazane eneminyaka ewu-12, uRoselind Baron, owayezimele esangweni lakubo wamelwa ukunqunye ukucikane. URoselind enenxeba elikhulu futhi esandleni.

'Ngangizimele esangweni nomngani wami, ngibuka abantu ejikeni. Ngesikhathi kufika amaphoyisa kweza umfana kithi egijima wasitshela ukuthi masicashe.

'Kodwa kasibonanga ukuthi sizokwenzelani loko, sasingenzanga lutho. Asuka amaphoyisa ehla ngomgwaqo eza ngakithi ehamba ngamaCasspir. Safikelwa uvalo sabaleka. Asidubula.

'Ngabona isandla sokudla sinemboho enkulu ngabona ukucikane wami yinto exakile. Kwakubonakala sengathi kunento edle inyama yesandla sami.

'Ngagijima ngangena endlingi ngafaka isandla sami ngaphansi kukompompi ngaphambi kokuphuthunyiswa esibhedlela. Bawususa

ucikicane wami bathunga lapho wawukade umile khona. Kodwa kusekhona enye imbobo ngaphezu kwesandla sami. Ngizomelwa ukuba ngilindele isikhathi eside ukuba sibengcono.'

'Ngahayiza ngesikhathi ngivula umnyango ngibona ukuthi indodakazi yami idutshuliwe,' kusho unina kaRoselind, uDina.

Ngangazi ukuthi wayephumile wayoma esangweni kodwa ngangingacabangi ukuthi kukhona into engahle yenzeke.

'Emuva-nje kokudutshulwa kukaRoselind ngabona ukuthi sekuninyama emgwaqweni. Ngaphuma ngayobheka ukuthi kwenzekani ngabona abantu belele uyaca emgwaqweni.

'Abantu babefuna ukubasiza kodwa amaphoyisa asihafa athi asiphindele ezindlini zethu sivala iminyango. Sezwa kamuva ukuthi omunye walabobantu ababedindilize emgwaqweni kakunguSara Van Wyk futhi wayesefule.

'Usuku lwangolwesiNe August 29 lubenomphumela

oyisilonda kubantu balendawo. Cishe ukuziphatha kwabo nemibono yabo ngenhlalo yomhlaba ishintshe isigubhukane.'

U-Anti Vivi, osebenzela umphakathi kulendawo, nowabona lezigigaba ezadonsela ekufeni kukaSara Van Wyk wathi usezibona kangcono manje izinto.

'Ngo-1980 ngangingazi ngempela ukuthi abantu bawenzelani amaboycott nokuthi bakhonondelani. Kodwa ngolwesiNe amehlo ami avuleka.

'Amaphoyisa afika ezitaladini zethu ngamaCasspir, afohlwe utango lwezikole asikhombe ngezibhamu.

'Asinalutho lokusivikela noma esingalwa ngalo. Abantu bayadinwa uma izingane zijikijela ngamatshe. Kodwa yini ezingayenza.'

'Ukudubula okwenzeka endaweni yethu ngalolwesiNe kusenze sabona ukuthi amaphoyisa akhonela ukwenzani ngempela lapha.'

'IBellville ayikho ngaphansi

kwesimo esibucayi ngakhoke uhulumeni nabantu bakhe bafunani lapha?' kubuza uJonathan Jappie osebenza eMarley Tiles, naye owadutshulwa kodwa wangalimala.

Abantu banalo lonke ilungelo lokubhikisha. Abafundi babezihambela beya emzini kaBoesak beyokwethula umbiko wokuzwela noma kakhe. Kwafika amaCasspir adubula kodwa abafundi babengonanga lutho.

'Sifuna amaphoyisa aphume endaweni yethu — kwanalawa ahlala lapha. Asisawesabi, angenza loko akuthandayo kodwa asisawesabi. Isikhathi sokwesaba sesidlulile.'

● Babengena bengenile abantu abahlukumezwa amaphoyisa ehhovisi likaFOSATU eBellville. Ingingi labo abathintekile, sekuhlangene nalabo inkulumo yabo ecashunwe lapha, bazimisele ngokuwathathela izinyathelo amaphoyisa. I-NUTW iqoqa izitatimenti ezifungelwe zalabo abafuna ukumangala.

Abantu seabephenduke amadlamlilo

INTO eyisimanga esikhulu kulembhikisho ebhebetheka eWestern Cape ukuzimisela kwentsha nabazali bayo abayiworing class.

Imizabalazo yango-1976, nango-1980 yokulwa namakomiti abaqashi namakhansela asemalokishini, nokhukhulelangoqo womkhankaso wanyakenye wokulwa nepalamente elinxantathu, sekukonke kwelekelele ekuvuleni imiqondo yabasebenzi nabantu abacindezelwe ukuze bakhanyelwe yisimo sombuso waseSouth Africa.

Ngaphandle kwalezimizabalazo yezombusazwe, ukuntuleka kwemisebenzi okubhidlange eWestern Cape nakwelaseSouth Africa lonkana sekwenze abafundi baziuze ukuthi imfundo yasekilasini ibaluleke kangakanani. 'Isitifiketi sikamatrix sinalusizo luni njengoba ingekho imisebenzi?' kubuza abafundi.

Kulonyaka izitshudeni zaseWestern Cape zithi zifuna uguquko emfundweni yasezikoleni nasezifundweni, hayi ukuba kwenziwe ngcono izinto ezivele zikhona — njengokwenezelwa izinwadi noma izinto zokufundisa ezingcono.

Abantu balangazelele umphakathi omusha lapho iningi liyoziphathela lona isimo sempilo yalo.

Udubo lwezikole lwaqala njengento ewukubonakalisa ubumbano nabafundi baseEastern Cape naseTransvaal. Lwabuye lwadalwa ukushintsha kukatisha nokumenyazelwa kwesimo esibucayi.

Ngomhla ka-29 July nonyaka, izikole ezingamasecondary eziwu-29, eziyingxenywe ye-Interschool Co-ordinating Committee (ISCC) eyasingulwa ngo-1984 ukuxhumanisa imisebenzi yabafundi eWestern Cape,

zathatha isinqumo sokuthatha izinyathelo emuva kokuzwa ukuthi utisha ukhishelwe isibhongo.

I-SRC yaseScotts Dene High yabika ukuthi utisha wesikole sabo, uNkk D Galant ushintshelwe esikoleni esiyiprimary. Bakholwa ukuthi loko kwenziwe ngoba ezibandakanya nemizabalazo yomphakathi — ungunobhala weKraaifontein Civic Association.

'Ukushintshwa kwakhe sakuthatha njengomzamo wokwephuca abafundi imibono yentuthuko, nokuphoqa otisha abasekukhanyeni ukuba benze into abangayithandi nokubesabisa yikhona bezoba ovumazonke,' kusho abafundi.

Ngomhla ka-23 August abafundi basungula isigungu esixhumanisayo esasizohlangeleyana emamayivesithi namalokishi. Kwasungulwa iWestern Cape Students Action Committee.

Phakathi kwezinto abathi bayazifuna bathi makusungulwe enye inhlobo yemfundo, bathi abafundi mabavunyelwe basungele amaSRC asebenza ngentando yeningi, utisha banikeze ilungelo lokukhuluma ngokukhululeka esikholeni, kuqede ukujezisa ngokushaya, badedelwe bonke labo abavalelwe ezitokisini, akhishwe amasosha, aziyeke ngokushesha izikhundla wonke amakhansela, namalungu epalamente nalabo abasebenzelana nohulumeni.

Amaphoyisa aqale athula kodwa kwathi ngesikhathi iboycott iqhubeka, isabalala nabafundi sebeqala izinhlelo bebambisene ezikoleni zendawo, aqala ukusebenza.

EMannenberg, Gugulethu, naseMitchells Plain ikakhulu yabamini imibiko yamaphoyisa angena emagcekeni ezikole echitha imihlangano yabafundi.

Otisha notishanhloko banele bacasukwa yinto abayibonayo njengesenzo samaphoyisa esingenasidingo baqala ukuyiveza obala imibono yabo.

Ngesikhathi amaphoyisa engena emalokishini emuva kwalolodwendwe lwasePollsmoor olwabhuntshiswa, izakhamuzi ezazingakathikanyezwa yilutho ekuqaleni, zaqala manje ukuwubona ngonye indlela umhlaba abakuwona.

Ziphatheke kabi zona ngokuthi izingane zazo aziyitholi imfundo yasesikoleni kodwa ziyazibona izikhalo ezihlupha abafundi kanti zithukuthethele kakhulu ngokugcwala kwamaphoyisa ezindaweni zazo.

Esikhathini esiphambili abantu babezimisele ukunyamezela amaphoyisa nalabo ababizwa njengabantu ababambisene nohulumeni emihlanganweni futhi babekwazi ukuhlalisana nabo njengomakhelwane, kodwa leyonto iphela ngokushesha manje.

Baboshwe amaphoyisa ezamoya

AMAPHOYISA ezomoya asanda kuvalela abagqunguzeli ababili beChemical Workers Industrial Union nosihlalo wegatsha lalenyunyana laseTransvaal ngaphansi kusa section 50 weInternal Security Act.

Okhulumela iCWIU wathi amaphoyisa abopha uBrian Moholo, oyisenior steward yaseSasol, noBeki Ntshalintshali ngesikhathi bepuma emhlanganweni ababenawo nabaqashi ngomhla ka-12 September. UTsidiso Ntaopane wathathwa emahhovisi enyunyana eSecunda.

Ngalo lolosuku amaphoyisa abuye avalela uMorgan Mathebula, oyishop steward yalenyunyana eChesbrough, kodwa wadedelwa kamuva ngalolosuku.

E-Eastern Cape kubuye kwaboshwa umgqunguzeli weNational Automobile and Allied Workers Union, uMakhaya Sam.

Okhulumela inyunyana wathi kwathi ngolwesiBili ntambama ngomhla ka-10 September, uComrade Sam wagibela abasebenzi bakwaGoodyear ngesikhathi ephindela emsebenzini ephuma elokishini kwaNobuhle.

'Amaphoyisa ammisa athi wenza ikhwele khwela ahamba naye. Kamuva sathola ukuthi ugqunywe ngaphansi komthetho wesimo esibucayi,' washo kanje.

Ekuqaleni kwalenyanga amaphoyisa apequlula okwesithathu umuzi kwamongameli kaFOSATU, uChris Dlamini.

UComrade Dlamini uthi amaphoyisa afika ngamaCasspir amabili nemoto eyodwa emsebenzini achitha ama-awa amathathu epequlula umuzi wakhe. 'Manje sengedukelwe yipassport yami,' washo kanje.

Iqiniso ngestayaway saseW Cape

IQINISO eligcwele ngomphumela westayaway sezinsuku ezimbili ngomhla ka-11-12 September eWestern Cape alikacaci.

Kodwa ngokusho kophenyo lweCape Chamber of Industries istayaway emabhezini asemadolobheni ngolwesiThathu lomhla-ka 11 September safika ku50-60 percent.

Uphenyo lwawo wonke amafekthri agququzeleke ngaphansi kwezinyunyana lwabonakalisa ukuthi amafekthri amaningi angaphansi kwezinyunyana zobumbano abanabantu abaningi kakhulu abangayanga emsebenzini.

Nasi isilinganiso: Trammix and Everite, amafekthri amabili eGeneral Workers Union, (100 percent); Steeldell, enye ifekthri yeGWU (66 percent); iBlue Continent Cold Store yeFood and Can-

ning Workers Union (83 percent); iBokomo yeFCWU, (49 percent); iNettex yeNational Union of Textile Workers (80 percent) neCape Town Municipality, (40 percent).

Kwamanye noko babambalwa kwamanye baya bonke emsebenzini.

Isimemezelo salestayaway senziwa ngamaphepha amabili ehlukeni. Ayikho inhlangano eyazisho ukuthi yiyo ememezele lestayaway kuwo womabili.

Elinye iphepha lalibiza istayaway ngoSeptember 10-11 kanti elinye lalisibiza ngoSeptember 11-12.

Izinyunyana eziyisishiyagalolunye zaxhasa istayaway esasizoqala ngolwesiThathu lomhla ka-11 September.

Esitatimentini sangolwesiBili ebusuku iCape Town Municipal

Workers Association, National Automobile and Allied Workers Union, Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union, National Union of Textile Workers, Retail and Allied Workers Union, Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union, Plastics and Allied Workers Union, General and Allied Workers Union neFood and Canning Workers Union bathi lesimemezelo sestayaway eWestern Cape sibizwe ngenxa yezenzo zamaphoyisa emalokishini.

'Lokuthukuthela kukhona nakubasebenzi. Sihlanganile namalungu ethu kwasicacela ukuthi abasebenzi abaningi bafuna ukungayi emsebenzini ikakhulukazi ngolwesiThathu. Uma kukhona abaxoshwayo izinyunyana ziyolwa zihlangene,' kuphetha isitatimenti.

Amashop steward ayexoshwe uTidwell akhokhelwe R6 000

ECALENI elixazululwe kungakangenwa enkantolo, inkampani yaseMerika esebenza kukmazwe nagamazwe, iTidwell Housing ivumile ukukhokhela amashop steward amahlanu eyawaxosha ngo-August wanyakenye u-R6 000.

Lamashop steward amahlanu axoshwa ngesikhathi abasebenzi bezama ukukhuluma ngodaba lwamaholo abo. Baxoshwa bonke abasebenzi basebeqashwa kamuva ngokukhetha abathile. UTidwell wenqaba ukuwabuyisela emsebenzini amasteward amahlanu nabanye abasebenzi abayishumi nanhlano.

UTidwell Housing, okuyifemu enefekhtri esifundeni sasePeters ngaseMnambithi, uchazwa ngabezinyunyana ngokuthi uyisibonakaliso esisobala esikhombisa ukuthi iyinhlekisa lento eshiwo uMongameli uReagan uma ezabalaza ngokuthi kubalulekile ukuzigcina izinkampani zaseMerika eSouth Africa ukuze 'zithuthukise' abantu bakhona.

UTidwell Housing ubaholela u-R25 ngesonto abasebenzi besilisa kuthi abesimame abaholele u-R18 kuphela (ngenyanga iphakathi kuka-R77 no-R107) — lona u-283 kuya ku-432 percent ngaphansi kwe mali yokuphila okwesikhashana ewuR410.

Futhi lenkampani isaqhubeka nokuholela lamaholo obugqila yize kwaziwa ukuthi enye yezinto ezikhuthaza izinkampani ukuba zithuthule ngasezabelweni ukuthi uhulumeni waseSouth Africa uzinika u-R107,50 ngenyanga wesisebenzi ngasinye yize noma lesosisebenzi siholakala ngaphansi kwale mali!

Izinkampani eziningi kwezinye izindawo zasezabelweni seziqasha abasebenzi abaningi zenzela ukuthola insada yezinzuzo ezitholakala ngale mali ekhishwa uhulumeni nokunye.



Ishop steward yaseTidwell, uChristopher Hadebe, namanye amashop steward amabili axoshwa

Enye inzuzo eyimfihlo ethukusiwe yokuvula ibhizinisi ePeters eyatholwa uTidwell wayiphuthuma ngokushesha, ukuthi awusebenzi kulendawo umthetho waseSouth Africa, iLabour Relations Act neminye imithetho yamaholo efanane neWage determination neIndustrial council agreement.

Isizathu

Isizathu saloku ukuthi iPeters iyiBantu Trust eyongelwe ukufakwa kwelaKwaZulu kodwa

okwamanje ayikakabi ngaphansi komthetho waseSouth Africa noma waKwaZulu.

Benqaba

Ngakhoke kwathi ngesikhathi abakwaTidwell benqaba ukubambisana noma ngandlelani neMetal and Allied Workers Union okuyiyona eyayigugquzele iningi labasebenzi kulefekthri ngonyaka odlule, kwabonakala ukuthi yincane into enokwenziwa yinyunyana.

Kwakuyobalula ukufaka icala le-

unfair labour practice ngaphansi komthetho waseSouth Africa.

Muva-nje, lenkampani isinciphisile isibalo sabasebenzi sasuka ku-300 sehla saba u-74 kuphela.

Abaziswanga

Yonke lemidilizo yenzeke ngaphandle kokuthintana neMAWU, okuyinto edingakalayo ngaphansi komthetho waseSouth Africa.

Kwanabasebenzi imbala

abaziswanga. Bavele batshelwa ngalolosuku abadilizwa ngalo ukuthi mabazozoqa umholo wabo osasele.

Ayibangakhona futhi imali yokuyekiswa umsebenzi futhi kwangenziwa nasiqiniseko sokuthi bayothathwa kuqala uma sekuvela izikhala zomsebenzi.

Konke loku kwenziwa yinkampani yaseMerika lena uReagan athi 'yelekelela ukuthuthukisa' abantu abamnyama baseSouth Africa elindeleke ukuba ibeyisibonelo ezinkampanini zalapha. Nasike isibonelo!

Yize imithetho yaseSouth Africa eminingi ingasebenzi ePeters, iMAWU yakwazi ukuthola iphuzu elincane lomthetho kwiWage Act elalisasebenza.

Leliphuzu liyakuvimba ukukhiphela abantu abamelele inyunyana isibhongo uma besukumela udaba lwamaholo. Inyunyana yasuka lapho yamfaka eNkantolo yamaJaji uTidwell. Lelocala lalifanele ukungena ngomhla ka-16 August.

Icala laxazululwa ngaphandle kwenkantolo. AbakwaCI Industries okuyibona asebhathatha ingxenye enkulu kaTidwell Housing, bavuma ukuphetha isivumelwano sokwamukelwa neMAWU. Lesivumelwano siyofana naleso inyunyana eyasisayina nalenkampani efekthri yasePinetown.

AbakwaCI Industries babuye bathi bazoxoxisana nenyunyana ngokubuyiselwa kwalamashop steward amahlanu babuye babuzeke nesimo sabasebenzi abawu-15 abaxoshwa.

Kubonakala sengathi inkampani yalapha (iCI Industries) imelwe ukukhombisa inkampani yaseMerika esebenza kumazwe ngamazwe ukuthi ifanele ukubaphatha kanjani abasebenzi bayo. Ngakho-ke, singathi ubani oyisibonelo?

'Ayinalusizo lwalutho iCouncil yePhepha'

I-PAPER WOOD and Allied Workers Union itshela i-industrial council yomboni yephepha ukuthi mayihlakazeke ngoba 'isetshenziswa obasi ekugwemeni inkundla yezingxoxo emelele uzwelonke lapho abasebenzi benokuzikhulumela khona'.

Lezinonyunyana zilandele ukwesula kwenyunyana kwi-industrial council ngomhla ka-19 August. Beseyinyanya iPWAWU iyilungu lecouncil.

I-industrial council inquma amaholo nezimo zokusebenza kubasebenzi abawu-10 000 embonini yephepha.

Esikhathini esiphambili amaqembu e-industrial council bekungabaqashi nezinye izinyunyana zabasebenzi abamhlophe abaqeqeshiwe kuphela.

Okhulumela iPWAWU wathi kuso sonke lesosikhathi izinyunyana zabelungu

zabasebenzi abaqeqeshiwe zazivuma 'umholo ophansi ngendlela exakile' ngaphandle komholo wama-artisan.

Wathi iPWAWU yayilwela ilungelo lokuxoxisana ngamaholo phakathi efekthri.

'Isilizuzile lelulungelo eCarlton Paper naseNampak Paper okuyinto eyenze amafekhtri aseWadeville naseKliprivier aholele kakhulu kunawo wonke kulemboni,' washo kanje.

'Kodwa iMondi seSappi benqaba ukuxoxisana ngamaholo ngaphandle kwecouncil ngakhoke ngonyaka odlule iPWAWU yayijoyina icouncil ithi izama ukuxoxisana ngamaholo kuzwelonke,' kusho umkhulumeli.

'Kodwa manje siphumile ngoba inyunyana ibonile ukuthi i-industrial council iyisigungu esingenamsebenzi,' washo kanje.

Izinto ezisemqoka ezihlatshwa yiPWAWU yilezi:

● yenqaba ukugazetha umholo osukela ku-R2 nge-awo ngo-1985 yize kunguSappi kuphela oholela ngaphansi kwaloku;

● yehluleka ukusebenza njengenkundla yezingxoxo eqotho esebenzela uzwelonke. I-PWAWU, yona eseyigugquzele u-60 percent wabasebenzi bakulemboni yayithathwa ngokufana nazo zonke ezinye izinyunyana ezinamalungu ambalwa;

● obasi babesebenzisa ubulungu bePWAWU kwicouncil njengebhaxa lokubalekela ukuxoxisana nenyunyana efekthri;

● inqubo yokuxoxisana kwicouncil yayenza bangakwazi abasebenzi ukungena ngokugcwele ezingxoxweni;

● obasi basaqhubeka nokubamba izimali zokuqhuba umsebenzi we-council kubasebenzi ngokungemthetho. Yize inyunyana iphikisana naloku, kodwa basaqhubeka nokukwenza.

Okhulumela inyunyana wathi iPWAWU izobanomhlangano kazwelonke weshop steward council yephepha ukuba ikhiphe iziphakamiso zamaholo ka-1986 ibuye futhi ikhiphe isinqumo sezinyathelo ezizothathwa uma abaqashi benqaba ukuba kuxoxisane.

Kwenzeka loku-nje inyunyana ibika ukuthi amandla ayo aya ngokukhula. Manje seyizuze iningi emafekhtri awu-14 kwawu-18 eSouth Africa.

'Lawa asele amane yiwona aholele kancane kakhulu. Kodwa abasebenzi bakulamafekhtri sebeyaqaqala ukujoyina,' kusho okukhulumela iPWAWU.

'Abasebenzi basemafemini akwaSappi eStanger naseNgodwana, okuyiwona aholele kancane kakhulu kulelizwe, sebeyayishiya inyunyana kaNsibande bajoyina iPWAWU,' washo kanje.

neSouth Africa.

Izinyunyana zathi zizozama ukuba uhulumeni akunqande ukuvulwa kwamabhizinisi amasha eSouth Africa, zathi futhi zizoluqinisa udubo lwezikhali olwamenyazelwa yiNhlangothini yeziZwe, zizwanqande amabhanga ekubolekeni iPitoli ngezimali, akhishwe amanxusa aseBrithani eSouth Africa, futhi axoshwe amanxusa aseSouth Africa eBrithani.

Umholi wenyunyana yoseaman, uMnu Slater wathi oseaman nabasebenzi basemadoki bayokukhuthalela ukuxhasa imizamo yokuzikhipha izimpahla zaseSouth Africa, waqhuba wathi 'singahle sibone ukuthi kufanele sithathe izinyathelo ngqo.'

Izinyunyana zaseBrithani ziyaluxhasa udubo lweSA

IZINYUNYANA ezingamashumi ayisishiyagalolunye nesishiyagalombili ezimelele abasebenzi baseBrithani abawu 9,8 million bavota ngazwi linye besekela isiphakamiso sodubo lweSouth Africa kwezomnotho emhlanganweni wonyaka weTrade Union Congress (TUC) obukhona muva-nje.

I-TUC yabuye yazixhasa izinyathelo zezinyunyana zokuduba izimpahla zaseSouth Africa yaphinda yagxeka uNdanunkulu waseBrithani uMargaret Thatcher ngokungabuzedi ubudlelwane neSouth Africa.

Lomhlangano weTUC owawubanjwe ngoSeptember 5 wakhipha lesiphakamiso emuva kokuba lowo owayekade

engunobhala jikelele weGeneral Workers Union, uMoss Evans etshela amanxusa ukuthi 'udubo lokuzimisela lwezimpahla zaseSouth Africa manje luyophisela inqwaba yezipikili ebhokisini lokungcwaba umbuso we-apartheid. Kodwa izivithi eziyoshaya into elalayo zifanele ukuqhamuka kohulumeni.'

UManzanze Evans, ongusihlalo wekomiti leTUC elibhekene namazwe ngamazwe wathi udubo lweSouth Africa kufanele luqhubeka kuze kukhululwe bonke labo ababoshelwe ezombusazwe abafana noNelson Mandela.

Wathi uguquko lwangempela luyiqhamuka kuphela ngomzabalazo wabantu baseSouth Africa bona qobo.

'Kodwa thina ngaphandle singamndudula ngempela uBotha, simfuqe kanzima, selekelele ekumunduzeni aketuke,' kusho uMnu Evans.

Izinyunyana zathi ziyazinikela emizamweni emisha yokwenza izimpahla zaseSouth Africa zenzqatshwe ezitolo.

Zaqhubeka zathi zizowabulala wonke amashezi ezikhwama zempesheni izinyunyana ebambisane ngazo nezinkampani zaseSouth Africa futhi zathi zizokwenza imizamo yokuba amafemu aseBrithani angawafaki amabhizinisi lapha.

I-Brithani inamabhizinisi amaningi kunawo wonke amanye amazwe eSouth Africa kanti futhi iphuma isine ngokuhwebelana

Imfolomani eyisoshisa

INFOLOMANI yasefekthri yetextile eBhayi, eyafika emsebenzini igqoke iyunifomu yasemasosheni, ixoshiwe emsebenzini muva-nje emuva kokuba abasebenzi bekhononde ngokungaziphathi kwayo.

I-senior shop steward yaseCape of Good Hope, uHenry Raymond, wathi abasebenzi babekhonde ngokuthi lemfolomani iluhlaza kakhulu futhi inobudlova.

'Ikhulumisa okwamaphoyisa ncamashi, uma ngikutshela,' washo kanje.

Uma imfolomani ifika emsebenzini igqoke iyunifomu yamasosha epelele, abasebenzi bakubona lokunjengekubachukuluzakakhulukazi uma kuthathwa into eyenziwa amasosha emalokishini.

UComrade Raymond wathi amashop steward abhunga negeneral foreman ngesimilo salemfolomani yabe seyithi izokhuluma nayo.

Kodwa izinto zonakala ngesikhathi lemfolomani inikeza uHenry Raymond isexwayiso sokuthi wenqabe ukulalela loko akutshelwe enye imfolomani.

'Ngabona ukuthi lesitatimenti asilona iqiniso ngakhoke ngalilahla phansi lelophepha lesexwayiso,' kusho uComrade Raymond.

Ngokusho kukaHenry Raymond, kwathi ngesikhathi icala selifika kwipersonnel manager imfolomani okwakuthiwe yayitshela uRaymond ukuthi akenze okuthile kodwa wenqaba, yavuma ukuthi yayingazange ike ikhulume noComrade Raymond.

'Ngakusasa abaqashi batshela lemfolomani ukuthi mayiphume iphele efekthri,' kusho uComrade Raymond.

ISIGABA
FOURTEEN:
UMZABALAZO
EMINYAKENI
YO-1940
NEYO-1950

Ukwakhiwa kwe-

Ephaphandabeni eledule, iFOSATU Worker News, sabona ukuthi iworking class emnyama emadolobheni yakhula kanjani ngokushesha phakathi kuka-1936 no-1946. Sabona futhi ukuthi iziteleka eziningi ezinkulu zenzeleka kanjani phakathi kuka-1941 no-1946, nokuthi i Federation yezinyunyana, iCNETU, yakhula kanjani yabanamalungu awu-158 000.

Lezi kwakungezona kuphela izimpawu zokuphatheka kabi nezomlandla kubasebenzi abamnyama. Ukudla neziye izidingo kwakuyivelakancane ngenxa yempi. Abanikazi bezitolo abamhlophe nabamnyama basebenzisa lesimo njengebhaxa lokukhuphula amanani. Futhi nezindlu zazintuleka kakhulu. Ngesikhathi sempa isibalo sabantu abazinza unomphelo emadolobheni sakhula ngaphezu kokuphindwe kabili. Ebhayi, uma silinganisa, sakhula sasuka ku-9 000 ekupheleni ko-1930 saba u-35 000 ngo-1945. ESprings (eEast Rand) sakhula sasuka ku-10 000 ngo-1939 saya ku-33 000 ngo-1951.

Kwakwenzeka into efanayo kulo lonke elaseSouth Africa kodwa akukho lapho abantu abamnyama bakhelwa khona izindlu ezintsha. Ngenxa yaloko abantu bahlala ngaphansi kwezimo zokuminyana ngendlela eyesabekayo, imvamisa kuhlala abantu abawu-20 emijondolo engaphandle komuzi onendu eyodwa.

Lobunzima badala izinhlangano eziningi ezavele zaqhamuka phakathi kwabasebenzi ezindaweni ezehlukene zaseSouth Africa. Kwagugquzelwa amakomiti okudla kuzanywa ukunqanda abanini bezitolo ukuba bangaqongeleli ukudla ngenhloso yokukhuphula amanani. I Communist Party of South Africa yayikhuthulele kakhulu kulenhlangano. Emuva kwesikhashana zenaba izinhlangano zasezikompulazi. Edume kangcono kuzona



Lokishi lase-Alexandra ngo-1947

kwakuyinhlangano yabantu basezikompulazi eyayihlwa uJames 'Sofasonke' Mpanza. Wahola abantu abaswele amakhaya abawu-8 000 wabafaka enkangala ngase-Orlando (eSoweto) lapho bafika bazakhelela emijondolo. Ngenxa yokuthi babengenazo ezinye izindlu, uMasipala waseGoli waphoqeka ukuba abavumele bahlale lapho. Izinhlangano zasezinkompulazi zaqubuka nakwamanye emadolobha amakhulu eSouth Africa, njengaseKapa, eThekwini, Benoni, Alberton, Alexandra nasePitoli. Imvamisa abaphathi bakulezindawo babehleleka ukubaxosha kulezindawo ababethule kuzo uma bengakabaniki izindlu. Iningi lamalokishi ayisimanje abantu abamnyama akhiwa kanjalo eminyakeni yo-1950, anjengoKatlhohong, KwaThema, Daveyton, Mamelodi, KwaMashu.

Ukukhuphuka kwentengo nako kwadala ezinye izinhlobo zokuzabalaza. Kaninginingi eminyakeni yo-1940 kwakuloku kwenziwa imizamo yokukhuphula imali yamabhasi. Loku kwenzeka ngo-1940, 1942, 1943 nango-1944 e-Alexandra. Njalo uma kwenzeka loko abantu base-Alexandra babewaduba amabhasi kuze kuphelele amasonto amaningi behamba phansi amakilometre awu-14 ukuya eGoli. Njalo izinkampani zamabhasi noMasipala babehloqeka ukukhoxisa imali yokugibela iphindela enanini elidala. Impumelelo yalamaboycott ase-Alexandra yayibakuthaza abantu bakwamanye amalokishi nabo ababenzilezinkinga, ngakhoke amaboycott enabela e-Orlando, ePitoli nakwezinye izindawo ngokushesha.

Kulezinhlangano abasebenzi babezithethela bona mathupha izinyathelo zokuzazulula izinkinga zabo. Imvamisa babebashiya emuva kakhulu

abaholi be-ANC nabamanye amaqembu ezombusazwe. Loku kwakuyinkinga ngoba lalingekho iqembu lezombusazwe noma inhlangano yezinyunyana eyayingahle ixhumanise lezikhalazo zisingathwe yinhlangano kuzwelonke. Udubo lwamabhasi namanye amaboycott, abahlanganisa abantu abuye ashabalala. Ayengavamisile ukushiya inhlangano ezosala iqhubeke nokulwa kweminye imizabalazo; kanti futhi ayengaxhumani neminye imizabalazo yakwezinye izindawo.

Kodwa izinhlangano zombusazwe — ikhakhulukazi i-ANC — zaseziqala ukushintsha. Ngo-1943 ulusha olungamadlamilo kwi-ANC lwasungula iYouth League. Intsha yayikholwa ukuthi ukudlondolaba komzabalazo wabantu okuloku kuqhamuka kulezindawo kufanele kuthuthukiswe, kuholwe futhi kukhunyane yi-ANC ukuze kubhekane ngeqo nohulumeni. Abaningi balabobaholi be-ANC abadala ababesamathele ezintweni zakudala babenzilezele ukuhamba ngalendlela. Kodwa noko, ngo-1949 amalungu eYouth League — oMandela, Tambo noSisulu — bakhethwa bangena kwi National Executive yeANC kwase kusungulwa uhlelo oluyi-Programme of Action. IProgramme of Action yafaka iANC endleleni yamaboycott, iziteleka, ukungayihlonphi imithetho nokungabambisani nohulumeni ekulweleni amalungelo ama-Afrika.

Esinye sezizathu esenza ukuba iYouth League iphumelele ngo-1949 kwaba ukungena kukahulumeni wamaNeshinali esikhundleni okhethweni lwango-1948. AmaNeshinali ayezimisele nge-apartheid, ethembisa ukuqinisa imithetho evimbela ama-Afrika ukuba angene



Kodwa futhi kwakukhona enye into kuluhlelo lwamaNeshinali ngaphandle kokudala uqhekeko nokucindezela. Ayazi ukuthi izimbongi sezikhule ngamandla zakhulu ngalendlela yokuthi iworking class eningi yama-Afrika yaseyigcwele emadolobheni futhi izinzile khona. Ukuze iqogwe kahle iworking class futhi ivuthwe ilungelane nokusebenza emafekhtri, kunezinkinga ezisemqoka ezazimelwe

emadolobheni, ethembisa ukubakhiphela ngaphandle bonke abantu abamnyama kwezombusazwe, ethembisa nokwehlukanisa izinhlanga zihlale ezindaweni ezehlukene. Loluhlelo lwabonakalisa ukugadla kuzo zonke izinhlanga abantu baseSouth Africa, ngalendlela lwadala ukusungulwa kweCongress Alliance yayihlanganisa okhologose balolo nalohlanga kanye neSouth African Congress of Trade Unions.



Isikompulazi sase-Edenvale singakathuthelwa eThembisa



Kukhanyise ngamathoshi embuthanweni wasebusuku eThekwini ekupheleni kweminyaka yo-1950

ukuxazululwa. Ayikho impilo eyenlisayo noma eqotho eyayingaphilwa uma zingekho izindlu zemindeni, kanti futhi babengenakuthalaka abasebenzi abethembekile ngaphandle kwemindeni ephila kangcono. Ngakhoke uhulumeni wakhophisa izigidi zopondo ayezibolekile zokwakhela abantu abamnyama izindlu

ezishibhile 'ezingamabhokisi kamentshisi'. Kodwa uhulumeni wayelindele ukuba leyomali ikhokhe abantu abamnyama qobo, ngakhoke intela yazo yabaphezulu ngokweqile. Futhi amalokishi amaningi amasha ayengamakilometre ayishumi noma ngaphezulu ukusuka emafekhtri ngakhoke imali

yamabhasi yabaphezulu. Konke loku kwadala enye inhlobo yemibhikisho kubasebenzi abamnyama. Kusukela ngo-1955 isibalo sezi-teleka zamaholo sakhula ngokushesha. Kwabubuka olunye udubo lwamabhasi kulo lonke ilizwe ngo-1957 (lokulwa nokukhushulwa kwemali yamabhasi). Lwalandelwa umkhankaso kapondo ngelanga ngaye u-1957. Lomkhankaso wawumenyenzelwe umhlangano wabasebenzi weSouth African Congress of Trade Unions.

Inkinga yesibili eyayimele ukuxazululwa osozimbongi kwakuwubugebengu bamagenge. Izingane zaselokishini ezinezangane zifunde ezikoleni zazivamise ukungabi ngabasebenzi 'abahloliphayo'. Yisona isizathu lesi esenza kufakwe iBantu Education — ukuzinikeza imfundo ephansi yokuzenza zibezizingane ezakhelwa ukusebenza.

Le mithetho eyehlukene nezenzo zikahulumeni wamaNeshinali zadala imizabalazo kulonke ilizwe, iningi layo liphela futhi



Izakhamuzi zasePimville zibuka izindlu zazo zidilizwa

lixhunyane yi-ANC. Umphumela waloko, i-ANC yabayinhlangano yesizwe egxile kubo bonke abantu. Kodwa akuyona yonke imizabalazo eyayiba yimpumelelo. Iboycott yeBantu Education, uma silinganisa, yayingakhuniyiwe kahle ngakhoke yasebenza eBhayi nase-East Rand kuphela. Eminye imikhankaso efana nestayaway sika-1958 yagugquzela abantu ezindaweni ezimbalwa kuphela. Emikhankasweni eminingi kubonakala sengathi i-ANC yayigxila emibhikishweni kodwa yehlulele ukwakhela inhlangano enamandla phansi emalungwini ayo.

Into eyenzela phansi kakhulu i-ANC ukwehluleka ukusebenzisa i-'M' Plan (Mandela Plan) kaNelson Mandela emuva kokuphumelela 'komgugquzelo' weDefiance Campaign. I-'M' Plan yayizokwehlukanisa amalokishi ngemigwaqo, amazone nama-ward committee, okuyinto eyayizinikeza iANC isakhiwo esinamandla nesisebenza ngezwi leningi lamalungu. Inhloso kwakuwukugadla 'ezindleleni ezindala zokubiza imihlangano emikhulu kawonkewonke,

nezokukhipha izitatimenti kumaphephandaba nezokusakaza amaphepha' uma kunezinyathelo ezizothathwa esikhundleni saloko kuqhutshwe ngendlela ehlelwe kahle. Kodwa noko, lento ayenzekanga ngaphandle kwaseBhayi. Loku ngenye indlela kwakudalwa ukuboshwa nokucindezela kwabaholi be-ANC okwakuloku kuqhubeka.

Ukwehluleka kokusebenzisa i-'M' Plan mhlawumbe kwakungesinye sezizathu esadala ukuba i-ANC ingabagquzeli abasebenzi bezimvume abaningi nabantu abaningi ababesanda kufika emadolobheni, ngoba yayingekho enye indlela lababantu ababengagugquzeleka kalula ngayo. Kwabuye kwenzeka kwabalula ukuba uhulumeni ayicindezele futhi ayihlakaze i-ANC ngokubopha nangokugqama abaholi ezitokisini (kwathi ekugcineni wayivala ngo-1960). Kwanele kwabonakala ukuthi ayikho inhlangano enamandla emalokishini kwasekuba ngumsebenzi kaSACTU emafekhtri ukugugquzela abantu abaningi abasebenzayo. Sizoxoxa ngoSACTU kwelilandelayo.

Ifuywe ngubani lenunu?

ABANYE abavukuzi baxoxa indaba esanganekwane yesilwane esikhulu esebakayo esifana nenyoka — iNoaha esihlala phansi ezimayini. Ngezikhathi ezithile iNoaha iyathukuthela yehle ngomgodi ishiye kufe inqwaba yabavukuzi.

Yiyonandlela lena abakubona ngayo ukufa kwabavukuzi abaningi kangaka bekude kakhulu nalapho kusuke kuqhume khona.

Ngomhla ka-13 August, kwafa abavukuzi abawu-30 ngesikhathi kuqhuma imethane gas emgodini wamalale eMiddelbult okuyiwona ophakela amaplanti amakhulu aseSasolI noIII eSecunda eTransvaal.

Kwafa abayishumi nantathu eduze kwalapho kuqhuma khona kodwa abanye babekude ngamakilometre amabili.

Ngokusobala umfutho wokuhuma kwangaphansi emgodini ezimbotsheni ezincane zemigodi unamandla ngangokuthi nabavukuzi abakude ngamakilometre ambalwa nalapho kuqhuma khona 'bayangqubuzeka' bafe.

Izitamenti abazikhaphela abamaphephandaba abaqashi baseSasol zathi imathane gas yaqala kudala 'ukuhlasela' imboni yasezimayini.

'Igas iye iphume emalahleni kuthi ngoba ayinaphunga futhi ayinambala, kubelukhuni ukuyibona,' basho kanje.

Kodwa ikhona indlela yokuyibona imathane gas futhi ziningi izindlela esezatholakala zokwenza kuphepha kakhulu ukumbiwa kwamalale.

Kodwa njengoba obasi bezimayini bethungatha izinzuzo

abazinaki ngisho nezindlela ezincane ezisemthethweni.

Kokunye ukuqhuma okufanayo kwangoSeptember 1983 emalahleni aseHlobane eNatal, kwafa abavukuzi abawu-68.

Ophenyweni kwatholakala: ukuthi izinto zokuletha umoya emgodini zazingawufaki umoya owenele oshiwo umthetho, nokuthi izinto zomoya kumasection amabili zazingeke ziyichithe imethane, nokuthi imethane yayiboniwe esontweni elingaphambili kodwa yangabikwa, nanokuthi imishini kagesi eminingi yayehlulwa umlilo.

Ngesikhathi sengozi yaseHlobane iVryheid Railway and Coal Company yakwa-Iscor yayibekwe ezingeni eliphuzulu le-four star eyayilikwe yiChamber of Mines kanti o-inspector ababili bomnyango weMineral and Energy babeyichaze ngokuthi 'ayisiyona imayini embi.'

I-Middelbult yaseSasol isasanda kunikezwa iziqu ze-five stars ngokuthi izingeni eliphuzulu.

Kodwa amalungu eChemical Workers Industrial Union angabavukuzi asibikela ukuthi yize kukhona imishini eyisimanje yokuhlola imethane gas, kodwa izinkambiso zokuphepha zivamise ukushaywa indiva.

Umkhizwa wakulemayini ekhizwa amalale amaningi ezinhlanu ezinamandla ubaluleke kakhulu kunokuphepha, basho kanje. Akumangalisi ukuthi abakwaSasol bayakuphika loko.

Emuva-nje kokuhuma, inyunyana yathumela ithimu labaphenyi eMiddelbult ukuba liyohlola indawo lapho ukuqhuma kwenzweka khona. Kulethimu



kunabameli, onjiniyela basemayini, ama-official enyunyana namashop steward.

Kulolopheno i-CWIU iyomelela abasebenzi abashona nalabo abalimala, okuyilapho kuyotholakala khona isisusa sokuqhuma.

Ukuqhuma okwenzeka eMiddelbult sekuphinde kwabonakalisa ukuthi ezipilo nokuphepha kuyinto ebalulekile. Futhi kukhuthaze i-CWIU ukuba iwenze unyaka ka-1986 ube-'Unyaka wokulwela imiphefumulo yethu'.

Epheshanani esanda kulikhipha, inyunyana ithi eSouth Africa kufa abasebenzi abawu-

2 800 emsebenzini njalo ngonyaka — esingathi njalo emuva kwama-awa amathathu kubakhona umsebenzi ofanayo.

Kunjalo-nje kunezingozi eziwu-355 000 ezidalamanxeba njalo ngonyaka kanti futhi 'izinkulungwane zethu zifa ngokuncunzeka noma ziguliswa uphoyizini wezithako eziyingozi nayizinto esisebenza ngazo'.

'Masiqaleni ukulungiselela umzabalazo wezipilo nokuphepha emsebenzini. Imali

ayilutho uma usugula kakhulu ukuba uyisebenzise noma usufile,' yaphetha kanje.

I-CWIU seyiyiqalile impi yayo yokulwela neNoaha — inunu ebonakala sengathithi ifuywe obasi bezimayini.

Udlame lokubulala isiteleka sabavukuzi

ABAVUKUZI abalinganisela ku-30 000 bateleka ngomhla ka-1 no-2 kuSeptember emayini eyodwa yakwa-Anglo Vaal, ezintathu zakwaGencor neziyisithupha zaseGoldfields emuva kokuba abaqashi benqabile ukwenza ngcono isiphakamiso samaholo.

Kwaboshwa abasebenzi abawu-80 ubuncinane babo kwalimala abangaphezulu kuka-30 esitelekeni esathatha izinsuku ezimbili esasigqame ngodlame lwamaphoyisa nomantshingelana basemayini.

Abavukuzi ababalelwa emakhulwini bakhishwa

ngamabhasi. I-National Union of Mineworkers yathatha izinyathelo zasemthethweni izama ukunqanda ukuxosha kwabasebenzi.

Ngolwesibili emini bebade isiteleka sasibanjwe yizimayini ezinhlanu ezinamandla ezinabasebenzi abawu-10 500.

Abakwa-Anglo Corporation, JCI nabakwaRand Mines bayivuma idimandi yenyunyana ka-22 percent, ngaleyondlela yaxazululeka inkinga yeningi lamalungu enyunyana.

Kwasekuphele izinyanga eziningi kuxoxwa sekuze kwenziwa neballot yesiteleka eyakhombisa

ukuthi baningi abaxhasa isiteleka.

Osozimayini abathathu benqaba ukusikhuphula isiphakamiso sokuhlobo. Yize inyunyana yayingagqquzelekile ngokwenele kulezimayini kodwa abasebenzi babefuna ukuteleka.

Izimayini ezathinteka yilezi:

- Gencor Transvaal Navigation Colliery: abasebenzi abawu-1 500 bateleka ngeSonto ntambama ngomhla ka-31 August babuyela emsebenzini emuva kokuhlakazwa nge-tear gas nezinhlamvu zenjoloba.

- Matla Collieries: abasebenzi abawu-2 000.

- Marievale: kwateleka abasebenzi abawu-1 000 kuya ku-2 000 ngeSonto ebusuku.

- Beatrix Gold Mine: abasebenzi abawu-7 000. Kwaboshwa amashaft steward amaningi kulemayini. Omantshingelana ababesebenzisa izinja nezimvubu babafaka ngenkani abasebenzi emgodini.

- Blinkpan Colliery: kwabikwa ukuthi abasebenzi abawu-1 500 bancishwa ukudla emahostela ngoba abaqashi bezama ukubaphoqa ukuba babuyele emsebenzini.

- Stilfontein Goldmine: abavukuzi abawu-400 kwenye ishaft bazama ukuteleka, kodwa amashaft steward aboshwa. Kwabuye kwasetshenziswa izinhlamvu zenjoloba ekuchitheni abasebenzi okwadala ukuba kulimale abantu abayisithupha kwaxosha abawu-55 ngolwesiThathu lomhla ka-3 September.

- St Helena: kwateleka abawu-9 000 kuya ku-10 000.

- Anglo Vaal's Hartebeesfontein: kwateleka ababalelwa ku-2 000 ngeSonto ebusuku kodwa

baphoqwa ukuba babuyele emsebenzini. Kwaboshwa abasebenzi abawu-15 kwathi abawu-100 bagudluzwa kwabanye abasebenzi.

- Goldfields' Deelkraal Goldmine: yize babengekho ohlwini lwesiteleka kodwa kwateleka abasebenzi abawu-5 000 kuya ku-7 000. Banningi okwagwaliseka ukuthi balimala kulemayini.

- Yisewayiso sakwaGoldfields sokuthi bazoxosha abasebenzi esadala ukuba iNUM yexwayise ngokumangala enkantolo.

- Kloof Goldmine: basuswa bonke abaholi ngaphambi kokuba abasebenzi bathathe izinyathelo. Abavukuzi abawu-23 bavela enkantolo maqondana nezinyathelo ezathathwa ngeSonto ebusuku.

- West Driefontein Goldmine: imizamo yokuteleka yabhuntshiswa ubuningi bamaphoyisa.

Kwathi kushaya ulwesiBili samfima isiteleka ngenxa yokugcwa kwamaphoyisa nezexwayiso zokuxosha abasebenzi, yaphoqeka inyunyana ukufaka icala enkantolo yezimboni. Icala elifakwe yiNUM lizovivinya ilungelo labaqashi lokuxosha abasebenzi besesitelekeni esisemthethweni.

NgolwesiThathu lomhla ka-4 September iNUM yaphumelela ekuvimbini ngokomthetho okwesikhashana abakwaGencor bangabaxoshi abavukuzi eMarievale ngesikhathi kusalindelwe isinqumo secala lasenkantolo yezimboni.

Amashaft steward amaningi athi abateleki ababalelwa emakhulwini babeqhutshwa ngezibhamu beyofakwa emgodini.

Emayini yegolide yaseDeelkraal amaphoyisa nomantshingelana bahlala emahostela abasebenzi izinsuku ezimbili.

Abasebenzi esakhuluma nabo bathi, 'Kwathi ngesikhathi siqala ukuteleka kwafika amaphoyisa aqhuma isisi esixhophayo, adubula ngezinhlamvu zenjoloba asishaya ngezimvubu. Abaninge babalekela ezintabeni balala khona ubusuku bonke.'

'Sathi uma sizama ukuqoqana asishaya ngeziqwayi. Abangani esithu abaninge balimala kabi bathathwa. Asizange siphinde sibabone.'

Abasebenzi babona ukuthi ukuzikhathaza ngenqubo ende yokuxoxisa akunalusizo uma bekwazi ukuxosha beteleke ngokusemthethweni.

UNobhala-jikelele weNUM uCyril Ramaphosa wasigxeka 'isenzo esibi nesokwesabisa' esenziwa abaqashi.

Waqhuba wathi inyunyana iyomelwa ukuwacabanga kahle esikhathini esizayo amasu okuteleka.

'Ukwazisa abaqashi ukuthi kuzoteleka ezimayini ezithile, kwasiza abaqashi ukuba bavive balungiselele ukukhinyabeza abasebenzi. Ezinye zeziteleka zethu ezaphumelela kakhulu yilezo esazenza isigubhukane abaqashi bengazelele lutho,' washo kanje.

Iziphakamiso ezehlukene zeChamber of Mines zazenzelwa ukuba inyunyana idabukelane phakathi nokuba inyunyana ilinyazwe lapho ibuthaka khona.

Nako ukuthi loku kwaphumelela ngenye indlela, kuyingoba abaqashi basezimayini basebenzisa isandla esiqinile.



Abavukuzi bamba igolide

Badinwa baqhawaga ifemu

ISINYATHELO sabasebenzi sokuylhala ngenkani efekthri yase Brits sayenza inkampani yamazwe ngamazwe yaseJalimani, iRobert Bosch, yatatazela iyoxazulula idispute yamaholo phakathi kwayo neMetal and Allied Workers Union.

Abasebenzi base Bosch abawu-300 babona ukuthi mabangaphumi efekthri ngomhla ka-5 kuSeptember emuva kokuba beboxhwe batshelwa ukuthi mabaphume baphele emagcekeni. Babekade besesitelekene esisemthethweni kusukela ngo-4.30 ntambama ngayizolo.

Labateleki bacela abaguguzuzeli ukuba bayobalandela izingubo zokulala, nokudla kanye nezinye izidingo zokulungiselela ukuhlala ngaphakathi.

'Kwathi sekushaya u-5.20 ntambama inkampani yeneliseka

ukuthi abasebenzi abanakuphuma efekthri ngaphandle kokuhoxiswa kwesinqumo sokubaxosha nangaphambi kokuhlangabezana namadimandi abo,' kusho uNobhala ongumguguzuzeli eTransvaal, uMoses Mayekiso.

Inkampani yafisa ukuluxazulula udaba ngaso lesosikhathi okungangoba yaqhubeka nezingxoxo umndundu kwaze kwashaya ihora lesithathu ekuseni.

Ekuseni ngo-4 ngomhla ka-6 September abasebenzi bakwaBosch basamukela isiphakamiso sabaqashi sokubafakela u-12c nge-awa kusukela kuJuly bezobuyebafakelwe enye imali bonke ngo-October 1

Inkampani yabuyebavuma ukubaqasha bonke labobasebenzi, yathi abazulahlekelwa yizinzuzo noma yisevisi yokusebenza. Futhi

yathi labo ababengekho emsebenzini ngomhla ka-6 September abanakhathelwa izinyathelo zokujeziswa.

Bobabili, inyunyana nenkampani babuyebavumelana ngokuphuthula izingxoxo zokwamukelwa ekupheleni kukaNovember nangokungagudluki ezinqubweni zokujeziswa, nezezikhalo nezokubonisana esikhathini esizayo.

Idispute (ingxabano) yamaholo yaqala ekuqaleni kukaSeptember ngesikhathi abasebenzi benqaba isiphakamiso senkampani sokufakelwa u-12c no-18c nge-awa kusukela kuJanuary 1986.

Emuva kwesiteleka esathatha usuku lonke ngomhla ka-3 September, abakwaBosch bathi bazofaka u-11c kusukela kuJuly 1 babuyebafake omunye u-7c nge-awa ngoJanuary 1 1986.

Lesiphakamiso senza abasebenzi babambe iballot benzela ukubona ukuthi bangakanani abayovotela isiteleka esisemthethweni — u-350 kwabawu 370 wavotela isiteleka.

Ephawula ngokuhlala efekthri, uMoses Mayekiso wathi, 'Zonke izinkampani zifanele zazi ukuthi njalo uma ziqhamuka namaqhinga amasha okucindezela, okuxhaphaza nawokukhipha isibhongo, abasebenzi bayosungula amasu amasha okuzilwela.'

'Izinkampani zamazwe ngamazwe nazo zonke izinkampani zensimbi zifanele zazi ukuthi abasebenzi banamuhla abanakukwamukela lokuxhashazwa besonge izandla. Bazolwa baziphindisele!' washo kanje.

Babezama ukuxosha ababili emuva kwesiteleka

SISANDA kuphela ngakho kodwanye isiteleka sezinkwa eThekwini, amabhikawozi amabili azama ukuxosha osozinyunyana ababili — bobabili babekhuthele kakhulu esitelekene.

Kodwa noko, imizamo yawo yakhaliswa ngaphansi yiSweet Food and Allied Workers Union.

Ngesikhathi kuphenywa ngokuxosha kwabo, izizathu zalenkampani zokuxosha labasebenzi bobabili zababuthakathaka ngalendlela yokuthi zapheka ukuba zibabuyisele emsebenzini zibuye zibakhokhele ibackpay.

USobantu Msweli, okunguyena okwakusethenziswa imoto yakhe ngesikhathi sesiteleka, ungumshayeli eBB Bread. Waxoshelwa ukuthi 'akawukhiphi kahle umsebenzi?'

Umguguzuzeli wenyunyana wathi inkampani yayiqale yazama ukuxosha ngokuthi ufike emuva kwesikhathi.

'Wayefike nabanye abantu abathathu, kodwa bafuna ukuxosha yena-nje,' kusho umguguzuzeli.

'Sathi sisaluxazulule ngakho kodwa-nje udaba lwakhe, inkampani yathi uSobantu akasebenzi kahle.'

'Kwakuwukuphela isibhongo ngokusobala loku. Kuloluphenyo lwesibili yabuyisela emsebenzini,' kuqhube umguguzuzeli.

Umsebenzi wesibili owaxoshwa uComrade Ntshahintshali oylungu lesteering committee eBlue Ribbon nowayeyilungu lekomiti lesiteleka.

Ngaphambi kwesiteleka, uComrade Ntshahintshali wayegula amasono amabili. Ngesikhathi ebuyela emsebenzini emuva kwesiteleka, abaqashi benqaba ukudledla angene ngoba wayengangabazisanga ukuthi uyagula.

'Kuyinto ejwayelekile kulefethi ukuba abasebenzi basitethe isitifiki sabo sokugula uma sebebuyela emsebenzini kodwa kuyacaca ukuthi abaqashi babafuna ukwakha isifundo gaye,' kusho umguguzuzeli weSFAWU.

'Inkampani yammisa yathi kuyoze kwenziwe uphenyo. Kuloluphenyo abaqashi babona ukuthi mababuyisele,' kuqhube umguguzuzeli.

Seyingene impi yokunciphisa isonto

UMZABALAZO wokulwela ukunciphisa kwesikhathi sokusebenza sewuqalile! Efeminmi yaseBoksburg, iColgate Palmolive, abasebenzi sebhumelele ekuncishiselweni ama-awa okusebenza emuva kokudutshwa kwe-ova nenkantini yaseemsebenzini.

Kusukela kudala eminyakeni yo-1800 ngesikhathi amafekthri egala ukusebenza ngamandla ukumzabalazo wabasebenzi uloku wagxila ekuncishiselweni kwesikhathi sokusebenza. Ngalezozikhathi abasebenzi (kanye nezingane imbala) babephoqwa ukuba basebenze ama-awa awu-15 ngosuku.

Kusukela eminyakeni yo-1830 eBrithani 'Ten Hours Movement' yayilwela ukuba ama-awa

okusebenza kubo bonke abasebenzi ancishiswe abeyishumi ngelanga. Iziteleka zikaMay Day ngo-1868 kwelaseMerika kwakungezokulwela ama-awa ayisishiyagalombili ngelanga.

EYurophu naseMerika baluthola kudala usuku olusetshenzwa ama-awa ayisishiyagalombili. Manjena abasebenzi baseJalimani bakhankasela ukusebenza ama-awa awu-35 ngesonto (okusho ama-awa ayisikhombisa ngosuku.)

Kodwa isimo sokusebenza eSouth Africa sisesemuva kakhulu. Ingingi lezimboni lisasebenza ama-awa angaphezulu kwesishiyagalolunye ngelanga. Kodwa abasebenzi sebeqalile ukulwela ama-awa okusebenza afanele ngakhoke emihlanganweni kaMay Day

walonyaka kwaphakamiswa ukuthi kusetshenzwe ama-awa ayisishiyagalombili ngelanga (isonto elingama-awa awu-40).

EColgate, iChemical Workers Industrial Union yasisukumela lesimemezelozo ezingxoxweni zonyaka.

Abasebenzi abagcinanga ngokudimanda ukuba uMay Day abeyiholide eliholelayo kuphela, kodwa babuyebagcizelela ngokuthi isikhathi sokusebenza masincishiswe sibe ama-awa awu-40 esikhundleni sika-46 kodwa umholo ungephuki.

Abasebenzi bathi emafekthri akwaColgate eMerika lazuzwa kudala isonto elingama-awa awu-40 (ama-awa awu-8 ngosuku) phoke kungani engenzi into

efanayo lapha eSouth Africa.

Kwabanezingxoxo eziningi kodwa zagcina kwangqingetshe ngakhoke inyunyana yathi makubizwe iConciliation Board.

Ngaso lesosikhathi abasebenzi baduba i-ova. Babuyebaduba nenkantini ngenxa yokukhuphuka kwentengo yokudla.

Emuva kwemihlangano emibili yeConciliation Board, uColgate wavuma ukuwanciphisa ama-awa okusebenza abawu-43 wabuyebathu uMay Day uzobayiholide eliholelayo.

Lesivumelwano sabuye sathi abasebenzi bazobuyebafakelwe u-42c nge-awa ozobayiback pay kusukela ngoJuly 1 loko okwenza umholo ophansi ubewu-R3,14 nge-awa.

Abafundi bathe bazobavikela abashayeli

IZINTO zokuhamba ziwudaba lwezombusazwe eSouth Africa ngoba abasebenzi banyanzelekile ukuhlala kude kakhulu nalapho besebenza khona.

Amabhasi asaphenduka abawuphawu lwenkambiso ye-apartheid ngakhoke ahlala eshaywa ngamatshe abuye ashiswe. Ngaleyondlela abantu bezwakalisa ukwenyanya lenqubo.

Okubuhlungu ukuthi abashayeli bamabhasi bazithola bebambeke phakathi kulenkinga.

Kodwa noko, isivumelwano esisha phakathi kweShop Stewards Council kaFOSATU yaseMgungundlovu nezinhlangano eziningi zentsha nezabafundi sikhombisa ukuqala kobudlelwane obusha phakathi kwabashayeli bamabhasi nemiphakathi abahlala

kuyo. Kulezinyanga ezimbalwa ezedule kulimale abashayeli abayishumi nanye ubuncinane babo ezingozini zokujikijelwa ngamatshe elokishini laseMbali emaphethelweni aseMgungundlovu.

Lento yadala ukuba abashayeli benqabe ukungena eMbali ngakhoke amabhasi abebathulula abantu ekungeneni kwelokishi kuSutherland Road.

Abafundi baqala ukushaya amabhasi emuva kokuba amaphoyisa ebophe umholi wabafundi ezinyangeni ezithi azibembili ezedule. Babuyebaduba izikole.

Udlame lwadlondlobala ngesikhathi kuvela amahemuhemu

abatelekele. Emhlanganweni wangomhla ka-23 August zonke izinhlangano zavuma ukuba avunyelwe amabhasi angene elokishini futhi. Zathi futhi ziyobhekana nanoma ubani oyoza ukumisa noma ukuhlukumeza abashayeli.

Izinhlangano zabafundi zathi esikhathini esizayo aziyuthatha zinyathelo noma ezaluhlolo luni ngodaba noma yiluphi oluthinta abasebenzi ngaphambi kokubonisana noFOSATU.

UNobhala wlocal shop stewards Council, uComrade Bheki Ngidi, wathi lomhlangano waphumelela ekuletheni ukuthula elokishini.

'Kusukela lapho abafundi bawagada amabhasi ngaphambi kokuya esikoleni nangemuva kwesikole,' washo kanje.

athi abashayeli bamatekisi bathume abafundi ukuba bashaye amabhasi. Empini eyalandela kwafa amadoda amabili kwabuye kwashiswa amakhumbi amabili.

Emzamweni wokuxazulula lenxushunxushu, uFOSATU wabizama umhlangano nalezinhlangano: Imbali Youth Organisation, Congress of South African Students, Imbali Youth League ne-Azanian Students Movement.

ITransport and General Workers Union kaFOSATU imelele abashayeli bakaMasipala waseMgungundlovu. Labashayeli belekelela kakhulu kulestayaway samuva-nje okwakungesokwelekelela abasebenzi baseSarmcol

Abasebenzi bejuba bahlabene ngo-55 percent

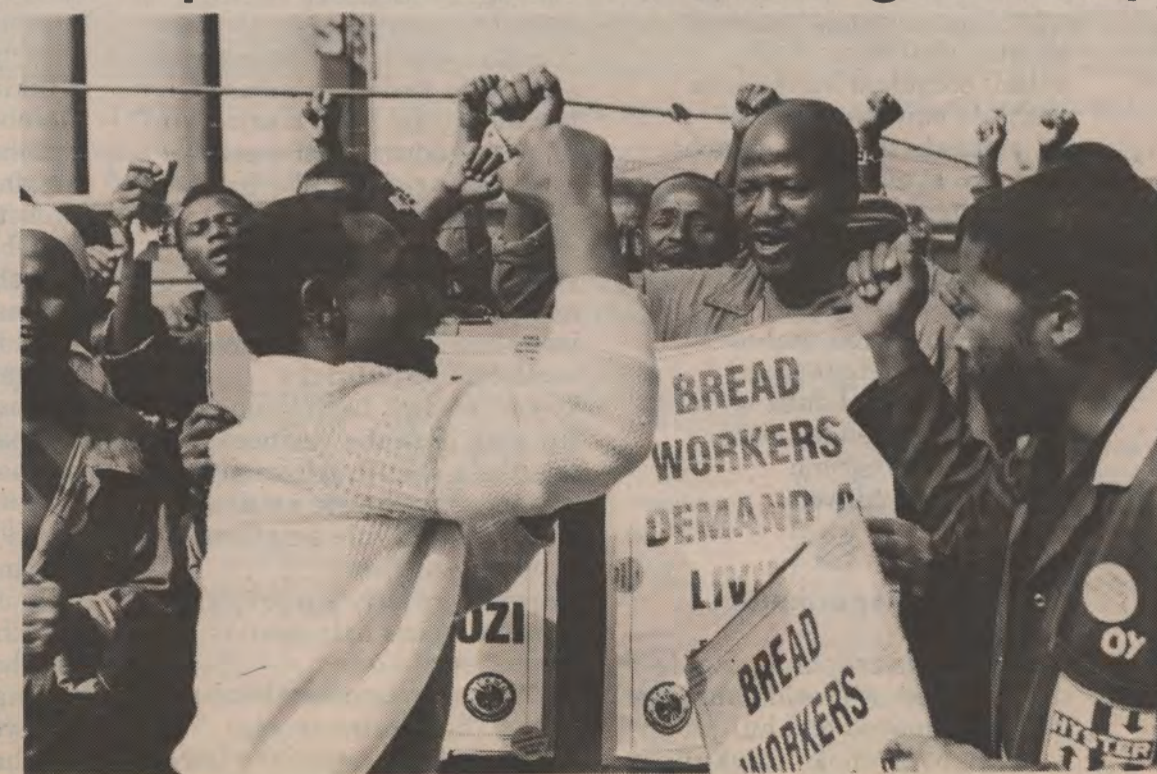
KUYIVELAKANCANE ukuba abasebenzi bakhushulelwe umholo ngo-55 percent, ikakhulukazi ngesikhathi isimo somnotho sibhimba. Kodwa kuyinto okungelula kakhulu ukuyicabanga ukuthi abasebenzi bakahlumeni bangakhushulelwa kangaka.

Hhayike, seyenzekile into ebingekho ngisho nasemaphushini! ISweet Food and Allied Workers Union yodumo inqobile kwathi abasebenzi abasezingeni eliphansi bakhushulelwa ngo-55 percent laphaya otshwaleni bakwa-Administration Board eThekwini nakwezinye izindawo zejuba kusukela eMpangeni kuyoshaya ePort Shepstone.

Lomholo ujombe ibanga elide wasuka ku-12 percent owawuyisiphakamiso sokuqala se-Administration Board ekuqaleni kuka 1984.

Lo-12 percent wenqatshwa amalungu eSFAWU kwasekuba ukuqala komzabalazo omude loko owadonsa izinyanga ezivu-18 kutholeoSe phezu nesitha esingahleki — uhululmeni wasePitoli phela!

I-SFAWU yayikade yethule iziphakamiso zayo kwi-Administration Board ezalandela yizingxoxo



Abasebenzi basotshwaleni eCongella ngesikhathi bebhikisha bebonakalisa uxhaso lwabateleki bezinkwa

phakathi kwenyunyana nabomnyango weBhodi ekuqaleni kuka-1984 lapho iSFAWU yayifuna kufakwe imali enkulu.

Kodwa lezoziphakamiso zadluliselwa kuNgqongqoshe ophethe ama-Administration Board. Wavela wasichitha isiphakamiso sokukhuphula umholo.

Inyunyana yaqhubeka yamemezela idispute (ingxabano). Ngenxa yokuthi izisebenzi zikhahlumeni azivumelekile ukuteleka ngokusemthethweni, ingxabano yadluliselwa enkantolo yezimboni.

Inkantolo yezimboni inqume ukuthi labasebenzi be-Administration Board mabakhushulelwe ngemali ewu-55 percent labo abasezingeni eliphansi kuthi labo abasezingeni eliphezulu bakhushulelwe ngo-11 percent kusukela kuMarch 1. Loko kusho ukuthi umholo ophansi uzokhuphuka usuke ku-R2,15 uye ku-R3,33 nge-awa.

Kodwa akugcinanga lapho! Ngaphezu kwaloko, abasebenzi bazobuyebafakelwe u55 percent, nawo oyiback pay kusukela ngomhla wokuqala kuJanuary. Bahlabene lababhemu.

I-apartheid isengozini yokuphonseka eweni

Emva kweminyaka ewu-37, lesiyasifo esesabekayo esibizwa ngokuthi yi-apartheid sesifike ebucayini. Izilonda zaso ezijulile zenkohlakalo sezimfima ubomvu oluchithekelwa emhlabeni wakithi ukuze kubone noma ngubani onamehlo. Kukhona abanye abantu abakholwa ukuthi 'uguquko' lukahulumeni luyozixazulula izinkinga. Kodwa uma sibheka lezinkinga esinazo siyabona ukuthi lologuquko luyomelwa ukuba lubelukhulu kakhulu ukuze zixazululeke.

Ukuntuleka kwemisebenzi nobuphofu

Akekho umuntu oneqiniso kodwa kunabantu abalinganiselwa esigidini kuya kwezintathu abeswele imisebenzi. Ngaphezu kwaloku kusenezigidi eziningi eziphila ngobuphofu neziphila impilo esondele endlaleni. Loku kusho ukuthi akuyidinga kuphele ukuba kuvulwe izikhala zemisebenzi eyosetshenziswa yintsha ebalelwa ku-250 000 ephuma ezikoleni yonke iminyaka, kodwa futhi kuyodingeka imisebenzi yabantu abangaphezulu kwesigidi abeswele imisebenzi njengoba sikhuluma-nje. Kwayona leyomisebenzi emisha enokuba ivuleke iyofanela ukuba iholele umholo oyokhipha abantu ebuphofuni — iholele umholo ophilisayo.

Indlala yasezabelweni

Olunye usizi lwe-apartheid olukhulu kunazo zonke kube umphumela omubi enhlabathini nasemkhizweni wasemafamu nasezabelweni. Lezindawo seziwile futhi azisakwazi ukukhiqiza ukudla okwenele kokondla ngisho ingxenye encane yabantu abakhe kuzo. Ukuze siguqulwe lesimo kudingeka ukuba kusetshenziswe imali eningi kakhulu yokwakha imigwaqo, amadamu, izinto zokuchelela, imbewu enhle yezitshalo nezinto eziyisidingo sokuhwebelana ukuze bakwazi abantu ukudayisa umkhiziso wabo. Kuyofanela futhi kwakhiwe amadolobha, izikole nezibhedlela.

Amadolobha e-Apartheid

I-Apartheid iyingqubo eyenza ukuba idlanzana libeyizebikazi ngokwenza iningi lihlabale

limpofu. Uma ubuka amadolobha e-apartheid ukubona ngokucacile loku. Maphakathi nawo sifumanisa amabhilidi amakhulu awubukhazikhazi. Sithola ukuthi azungezwe yimizi eminingi emihle yabamhlophe. Kodwa kude le sifumana izigidi ngezigidi zabantu ezihlala ezindlini 'ezingamagobhozi kamentshisi' noma emijondolo. Imigwaqo yabo mimbi, abanawo ugesi,

amaphoyisa, amasosha, ama-Administration Board, amapalamende amathathu ehlukena nasemibusweni okuthiwa izimele geqe naleyo engakagwali ngokuzimela geqe. Umbuso waloluhlelo uyizindleko ezinkulu ngendlela eyeqile futhi udla umcebo wakithi zonke izinsuku, umphumela kube ukunqwabelana kosisizi nokucindezelwa.?

ukuthenga imishini ngayo kunokuvulela abantu izikhala zemisebenzi.

Umcebo waseSouth Africa usetshenziswa ngendlela engafanele

Yini esibhekene nayo? Sisesimweni sokuntuleka kwemisebenzi nobuphofu esifanele siqugqulwe. Kufanele sizakhe kabusha izindawo zasemaphandleni. Kufanele siwakhe kabusha amadolobha. Kodwa kulesimo samanje asikwazi ngoba umbuso we-apartheid uwugwinya wonke umcebo wethu kanti nezinkampani ezinkulu zizithumela kwamanye amazwe izinzuzo zazo futhi aziyidali imisebenzi lapha eSouth Africa. Futhi iSouth Africa yethembele kakhulu ekudayiseleni noma ekuthumeleni izimpahla kwamanye amazwe. Kodwa manje seyiminingi iminyaka lamazwe ekhungekhe yizinkinga kwezomnotho ngakhoke awayithengi imikhiziso yaseSouth Africa.

Njengoba ebhekene nalezinkinga, uhulumeni usebenzisa imali eningi kunemali ayiqoqayo ngenela. Lento yenza ukuba kukhuphuke intengo yempahla (inflation) okuyinto ethi uma ikeyaqala, iqhubeka njalo njengoba wonke umuntu uye akhuphule amanani akhe enzela ukuvikela izinzuzo zakhe.

Lezinto zithikameza ibalance of payments bese liyehla inani leRandi uma liqhathaniswa nemali yakwamanye amazwe. Loku kudalwa ukuthi izinkampani ezinkulu zaseSouth Africa nabo bonke abantu bazama ukuyikhipha imali yabo eSouth Africa.

Inkinga yangempela ukuthi umcebo walelizwe usetshenziswa ngendlela engafanele. Ifanele ukusetshenziswa ekudaleni imisebenzi, ekwakheni kabusha izindawo zasemaphandleni namadolobha. Kodwa njengamanje umcebo usaphazwa ngokondla umbuso we-apartheid. Futhi isetshenziswa yizinkampani ezinkulu ngendlela engafanele.

Into esiyidingayo uhulumeni oyozimisela ukwakha uguquko olukhulu kakhulu mayelana nokuthi siwusebenzisa kanjani umcebo wethu. Futhi kubenguhulumeni omkhulu ngokwenele oyokwazi ukubhekana nezinkampani ezinkulu ukuze akwazi ukwengamela lowomcebo.



abanazo izikole ezenele, abanazo izibhedlela ezenele futhi abanazo izindawo eziphilile zokuzijabulisa. Lezike yizikompulazi eziyindalo ye-apartheid. Bangingi kakhulu abantui abahlala kulezikompulazi kunabantu abahlala ebukhazikhazini obumaphakathi namadolobha. Yimalini eyomelwa ukusetshenziswa ukuze kuhlaleke kahle kulezindawo? Impumelelo ithi yizizumbulu ngezizumbulu zezimali. Kudingeka ukuba umholo ukhuphuke kangakanani ukuze bakwazi abantu ukuphila kangcono? Impendulo ithi kufuneka ubungcono obuphindaphindiwe.

Umbuso we-apartheid

Ukucindezela izigidi ngezigidi zabantu isikhathi eside kudinga inhlobo yombuso omkhulu kakhulu oyizindleko ezinkulu. Yonke iminyaka kusaphazwa izizumbulu zezimali ngokondla

Izinkampani ezinkulu ezigwinya ezinye

Umnotho waseSouth Africa uphethwe yizinkampani ezinkulu kakhulu ezinamandla amakhulu kodwa ezimbalwa. Lezinkampani zaqala ezimayini zegolide kodwa zenaba zaze zehgamela cishe zonke izimboni zezomnotho. Izinqumo ezizikhiphayo zihlonishwa yizigidi ngezigidi zamaRandi nezigidi ngezigidi zemisebenzi. Izinqumo zazo yizo ezisemqoka ekudaleni ukuntuleka kwemisebenzi. Lezinkampani zithatha inqwaba yezinzuzo ezizithola eSouth Africa ziye kozifaka kwamanye amazwe lapho zifike zivule amafemu khona. Lezinzuzo azisentshenziselwa ukuvulela abasebenzi izikhala ezintsha zemisebenzi, kodwa kuthengwa ngazo amakhulu ngamakhulu ezinkampani ezincane. Uma kwenzeka lemali isetshenziswa lapha eSouth Africa, lezinkampani zikhetha

Collection Number: AG3307

Collection Name: FOSATU WORKER NEWS, 1979-1985

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

©2015

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document forms part of a collection held at the Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.