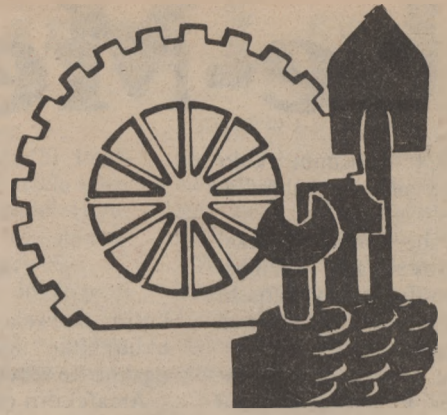


FOSATU WORKER NEWS

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ISIKHATHI u-half past 4 ntabama ngomSombuluko kaJune 27 - kwase kuba ukuqala kwesiteleka sokuqala esisemthethweni e-Natal Thread, laphaya eHammarsdale.

Saqhubeka, kodwa emuva kwezinsuku eziwu 9 inkampani yavuma ukuthi seyhluhiwe, yahlala phansi yaxoxa neNational Union of Textile Workers.

Isisusa kwakuwukungezwani ngamaholo, kodwa emuva kwezingxoxo abasebenzi baseNatal Thread bazuzazuzo embili - umholo wakhuphuka ngo 15c ngeawa kanye ne-back pay babuyebazuzo nelungelo elisemqoka lokuteleka.

Lapha eSouth Africa abasebenzi bamelwe ukuba bachusheleze izindawo eziningi ezishiwo umthetho ngaphambi kokuba bateleke ngokusemthethweni.

Uma sebekwenzile-ke loku, angeke bathweswe icala lokuteleka kodwa loko akubavikeli ekuxoshweni yinkampani.

Ukuhlabana kwabasebenzi baseNatal Thread kwenze inkampani yavuma ukuthi uma kunesiteleka esisemthethweni 'iyokhetha phakathi kokubaxosha bonke lababateleki noma ingaxoshi noyedwa'.

Yabuye yavuma ukuthi 'uma kwenzekile inkampani yabaxosha abatelekile, into eyodwa eyoyenza kuyoba ukubabuyisela bonke noma ingathathi noyedwa wabo'.

Lesivumelwano siyefana nomthetho waseNgilandi lapho abasebenzi sebaphumelela khona ekuvikelweni umthetho uma betelekile.

Lesivumelwano siyabavikela abateleki ekuxoshweni ngoba akuyona into elula ukuba inkampani ixoshe bonke abasebenzi efekhtri ngoba isuke izoqala phansi ifundise abasebenzi abasha. Into enhle futhi ukuthi uma inkampani ike yathi ibuyisela oyedwa, iyomelwa ukubabuyisela bonke abateleki.

Ngalendlela, isiteleka sase Natal Thread kube esokuqala esisemthethweni esibe yimpumelelo emlandweni wabasebenzi muva nje e-South Africa.

Kulesiteleka abasebenzi abangaphezulu kuka 400 babehlangene kuthule umoya beziphethe kahle ngeandlela emnandi.

Kusukela ekuseni kuyoshona ilanga, noma lishona kuze kuyosa, leyamishini ehlele ikhala ikhalile yayithule cwaka.

Kwakuthi ngo half past 4 ekuseni nantambama abase-

ILU- NGELO LOKUTE- LEKA



Ukumamatheka kwesihlabani abasebenzi baseNatal Thread elisemqoka kangaka - ilungelo lokuteleka ngomzimba ongenaxhala lokuthi kuzobuyiselwa osibanibananya nokuthi bangase baxoshe.

Imishini yayihlale ithule kuze kufike ishifit elandelayo ka 7 bese kuqalwa-ke ukususa imishini okuyothatha isikhathi eside ngoba yakhelwe ukuhlala igijima.

Unobhala wegatsha le-NUTW, u-Prof Sineke wathi, yebo kona i-day shift ayizange iteleke, kodwa umoya wokuzwana kwabasebenzi waba yisiqiniseko sokuthi akukho qhekeko olwaluzonyomfa lento eyayingadingi ukoniwa.

AbakwaNatal Thread balahlekelwa umkhiziso wesonto lonke ngenxa yalesiteleka - okusho ukuthi yizikulungwane zamaRandi.

Kodwa okuncomeka kakhulu ukuthi abasebenzi bahlabana ngokuzuzo ilungelo

ISIVUMELWANO saseNatal Thread siwuphawu lwezinyathelo ezisondela lapho abasebenzi baseSouth Africa beyozuzuzo khona amalungelo okuteleka angala nawesekelwe umthetho.

Njengoba sesibonile kuleminyaka yamuva-nje, abasebenzi bayateleka uma bebona ukuthi ayikho enye into abangayenza yize umthetho ubangabela. Kodwa noko isiteleka siyinto enzima kakhulu kubasebenzi, yingako-nje si-ngathatheki kalula isingumo sokuteleka.

Ngenxa yokuthi isiteleka siyisikhali esibaluleke kangaka kubasebenzi emzabalazweni wamandla angalingani phakathi kwabasebenzi nabagashi, kuye kube nesidingo sokuba babuye balwale ukuthola ukuvikelwa umthetho. Sifuna ukuba lelilungelo lokuteleka libe yilungelo elisemthethweni.

Lelilungelo lokuvanyelwa umthetho ukuba uteleke libalulekile ngoba liletha ukuvikelwa kubateleki futhi liyabavumela ukuba basebenzise isikhali sokuteleka ngokuzihlonipha nangokubalekela indluzula.

Kanaziato ezithile ezibaluleke kakhulu ezithi uma sezihlangano zakhe lelilungelo lokuteleka okusemthethweni. Yilezi:

- Yilungelo lokuba nenhlangotho ekuvikelweni nezimele ngokwayo.
- Yizinqubo ezigavile zokuxoxisana ezikwaziyo ukuxazulula ukungezwani nezingxabano ngokushesha.
- Yilungelo lokugapha uma kunesiteleka, okusho ilungelo lokubonisa abanye abasebenzi ukuthi mabangangeni efekhtri.
- Yilungelo lokuholela imali yokuteleka nokungehluleki ukukwenza loko.
- Ukuvikeleka ekuxoshweni ngesikhathi kutelekiwo.

Lapha eSouth Africa zimbili izizathu ezenza ukuba asikabi nalo lelilungelo. Okokugala, ingubo yalomthetho iLabour Relations Act ihamba kancane ngalendlela yokuthi ikhuthaza iziteleka 'ezingekho emthethweni'. Okwesibili, yize iLabour Relations Act kukhona lapho ivumela khona iziteleka ezisemthethweni lapho ungaqapha khona futhi baholelwe abateleki kodwa kuneminye imithetho efana ne-Internal Security ne-Intimidation eye isetshenziselwe ukuba ingabibikho indlela yokuteleka.

Yize kunjena, kukhonyana esikuzuzayo. Inhlubo yezi-vumelwano zikaFOSATU ezenziwa amashop steward, nezinqubo zezikhale, zezijeziso, zezingxoxo nezezixabano (disputes) zibeke izinyunyana esimweni esingcono sokuxoxisana nabagashi.

Isivumelwano saseNatal Thread siyilwile inkinga yokuxosha. Kuyinto abayijwayele abagashi ukuba kuthi uma kunesiteleka esingekho emthethweni noma esisemthethweni baxoshe bonke abasebenzi bese bagasha kabusha bakhethe labo ababathandayo okuvamise ukuba ashlywe amalungu aqinile namashop steward.

Lesivumelwano siyakuvimba ukuxosha abathile noku-gasha ngesikhathi sesiteleka esisemthethweni, ngakho-ke manje abagashi bamelwe ukukhetha phakathi kokubaxosha bonke abasebenzi bangaphinde babuye noma bangaxoshi noyedwa.

Akusiyona into elula ukukhetha phakathi kwalezinto ngakho-ke sinikeza abasebenzi ithuba lokulwa emzabalazweni wabo wokulwela amandla alinganayo nawabagashi emzabalazweni wobumbano.

**Esitelekeni sokuqala
esisemthethweni emi-
nyakeni eminingi banqo-
bile eNatal Thread**

Abe-Metal babhidlangele umholo ongcono kune - IC

ABASEBENZI bensimbi kulo lonke ilizwe jikelele babhidlangele amaholo aphezulu.

Izivumelwano zamaholo ezenziwa yizinyunyana 'ezingabadayisi' nenhlango yabaqashi uSEIFSA, kwi-Industrial Council azibenisanga neze.

Manjenake umzabalazo sewudlukile kwi-Industrial Council waya emafekhtri njengoba amalungu eMetal and Allied Workers Union engabanike thuba abaqashi efuna kukhushulwe imali kangcono kunalendlela 'eshaqisa-ayo' ye-Industrial Council.

I-Industrial Council yawukhuphula ngo 10c umholo yize iMAWU yayikuphikisa loko ithi ayikho into eyokwenelisa amalungu ayo engaphansi kuka R18 ngesonto kubo bonke abasebenzi.

Kulenyanga edlule isimo siqalile ukushuba emafekhtri amaningi ngoba abaqashi benqaba ukulingisa amaholo ngendlela engcono kuneye-Industrial Council.

Kuyimanjena abasebenzi sebeke bawuyeka phansi umsebenzi emafekhtri amathathu asemqoka akwaBarlows ngoba befuna ukukhushulelwa.

I-Shop Stewards' Council yakwaBarlows seyivumelene ngo-

Uyabuyela kwaPonds usihlalo wamashop steward

USIHLALO weShop Stewards' Committee efekhtri yaseWadeville iChesbrough Ponds, owaxoshwa emuva kwe-stay-away ka June 16, usebuyiselwe emsebenzini.

Abasebenzi bakulefekhtri eseTransvaal bathatha isinqumo sokungawuphathi umsebenzi ngo June 16 ngoba kubona lolusuku luyisikhumbuzo sezibhelu zika 1976.

Kodwa-ke lwathi selwedule usuku lwe-stay-away abaqashi bamxosha usihlalo weshop stewards' committee, uMorgan Mathebula, ngokuthi wabhebezela isiteleka ngokumemezela embhobheni wasefekhtri ukuthi awuphathwa.

Bezwa loku, abasebenzi bamisa umsebenzi bekhononda bethi isinqumo sokungawuphathi asenziwanga uBrother Mathebula kodwa sathathwa emhlanganweni kawonkewonke.

Abasebenzi bathi abaqashi yibona abatshela amashop steward ukuthi uma abasebenzi bengasebenzanga ngo June 16 abayukuluholela lolosuku.

Emuva kwesikhathi esifushane abasebenzi bewumisile umsebenzi, babuye babuyela benzela ukunikeza amashop steward ithuba lokuyokhalaza ngesinqumo sokuxosha uBrother Mathebula.

Izikhhalazo, izingxoxo zenyunyana nemediation, konke kwehluleka ukuxazulula ingxabano.

Kodwa iChemical Workers Industrial Union yathi 'sizolilwa lelicala kuze kube sekugcineni uma kunesidingo'.

'Asoze sabavumela abaqashi ukuba baxoshe uSihlalo weShop Stewards' Committee kube kungebasebenzi bona qobo abazithathela isinqumo sokungasebenzi ngoJune 16', iNyunyana yasho kanje.

Ekugcineni, emuva kokuqhubeka kwezingxoxo, abaqashi bavuma ukumbuyisela emsebenzini uBrother Mathebula.

kuthi izolwela ukuba umholo ukhuphuke ngo50c nge-awa - ngakho-ke sebeyile kubaqashi.

Amafekhtri okube ngawokuqala ukuba atekelele ukukhushulelwa, eyakwaBarlows Manufacturing eKew ngaseGoli neyakwaWB Camerons eJacobs ngaseThekwini.

Kuwo womabili lamafekhtri abaqashi babenqabile ukuba kuxoxwe ngamaholo ngaphambi kokusayina isivumelwano sokwamukelwa neMetal and Allied Workers Union.

Abasebenzi bakwaBarlows' Fuchs e-Alrode nabo bajoyina lamafekhtri amabili emuva kokuba abaqashi babo nabo benqabile ukuxoxa ngamaholo ngebhaxa lokuthi isivumelwano asikakasiyiniwa.

Yize abasebenzi balamafekhtri womathathu babuye babuyela emsebenzini, kodwa kwakubonakala kahle ukuthi abenelisekile

neze amaqhinga kaBarlows 'okubambezele'.

Laphaya kwaBarlows Kew abaqashi babuye bayinyomfa ngokuxosha abasebenzi abawu12 ngoba bethi babeshaya abanye abasebenzi ngesikhathi kutelekiwe.

UNobhala wegatsha leMAWU, uMoses Mayekiso wathi inyunyana izoyithathela izinyathelo zomthetho lenkampani.

'Ayilungile neze lento yokuba abaqashi bathathele abasebenzi izinyathelo ezibuhlungu kangaka ngaphambi kokuba inkantolo ibathole benecala', washo kanje.

Kodwa akusibona bonke abasebenzi bensimbi abangazange baphumelele embhidlangweni wabo wamaholo aphakeme.

Izingxoxo zasemafekhtri zibonophumela wokukhushulelwa kulamafekhtri:

* APV Kestner (Pietermaritzburg) - 18 per cent kubo bonke.

* Pillar Naco (Pietermaritzburg) - 15 per cent kubo bonke.

* Glacier Bearings (Pinetown) - uR2 nge-awa no 16 per cent kubo bonke.

* Forbo Krommeni (Jacobs) - izosukela kuR2,42c babuye bakhushulelwe ngo 30 per cent bonke.

* CI Industries (Pinetown) - bakhushulelwe ngo 25 per cent bonke.

* Instep Components - umholo ophansi ukhushulelwe ngo 17 per cent.

* Alusaf (Richards Bay) - umholo ophansi ukhushulelwe wafika kuR1,58 nge-awa.

Futhi sekwenziwe isivumelwane esisha esizokwengamela ama-

fekhtri amane akwaHenred Fruehauf - amabili eNatal namabili eTransvaal.

Bekuqala ukuba kusayinwe isivumelwano samaholo esengamelele ifekhtri yaseSithebe. Isithebe yindawo ebizwa phecelezi 'border' industrial area ngaseMandini edume ngamaholo aphantsi.

Abasebenzi bakulamafekhtri womane bazokhushulelwa ngo 19c nge-awa kusukela kuJuly babuye bakhushulelwe ngo 5c nge-awa ngoJanuary.

Ukuze kuncishiswe ukwehlukana kwamaholo phakathi kwefekhtri yaseSithebe namanye, inkampani ivumile ukufakela abasebenzi baseSithebe u4c ngaphezulu ngoJuly no3c ngoJanuary.



Amashop steward akwaBarlows' Fuchs ethula umbiko kubasebenzi. Bavotela ukubuyela emsebenzini.

Sebethambile abakwaMondi

I-MONDI Paper Company seyize yathamba yavuma ukuthi izingxoxo zesivumelwano sokwamukelwa ziqalwe.

Loku kwenzeka emuva komzamo kaMondi obubonakala ukhombisa ngokusobala ukuthi uzama ukuvimba iPaper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union yikhona ingenakuwakhulumela amalungu ayo kulefekhtri eseduze naseThekwini.

Ekualeni abakwaMondi benqaba ukuxoxa ngesivumelwano bethi kufanele kuqale kuqedelwe isivumelwano sokwamukelwa okuxoxwa ngaso nePWAU njengamanje esizokwengamela ifekhtri yaseFelixton.

Ngokusho kwePWAU manje izikhulu zenkampani zazama ukuheha amalungu ukuba angayijoyini inyunyana.

'Amalungu amaNdiya atshelwa ukuthi uMondi uthola ukudumala ngokujoyina kwawo inyunyana.

Amanye atshelwa ukuthi imisebenzi yawo izogcina ithathwe abasebenzi bama-Afrika uma ejoyina inyunyana kaFOSATU ngoba izinyunyana zikaFOSATU zimele ama-Afrika kuphela', kusho umgquguzeli wePWAU u-Pat Horn.

Waqhuba wathi, 'amanye amalungu esatshiswa ngempela ngokuthi azolahlekelwa yimisebenzi uma ejoyina inyunyana'.

Noko, yize kunjalo amalungu aya ngokwanda kulefekhtri okungangoba sekujoyine abasebenzi abeqile ku 900.

Ababalelwa ku 70 besula kwi-S.A. Boilermakers Society bajoyina iPWAU.

Omunye umsebenzi wathi 'i-Boilermakers Union iyinyunyana efana nomshuwalense. 'Sifuna inyunyana elwayo thina'.

Emhlanganweni wasekuqaleni kuka July, abakwaMondi benqaba ngisho ukwamukela ishop stewards committee ebanke okwesikhashana, esikhundleni saloko baphakamisa ukuba kukhethe iworks council entsha.

Lento yawathukuthelisa amalungu ePWAU athi awasiboni isidingo sokulindela isivumelwano saseFelixton.

'Sekuyizinyanga ezimbili manje sineningi lamalungu kulefekhtri. Ukusihlakaniphela loku', basho kanje.

Inyunyana yabona ukuthi izenzo zikaMondi ziwukwenza into engeyona ifeya kwezemisebenzi yabe seyitshela inkampani uku-

thi uma ingavumi ukuxoxa nePWAU kuze kuphele amasonto amabili, izomangalela abakwaMondi enkantolo yezimboni.

Kwathi sekusele imizuzu siphe-

le isikhathi, abakwaMondi bazisa inyunyana ukuthi izoqala ukuxoxa ngokwamukelwa futhi izowemukela amashop steward enyunyana.

I-TGWU isayine isivumelwano

I-TRANSPORT and General Workers Union seyisayine isivumelwano sayo sokuqala nenkampani yokuthutha impahla.

Lesivumelwano sokwamukelwa esiseyisandulelo sisenza kwaFreight Air nakwa Freight Services Forwarding.

Kukholakala ukuthi lesi yivumelwano sokuqala ukuba sisayinwe phakathi kwenkampani yokuthutha izimpahla nenyunyana ezimele.

Unobhala jikelele weTGWU u-Jane Barrett wathi bebesokola kanzima bengqubuzana nenhlango yabaqashi bokuthutha 'abanamakhanda alukhuni'.

'Into ebisimpintshe kakhulu u-

kuthi lenhlango beyisebenzisa iparallel union kaTUCSA, i-African Transport Union, yenzela izaba zokungahambisani neTGWU. Kodwa noko sinethemba lokuthi lesivumelwano sizokhondla indlela yeziningi ezizolanda- la'.

Kunjalo- nje iTGWU seyiguduzaphakathi emagekeni emboni yamabhilidi (njengo-caretaker).

Seyisayine isivumelwano ne-Anglo Property Services esengamele abasebenzi ababalelwa ku 600 emabhilidini athize akonokusho eGoli - ngisho nalesasitha bathaba saseCarlton Centre imbala.

Iwotha ubomvu i-NAAWU ngenxa yeholo eliphansi

I-NATIONAL Automobile and Allied Workers Union ikhwele yazelela kwi-Eastern Province Automobile Manufacturers' Association ngemizamo yayo 'yokubulala' amaholo abasebenzi.

Abasebenzi kuwo wonke amafekhtri akwa-General Motors bamwisa umsebenzi kwaphela imizuzu eyishumi nanhlanu ngo July 29 bekhononda ngesenzo sabaqashi sokukhuphula umhlo ngehlozile lemali ewu 5c kwi-grade ephansi no 11c kwi-grade ephezulu.

Lento yenzeke ngesikhathi abaqashi neNAAWU beqala izingxoxo zamaholo.

Kodwa lesenzo sabaqashi sibonakala sizozidonsela kwangqi-

ngetshe izingxoxo.

Ukubhunjshwa kwezixoxo zamaholo ngonyaka odlule kwadala isiteleka sabasebenzi bezimoto abeqile ku-10 000.

Esivumelwaneni esenziwa sekuzophela unyaka odlule kwavunyelwana ngokuthi kuyobuyekwenziwe ezinye izingxoxo njalo emuva kwezinyanga eziyisithupha kuzoxoxwa ngokukhuphuka komhlo kulesosikhathi sezinyanga eziyisithupha.

Kodwa manje i-EPAMA seyizame ukusibalekela isivumelwano ngokwenza amaqinga okucela inyunyana ukuba ingayikhulumi eyamaholo kuze kube yingasekupheleni konyaka 'ngenxa yesimo esibi somnotho'.

I-NAAWU izichithe yazilahla kude lezaba yathi isenzo se-EPAMA siwukwephula isivumelwano.

Kwale noma inyunyana seyibaqoqele ezingxoxweni kodwa abaqashi baqhubeka 'nokuzikhalala ngobuphofu', baphakamisa ukuthi amaholo makalungiswe ngoDecember.

I-EPAMA yathi uma inyunyana 'igcizelela' ngokuthi amaholo makakhuphuka ngo-August 1, abaqashi bayofaka imali esukela ku 5c kuya ku 11c kuphela. Lena yimali elingana nohafu wokukhuphuka kwezinga lezindleko kwezinyanga eziyisithupha ezidlule.

I-NAAWU yathi into enjena

Umbhidlango waseBhayi uzuzele 21 amalungelo edolobha

ABASEBENZI bemvume abawu 21 bakwaTimber Industries eBhayi sebenikwe amalungelo ase-dolobheni emuva komkhankaso wenyunyana onamandla kulefekhtri.

Loku kulandela isinqumo sika-Rikhoto esiqophe umlando esikhishwe yinkantolo enkulu kunazo zonke elizweni esithe abasebenzi bezimvume asebasebenzele umqashi oyedwa iminyaka engaphezulu kweshumi banalo ilungelo likaSection 10(1)(b).

Sebegxivizelwe

Seloku siphumile lesinqumo izinyunyana zikaFOSATU ziqhuba abaqashi ukuba basize ekutholeni abasebenzi babo amalungelo asemadolobheni.

ULucky Dendile, ongumgqugzeli wePaper, Wood and Allied Workers Union, ucele abakwaTimber Industries ukuba baveze amagama abantu asebasebenzele lenkampani iminyaka engaphezulu kweshumi ibuye ibhale nezincwadi ezidingekayo zokufaka isicelo samalungelo asedolobheni.

Kulabo abawu 23 abafake izicelo, abawu 21 bazitholile muva nje izigxivizo zikaSection 10(1)(b).

Nase-Mooi River

Umbhidlango omkhulu kakhulu ofana nalona wenziwa yiNational Union of Textile Workers efemini yakwaMooi River Textiles eNatal.

Kubonakala sengathi abasebenzi abalinganiselwa ku300 bafanele ukuwathola lamalungelo.

Inkampani seyiceliwe ukuba ilungise izincwadi ezidingekayo kanti inyunyana kuyimanje ilindele imiphumela yezicelo ezifanele kwi-Administration Board.

Abasebenzi bafunde konke loko abadinga ukukwazi ngesimo sempilo kanye nokuphepha

EMUVA kwesifundo, amaxusa ayehlukana ngamaqembu. Nanka amanye efunda ibhuku le-IMF.

* Ukulandela, uhlole ukuthi kwenziwe njengoba kufanele yini nokuthi umphumela kube yilowo obuhlosiwe.

* Ukuhlola nokuqiniseka ukuthi azikho yini ezinye izinto ezinokudala ingozi ezibuyezafakwa endaweni okusetshenza kuyo.

Kodwa noko, i-IMF yenzelela ngokuthi eziningi izinkinga eziphathelele nempilo yokusebenza ziyosala zingaxazululekanga uma ingekho inhlango yenyunyana enamandla lapho kuseshenzwa khona okuyiyona eyovikela izifiso zabasebenzi.

Bayifake unyawo kufanele

UMA ubuyilunga lenyunyana engazange ikwenzele lutho eminyakeni engamashumi amathathu eyedule, wenza njani?

Uyifaka unyawo? Ayi-ke yiyo nanto eyenziwe abasebenzi bakwaShatterproof eBhayi lena.

Ngesikhathi ixoxa neFOSATU Worker News iSteering Committee yathi babenalo ulwazi lokuthi ikhona iGlass Workers Union kodwa bengazi ukuthi iyinto yokwenzani.

'Abasebenzi abanazwi kule nyunyana. Asazi nokuthi abaphathi bezikhundla bakhethwa kanjani', washo kanje omunye umsebenzi.

Isteering committee yathi uma kwenzeka unobhala walenyunyana kaTUCSA efika efekhtri 'usuke ezoziphuzela itiyi nje

nabaqashi, hhayi ukuzoxoxa nabasebenzi'.

'Sibona imali yethu ibanjwa nje emholweni kodwa lenyunyana isebenzela inkampani', kusho abasebenzi.

Omunye umsebenzi wathi lezinkulungwane zamaRandi ebezi banjelwa lenyunyana iGlass Workers Union kuleminyaka engamashumi amathathu edule, 'ayehlukene nemali ephonswe esizibeni'.

Omunye umsebenzi oneminyaka eyeqile eshumini kulefekhtri wathi usakhumbukhumbula iGlass Union iba nemihlangano kudala, kodwa manje abasebenzi bayihambela kuphela ngoba benikwa u-R2 wokugibela. Kodwa yize bethola lemali bam-

balwa abayihambelayo.

'I-Glass Workers Union iloku yabambisana nabaqashi seloku kwathi qo', basho kanje abasebenzi.

Hhayi-ke manje abasebenzi se-bejoyine iChemical Workers Industrial Union, futhi bazibambele mathupha ezindabeni eziphathelele lenyunyana.

Ngenxa yokuthi iCWIU inabalandeli abaningi kakhulu eShatterproof, inkampani seyiwavumile ama Stop Order, ukhetho lwamashop steward kanti manje seyixoxa neCWIU ngesivumelwano sokwamukelwa.

Akusikhona e-Eastern Province kuphela lapho abasebenzi abakha iGlass behlubukele kwi-CWIU khona.

E-Transvaal sekusayinwe izivu-

melwano ezimbili.

Lezivumelwano ezinikeza i-CWIU amalungelo agcwele - amanye awo avuma ukuba izingxoxo zamaholo nezimo zokusebenza zenziwe efekhtri - sezi-sayiniwe nabakwaPlate Glass eGermiston kanye nabakwa Shatterproof Safety Glass eRosslyn.

Zonke lezivumelwano ziphathulwe emuva kokuba iGlass and Allied Workers Union seyihlangene neCWIU.

I-Senior Shop Steward yase-Plate Glass, uRonald Mofokeng wathi 'thina basebenzi be-glass sesiyalubona manje usizo lokubumba izinyunyana zezimboni zibe banzi nolokuhlanganisa lezinto ezikhonyana ezinyunyane ezincane kubunjwe ngazo inyunyana enkulu'.

Badube i-ova

ABASEBENZI basemafekhtri amabili akwaDuropenta - enye iseNatal, enye iseTransvaal - badube i-ova nenkantini bekhombisa ukukhononda ngomzamo wenkampani wokubakhuphulela ngemali encane.

Lenkampani isanda kusayina neChemical Workers Industrial Union isivumelwano esibalulekile sokwamukelwa esinika inyunyana amalungelo okuxoxisana ngaphakathi efekhtri.

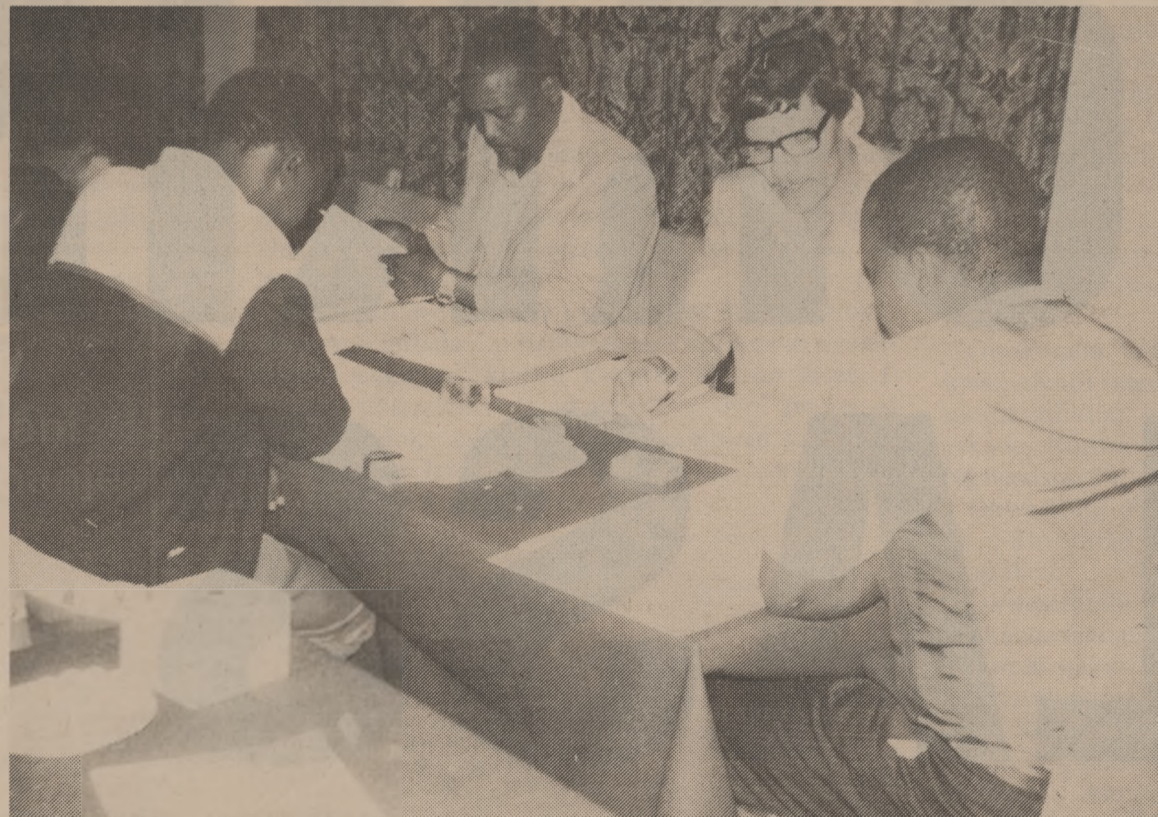
Inhlango yabaqashi bensimbi enkulukazi, u-SEIFSA, akafuni nokuyizwa indaba yokuxoxisana efekhtri. Loku kwenzekile yize uSEIFSA lona eyisigungu sabaqashi esibaluleke kakhulu kuDuropenta laphaya kwi-Industrial Council yensimbi.

Lesivumelwano esisha sakwa Durapenta singesikazwelonke ngoba sizosebenza kuwo wonke amafekhtri angaphansi kwesigungu sakwaDuropenta uma i-CWIU inamalunga.

Okwamanje sisebenza emafekhtri akwaDuropenta eRoodekop naseNew Germany.

Sanele sasayinwa isivumelwano, inyunyana yavula izingxoxo zamaholo yenzela ukukhuphula amaholo abengcono kunalelihlazo lokukhushulelwa okwenziwa ezingxoxweni ze-Industrial Council muva nje.

Kodwa-ke izingxoxo zajama ngoba abasebenzi benqaba ukukhushulelwa ngo R8,50 ngesonto njengoba inkampani yayisho.



MUVA nje i-International Metal Federation beyinenkomfa ye-Mpilo nokuPhepha (Health and Safety Conference) eBhayi. Lena bekuyingxenywe yomkhankaso wayo wokwenza izindawo abasebenzi abasebenza kuzo zibe nokuphepha.

Lenkomfa eyayithi ayifane nokwethamela izifundo yayihanjelwe abagqugzeli ababili namashop steward amabili ezinyunyana zikaFOSATU.

Ababekhona u-June Rose Nala (Metal and Allied Workers Union, N. Natal), Justice Mnguni (Autoplastic, Pretoria), Charles

Sathekge (Sigma, Pretoria) no-Sidney Nyengane (CDA, East London).

Lesifundo sasiphethwe u-Marchello Malentacchi, ophethe umnyango weMpilo nokuPhepha we-IMF. Wayesizana no-Regional Secretary kaFOSATU e-Eastern Province, u-Les Kettledas.

Lesifundo esathatha izinsuku ezinhlanu saxoxa ngazo zonke izinhlobo zempilo nokuphepha, kusukela emindweni nengozi edalwa yimithi kwaze kwayofika ekukhanyeni okubi okungalimaza amehlo.

I-IMF yendlale izinhloso ezinhlanu zempilo nokuphepha emsebenzini:

* Ukuthola nokuchaza izinto ezingase zidale ukulimala endaweni okusetshenzwa kuyo nezinto eziyingozi empilweni endaweni okusetshenzwa kuyo.

* Ukuhlaziya nokuthola isimo sezinto eziyingozi, ukuthi zibakhathaza kanjani abasebenzi nokuthi ziyathelo zini zokuphepha ezifanele ukuthathwa.

* Ukulungisa isimo, ukufaka izinto ezizokwenza isimo esingcono.



Ukwakhiwa kwe- WORKING CLASS

KUSUKELA ekuqaleni komlando womuntu, abantu babelokhu besebenza eSouth Africa. Babesebenza ngoba befuna ukuziphilisa. Izazi ezineziqu ziye zithi uma zimba inhlabathi zithole izinto ezikhomba ukuthi zasala emizini yase-ndulo nasemiphakathini yakudala. Ziye zivumbulule amatshe okugaya, amakhuba, amathambo ezinkomo kusukela eminyakeni engamakhulu ayishumi nanhlanu (1500) eyedlule (cishe ngo 500 A.D.). Loku kukhombisa ukuthi abantu babesebenza emasimini benemfuyo kwasemandulwini. Kodwa abantu balezozikhathi babengesibona abasebenzi ngendlela esibazi ngayo abasebenzi namuhla. Babekhona labo ababenamalungelo, ngakho-ke bephila ngokusetshenzelwa abanye abantu

(njengamakhosi) kodwa wonke umuntu ngalesosikhathi wayenelungelo lokusebenzisa umhlaba noma lokufuya izinkomo noma lokuzingela. Ngalendlela-ke noma ubani wayekwazi ukuziphilisa. Loku kuchaza ukuthi isikhathi esiningi babesebenzela ukuziphilisa bona noma imindeni yabo, kodwa hhayi omunye umuntu.

Uma sibheka abasebenzi namuhla sibona into eyehluka kakhulu. Abanamhlaba, abanampahla abangaziphilisa ngayo. Bamelwe ukusebenzela iholo ukuze bona nemindeni yabo ikwazi ukuphila. Bamelwe ukusebenzela omunye umuntu onempahla ohlose ukuzakhela inzuzo ngamandla abo - lona-ke ngumqashi ozobakhokhela ngomholo wasemafekhtri noma emigodini noma

ezitolo noma emapulazini.

Ngenxa yokuthi bonke labasebenzi basesimweni esifanayo kanti futhi izifiso zabo ziye-fana - njengokuthi bafuna imali ewumthamo kunalena abayinikwa umqashi - ngesinye isikhathi baye babizwe ngokuthi bayi-working class. Loku kuwuphawu lokubehlukanisa ne-class yabaqashi bona abafisa ukuzakhela izinzuzo ngayo yonke indlela ngakho-ke bangathandi ukuba amaholo akhuphuke kakhulu.

Baqhamuka kanjani abasebenzi lapha eSouth Africa?

Indaba yaqala ngo 1652 ngesikhathi izifiki zokuqala zamaBhunu zizenza eKapa. Lendawo yayiphethwe yinkampani i-Dutch East India

KULE-FOSATU Worker News entsha enamakhasi ayisishiyagalombili siqala umlando oyiziqephu ngaphansi kwesihloko esithi 'Ukwakhiwa kwe-working class eSouth Africa'. Lomlando uqala eKoloni nge-eighteenth Century (okusho ukuthi eminyakeni esuka ku 1700 kuya ku 1800) lapho kwadabuka khona i-working class yama'khaladi'.

Emaphepheni alandelayo siyoxoxa ngokukhula kwe-working class yabantu abamnyama neyabamhlophe, sihlale imizabalazo yabo, hhayi emapulazini noma ezimayini, noma emafekhtri kuphela kodwa nasemalokishini.

Leziqephu zisikhombisa ukuthi umzabalazo usuthathe isikhathi eside nokuthi kwathatha isikhathi ngaphambi kokwakheka kwe-working class. Ziyasikhombisa futhi ukuthi yize umzabalazo ubuloku ukhinyabezeka kaninginingi kodwa ububuye ululame uqhubekeke phambili njengoba abasebenzi baseSouth Africa sebenamandla kunakuqala namhlanje.

Company. Lenkampani yaletha izigqila zakwamanye amazwe lapha eSouth Africa ukuba zizosebenza emapulazini, okwathi ngesikhathi inzalo yalezigqila seyikhululwa emuva kwekhulu leminyaka, yaba yingxenyane ebalulekile ye-working class yama'khaladi' ikakhulukazi eNtshonalanga Koloni.

Kodwa iningi le-working class yama'khaladi' iyindabuko yamaKhoi (ababizwa ngabelungu ngokuthi amaHottentot ngoba bengalwazi ulimi lwabo). Zimbalwa kakhulu izigqila ezazikhona ngaphandle kwendawo yaseKapa naseStellenbosch (7% ngo 1773). Ngakho-ke abanini bamapulazi babethembela kumaKhoi uma befuna izisebenzi, kwagcina ngokuba cisho wonke amaKhoi esephe-nduke aba yi-working class yama'khaladi'.

Kwenzeka kanjani loku?

Impendulo ilula. AmaKhoi ayesalahlekelwa yizinkomo zawo nomhlaba wawo. Kodwa kwenzeka kanjani loku? Abantu abavumelani ngaloku. Ezinye izazi zomlando zithi amaKhoi ayezidayisa ngokukhululeka izinkomo zawo eshintshelwa ngobuhlalu, ugwayi notshwala obudakayo obufana nebrandy. Futhi ngenxa yokuthi amaKhoi ayephila ngezinkomo zawo (ayengalimi) amelwa ukuya kosebenza emapulazini. Lena-ke yincazelo evamise ukutholakala ezincwadini esizifundayo ezikoleni.

Kuzwakala kuyiphupho ukuthi kunabantu abangalahla impilo yabo budedengu kanje. Uma siphenyisisa kahle sithola ukuthi babengayijwayele ukuyenza lento. Olunye uphawu lwaloku ukuthi inani abelungu baseKapa ababelikhokhela amaKhoi ngezimvu nezinkomo laliphansi kunenani elalikhokhwa eminyakeni ewu 40 ngaphambili.

Loku kuyaphikisana nento okulindlekele ukuba yenzeke ngokohwebo lokukhululeka (free market), ngoba ngo 1700 amaKhoi ayengasenzayo izinkomo njengakuqala. Ngakho-ke njengoba zasezinciphile, amanani ayefanele ukukhuphuka.

Loku kwenza ukuba ezinye izazi zomlando zisole ukuthi kwakukhona ukucindezeleka okuthile lapha. Futhi zathi uma zihlolisisa zafumana izincazelo ezifana nalezi.

Esinye isivakashi esasihambele endaweni yamaKhoi sabika loku: 'Ngababuza ukuthi kungani babenezinkomo ezincane kangaka. Baphendula bathi kuleminyaka embalwa edlule kwafika emizini yabo umnumzane othile ogama lakhe ngu Gerrit ongumqhafi ehamba nabanye abathile, bavele babaqhubula ngentulu-lwane yezinhlamvu zesibhamu macala onke nga-

phandle kokukhuluma..... bathungela imizi yabo ngomlilo bashaya bachitha nezinkomo. Ngaleyondlela balahlekelwa yizo zonke izinkomo zabo ngakho-ke baphoqekeka ukuba banqamule izwe baye eBhunwini elikude le ukuze bathole ukuhola izinkomo, babuye bantshontshe nakubantu bakubo. Bathi bangathola loko, babalekela ezintabeni (kodwa) manje sekuyingcosana abanako.

Iminyaka engamashumi amahlanu kwenzekile loku isikhulu sikahulumeni sabika into efanayo ngamaKhoi aseduze ne-Fish River:

'Wonke lamaHottentot abekade eyizicebi (maphambilini) ngezinkomo aseyizichaka zangempela manje. Amanye awo abulawa, amanye asakazeka nezwe ngenxa yezimpi elwa wodwa noma nama-Khafula.... (Manje) asefana nabaThwa, aphila ngokuntshontsha, nangokuzingela nokudla noma yini nje edlekayo ahlangani nayo emfundeni noma ogwini.'

Uma lento enjona yayivamisile, kusho ukuthi yayincane 'inkululeko' ekudayiselweni ngezinkomo. Lento okuthiwa ukhwebelana ngenkululeko (free market) yayingasebenzi kodwa ilindele ukuba abantu bephucwe konke abanako bangabi nampahla, bangakwazi ukuzimela, baphelele amandla. Yebo, amaKhoi ayengazabalaza, kodwa loku kwakudinga ukuba ahlangani. Kodwa ayevamise ukulwa wodwa antshontshelane, ngaleyondlela azethena wona amandla.

Isangaxoxwa into efana nalena ngomhlaba. Kwamelwa ukuba kuze kushaywe umthetho okuthiwa yi-Ordinance 50 ngo 1828 ngaphambi kokuba 'amaHottentot nabanye abantu bebala abakhululekile' bavunyelwe ngodede ukuba bathenge umhlaba. Kodwa ngalesosikhathi babengenamali yokuwuthenga.

Ngalesosikhathi futhi base bephucwe konke abanako.

Umfundisi, uJohn Campbell, wachaza akubona ngesikhathi evakashele eNyakatho Ntshonalanga Koloni ngo 1813. Lapho wabona indawo eyakhiwe amaKhoi okuyilapho ayefisa ukufikela khona. Akakwazanga ngoba:

'Ayengenawo amanzi okuphuzwa umuntu noma yisilwane imbala Esikhathini esiphambili ayendawo engcono, kodwa kwafika iBhunu lacela imvume yokuzitshalela amabele Wo! avuma, emuva kwaloko lafaka isicelo kuhulumeni sokuba alinike yonke lendawo, layethenjiswa kwase kuba ukususwa kwawo lapho.

Ikhehla leHottentot lasitshela ukuthi lisakhubula isikhathi lapho wonke amaBhunu ayakhe ngasedolobheni iKapa, ilizwe lonke ligcwele imizi yamaHottentot, kodwa manje sebeye ngokuwadudulela enhla nezwe ukuze kuvuleke indawo yabelungu'.

Kungabe amaKhoi ayivumelani into enjona?

Amanye acabanga ukuthi kungcono ukufuduka - amanye ahamba aze ayofika eNamibia. Amanye alwa nabafowabo, okwadala ukuba amaKhoi abebuthaka kakhulu. Kodwa amanye alwa kakhulu ngendlela yabashokobezi. Amabutho awo ahlaselela abelungu ababesondelene nawo. Phakathi kuka 1786 no 1795 esifundeni esisodwa (eGraaf-Reinet) kwathathwa izinkomo zamaBhunu eziwu 19000 nezimvu eziwu 84000. Kwabikwa ukuthi amabutho ahlasele ngo 1790 ayewu 1000. Kusona lesosikhathi kwafa amaKhoi nabaThwa abawu 2500. Lena kwakuyimfazwe elukhuni eyavimba amabhunu angakwazi ukukhuphuka iminyaka eminingi.

Kodwa amaKhoi agcina ngokunqotshwa, ikakhulukazi okwadala uhulumeni waseHolandi nowaseBrithani abathumela amasosha aqeqeshiwe ukuba azosiza amaBhunu. Ngesikhathi kwenzeka loku, waya ngokuthathwa wonke umhlaba wamaKhoi. Yinye kuphela into ayengahle ayenze manje - kwaba ukusebenzela abanini bamapulazi. Isimo sawo sasingehlukile neze kuleso sezigqila.

Umbusi u-Janssens wabhala wathi ngo 1803: 'O-hambweni lwami amaHottentot amaningi afika ethula izikhalo ezihlasimulisayo, hhayi ngokushaywa nangokuhambaze - izinto ezinjalo zibukeka zingasenasidingo sokukhalaza ngazo, kodwa ngokwephucwa izingane nezinkomo kanti nanokubulawelwa izihlobo inkohlakalo okuphethwe ngayo amaHottentot yonke nje into ewulunya ongase uyicabange'.

Izimo ayesebenza ngaphansi kwazo amaKhoi zazizimbi ngalendlela yokuthi agcina evuke indlobane. Ngalesikhathi amaBhunu ayeselwa namaXhosa. AmaKhoi elekelela amaXhosa ngo 1794 eza ngama-hhashi epethe izibhamu (amabhunu ayewaqeqeshile amaKhoi ngokulwa enzela ukuba abowekelelela uma elwa nabaThwa namaXhosa). Amabhunu ayenetwetwe.

Ekhuluma ngawo umbusi waseBrithani wathi 'besaba ngisho inhlamvu eyodwa nje edutshulwe yi-Hottentot'. Ezinyangeni ezimbalwa kwasekunyamalele kwani emapulazini amaningi abelungu.

U-Klaas Stuurman, owayengumholi walamabutho ayesevuke indlobane wabeka ngalamazwi alandelayo echaza ngenhloso yabo:

'Sifuna ilizwe eladlwengulwa amaBhunu kokhokho bethu ... asifuni lutho olunye'.

Lempi yaqhubeka kwaze kwaba u-1802 kodwa yagcina yehluliwe. Isizathu futhi kwaba ukungahlangani.

Okokuqala amaNgisi adala uqhekeko phakathi kwamaKhoi namaXhosa ngokuvumela amaXhosa ukuba athathe ingxenyane yomhlaba ebalulekile eyayikade ifunwa abanini bamapulazi abamhlophe. Ngalesosizathu amaXhosa athi akuxolelwane.

Okwesibili, abanye abaholi bamaKhoi kanye naye u-Stuurman uqobo, bathengwa ngeziquqephu zamapulazi.

Okwesithathu, abanini balaba abavuka indlobane babecabanga ukuthi amaNgisi azoba obasi abanozwela nabazokwelekelela amaKhoi ekulweni nabanini mapulazi, ikakhulukazi becabanga ukuthi ayobanika umhlaba'.

Kwakuyiphutha elibuye lenziwa kaningi emuva kwaloko. AmaNgisi ayengazimisele ngokubuyisela umcebo nempahla kumaKhoi. Into eyayifunwa yiwona kwakuwukuvimba izibhelu ezingabuye zibheduke kamuva. Besebenzela phezu kwalomqondo, bamisa imithetho ezosiza amaKhoi ukuba angaphathwa kabi njengakuqala kodwa ezowenza ahlale engenalutho futhi ezoqiniseka ukuthi ayohlala eyingxenyane ye-working class.

Isahluko esilandelayo salomlando siyochaza ukuthi loku kwenzeka kanjani.

**FUNDA I-FWN
KASEPTEMBER**

FOSATU WORKER NEWS IKHASI 5



Imizi yamaKhoi eduze nolwandle lwedolobha iKapa (Izithombe ziyisihle se-Africana Library, Wits)

Ifemu kaB & S ingase ikhokhe kanzima

I-METAL and Allied Workers Union seyicele inkantolo yezimboni, i-Industrial Court, ukuba itshele abakwa B & S Steel Furniture Company ukuba babuyisele abasebenzi abawu 249 ababaxosha kulezinga eziyishumi ezidlule, babuye babakhokhele iback pay kaR850 000.

Lena yi-claim ye-back pay enkulu kunawo wonke asake afakwa enkantolo yezimboni.

Kodwa noma kunjalo, ibafanele ngempela labasebenzi baseBrits.

I-PWAWU iyiphinde ngenye imbibizane iTypo Union okhethweni lwesibili

U-94 percent wonke wabasebenzi bakwaKohler Corrugate - okuyifekhtri yama-Cardboard box eBrakpan - uyichithe kabuhlungu i-S.A. Typographical Union kaTUCSA kwi-ballot ebeyenziwe efekhtri muva nje.

Bonke abasebenzi bakhombise ukuyesekela ngelikhulu isasasa iPaper Wood and Allied Workers Union yize kune-Closed Shop ebanyanzela ukuba bajoyine inyunyana kaTUCSA kulemboni.

Leballot ibe yimbibizane eshisayo kwi SATU, bheka-ke ngoba beyisazesula izinyembezi zokulahlakelwa amafekhtri amathathu akwaNampak ngoba nakhona abasebenzi babalekela kwi-PWAWU.

Maphambiyana, abakwaNampak benza umgunyathi wokunyonyobisa iballot okwawotwa i-PWAWU ingekho.

Kuleyoballot iningi labasebenzi lavotela i-PWAWU ngokukhulu ukuzimisela kodwa inkampani yawuphikisa umphumela yathi 'kwakungekona nako ukwesatshiswa kwabasebenzi lokuya' okwenziwa yinyunyana.

Inyunyana yavumela phezulu ukuba kwenziwe enye iballot kukhona ama-official ePWAWU naweSATU ngoba yayazi kamhlophe ukuthi inabalaneli.

Njengakuqala, iPWAWU yahamba phambili, basala bekhe-xe imilomo.

Kuhle sethembe ukuthi inkampani seyiyakhokha ukuthi abasebenzi bafuna iPWAWU.

Kodwa phela kusenesithikamezo esisodwa esiyinkathazo.

AbakwaKohler basadinga ukuxegiselwa yi-Industrial Council ukuba abasebenzi babo bajoyine iPWAWU, kodwa inkinga ukuthi kuneSATU kulesigungu.

Kunokwenzeka ukuba lenyunyana 'ewumbandlululi', iSATU phela, izame futhi ukuba yisixakaniso kwiPWAWU.

I-PWAWU seyitshela iSATU ukuthi kuhle ivume ukuthi yehluliwe, idedele abasebenzi bayishiyengethile uma kungukuthi bafisa ukwesula kuyo.

I-official yePWAWU yathi sekusele into encane nje ukuba izuze iningi lamalunga emafekhtri amaningi asemngxashwini 'wokudlwengulwa' yile-closed shop yeSATU.

Iholo alisafani nakuqala manje

I-SWEET Food and Allied Workers Union isanda kuba sezingxoxweni ezinike abasebenzi bakwaMeadow Feeds eMgungundlovu umholo osukela ku R18 ngesonto.

Loku kwenza abasebenzi bakwaMeadow Feeds babe ngabasebenzi abahola imali ephezulu kunabo bonke bemboni yokugaya.

Kulonyaka odlule iSFAWU iloku ingena iya ngokuzinza embonini yokugaya.

Kuyimanje seyiningi lamalunga e-Epol, Tongaat Milling, Indeco Feeds, Universal Mills naseMeadow Feeds.

Umngqunguzeli weSFAWU, u-Jay Naidoo wathi inyunyana isisondela kakhulu ekuzuzeni iningi lamalunga embonini yokugaya.

'Sethemba ukuthi ngonyaka ozayo sizowenza efane amaholo kulemboni ahambisane nomgomo kaFOSATU wokulwela umholo wokuziphilisa', washokugaya.



I-B & S workers' committee iyancomeka ngokwakha ubumbano kubasebenzi isikhathi esingaka

Sebehangabezene nobukhulu ubunzima kulezinyanga eziyishumi ezidlule.

Kodwa benqabe baphetha ukuvuma ukwehlulwa, baqhubeka nokuhlangana zonke izinsuku kusukela kuSeptember nyakenye.

Manjenake ekugcineni inkampani izobhekana namacala ewethweswe abasebenzi.

Emaphepheni ewethule enkantolo iMAWU, iyachaza ukuthi abakwa B & S babewahlupha ngandlelani amalunga.

Amaphepha athi yathi seyiqalile nje ukujoyinisa kulefekhtri inyunyana, amalungu amabili eshop stewards committee abizelwa ehhovisi lemanaging director yawatshela ukuthi ifuna ukuwenzazimpimpi zayo.

'Yawatshela ukuthi ifuna amagama alabo abathintene nenyunyana yikhona izobaxosha efekhtri.

'Waqhuba wathi inyunyana iyinto embi kubasebenzi; wathi akayifuni efekhtri yakhe; wathi mabakhohlwe yiyo, ayilungile; bayiziphukuphuku ngoba abaholelwa yinyunyana; wathi ufuna ukubasebenzisa ukuze ehlukane nalamazambane abolile efekhtri yakhe', amaphepha ashokanje.

Amaphepha athi abaqashi baqhubeka 'nokuthikameza umsebenzi wenyunyana'.

Abasebenzi batshelwa ukuthi mabangayijoyini inyunyana 'ngoba labobantu abayijoyinayo abanakuhamba ibanga elide kulefekhtri.'

Inkampani yabatshela iphinde-

lela ukuthi inyunyana ayisoze yasebenzi kulefekhtri kodwa abaqashi 'bazoyishovela' ngaphandle kwamagceke'.

Omunye wabasebenzi beminyaka uphawula emaphepheni ngokuthi usupervisor wamtshela ukuthi uzolambisa izingane zakhe uma elandela inyunyana.

Ngokwentshona, ngoSeptember 8, 1982, emuva kokuxoshwa kweshop stewards' committee, inkampani yabika ukuthi iyabaxosha bonke abasebenzi, yathi kodwa bangabuyisa emuva kwezinsuku ezimbili bazofesela ukuqashwa kabusha.

Labasebenzi abawu249 bakwenqaba ukubuyisa bazoqashwa ngokukhetha abathile, kodwa baqhubeka nokuhlonyipha inyunyana.

Abasebenzi baseJalimane banathi kwaFalke Franz

I-GERMAN Textile Union (i-IG Textil-Bekleidung), enamalunga angaphezulu kwekota yesigidi (250 000), seyivumile ukwesekela iNational Union of Textile Workers engxabanweni yayo nabakwaFranz Falke Textiles.

Loku kwenzeka emuva komhlangano wamuva nje obuseDusseldorf phakathi kukanobhala jikelele kaFOSATU, uJoe Foster, nonobhala wamazwe ngamazwe walenyunyana yaseJalimani.

AbakwaFranz Falke Textiles banefekhtri eBellville eNtshonalanga Koloni, kodwa inhloko-hhovi labo liseJalimani lapho benamafekhtri amahlana khona.

Yize iningi labasebenzi kulefekhtri lajoyina iNUTW ngonyaka odlule, lenkampani yanyanzela abasebenzi ukuba bakhetha i-works committee.

Embikweni eyawethulela iTextil-Bekleidung, iNUTW yathi kwathi sekusele izinsuku ezihlanu ibe nomhlangano nenkampani ngo-April abaqashi benza ukhetho lokuthola ukuthi abasebenzi abayithandi yini iworks committee.

'Abasebenzi bakwenqaba ukukwenza loku, iningi labo laphindisela amaphepha angabhalwe lutho ebhokisini leballot.

'Abasebenzi batshela inyunyana ukuthi loku bakubona njengomzamo wabaqashi wokubulala isinqumo sokujoyina inyunyana', umbiko ushokanje.

Kodwa abagcinanga lapho abaqashi.

Abasebenzi bathi emihlanga-

nweni eyayisefekhtri abaqashi babethe inkampani iyoxoxa networks committee, hhayi nenyunyana, ngokukhuphuka kwamaholo nokulungiswa kwezimo zokusebenza.

Amaqashi basuka lapho babizela abasebenzi lowo nalowo ngamunye ehhovisi bezobacinde-

zela ukuba besule kwinyunyana.

Unobhala wamazwe ngamazwe weGerman Textile union wawuma emhlanganweni owawuse-Dusseldorf ukuludlulisa enhloko-hhovi yakwaFranz Falke loludaba.

Njengamanje iNUTW iyayimangalela leNkampani yaseBellville.

Bayazifuna izithelo 'zemvula' enethayo kwaSuncrush yize kunesomiso esixakile

AMASHOP steward akwaSuncrush - okuyifekhtri kanamanedi eRichards Bay - asanda kuqhamba nempicabadala yempendulo exake obasi bethi benza izaba zokuthi abanakuwukhuphula umholo ngenxa yesomiso.

Baphendula bathi liyana impelela kulelifekhtri.

Basukuma baphuma beyogcalisa ubufakazi abafunela phezu kwabo umholo othe xaxa. Ukuphenya kwamashop steward kwadalula ukuthi ngesikhathi seshifu yasebusuku kulayishwa amakesi amalitha kanamanedi angaphezulu kuka 15000 - adayiswa u-R4,56 ikesi.

Loku kusho ukuthi abantu bayanxanwa yize kunesomiso, ashokanje amashop steward.

Ukukhalipha kwenkulumo yabo kwabenza bavuma abaqashi

ukukhuphulela abasebenzi ngemali elinganiselwa ku 18 percent - loku kusho ukuthi abasebenzi abakwi-Grade ephansi bazokhushulelwa ngo R10 ngesonto.

Ngesikhathi ziqala izingxoxo zamaholo abaqashi babezimisele ngokukhuphulela labo abaphansi ngo 10 percent kuphela.

Ephawula uBrother Tom Mkhwanazi, ongumngqunguzeli weSweet Food and Allied Workers Union esifundeni saseNorthern Natal wathi, yize abasebenzi beyivumile lemali kodwa abagcusekile ngokwenele.

Waqhuba wathi 'basayoqhubeka nokulwela ukuba ingabibikho imali engaphansi kuka R2 nge-awo ngesikhathi behlangana nenkampani ngoDecember'.

Inyunyana ibafaka icala abagashi

I-JEWELLERS and Goldsmiths Union iyiphonsa enkantolo yezimboni inhlangano yabaqashi babo ngoba ifuna ukunqanda isenzo sokwephuca abasebenzi ulwazi lokuqeqeshwa abanalo yikhona bezoxoshwa kungene abazokwena imisebenzi eholela kancane.

Kusukela ngo 1958, i-JGU kunesivumelwano nabaqashi esivikela ama-artisan (abasebenzi abaqeqeshiwe) kulemboni yabasebenzi abasezingeni eliphezulu ngokuqeqeshwa.

Lesivumelwano sithi abaqashi kuhle babaqeqeshe kahle abasebenzi yikhona beyogcina ngokuba babe abasebenzi ababalulekile uma sebeqedile ukuba amaprintazi (apprentices).

Kodwa njengoba sekusungulwe indlela ehambisa umsebenzi ngokushesha, abaqashi sebezama ukuthi abasawadingi amaprintazi.

Unobhala jikelele weJGU, u-Ted Frazer wathi inyunyana ithathe isinqumo sokulwa ngayo yonke indlela nalesenzo esimuncu sabaqashi.

Bawenqabile amaholo obugqila kwaSimba

SESIKILE isikhathi sokuba abaqashi baseSouth Africa bafunde ukuthi sezadlula lezazinsuku zokuholela imali ekushiya usendlaleni.

Lona umyalezo ovela kuMongameli kaFOSATU, u-Chris Dlamini, ongomunye owayezingxoxweni ezagila isimanga sokuba abasebenzi befekhtri yaseSando, iSimba Quix bakhushulelwe ngendlela engajwayelekile.

Isivumelwano esisanda kuphuthulwa muva nje senza ukuba iningi labasebenzi kulefekhtri likhushulelwe ngo 112 percent.

Ngalendlela umholo wabo ukuzokhuphuka usuke ku-R45 ngesonto uye ku R85 ngesonto. Ngaphezu kwaloku bazothola u-R15,63 wokusebenza ebusuku.

Inkokhelo yeBrown Lung

SEZIYABONAKALA izithelo zomkhankaso weBrown Lung owenziwa yiNational Union of Textile Workers.

Inyunyana seyaziswe ukuthi uJohn Hlela, ongumsebenzi weTextile e-Hammarsdale, uzonxeshelwa ngo R109 ngenyanga.

Njengoba i-claim yakhe yenziwa ngo-April nyakenye uzothola iback pay yesamba esingaphezulu kuka R1000.

I-Bureau for Occupational Diseases ikwamukele ukuthi u-Brother Hlela ukhubazeke ngo 70 percent ngenxa yeBrown Lung okuyisifo esidalwa wuthuli lukakotini.

Kukholakala ukuthi uBrother Hlela ungumuntu omnyama wokuqala eSouth Africa ukuba akhokhelwe isinxephezelo seBrown Lung kusukela mhla yamukelwa njengesifo esibi ngo 1972.

Phesheya maningi ama-claim awenzelwa abasebenzi abaguliswa yiBrown Lung minyaka yonke kodwa ayingcosana kakhulu lapha eSouth Africa.

I-NUTW iyazama ukukulungisa loku njengoba kuleminyaka emibili eyedlule beyinemibhidlango yeBrown Lung emafekhtri amaningi eTextile kulo lonke ilizwe.

Udaba luka Brother Hlela luyisibonelo esihle esikhombisa ingozi yalesifo.

Waqala ukusebenza eshayela

umshini eSpinning department eNatal Thread, eHammarsdale ngo 1971.

Ngo 1975 uthi waqala ukuzwa isifuba sakhe sicinana, ngezinye izikhathi aphelelwe umoya.

Ngezinye izikhathi wayegula ngalendlela yokuthi wayeye aquleke efekhtri, amelwe ukuthwala akhishelwe emnyango lapho

ezothola umoya khona.

Ngo 1981, ngesikhathi inyunyana iqala ukugqugqezela kulefekhtri, wayegula ngalendlela yokuthi wayekuthola kunzima ukusebenza usuku olugcwele.

Emuva kwaloko inkampani yavele yamxosha.

Uneminyaka ewu 33 yobudala wondla izingane ezintathu.



uJohn Hlela

I-NAAWU nohlelo lwezindlu

I-NATIONAL Automobile and Allied Workers Union izokwakha uhlelo oluyisipesheli lwesikhwama sokutholela amalungu izindlu nokusiza ekufundiseni izingane zamalungu.

Loku kulandela izingxoxo ezibekhona kuwo wonke amatsha eNAAWU lapho kwathathwa khona isinqumo sokuthi izimali zesikhwama senyunyana zifanele ukusetshenziswa ekutholeni amalungu izindlu nezinto eziphathelele nempilo kanye nemifundaze yokuqeqesha neyemfundo.

UMongameli weNAAWU, u-Jury Harris wathi inyunyana isizitholile izifiso zamalungu zokuthi lemali esesikhwameni sezi-

nzuzo zenyunyana manje ifanele ukusetshenziswa kulezinto ezibalulekile.

'Asifuni ukulingisa lezikhwama zezinzuzo nezezimpesheni ezivele zibeke imali ezoba yinzuzo kobasi namabhange', washo kanje.

Waqhuba wathi eyethu imali sifuna ukuyigcina lapho izoba wusizo kumalunga nasemphakathini'.

Kuzoqalwa ngokukhipha imifundaze yemfundo ezosiza labo abondliwa amalunga abafunda u-standard 9 no 10 kuphela kusukela ngo1984.

UBrother Harris wathi inyunyana ikholwa ukuthi imifunda-

ze idingakala kakhulu kustandard 9 no 10.

'Emuva kuka standard 10 umfundi usengaziyela kofundela umsebenzi noma aye e-university lapho itholakala kalula khona imifundaze', wachaza kanje.

Wathi loluhlelo luyodemane lubukezwa futhi luvuselelwa ukuze kube nesiqiniseko sokuthi ziyanakelelwa izifiso zabasebenzi futhi kube nesiqiniseko sokuthi lento esiyenzayo ayizujika ifane nokwakha i-class yabantu abazoncela igazi lomama nobaba.

Ngokunjalo ke iNAAWU seyithathe isinqumo sangempela sokusiza amalunga ayo ekuwatho-

I-NUTW yayisasanda kuqala ukulungiselela umkhankaso wayo weBrown Lung yabona ukuthi ake iqale ukuzwa amanzi ngobhoko ngaye uBrother Hlela.

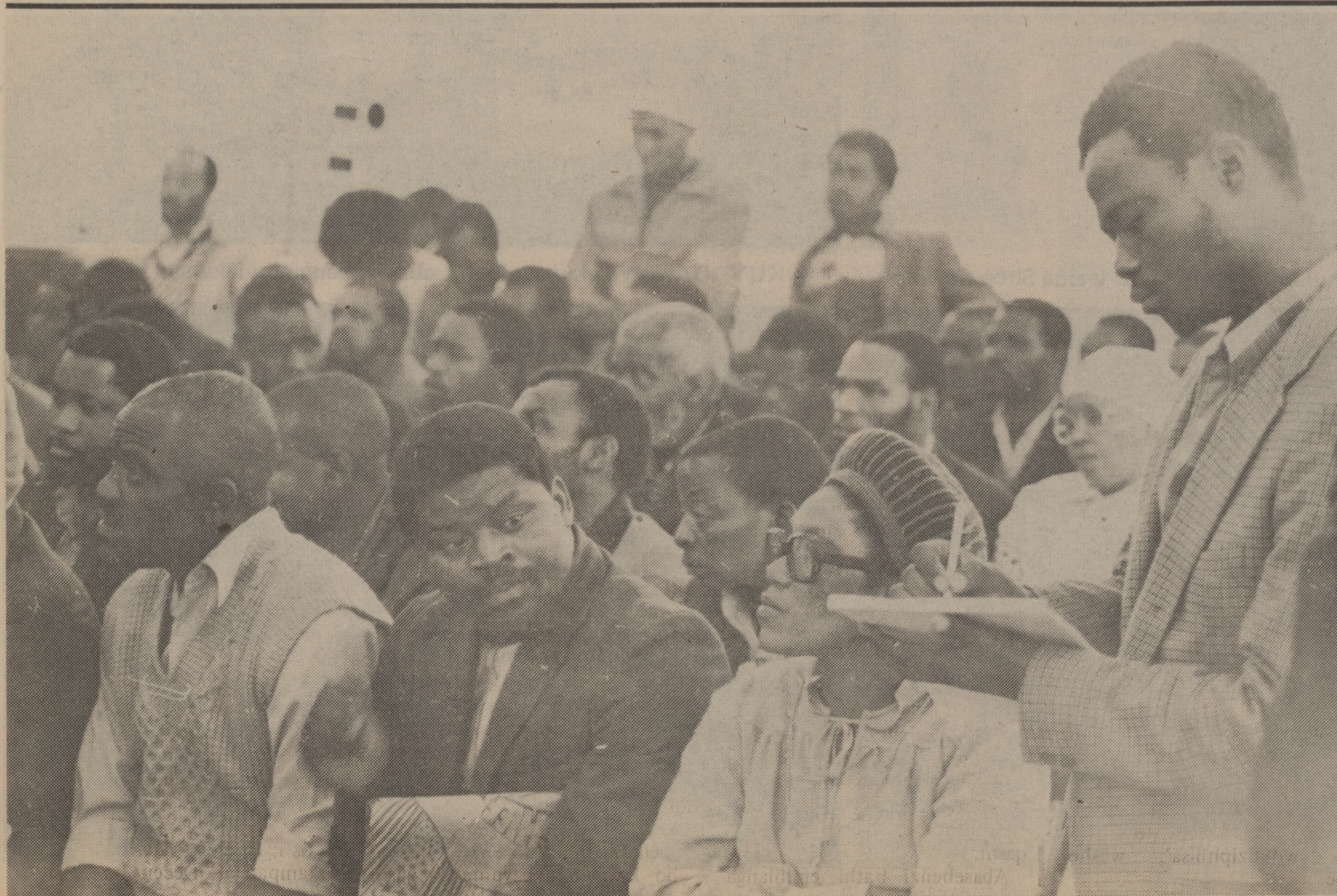
Wahlolwa udokotela wenyunyana watholakala ene Brown Lung, kwabe sekufakwa ama-claim kwi Bureau of Occupational Diseases.

Kusukela lapho sekunezinkulungwane zabasebenzi esezihlulelwe iBrown Lung kunjalo nje iNUTW seyifake ama-claim abasebenzi abawu 6 eMooi River Textiles (Natal) nabasebenzi ababili base-Industex (E.Cape) nomsebenzi oyedwa wase Braitex e-Transvaal.

Muva nje inyunyana seyihlele abasebenzi abawu 400 eSpinning department eDavid Whitehead oTongaat. I-Spinning department yiyona enothuli kunawo wonke amadepartment efekhtri yetextile futhi yiyona umsebenzi angathola kuyo iBrown Lung kalula.

I-National Executive Committee yeNUTW seyiqalile ukwenza amadimandi okuthi abasebenzi abasebenza endaweni enothuli baholelwe imali yokusebenza engozini.

Lemali iyoqondana nezindawo ezinethuli lukakotini, ngalenyandlela ikhuthaze amafemu etextile ukuba anciphise uthuli efekhtri.



Luyanda ubumba- no kuba- sebenzi muva nje

IYA ngokukhula intshiseko kubasebenzi ngalemizamo eyenziwayo ngobumbano lwezinyunyana. Lomhlangano wawuhanjelwe abasebenzi abeqile ku 300 emahhovisi kaFOSATU e-Germiston bezoxoxa ngesihloko esithi 'Umlando wenhlangano yabasebenzi eSouth Africa maqondana nobumbano'. Kulomhlangano uMongameli kaFOSATU, u-Chris Dlamini, wethula umbiko ngomhlangano wamuva nje wekomiti elicubungulayo elasungulwa emuva komhlangano wango-April ukuba libonisane ngamasu okwakha ifederation entsha. Lelikomiti, ifeasibility committee, lahlalanga eKapa ekuqaleni kukaJuly lapho kwaxoxwa khona ngezakhiwo nezinqubo zefederation. Omunye umhlangano uzoba ngo-October.

Nazo izihlwele emgidini kaFOSATU



ABASEBENZI ehholo lase-Wits bavukwe usinga

NGALOLUSUKU ziwu 16 kuJuly. Nanko amabhasi ethutheleka emagekeni ase-University of Witwatersrand. Awagcwele ayaqhuma.

Ngokujwayelekile kuhlale kuphithizela abafundi lapha kepha namhlanje ibukeka iphangwe abasebenzi bakaFOSATU.

Kulezinsuku ezingaphambili bekunamaqembu awehlukene abasebenzi abangaphansi kukaFOSATU abekade enikeza izifundo ngezihloko ezifana nezithi 'Workers and Democracy' (abasebenzi nezwi leningi) nezithi 'Workers and the Community' (abasebenzi nomphakathi) khona lapha eWits University.

Izihlwele

Kwakufika abantu ababalelwa ku 300 bezolalela abasebenzi beveza eyabo imibono. Impikiswano eyayiqhamuka emuva kwenkulumo yayihlaba emxhweleni. I-FOSATU Worker News inethemba lokuzikhipha lezinkulumo esikhathini esizayo.

Le-Winter School eyahlalwe uFOSATU yase idonse amasonto amabili izophela ngo ngo July 16.

Ngalolusuku kwatheleka abantu abalinganiselwa ku 500 becula, begiya bemeza iziqubulo kunjeya.

Okwakwenziwa kuleNyuvesi ngalolusuku kwakungesikona ukuqhuba umzabalazo ngendlela ehlale yenziwa kuphela, kodwa abasebenzi base bewuqhuba ngosiko

lwabo njenge-working class.

Umgidi wavulwa yikwaya labesimame base-Auto-plastics ePitoli ababecula amaculo ejwayelekile. Umbhidi walekwaya wacela ukwelekelwa abesilisa ngoba eshoda ngebhesi kwavele kwavumbuka yonke indlu kwagcwala isiteji, nezibukeli zasukuma zacula zagida sezisukwe usinga.

Emuva kwaloku umgquguzeli weNUTW, uBangi Solo, wenza inkulumo ngencwadi, iMarabi Dance, eyabhalwa umsebenzi uDikobe ngesilungu. Ngalencwadi u-Brother Solo wachaza ukuthi ama-Afrika ephucwa kanjani umhlaba aze ayosebenza emadolobheni.

Kwabe sekulandela abadlali basesiteji beJunction Avenue Theatre Company nabo abacula amaculo asemalokishini kodwa ngendlela ekhombisa impilo yabasebenzi emadolobheni ngendlela eyihlaya.

Badla Ubhedu

Kodwa abadla ubhedu abasebenzi baseDunlop, e-Thekwini, ngomdlalo wabo abawusungula ngento abayaziyo eyenzeka emsebenzini wabo. Uqala ngokwamukeliswa amawashi esevisi yeminyaka ewu 25. Uyaqhubeka ukhombise izibhelo zaseMkhumbane ngesikhathi omame bekipha amadoda ematsheni, ugcine ngomzabalazo wokwamukelwa kweMAWU.

Ungaphuthelwa ngokuza-yo. Imbila yeswela umsila ngokuyalezela.

BATHELEKA ABASEBENZI



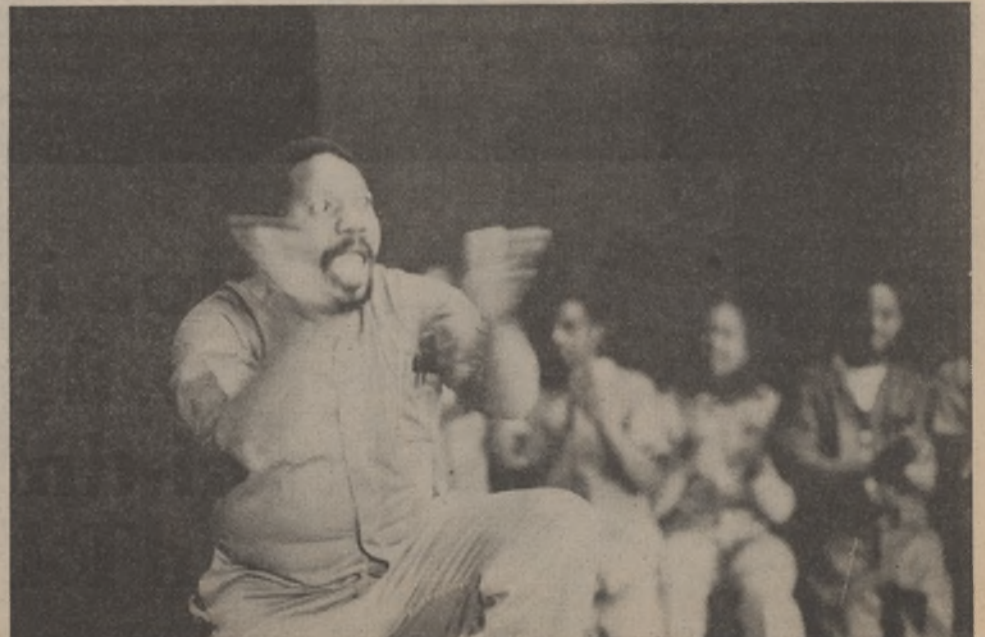
IQEMBU lase Pinetown likhuluma ngomsebenzi wama Shop Steward



KUYADANSWA, kuyaculwa - abanye beqembu lekwaya yasePitoli



I-JUNCTION Avenue Theatre Company eyasinika ukudla kwendlebe namehlo



U-'Yes Basi' wesupervisor - ingxenye yomdlalo waseDunlop

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