

FOSATU WORKER NEWS

Federation of South African Trade Unions



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Ikhomishani elibhekene nabavalelwe (Commission on Detentions) elasungulwa yisifunda sikaFOSATU eMpumalanga Koloni liphezu komshikashika womkhankaso wokuzama ukuqeda ukushaywa 'ngesihluku' okwenziwa amaphoyisa kubantu abagqumile.

Umpfumela wokuqala wesinyathelo abasithatha kulomkhankaso kwabayisinqumo sesikhashana esakhishwa yiNkantolo yamaJaji eBhayi ngomhla ka-25 September.

Lesinqumo sithi uNgqongqoshe wezomThetho nokuThula nezinye izikhulu eziningi eziphezulu zamaphoyisa esifundeni saseTinarha/Bhayi 'mabathathe zonke izinyathelo ezifanele ezingaphansi kwamandla abanawo' zokunqanda noma yiliphi iphoyisa lingashayi noma lingesabisi nakancane ukushaya noma yimuphi umuntu ovalelwe manje ngaphansi kwemithetho yesimo esibucayi noma labo abayovalelwa esikhathini esizayo.'

INkantolo yamaJaji yabuye yanquma ukuthi abaphathi bamajele aseSt Albans nelaseNorth End mabafundele bonke labo ababoshiwe ukuze basazi lesinqumo sesikhashana.

Lesinqumo senkantolo sakhishwa emuva kokuba udokotela kahulumeni oseyintokazi, uDr Wendy Orr, etshele inkantolo ukuthi abantu abagqunywe ngesimo esibucayi eTinarha bashaywa amaphoyisa ngesihluku esikhulu ezenzela umathanda.

Ubufakazi bakhe baxhaswa yizitatimenti ezifungelwe eziwu-42 imvamisa yazo okungezezihlobo zabantu ababhadlwe ngaphansi komthetho wesimo esibucayi.

Omunye walezihlobo ngunobhala jikelele weNational Automobile and Allied Workers Union, uFred Sauls, owayenendodakazi yakhe ebhadliwe ngalesosikhathi.

Awu-15 amalungu eNAAWU agqunyiwe ubuncinane bawo ngaphansi kwesimo esibucayi. USamuel Haas, oyilungu laseSKF, wavalelwa kusukela ekuqaleni kwesimo esibucayi.

Esitatimentini sakhe uDr Orr uthi, 'ngokwami ukubona amaphoyisa azenzela uthelawayeka wokuhlukumeza

IQHUBEKA EKHASINI 2

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Inggungquthela yombuthano ngoDecember 1 — bheka ekhasini 2

Bamdlisa izinwele ngenkani

ISUKA EKHASINI 1

abantu abagqunywe ngaphansi komthetho wesimo esibucayi.

'Inqwaba yobufakazi obethulwe kimina emajele aseSt Albans naseNorth End bungenze ngakholwa ukuthi abantu abathathiwe bayahlukunyezwa ngamasu athile baphathwe ngonyama emuva kokuboshwa nangaphambi kokuvalelwa ezitokisini nangesikhathi beboshiwe ngesikhathi bebazukuzisa ngemibuzo eshantshi yaseLouis Le Grange.'

Lentokazi iqhuba ithi kwayicacela ukuthi amaphoyisa akholwa ukuthi ngaphansi komthetho wesimo esibucayi angeke asolwe ngokuhlukumeza abantu kanti futhi abomnyango wamaJele nezeMpilo 'abanakile futhi bavele bangayishayi mkhuba lento.'

Kusukela ekuqaleni kuka-August, uDr Orr uthi wayehlola abantu abawu-20 ngelanga abasanda kuvalelwa ezitokisini zaseBhayi wathola ukuthi isibalo 'esikhulu ngokuxakile' sabo babekhala ngokuthi bashayiwe amaphoyisa.

Abantu abahlola uthi babenimhuzuko, nemivimbo, namabhamuza yonke indawo emhlanje, ezingalweni nasezimpameni zezandla. Abanye babenezindobe ezidabukile beqhumile phezu kwamathambo eziqhomu. Izigubhu zezindlebe kwababalingi zazinezimbobombobo.

Omunye imchaza lentokazi ngokuthi wayenemivimbo kusukela emahlombe kuyoshaya ezinqeni. 'Lemivimbo yayiminingi ngalendlela yokuthi ngehluleka ukuyibala. Yayigibele phezu kweminye, kusho lentokazi.

Ezinye zezikhala ezinyantisayo ezethulwa kuDr Orr ezokuthi omunye umboshwa wadlisa izinwele zakhe kanti omunye waphuziswa upetrol ngenkani. Omunye umboshwa wamtshela ukuthi kwathiwa makame engazifakile izicathulo elinye iphoyisa labe liwisela isitini phezu konyawo.

Ngomhla ka-26 November, iNkantolo yamaJaji eBhayi iyohlangana futhi izolalela ingqikithi yalelcala elafakwa uDr Orr nabanye abawu-42 bemangalela amaphoyisa.

Ukuze liqinie lelicala, iKhomishani lababoshiwe selikhiphe isimemezelo kubo bonke labo 'abahlukunyezwe ngolunya yilombuso' ukuba bavele bazobhala izitatimenti.

Ngesikhathi iFOSATU Worker News iya kogaywa, bekugaywa amaphepha awu-50 000 azosakazwa esifundeni sase-Eastern Cape. Isihloko saleliphepha sithi 'Masiphele isihluku nokuboshwa. Kodwa ukuze kuphele abantu kufanele bazimisele ngokuthatha izinyathelo.'

Leziphepha litshela bonke abantu abahlukunyezwa, noma abexwayiswa ngokuhlukunyezwa, noma ababona kuhlukunyezwa othile, noma nezihlobo zabantu abavalelwe, ukuba balethe izitatimenti zokwelelela kulelicala.

INKAMPANI yakwaPremier, iFarm Fare yavalela abasebenzi abalinganiselwa ku-500 efekthri yayo eseWynberg ngomhla ka-4 October, yathi ayisoze yabedelwa babuyele efekthri ngaphambi kokuba bavume izimo zokusebenza ezintsha ezifana ne-ova eliyimpoqo nesikhathi sokusebenza eseluliwe.

Umgqunguzeli weSweet Food and Allied Workers Union, uDavid Makgema, uthi inyunyana inamalungu angaphezulu kuka-440 kulefekthri futhi yaqala ukuxoxisana nalenkampani kusukela ngomhla ka-15 July.

'Emuva kwemihlangano eminingi safika kwangqingetshe ngesikhathi iFarm Fare iqhamuka nesiphakamiso sayo esingujuqu sokukhuphula umholo ngo-R9.30 ngesonto ngaphansi komgomo wokuthi abasebenzi bayavuma ukusebenza i-ova eliyimpoqo nama-awa eluliwe.

'Inyunyana yakuchitha loko. Sifuna kufakwe u-R19 kubo bonke abasebenzi.'

'Ngomhla ka 29 September

UFarm Fare uvalele abasebenzi ngaphandle



Umgqunguzeli weSAFWU, uDavid Makgema, ubonisana nabasebenzi baseFarm Fare ngelock-out

Umakhonya wefederation

AZISAFIKILE emashumini amathathu izinsuku ezisele ngaphambi kokubekwa kwefederation yezinyunyana enamandla neyinqubekelaphambili kunawo wonke ake abakhona kulelizwe.

Izinyunyana eziwu-36, ezinamalungu abalelwa kuhhafu wesigidi (500 000) sezenza amalungiselelo asheshayo okugcotshwa kwalefederation eThekwini ngempelelasonto kaNovember 30 noDecember 1.

CeSonto lulunye kuDecember kuyobakhona indumezulu yengqungquthela yokugubha lolusuku. Kuyotholeka izinkulungwane ngezinkulungwane zabasebenzi

ngamabhasi bevela kuwo wonke amagumbi akuleli laseSouth Africa.

Kuzobe kuqala ngqa emlandweni wabasebenzi baseSouth Africa ukuba kubenefederation ezokwengamela ngokweqiniso zonke izifunda zalelizwe.

Uma sibheka izindawo lapho amalungu alezinyunyana ezinze khona, kuyacaca ukuthi lefederation ingahle imelele izifunda ezifakile eshumini, yize kodwa noma ingahle iqale ngezinyunyana kwaloko.

Inhloso esemqoka yalefederation ukusungula inyunyana eyodwa enkulu nenamandla kuleyo naleyomboni kulelizwe.

Ukuze kufinyelelewe kulesifiso

ngokushesha, ikomiti elicwaningayo (credentials committee) selilungise uhlu lwezimbongi kanti sezibekhona izingxoxo phakathi kwezinyunyana ezisezimbonini ezithile kwaxoxisana ngamasu okuhlangana.

Ngosuku lwaleCongress, yileyo naleyonyunyana iyomelelwa yinxusa elilodwa emalungwini awu-500 kuze kugcine ku-20 000 bese kuthi ngaphezu kwaloko kubeyinxusa elilodwa emalungwini awu-1 000. Ezingqungqutheleni ezilandelayo kuyobuyelwa enxuseni elilodwa emalungwini awu-500.

Umsebenzini osemqoka

inkampani yafaka isicelo seconciliation board. Ingakahlangani, yakhipha izaziso eziningi ezithi abasebenzi mabazivume izimo zokusebenza ezintsha,' kusho uComrade Makgema.

'Leconciliation board ayikhetwanga kwaze kwaphela izinsuku eziwu-30 okwathi lapho abasebenzi befika emsebenzini ngomSombuluko wangomhla ka-14 October bafika amasango evaliwe.'

'Uqwembe olwalusesangweni lwaluthi yilabobasebenzi abasayine ifomu yokuvuma ukusebenza ngaphansi kwezimo ezintsha kuphela abazodedelwa bangene esangweni,' usho kanje.

'Abasebenzi babona ukuthi ayikho iyenzenjani bawasayina lamafomu kodwa bekhala,' kusho uComrade Makgema.

Inyunyana seyiyitshelile inkampani ukuthi izimisele ukusebenzisa ilungelo layo lokuluphakamisa loludaba ngokushesha,' washo kanje.

Ngizonixosha kusho ifemu yaphesheya

IMENENJA yenkampani yaseMerika, iFisher Flying Products, eMpangeni idilize abasebenzi abawu-46 abangamalungu ePaper Wood and Allied Workers Union kungakapholi maseko itshela umgqunguzeli wenyunyana ukuthi ayiyifuni inyunyana.

Labobasebenzi abadilizwa batshelwa ekuseni ngomhla ka-6 September ukuthi bazodilizwa ngalo lelolanga.

Banikezwa umholo wabo wesonto kwathiwa mababambe. Abayitholanga imali yenothisi, nemali yokuyekiswa umsebenzi futhi bangawanikwa amakhadi eUIF.

Yathi emuva kokugqunguzela abasebenzi abawu-56 kwabangu-75 sebebonke, ngomhla ka-15 July iPWAWU yacela umhlangano wokubonisana ngokwamukelwa kwenyunyana kodwa yatshelwa ukuthi inkampani ayiyifuni inyunyana.

Kusukela lapho kuya phambili ipersonnel officer yakulefekthri yaqala ukubuzisa abasebenzi ngenyunyana. Abasebenzi benqaba ukuphendula bathi bafuna ukuhlangana nemenenja ngomhla ka-30 August.

Ngesikhathi behlangene ngo-7 ekuseni, imenenja yatshela abasebenzi ukuthi batelekile yathi mabakhuculule ifekthri. Bakwenza loko.

Batshelwa ukuthi mabalethe odompasi babo ngomhla ka-3 September. Noko akwenzekanga lutho umsebenzi waqhubeka njengokujwayelekile kodwa inkampani yagcina ngokudiliza abawu-46.

Inyunyana icabanga ukuyimangalela lenkampani ngokudiliza abasebenzi ngendlela engafanele.

Uxoshiwe umlungu owedelelayo

ABAKWA-Asea Cables baxosha i-artisan yomlungu eyashaya isenior shop steward efekthri yaseRosslyn, kodwa nakhona ngoba sekuteleke abasebenzi abawu-800 emafekthri akwa-Asea amathathu.

Umgqunguzeli weMetal and Allied Workers Union, uPeter Dantjie uthi yamshaya kungolwesiNe lomhla ka-19 September, emuva kokuba le-artisan inyathele unyawo lukaComrade G Selau ngengozi.

Yamfaka inqindi

'USelau wayicela ukuba iphephise le-artisan kodwa yavele yamfaka inqindi,' kusho uComrade Dantjie.

Loludaba lwethulwa kubaqashi bakwa-Asea Cables yabe seyimiswa emsebenzini leyo-artisan kodwa ihola ngokugcwele ngesikhathi kulindelwe isiphetho salelcala.

'Kodwa abenelisekanga abasebenzi ngalesinyathelo sabaqashi, bathi mayixoshwe ngokushesha leyo-artisan.'

Benqaba

'Abaqashi benqaba bathi baluphathe ngendlela efanele loludaba kanti futhi bayagxekwa yinyunyana yale-artisan ngesinyathelo abasithathile,' kusho uComrade Dantjie.

Ngakhoke abasebenzi base-Asea Cables bamisa umsebenzi ngolwesiBili lomhla ka-24 September — bajoyinwa abasebenzi base-Asea Pretoria West nabase-Asea Z Division.

UComrade Dantjie uthi abaqashi bazama ukubadabula phakathi abasebenzi ngokwenqaba ukuhlonipha ilungelo le-Asea National Executive Committee lokuthatha loludaba. Babuye bexwayisa ngokuthi bazobaxosha abasebenzi abathile.

'Kodwa ngenxa yokuthi amashop

steward ayehlangana zonke izinsuku emuva kokushayisa sakwazi ukusihlenga isiteleka. Sasibamba imihlangano njalo ekuseni kuwo womathathu amafekthri.

Ngomhla ka-26 September kwabayileyo naleyoshop steward

committee yahlangani nabaqashi bayo. Ekugcineni abaqashi bavuma ukuthi kusukela ngalolosuku leyo-artisan 'ayiseyena omunye wabaqasha balenkampani' yathi futhi izinqubo zizobukezwa 'ukuze kubenesiqiniseko sokuthi into enjena ayinakuphinda yenzeke.'

AbakwaSANS bathi masiphele isimo esibucayi

IMNANDI lento eyenziwa abakwaSouth African Nylon Spinners (SANS).Baphakamise ukuthi masiqedwe isimo esibucayi (state of emergency), kuqedwe ukuvalelwa kwabantu ngaphandle kokubekwa icala nayo yonke imithetho yobandlululo, bathi futhi bonke abantu baseSouth Africa mabanikezwe amalungelo obuzwe nawokuhamba ngokukhululeka.

Lamazwi ayekuthwe yincwadi eyayithunyelelwe amalungu eNational Union of Textile Workers efekthri yalenkampani eseBellville ayekade ethole amachaphazelo abumlungu = ngesikhathi sezinxushunxushu ezisanda kwenzeka eNtshonalanga Koloni. Abaningi babo balimala ngomhla ka-29 August (ngolwesiNe lweGazi) ngesikhathi amaphoyisa edubula ngezinhlamvu zezinyoni abafundi ababemasha eBellville.

Kulencwadi abakwaSANS bathi 'ukusebenzela uguquko lwangempela nolusemqondweni kufanele kukhuthazwe ngokuxoxisana nabaholi abaziwayo nabamukelekile emphakathini wonkana, yize noma abanye

kunokuba basemajele.' Injongo yalokuxoxisana kuyokuba ukuthola 'inkambiso yezombusazwe eyamukelekayo nesebenzayo ngaphansi komgomo wokubambisana kumthethosisekelo owdwa, ezweni elilodwa,' kuqhuba abakwaSANS.

Kodwa noko, yize abakwaSANS bewuxhasa umgomo wokuphila 'emphakathini onefeya nenhlalakahle elizweni lempilo nomfutho' kodwa kukhona ihuku laphaya emsileni walencwadi abayibhalele abasebenzi babo.

Lencwadi iqhubeka ithi kufanele kubekwe ngokusobala ukuthi inkampani 'iphathelene nezomnotho hhayi ezombangazwe' ngakhoke 'yize abaqashi benozwela, kodwa, into yokuqala esibhekene nayo ukugada ukuthi ibhizinisi liyathuthuka.'

Ngakhoke, yize lenkampani inozwela, futhi iziqonda izinhloso zezeno ezifana nezinsuku zemikhuleko (mhlawumbe namastayaway noma iziteleka), lezozenzo 'zingase zibeke engozini izinjongo zenkampani, ngokunjalo nezifiso zabasebenzi kwezomnotho kuphetha

Mayibulawe i-apartheid, kusho uFOSATU

KUYINTO efiswa yibo bonke abantu ukuba umbuso we-apartheid udele. Futhi amabizininisi aphesheya afanele ukwelekelela kuloku ayeke ukubayisithikamezo, kusho umbiko kaFOSATU owethulwa eNhlanganweni yeziZwe ngoSeptember 16-20.

'Lefederation iyazixhasa futhi izamukela ngesihle zonke izindlela zokucindezela uhulumeni we-apartheid futhi sikhulwa ukuthi mawuqhubeke umkhankaso wokuthi mawangafakwa amabizininisi aphesheya lapha ngoba leyo kuseyindlela yocindezelo oludingekayo uma lusezela kuluhulumeni obusayo,' kusho umbiko.

'Kodwa, lefederation ayisoze ikuvumele ukuba izinkampani zikhiphe izimpahla lapha eSouth Africa ngoba ngokwethu ukubona lezimpahla ziyingxenywe yomcebiso womphakathi walelizwe owakhiwa abasebenzi,' kuqhuba isitatimenti.

UGeoff Schreiner weMetal and

Allied Workers Union wahambela eNew York eyokwethula umbiko kaFOSATU emhlanganweni ophuthumayo wekomiti leNhlanganano yeziZwe elasungulelwa ukuphenya ukuthi izinkampani zamazwe ngamazwe ezisebenza eSouth Africa zizelekelela kangakanani inqubo ye-apartheid.

Wayefanele ukuphelezelwa umgqunguzeli weNational Union of Textile Workers, uProf Sineke, kodwa wenqatshelwa ipassport ngomzuzu wokugcina yiluhulumeni waseSouth Africa.

Uphawula ngezinkampani zamazwe ngamazwe ezine — iTransvaal Alloys, Tidwell Housing, Bata neBTR Sarmcol — lombiko uyadalula ukuthi izinkampani zenze kanjani ukuze 'zikhethe ukusizakala ngenqwaba yemithetho nezimo ezikhuthazwa umbuso we-apartheid zokukhinyabeza ukugqunguzelwa kwezinyunyana.'

Umbiko uphawuka ngokugcwele ukuthi lezinkampani zenza kanjani ukuze zibulale izinyunyana nanokuthi zikukhuthaze kanjani ukuxhashazwa okwesabekayo kwabasebenzi abamnyama.

'Azisondeli nakancane ekulweni ne-apartheid lezinkampani njengoba labo abathi izinkampani zaphesheya azingene zizoba wusizo, kodwa lezinkampani ziyisebenzisa kakhulu,' kusho umbiko.

Ngaphezu kwaloku, lezinkampani ziyephule 'ngokungabi namahloni' imigomo eyehlukahlukene yokuziphatha (codes of conduct) efana neTripartite Declaration yeInternational Labour Organisation.

'Akumangalisi ukuthi ukuthukuthela kwabasebenzi abamnyama kuyadlondlobala nokuthi inqubo yokuthi izinkampani mazizosiza (constructive engagement), namacodes of conduct, abasebenzi bakubuka

ngentukuthelo nenzondo enkulu,' kuqhuba umbiko.

Umbiko kaFOSATU wathi okuyizona zinkinga ezimqoka ngalemigomo (codes) ukuthi ayiyona impoqo, aziphokile izinkampani ukuba zingagudluki kuyo kanti futhi yincane kakhulu indima okufanele isebenze kuyona.

'Ayikho imibandela kulemigomo esho ngempela ukuthi izinkampani maziziqalele zona ukusukumela phezu liphokophelele ukubulala i-apartheid,' kusho umbiko.

Kanti-ke odabeni olufana nengxabano yaseBTR Sarmcol, lemigomo iqhamuka nenkinga yokufihla amaqiniso okudalula 'ubuchule bobuqili bokulwa nezinyunyana,' kuqhuba umbiko.

Umbiko uthi ukusimama kweSouth Africa kwezomnotho nakwezombangazwe kuxhomekeke ekuthini i-apartheid iyachithwa.

'Izinkampani zaphesheya ziyomelwa ukufaka isandla

ekuvuseleleni kabusha ezomnotho nezombusazwe uma kungukuthi ziqonde ukusiza abantu baseSouth Africa.'

Izeluleko zikaFOSATU kulelikomiti zithi manje sekunesidingo sokuba 'zicindezwe ngqo ohulumeni bakulawomazwe izinhloko-hhovisi zezinkampani zamazwe ngamazwe.'

UFOSATU waveza isincomo sokuthi makusungulwe 'amasu anencasiselo ecacile' yikhona kuyothi uma kuvela ingxabano nezinkampani zamazwe ngamazwe, zivezwe obala.'

Kuyothike uma sekutholakele ukuthi lezinkampani zamazwe ngamazwe zephule imithetho yamazwe ngamazwe, noma izilokotho nemigomo, kuyodingeka ukuba ohulumeni abehlukene bazinikele ngokuthi bazothatha izinyathelo zangempela nezinqala zokuzalwa nalezozinkampani, kuphetha uFOSATU.

Amalungu awu-2 400 alahlekelwe yimisebenzi

UNYAKA odlule 'bekuwunyaka onzima kunayo yonke' kwiNational Union of Textile Workers kusukela ngo-1976. Amalungu angaphezulu kuka-2400 alahlekelwe yimisebenzi ngenxa yemidilizo nokuvulwa kwamafemu.

Lena indaba engemnandi eyethulwa ngunobhala jikelele wenyunyana, uJohn Copelyn, kumalungu eNUTW angaphezulu kuka-2000.

Wayekhuluma emhlanganweni wonyaka wawo wonke amagatsha osanda kubakhona eEdendale Lay Centre eMgungundlovu.

Kodwa akuzona zonke izindaba ezazizimbi. UComrade Copelyn wabika ngempumelelo yomzabalazo wakwaFrame awuchaza ngokuthi 'uzoqinisa inyunyana emafekthri etextile asemqoka emadolobheni.'

Futhi yize bekunemidilizo nokuvulwa kwamafemu, amalungu eNUTW akhule ngesibalo esingaphezulu kuka-1500 kulonyaka odlule okwenze ukuba esewonke amalungu

abengaphezulu kuka-25000.

Embikweni wakhe uComrade Copelyn wabuye waphawula ngohlelo lukahulumeni lokuthuthela ezabelweni wathi 'lwabanomphumela wokuba sande isibalo samafekthri avalwayo emadolobheni athuthele ezabelweni lapho umholo umncane khona ngo-R25 ngesonto eningini labasebenzi.'

'Ukukhangeka ngamaholo aphansi nosizo lukahulumeni kunamandla galendlela yokuthi eNatal inyunyana ayazi neyodwa ifekthri yeclotting evulwayo eThekwini kanti kunenqwaba evulwa zonke izinsuku kwaSithebe, Ezakheni, eMnambithi, eQwa Qwa nakwezinye izabelo,' washo kanje.

'Futhi bonke ohulumeni basezabelweni benza ngayo yonke indlela ukuba kubelukhuni ukuba abasebenzi bakulezozindawo bagqunguzelane.'

Umthetho ohlongozwayo kwaZulu uthi izinyunyana ezingarejistiwe kuhulumeni waKwaZulu angeke zibenawo

amastop order kanti futhi neke ziluthole usizo noma olwaluhlobo luni kwaZulu.'

'Umpumela walomthetho-sivivinyo waKwaZulu kube ukuthi abaqashi beclothing kwaSithebe bayeke phansi ukuxoxisana nenyunyana futhi manje sebephumele eshashalazini ngokulwa nokugqunguzelwa kwezinyunyana kulesosifunda. Futhi sebenze isiqiniseko sangempela sokuthi singawatholi amahhovisi kuleyondawo.'

'Lezinto ziwuhlehlisele emuva kakhulu umzabalazo,' kusho uComrade Copelyn.

Ephawula ngobucayi be-apartheid uComrade Copelyn wathi sesifikile isikhathi sokuba abasebenzi abagqunguzelekile baqale ukuveza amadimandi abonakalisa umphakathi abayofisa ukuwubona ngomuso.

'Kuzoba yimanje besikhathazwa ukungabikho kwenhlangano yezinyunyana ezibumbene.... Uma sifuna ukwelekelela ekwakhiweni komphakathi wethu, kufanele



Abasebenzi betextile bagcwele injabulo kwi-AGM yabo

sinqobe ukungezwani okungenamsebenzi sibhekane nezifiso ezizusizo kithina sonke

sibambisene nabanye abasebenzi abagqunguzelekile,' waphetha kanje.

I-MAWU ihlongoza isiteleka esikhulu

AMALUNGU eMetal and Allied Workers Union ezinkampanini ezizwu-70 eTransvaal exwayisa ngokuthi azoteleka uma yenqantshwa idimandi yawo yokuba kuxoxisane emafemini.

Lesinqumo silandela ukujama kwezingxoxo zamahlo kwi-industrial council ekuqaleni kwalonyaka.

Abaqashi bakhapha isiphakamiso esiwujuqu sokufaka u-17c kubo bonke abasebenzi kanti inyunyana yayifuna bonke bafakelwe u-50c.

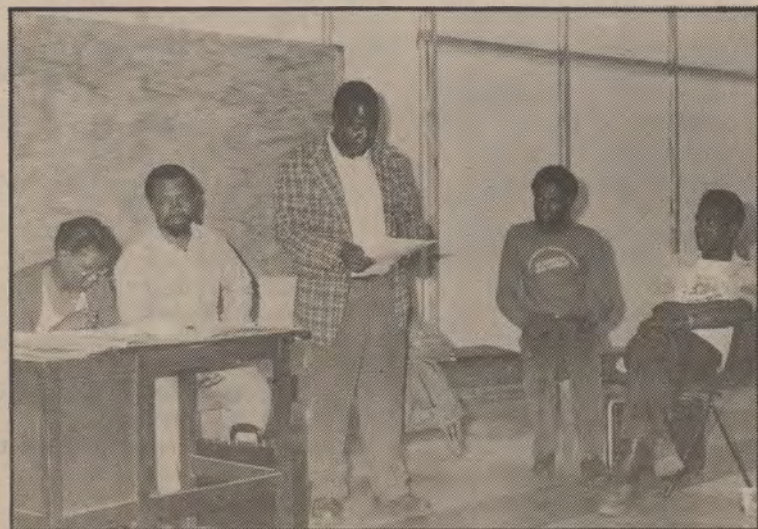
Lesiteleka siyobanjwa abasebenzi abawu-300 kuya ku-1500 efekthri ngayinye. Kuzovotwa ngeballot masishane-nje ezinkampanini ezehlukene - ezinye zazo okungoDorbyl, Siemens, Barlow Rand noGeneral Electric.

Ngaphezu kwezingxoxo zasefekthri abasebenzi badimanda:

- umholo osukela ku-R3 nge-awa;
- uMay Day abayiholide eliholelwayo;
- isonto elingama-awa awu-40;
- i-ova phakathi nezinsuku likhokhelwe idabuli;
- impelasoto ikhokhelwe ngokuphindwe kathathu ama-awa angeqile kwamahlano ngelanga;
- abesimame abakuhlelwe babenelungelo lokubuyela emsebenzini wabo emuva

kokubeletha.

Umhlangano owabizwa yiMAWU ngomhla ka-14 october wokuzoxoxa ngesiteleka esihlongozwayo esixhaswe yizinhlangano zomphakathi watshelwa ukuthi uSEIFSA, oyihlangano yabaqashi bensimbi, ucele inyunyana ukuba ibonisane ngokuthi ingesihoxise yini isiteleka.



Usihlalo wegatsha laKwaThema, uDavid Matubela, ukhuluma emhlanganweni weqembu elelekelayo

Kodwa umsebenzi wakwaSiemens wathi amalungiselelo esiteleka azoqhubeka yize uSEIFSA ethumele lencwadi.

'Siyosimisa isiteleka kuphela uma kunogquko olubonakalayo,' washo kanje.

Echaza ngenkinga yokuxoxisana kwi-industrial council kuphela, lomsebenzi wathi, 'Asikwazi

ukucubungula ukuthi ngubani owakha izinzuzo nokuthi ngubani olahlekelwayo ngoba bonke abaqashi bakhuluma ngazi linye. Sibona ukuthi ukuholela kwabaqashi kufanele kuye ngokuthi bathola izinzuzo ezingakanani.'

'Ezingxoxweni ze-industrial council ngonyaka odlule bonke basho into efanayo: bathi angeke baxoxisane nathi efekthri kodwa izingxoxo ziyoba kwi-industrial council kuphela. Abaqashi abafuni ukuba abasebenzi bazi amalungelo abo efekthri.'

'Sebeguliswe yilesifo isikhathi eside ngoba babeloku bebambisene nomayidali bezinyunyana. Babengekho abasebenzi abangena kwi-industrial council. Kodwa lapha kwiMAWU kukhonya abasebenzi.'

'Kufanele siyihlakaze i-industrial council siqale phansi. Angikholwa ukuthi ukhona ongayikhanda.'

'Uma abaqashi bengahle bakwamukele ukuxoxisana efekthri, zingashintsha izingxoxo zakwi-industrial council. Abaqashi bangalalela kahle bakhulume ngokuqaphela ngoba bangabe bazi ukuthi yonke into izophindela kubasebenzi emafekthri abo,' kusho umsebenzi emhlanganweni.

Basizwa yisiteleka ngokuteta eToyota

NGENXA yesiteleka sanyakenye, uToyota neNational Automobile and Allied Workers Union basayine isivumelwano sokuyobeletha.

Abasebenzi abawu-200 kulefekthri yaseThekwini bamisa umsebenzi maphakathi nonyaka odlule bathi bafuna kubenesiqiniseko sokuthi bayobuyela emsebenzini emuva kweholide lokuyoteta.

- umuntu uyobuyela emsebenzini ngesiqiniseko esifanayo nesangaphambili;
- iholide lokuyoteta leluliwe labayizinyanga ezine (inyanga eyodwa ngaphezulu kwesinqumo somthetho);
- inkampani iyokhokha u-25 percent womholo kamsebenzi ngaphezu kuka-45 percent otholakala kwi-UIF;
- imali ekhokhelwa iMedical Aid nePension Fund iyogcinwa yinkampani;
- inkampani ivumile ukutholela owesimame okhulelwe enye inhlobo yomsebenzi uma lowo awenzayo uyingozi ekukhuleni kwakhe.

Kwelinkgaphambili leFOSATU Worker News sabona ukuthi yakhula kanjani iCouncil of Non-European Trade Unions (CNETU) yabanamalungu awu-158 000 (ikakhulu eTransvaal) ngo-1945, yabuye yawa ngokushesha (Isigaba Fourteen). Sabona ukuthi iTrades and Labour Council eyayingenabandlululo yagcina iqhekelele kanjani ngo-1953/4 kubangwa ukuthi bamukelwe noma kubanjisanwe yini nabasebenzi bama-Afrika (Isigaba Thirteen). Iningi lamalungu ayo langena kuTUCSA, kodwa izinyunyana zayo ezehlukene ngezimbongi ezinenqubekela phambili zasungula ifederation entsha. Lefederation entsha yabizwa ngokuthi uSACTU (South African Congress of Trade Unions). Yabekwa ngokomthetho ngoMarch 5 1955.

Ekuqaleni uSACTU wajoyinwa yizinyunyana eziwu-31 — lezi eziwu-14 esisanda kuzibalula zaphuma kwiTLC, nezinye ezaphuma kwiCNETU ezafika namalungu awu-15 000 kuphela. Amalungu esewonke ayengu-37 203. Zonke lezinyunyana ezazijoyinile kwakungezimbongi, kanti eziningi ezazisemqoka kuzona zazirejistiwe.

Ngokushesha uSACTU wazinikela emzabalazweni wezombangazwe. Okusempeleni wenza okukhulu kwaloku. Ezinye izinyunyana ezingaphambili zazike yayilwa imizabalazo yezombusazwe, kanti futhi zazike zaxhumana namaqembu ezombangazwe afana ne-ANC emikhankasweni. Kodwa uSACTU wathatha isinqumo sokubambisana ngokomthetho nezinye zezinhlangano ezazilwela inkululeko yesizwe ngalesosikhathi. Lezinhlangothi kwakuyi-African National Congress (ANC), South African Indian Congress (SAIC), Coloured Peoples Congress (maphambilini okwakuyiColoured Peoples Organisation) neCongress of Democrats (COD) okwakungeyabelungu. Zihlangana noSACTU zakha iCongress Alliance okwaxoxwa ngayo kuSigaba Fourteen.



Inkomba yokusungulwa kweSouth African Congress of Trade Unions ngoMarch 5 1955

ISGABA FIFTEEN: U-SACTU NE-CONGRESS ALLIANCE



Ababoshelwe amapasi — batholwa abemindeni yabo eMpumalanga Transvaal babuya nabo beqoke amasaka abanikwa wona njengezingubo zokusebenza

Ukwakhiwa kwe- WORKING CLASS

Yini eyenza uSACTU athathe lesinyathelo? Sawuthuthukisa noma sawuhlehlisela emuva umzabalazo wabasebenzi? U-SACTU wayezabalaza ngelokuthi amalungelo ezinyunyana awasoze atholakala ngaphandle kokuzuzwa amalungelo ezombusazwe kuqala. Inqubo (policy) eyamukelwa mhlazana kubekwa uSACTU yathi: ISA Congress of Trade Unions iyazi ukuthi ukugququzelwa kwengqaba yabasebenzi mayelana nalamadimandi (okusho amalungelo abasebenzi)... kubophene ngendlela engeke yehlukaniseke nomzabalazo wokuzimisela wamalungelo ezombangazwe nowokukhululeka kuyo yonke imithetho nezenzo zoncinezelo. Yonke into eyenziwa abasebenzi belwela amalungelo abo eSouth Africa ikhinyabeza umthetho othikameza ilungelo labo lokuya lapho umuntu ethanda khona, nomthetho okhinyabeza ilungelo lokuhlala lapho bethanda khona, nawukungamelelwa kwezombangazwe. Yonke imizabalazo yabasebenzi yokulwela amaholo aphakeme, nezimo... ihlangabezana ngokushesha nomfutho namandla kahulumeni obusa ngamaphoyisa ohlelelwe

ukuvimba wonke amalungelo obuntu.

U-SACTU wayekholwa ukuthi futhi ngokubambisana namaqembu alwela isizwe angasikhuphula isibalo samalungu akhe nomfutho wakhe. Abalobi nosozinyunyana bamuva bayaphika. Bathi uSACTU wajika waphathwa yizinhlangano ezingalweli izifiso zabasebenzi kwi-Alliance, kanti futhi ukufaka isandla kulemizabalazo nako kwamenza abulawo nguhulumeni.

Akesibheke izinto ezahuha uSACTU ukuba athathe lesinqumo. Mhlawumbe esibaluleke kunazo zonke kwakungukuthi uSACTU wayebuthakathaka ngesikhathi sokusungulwa kwakhe. Amalungu awu-3 200 akusona isibalo esikhulu kanti amalungu angaphezulu kakhulu kukahhafa ayesezinyunyani ezintathu — iFood and Canning Workers Union, Textile Workers Industrial Union, neNational Union of Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers (zonke lezinyunyana kwakuyileyo naleyoyi xhumene kakhulu nenyunyana yama-Afrika engarejistiwe). Iningi lezinye

izinyunyana zazizincane, kanti futhi imvamisa yayingabi yinyunyana kaSACTU egugquzela embonini eyodwa. Isihlanganiso, embonini yechemical, kwakukhona iChemical Workers Industrial Union erejistiwe enamalungu awu-210, neChemical and Allied Workers Union, Natal, nayo inamalungu awu-210 neAfrican Chemical Workers Union enamalungu awu-564. Ngalesosikhathi iANC yayikhula ngokushesha. Emuva kweDefiance Campaign ka-1952 yabe seyinamalungu abalelwa ku-100 000 futhi ixhaswa cisho yibo bonke abantu. Ngakhoke uSACTU wayithatha iANC njengomfowabo omdala — ozomvikela abuye amelekelele.

Into yesibili eyahuha ukucabanga kukaSACTU ubunzima ayenabo ekugququzelweni amafekthri. Iziteleka zazingekho emthethweni ngaphansi komthetho owashaywa ngo-1953. Kamuva ekupheleni kweminyaka yo-1953. Kamuva ekupheleni kweminyaka yo-1950 awalwa amastop order kubasebenzi bama-Afrika. Abaqashi namaphoyisa babehlangene ngokulwela ngendlela exakile nezinyunyana zama-Afrika, behlale bexosha abasebenzi abanomdlandla namashop steward. Ngakhoke

uSACTU wabona ukuthi makabambe inhlangano ezinze phakathi efekthri enamandla (esikhathini esiphambili iningi lezinyunyana zama-Afrika zazingququzelwe zaqina phakathi efekthri).

U-SACTU wasebenzisa imikhankaso yezombusazwe ngamabomu enza ukuthola abasebenzi abanomfutho emafekthri. Isilinganiso, eNatal ngo-1955 kwasetshenziswa umkhankaso weCongress of the People ngenhloso yokusungula amafactory committee (amakomiti asefekthri).

Into yesithathu eyahuha ukucabanga kukaSACTU kwaba ukudlondlobala komfutho wabasebenzi bama-Afrika. Ngo-1956 nango-1957 kwabheduka iziteleka zabasebenzi bama-Afrika kulo lonke ilizwe. Kwabuye kwaduma nezinye izinhlobo zemizabalazo yomphakathi (ezifana nodubo lwamabhasi). Ebaluleke kunazo zonke kwaba wudubo lwamabhasi ase-Alexandra ngo-1957 olwagququzelwa emuva kokuba uPutco ekhuphule imali yokugibela ngendibilishi. Wonke umphakathi wase-Alexandra waduba amabhasi kwaphela amasonto awu-14 behamba phansi amamayela awu-19 zonke izinsuku beya noma bebuya emsebenzini.

U-SACTU wangenwa uvalo lokuthi lokudlondlobala komdlandla wabantu kumshiya emuva. Kwicongress yesibili, umongameli kaSACTU

wakhuluma wathi, ukwehuleka kwethu ukuyibamba phambili eyabasebenzi empini yabo yokukhushulelwa amaholo

neyokuzuzwa impilo emnandi kungaba nomphumela oodwa owukunqotshwa kobumbano olukhona namuhla Ngakhoke uSACTU wabona

ukuthi makaqale uthelawayeka womkhankaso. Ebambisene neANC wabiza istayaway sikazwelonke ngo-1957 waphinda futhi ngo-1958.

Esokuqala sabayimpumelelo enkulu kunesesibili. Emuva kwestayaway sango-1958 kwacaca ukuthi sekuqhamuke izinkinga zangempela:

- ukugququzelwa kwamafekthri ngamafactory committee aqotho kwakungakwazi kakhulu, ngezinye izikhathi, njengoba isikhathi esikhulu sasichithwa ngezindaba zombangazwe (ezifana nemikhankaso yestayaway);

- ukugququzelwa kwezimbongi ezibalulekile kwezomnotho ezifana ne-engineering nezimayini kwake kwayekelelwa;

- imvamisa uSACTU wayehluleka ukufaka ulayini wabasebenzi (working class) ngokwenele kwi-Alliance. Loku kwacaca ekugququzelweni kwestayaway sango-1958 okwathi kamuva kwagxekwa nguye uSACTU qobo. U-SACTU wathi kwathathwa amadimandi ezombangazwe angenakunqobeka (afana nokuthi 'amaNeshinali mawaphume') enzelwa kumadimandi abasebenzi angahle anqobeka (afana 'no-pondo ngelanga') okwadala ukuba abasebenzi nabaqashi nohulumeni imbala kungabibikho phakathi kwabo owathatha njengento eyiyo. Ngakhoke lowomkhankaso

wazifanela nombhikisho wokukhononda;

- uSACTU welekelela kakhulu ekugququzelweni lestayaway kodwa iANC yasivala emuva kosuku olulodwa ingathintananga noSACTU. Ngaleyondlela uSACTU waba sengathi unguzakwabo omncane kwi-alliance.

U-SACTU neANC bathatha izinyathelo zokuzilungisa lezinkinga. Emhlanganweni wango-1958, uma silinganisa, umongameli weANC, uAlbert Luthulu, waqamba isaga esithi, 'uSACTU ungumkhonto' iANC ilihawu okwabonakalisa ukuthi uSACTU nguye ophambili. Kwaqala ukubonakala ngempela ukugququzelwa kwemboni ye-engineering ngo-1959-60. Ngo-1961 amalungu kaSACTU ayesekelele afika ku-51 000 ngaphansi kwezinyunyana eziwu-51.

Kodwa-ke yavalwa iANC ngo-1960, kwathi masishane-nje emuva kwaloko yaqala umkhankaso wokuqhamuka. Abaholi abaningi bakaSACTU bangena kuwo, bahlanganisa umzabalazo 'womshophansi' nomzabalazo 'kadede'. Loku kwanikeza amaphoyisa ibhaxa lokuhlalela uSACTU nezinyunyana zakhe. Ngo-1964, uSACTU wafa waphelile a mandla okuba yinhlangano yezinyunyana enomfutho.



I-Executive Committee ye-African Laundry Workers Union — maphakathi ngemuva nguJohn Gaetsewe, unobhala jikelele kaSACTU

Isiteleka eside saseNatal Die Casting

YIZE isiteleka saseNatal Die Casting sesingene enyangeni yesihlanu, kodwa abasebenzi basazimisele ngokuhubeka.

Abasebenzi bateleka ngesikhathi abaqashi benqaba ukukhuphula isiphakamiso sabo somholo ngo-R29. Emuva kwezinsuku ezimbalwa lenkampani yabaxosha bonke yabe seyiqasha amagundane (scabs).

Ekhuluma neFOSATU Worker News, amashop steward eMetal and Allied Workers Union athi imindeni eminingi izobhekana nezinkinga zendlala nokugula, ikhakhulukazi imindeni emikhulu.

Amaphasela okudla okuyimpuphu, isobho ushukela, itiye namathini kwesinye isikhathi, okukhishwa yiMetal and Allied Workers Union, akuyona into engaphilisa umuntu, asho kanje.

Kodwa yize kunjalo isiteleka sisahlengene okungangoba akekho kulabasebenzi abawu-125 osephindele emsebenzini, kuqhuba amashop steward.

Abanye abasebenzi, ngokusho kwamasteward, asebamba amatoho.

Abanye sebeyabaza badayise, abanye badayisa izithelo, kanti abanye basebenza izingadi, asho kanje.



Abasebenzi baseNatal Die Casting abatelekele bokomunye wemihlano yabo abayibamba njalo emuva kwamasono amabili

Amashop steward athi abateleki bayahlangana njalo emuva kwamasono amabili baxoxisane

ngezinkinga zabo babelane ngeziqembu zokudla. Athi abateleki balindele icala

elafakwa yinyunyana imangalela abakwaNatal Die Casting eliyongena ngoNovember.

Amadispute axazululwe ngaphandle kwenkantolo

AMADISPUTE ayishumi nantathu phakathi kweMetal and Allied Workers Union nabakwaPinetown Engineering Foundry Company (Pefco) axazululwe ngaphandle kwenkantolo.

Emuva kwezingxoxo ezinde, lenkampani ebeyaziwa osozinyunyana 'njengefemu elandela uSarmcol ngokungangabazeki ekubeni yisitha sezinyunyana,' igcine ivumile ukuxoxisana nenyunyana

ngesivumelwano sokwamukelwa nesempilo nokuphepha. Futhi ivumile ukukhokhela iMAWU isamba sika-R4 400.

Loluchungechunge lwamacala engxabano ayezongena enkantolo yezimbongi ekuqaleni kukaSeptember.

Lezingxabano zazididiyele izingqinamba eziningi ezifana namazwi ezimfolomani okubukela phansi isizwe esimnyama,

ukuxoshwa ngendlela engafanele, ukwenqaba ukuxoxisana nenyunyana ngezinkinga ezisemqoka, ukwenqaba ukuvumela udokotela wenyunyana ukuba apheye ngezimo zemilo nokuphepha, nokwenqaba ukwamukela amashop steward njengabakhulumeli bezempilo nokuphepha efekthri.

AbakwaPefco bavumile kulesikhathi singakasayinwa isivumelwano sokwamukelwa

ukubhunga nenyunyana ngazo zonke izingqinamba ezisemqoka ngaphandle kwamaholo wona okuyoxoxwa ngawo ezingxoxweni zokwamukelwa.

Kubekhona esinye futhi isixazululo sangaphandle kwenkantolo kwenye ifemu yaseMgungundlovu lapho abakwaRamsay's Engineering bevume khona ukukhokhela iMAWU uR2 066.

Inyunyana yayifaka enkantolo lenkampani kulandela ukuxoshwa kwabasebenzi ababili ngokuthi bacekele phansi umshini.

'Inkampani yayingenabo ubufakazi bokuthi ngubani kubona bobabili ngakhoke yakhetha ukubaxosha bobabili,' kusho umgqunguzeli wenyunyana.

Ngokufanayo, abakwaPinetown ePinetown bakhokhele inyunyana uR8 000 esixazululweni sengxabano.

Umgqunguzeli weMAWU uthi lenkampani yadliza abasebenzi ngomgomo kaLast-In-First-Out (LIFO) kuleyo naleyodiphathimenti.

'Ngakhoke bashintshela abasebenzi kunomba iyiphi idiphathimenti ababesebenzisa iLIFO khona. Babachitha bonke labo ababenesifiso sokubachitha ngokuthi bangonyuwani,' usho kanje.

'Esixazululweni kuvunyelenwe ngenqubo yemidilizo ezowavikela kangcono amalungu enyunyana ngomuso,' kusho umgqunguzeli.

Baphindele abateleki baseCDA

BONKE abasebenzi abaxosha efekthri yezimoto yaseCDA eMonti ngenyanga edlule sebebueye emsebenzini. Babemise umsebenzi ngoba bekhononda ngesenzo sabaqashi sokungazishayimkhuba izimo zasemalokishini akhungekthe yizimo zokuzwakalisa ukukhononda.

Ngomhla ka-3 September, abasebenzi abawu-125 kwi-A plant kapende eCDA bashiya umsebenzi ingakashayi insimbi ngenxa yezinxunxushu zaseDuncan Village. Babefanele ukushayisa ngo-10 ebusuku kodwa bahamba ngo-7 kusihlwa ngoba besaba ukuthi bazohlangebezana nezinkinga uma bebuyela emakhaya ebusuku kakhulu.

Ngomhla ka-4 September abasebenzi baphakamisa ukuthi

malushintshwe uhlelo lwamashift kubasebenzi bediphathimenti kapende. Afaqashi bakwenqaba loku kodwa abasebenzi baphinda bahamba ingakashayi. Uma bebuyela emsebenzini ngomhla ka-5 October, inkampani yasimze yaxosha yonke ishift.

Ngesikhathi ishift yasekuseni ikuzwa loku nayo yawuyeka umsebenzi, yathi mababuyiselwe emsebenzini bonke labo abawu-125. Bavele baxosha kwasabona.

Loku kwadala ukuba bonke abasebenzi, baseCDA bawabeke phansi amathuluzi ngolwesiBili lomhla ka-10 September. Bateleka umdundu kwaze kwashaya umhla ka-20 September lapho abaqashi bavuma khona ukubabuyisela bonke abasebenzi ababexoshiwe ngomholo ofanayo

nowangesikhathi bengakaxosha. Babuye bavuma abaqashi ukuzibuyisela nginzuzo zabo zesevisi ekupheleni konyaka.

Yize engashintshwanga amashift, njengoba kwakufuna abasebenzi, abaqashi bawenza amalungiselelo okuqiniseka ukuthi baphephile abasebenzi abagodukayo ebusuku.

Kodwa izinto azigcinanga kunjalo. Kwathi ngesikhathi sebeqashwe kabusha abasebenzi, abaqashi bafuna ukuqala uphenyo lokujeziswa kwabasebenzi abawu-17. Lwagaqala ngoSeptember 25 lwaphela ngo-October 1 inkampani ingezwa kutshenwa ngokubaxosha.

INational Automobile and Allied Workers Union yadlululisa icala yaphumelela yaphela indaba yokuxosha abasebenzi.

Benze ezibukwayo ePG Glass

ABASEBENZI basePG Glass ngaseGermiston benze ezibukwayo ngesikhathi benqanda amaqhinga abaqashi okudliza abasebenzi abawu-22 — kwagcina ngokuba kudilizwe ababili kuphela.

Kwathi ngesikhathi kuqalwa izingxoxo zomdilizo, amashop steward eChemical Workers Industrial Union aveza umbono wokuthi makusetshenzwe ishort-time kodwa abaqashi bathi ayikho into enjalo.

Ngakhoke abasebenzi banquma ukuba bazinike bona ngokwabo ishort time. Amathikithi babewashaya emuva kwehahfa awa ekuseni babuye baphume ingakashayi zonke izinsuku.

Abaqashi bagana unwabo bexwayisa ngokumangalela inyunyana ngokuthi yephule isivumelwano.

Ekugcineni, sekusele usuku olulodwa kudilizwe inkampani yaveza umbono wokuthi amashop steward apheye ngokuthi abekho yini abasebenzi abazimisele ngokuvolontiyela ukudilizwa.

Abasebenzi baqala ukubamba imihlangano edonsa i-awa zonke izinsuku, loko bekwenze ngenhloso yego-slow okwagcina ngokuba bavume abaqashi ukuwuhlehlisa ngesonto lonke umdilizo.

Emuva kwesonto, amashop steward afika nawo amavolontiya awo — kuyishop steward kanje nabanye abasebenzi abenza umsebenzi wobuchwepheshe obuphakeme.

Inkampani yabona ukuthi mayizithobe yabe seyithi izodiliza abane kuphela — kodwa babuyiswa ababili babo

ngesikhathi amashop steward ezeva umbono wokuthi abaphenyelwe imisebenzi ethile.

Ngokunjalo, kwenye ifekthri yakwaPG Glass — eEpping ngaseKapa — abasebenzi nakhona babenkinga yomdilizo nabaqashi.

Kulenyanga edlule, abasebenzi bezwa ngabasiki bebunda ukuthi inkampani izodiliza. Isivumelwano esikhona phakathi kweCWIU nenkampani sithi kufuneka kuqale kucutshungulwe zonke ezinye izindlela zokugwema umdilizo. Ngakhoke bathi ngesikhathi abasebenzi bebuthanele ukubhunga ngaleninga babona ukuthi mabawuchithe umdilizo.

Uma sebeya kosethula kubaqashi isinqumo sabo kwavunyelana ngeshort-time. Abasebenzi bancishiselwa

umsebenzi nge-awa. Kodwa emuva kokulisebenza amasono amabili i-ova, abasebenzi bathola ukuthi istaff esihola ngenyanga asiyisebenzi ishort-time.

Baphinda babonana nabaqashi, batshelwa ukuthi kwafika amanye ama-oda aphesheya ngakhoke kunesidingo sokuba labasebenzi basebenze ama-awa ejwayelekile.

Abasebenzi abavumelananga nelencazelo, bathi uma kungukuthi inkampani yabona ukuthi mayidilize kuqala yaze yagcina ngeshort-time, ngakhoke bonke abasebenzi mabasebenze ishort time. Uma kungenjalo, ngakhoke makungabikho muntu osebenza ishort-time.

Emuva kokuzwa lamazwi ashisayo, abaqashi bavuma ekugcineni ukuyimisa ishort-time.

EZIFINGQIWE Angithi nizibonele?

ENYE inkinga evamise ukwenza izingxoxo zokwamukelwa kwenyunyana zidonse isikhathi eside eSouth Africa ukuthi ayikho indlela eqondile eyamukelekile ewubufakazi bokuthi inyunyana ilandela yiningi.

KwaFrame lenkinga yagcina ixazululwe ngokulanda abacubunguli abangochwepheshe ukuba bazobonana nabasebenzi ababesayine amafomu estop order.

KwaBata inkampani yathi yinye kuphela indlela ewubufakazi bokuthi inyunyana seyizuze iningi. Kufanele yaziswe yiliasion committee yayo ukuthi abasebenzi sebefuna inyunyana.

Muva-nje, eFM Clothing, eMooi River abasebenzi bajoyine iNational Union of Textile Workers.

Abasichithanga isikhathi abasebenzi, kodwa bavele babonisa abaqashi ukuthi indlela elula kunazo zonke ingeyokuba inkampani izifikele ibone ukuthi bangakanani abasebenzi abazobasemhlanganweni owawuzoba ngaphandle kwesefekthri.

Inkampani yavuma kwabe sekuhlelwa umhlangano lingakapheli isonto. Wawuhanjelwe abasebenzi abevile ku-90 percent. Kukhona okusasele?

Bateleka

IZINYATHELO ezisheshayo ezathathwa yibo bonke abasebenzi baleyan kampani yezimoto enkulukazi yakwaVolkswagen eTinarha kungase kube yizo ezenza adedelwe ngokushesha amafull time shop steward amane akwaVW kanye nelungu lebranch executive.

Abasebenzi banele bezwa ngokuvallelwa koComrade P J Gomomo, J C Harris, C S Mpushe, A Balintulo noComrade E Antonie ngomhla ka-29 August, babeka phansi wonke amathuluzi benqaba ukuphindela emsebenzini uma bangakadadelwa.

Badedelwa

USIHLALO wegatsha leChemical Workers Industrial Union eTransvaal, uBrian Moholo nabagqunguzeli baseSasol, oTsido Ntaopane noBeki Ntshahintshali badedelwa emuva kwezinsuku eziwu-14 bevalelwe eSecunda.

Igatsha leCWIU eTransvaal lasukuma ngokushesha lizama ukucindezela uSasol noHulumeni ukuba babadedele.

AmaShop Steward aqonda kubaqashi bawo kwathunyelwa namatelex ezinkampanini ezigqunguzelwe zatshelwa ukuthi mazicindezele uSasol nohulumeni ngale kwaloko zizoyibona into ezizivelela.

Ingingi lezinkampani zamazwe ngamazwe zanyakaza kodwa zangethembisa ukuthatha izinyathelo.

Bathumba ifemu

ABASEBENZI abalinganiselwa ku-90 basePrintpak Gravure e-Industria, eGoli abateleka bathumba ifekthri ngomhla ka-9 October ngoba bekhonondela ukuxoshwa komunye abasebenza naye, sebexwayiswe ngokukhishwa ngenkani.

Abaqashi babanikeze kuze kushaye u-3pm ngo-October 16 ukuba babuyele emsebenzini, ngale kwaloko bazokhishwa. Ngesikhathi iFOSATU Worker News iya kogaywa besingakasetshenziswa lesexwayiso.

Labasebenzi, bonke abangamalungu ePaper Wood and Allied Workers Union bafuna abuyiselwe ngaphandle kwemibandela umsebenzi owaxosha ngenxa yokwenqaba ukwenza imisebenzi emibili. Futhi bafuna igudluzwe imfolomani yabo.

Sezifike kwangqingetshe izingxoxo phakathi kwabaqashi nenyunyana.

■ yini imfundo? Imfundo ayisho ukufunda nokubhala kuphela. ■ Maphambilini imfundo yayehluka kakhulu kunento eyiyona namuhla. Eminyakeni eminingi kwabanye abantu yayisho ubuchule bokutshala ukudla, noma ukufundela ukulwa ngobuqhawe. Lezi kwakungezinye zezinto ezibalulekile ababefanele ukuzazi ukuze baphile. Namuhla kunemisebenzi eminingi eyahlukene emelwe ukwenziwa. Abanye abantu bamelwe ukushayela imishini. Abanye bafundela ubuthishela, ubudokotela nobumeli nokunye. Yilabo nalabobantu bafundiswa imisebenzi eyehlukene. Lemisebenzi idinga amakhono awehlukene.

Imfundo inomlando omude owaqala kudala zingakabibikho izincwadi zokufundwa. Imfundo yaqala ngesikhathi abantu beqala ukufunda izindlela zokuziphilisa. Ngakhoke imfundo isho ukuba namakhono adingekayo ukuze umphakathi uthuthuke. Imfundo iyindlela esifunda ngayo lamakhono. Lamakhono afundwayo aya ngokuthi yini edingwa yilwomphakathi othile ukuze uthuthuke. Ngamanye amazwi — aya ngokuthi lowomphakathi uzivuselela kanjani.

Imfundo futhi ihambelana nenkolelo nokuziphatha namagugu athathwa umphakathi esiphila kuwo njengento 'ejwayelekile nenhle'. Siqonde ukuthini ngaloko?

Abantu bavelwe ukhulalisana basebenze ngokubambisana. Bamelwe ukukwenza loko ngendlela ehleliwe. Singalinganisa sithi uma umuntu ehlangana nomunye abangaze banele balwe. Baye bathi

ngezindlu zokukhosela abazidingayo ukuze baphile. Inhlolo yemfundo eyayinikwa abantu yayilungelene nalezimo. Zazingekho izikole, amakolishi okufundela imisebenzi, noma amayunivesithi njengoba kunjalo namuhla.

Ngalesosikhathi eNgilandi, wonke umhlaba wawuphethwe yinkosi nesonto. Inkosi yayesekelwa yiziqumama (nobles) ngoba yayizininika umhlaba omkhulu. Iziququmama zazininikeza inkosi amabutho nengxenywe yomcebo wazo.

Iningi labantu lalahlala futhi lisebenza enhlabathini liphila impilo yobuchaka obesabekayo. Labantu babebizwa ngama-serf (abalimi abancane). Babekhiqiza konke ukudla babuye bakhe noma yini eyayifunwa yiziququmama - ama-serf ayenza yonke inhlolo yomsebenzi wezandla. Amaserf ayengaholelwa imali yomsebenzi wawo kodwa ayeholelwa ngokudla nangokuvikelwa amabutho eziqumama.

Amaserf ayevumelekile ukusebenzisa isiqephu esincane senhlabathi. Ayesebenza kuyo isikhathi esifushane esontweni ngalinye emuva kokusebenzela iziququmama. Amaserf ayekhokhiswa intela enkulu esontweni naseziqumameni. Ukunyakaza kwawo kwakugadisiwe.

Lenhlolo yomphakathi, lapho amaserf esebenza khona inhlabathi ephethwe yinkosi, neziqumama nesonto yayibizwa ngokuthi yifeudalism.

B abembalwa kakhulu abantu abakwazi ukufunda nokubhala umphakathini wefeudalism. Okusempeleni, zazingekho

nokuthi ubani ozobayisichaka; nokuthi ubani ofanele ukubusa umhlaba nokuthi ubani ofanele ukusebenza.

Kodwa, njengoba sazi, umphakathi sewushintshile kusukela lapho. Ayisasebenzi ifeudalism eNgilandi. Sekusebenza icapitalism (ubungxiwankulu) esikhundleni sayo.

U guquko olukhulu emlandweni alwenzeki isigubhukane.

Ukuthuthuka kwengqubo yezomnotho entsha eyabanamandla kakhulu kunefeudalism kwathatha iminyaka eminingi. Ngaphansi kwecapitalism (ubungxiwankulu), umkhqiqizo uhlelwe ngendlela eyehlukile kakhulu kunendlela yefeudalism. Icapitalism (ubungxiwankulu) isebenza ngomholo osetshenzelwayo nezinzuzo.

Icapitalism yakhula kanyekanye nefeudalism. Ngokuhamba kwesikhathi yazigudluzela izindlela eziningi okwakhulelwe abantu ngazo ukuba bakhiqize ngaphansi kwefeudalism. Kwathatha isikhathi eside ukuba ongxiwankulu (capitalist class) bahlangane babewumfutho onamandla umphakathini. Uguquko emfundweni — nakhona indlela abantu abafunda ngayo ukhulela umkhqiqizo ngaphansi kwecapitalism kwathatha isikhathi eside.

Into eyawisa ifeudalism ukuvela komnotho wokuhwebelana. Amakhosi athumela izinhlobo ezivela eYurophu zaya emazweni ahlukene omhlaba ziyolanda izinto zokunonga ukudla (spices) nezingubo.



Iyini imfundo? isigaba sokuqala

'sawubona' futhi mhlawumbe baxhawulane. Ngokufanayo nokufunda amakhono, siye sifunde nezinkolelo nokuziphatha komphakathi othile.

Ngakhoke umuntu ufunda aze afe. Ayisiyona into etholakala esikoleni kuphela. Sihlale sifunda izinto ezintsha njalo esizidingayo ekwelekeleleni ukhulelwa komphakathi. Kodwa eminyakeni eyizinkulungwane eyedule seyiguqile indlela ohlelwe ngayo umphakathi kanti futhi isaqhubeka nokushintsha. Imfundo nayo isashintsha. Nemfundo futhi seyishintshile.

Ngenxa yokuthi imfundo ihambelana nokuthi umphakathi uhlelwe kanjani, loko kuyenza imfundo esebenzelane nohlangathi oluthile lomphakathi. Uloku waqala umlando ophathelene nomphakathi, uyothola ukuthi iqembu labantu elinamandla nomcebo lihlabala phezu kwalelo elingenalutho. Imfundo yekelele kakhulu kuloku. Amaqembu athile aphumelela ukuphatha amanye ngokuwatshela ukuthi azofundani noma azofunda kanjani. Ngakhoke, uma sifuna ukuthi isho ukuthini imfundo kithina kufanele siqale sibheke umlando wayo. Ngokufanayo kufanele sazi umlando womphakathi.

A kuzange kuthi kusukela ekuqaleni-nje abantu bavele bahola ngesonto ngokusebenza emapulazini nasemafemini. Eminyakeni eminingi eyedule abantu babehlelwe ngendlela ehlukile ukuze bakhiqize ukudla

izincwadi ezishicilelwe. Zonke izincwadi zazibhalwe ngesandla. Zaziyingcosana izincwadi kanti futhi incwadi eyayisemqoka kwakuyibhahayibhili. Lezincwadi zazibhalwa amabhala, okwakungamadoda enkolo ayehlala enhlabathini yesonto ezithabathabeni zezindlu (ama-monastery).

Abantu basesontweni kuphela (abefundisi) ababekwazi ukufunda nokubhala. Babefunda ezikholeni ezincane ezihambisana nama-monastery namasonto. Babebuye bafundele abanye abantu iBhayibhili.

Amaserfs wona ayeyithola emindenini yawo imfundo. Uma kungukuthi ayefuna ukuziphilisa amaserf, ayemelwe ukufunda ukulima ngamathuluzi ambalwa. Izindlela ezazisetshenziswa ekulimeni azizange zishintshe kwaze kwaphela amakhulu eminyaka. Izingane zaziwafunda amakhono eziwadingayo ngokusebenza nabazali bazo ekhaya nasemasimini. Zazithi uma sezizindala ngokwenele zishade beseziqhubeka nokuphila ngendlela efanayo neyabazali nokhokho bazo.

Enye ingxenye esemqoka emfundweni yomphakathi, ukufunda izinkolelo nokuziphatha. Umphakathini wefeudalism wawungekho umehluko omkhulu ekusebenziseni imiqondo, nemicabango nokuziphatha njengoba kunjalo namuhla. Lalilinye kuphela ibandla — kwakuyibandla lamaKatholika. Umphakathi wawubuswa yimibono yalelibandla. Umphakathi wawuhlelwe ngokwenzazelo yokholo. Abantu babekholwa ukuthi uNkulunkulu onqumayo ukuthi ubani ofanele ukuba yisicebi

Abahwebi babethola inzuzo ngaloluhwebo lokudayisa izimpahla ngentengo ephuzulu kunaleyo abazithenge ngayo.

Baqala ukuqhamuka abahwebi nasemadolobheni amancane. Abanye abantu basebenza kulamadolobha. Imvamisa kwakungamadoda awenza umsebenzi wobuchwepheshe ayengobasi ngokwawo.

Ngokuqhubeka kwesikhathi, abahwebi-baqala ukubanamandla amakhulu. Lomcebo namandla abakutholanga kuNkulunkulu, kodwa bakuthola ngemali yohwebo. Abahwebi babayingozi enqubweni endala yefeudalism. Babefuna ukwakha izinzuzo okuyilento umphakathi wefeudalism nebandla lamaKatholika elalingayivumeli.

Imibono yalekilasi yabahwebi yangqubuzana nemibono yebandla lamaKatholika. Kwaqhamuka inhlolo entsha yokholo eyayilungelene nezidingo zekilasi yabahwebi. Yabizwa ngokuthi ubuBholostandi (Protestantism). Izinzuzo zathathwa njengento enhle neyisibonakaliso sempumelelo ngaphambi kobuso bukaNkulunkulu.

Ukuthuthuka kwabahwebi kwahambisana nenguquko emfundweni. Abahwebi babefuna ukufunda ngohulumeni, nangomthetho nangokuphatha kombuso. Babekholwa ukuthi loko kuyo-benza babenamandla amakhulu. Ngakhoke kwakhiwa izikole zamadodana ezigwili — iziququmama (nobles) nezabahwebi.

Womabili lamabandla, lamaKatholika namaBholostandi aqala izikole zamadodana ezigwili ngoba ayefuna ukuba

ababusi bakholelwe emiqondweni yawo.

Kodwa eminyakeni yo-1600 nasekuqaleni ko-1700 zazingakabikho izikole zeningi labantu. Imfundo eyayitholwa yizingane zabalimi abancane (amapeasant ayesekehluliwe ekubeni amaserf) yayisefana naleyo yefeudalism. Kwakuye kuthi uma izingane zasemadolobheni zifuna ukwenza imisebenzi yobuchwepheshe, ziye kosebenza eshabhu likachwepheshe zifunde lelokhono ngokusebenza naye.

S esibonile ukuthi imfundo yaqala kanjani ukushintsha kusukela ezikhathini zefeudalism njengoba uhwebo lwaluthuthuka. Imfundo yasezikoleni yayiphethwe amasonto futhi yenzelwe amadodana abahwebi abayizigwili neziqumama. Lapho zazifundiswa izinto ezaziyizidingo ekubusweni kwelizwe.

Iningi labantu lalisayithola emindenini imfundo. Izingane zazifunda into ezaziyizidingo ukusebenza inhlabathi. Ababusi babengasiboni isidingo sokunika abantu imfundo engolunye uhlobo. Izinga lemfundo lalilungelene nezidingo zohlelo lomphakathi ukuba ukhiqize izimpahla ukuze uphile.

Kwelilandelayo sizobona ukuthi lento yaqala kanjani ukushintsha ngesikhathi ikilasi yabahwebi ithuthuka ibangongxiwankulu abanamandla. Sizobona ukuthi yashintsha kanjani imfundo ngesikhathi ikilasi yongxiwankulu ithuthukisa amandla ayo umphakathini nanokuthi yahlangebezana kanjani nezidingo zomkhqiqizo ezihlelwe ngamasu ezinzuzo.

Amanyala esabekayo!

I-HELICOPTER: Izandla zalowo owenziwa isilo sengubo zifaswa ozankosi ngezansi kwamadolo akhe bese elengiswa ngandlela thile emgongolweni phakathi kwamatafula amabili. Uyakhahlelwa yikhona ezajikoza kulomgongolo. Ngesikhathi ejikoza ogongolweni, umhlukunyezwa ubhaxabulwa ngemvubu.

USIYOLO Mashiqana, ongumsebenzi wasePilkington owaboshwa ngomhla ka-25 July, uyichaza kanjena indlela ejwayelekile yonqamlezo okuthiwa luyenziwa ngesikhathi kuphenywa abantu esiteshini samaphoyisa, iLouis Le Grange, eBhayi.

Lendaba yakhe ingenye yeziningi ezizekwayo zokushaywa kwabantu ababoshiwe beshaywa amaphoyisa. Isitatimenti esifungelwe sikaComrade Mashiqana nezabanye zasetshenziswa ebufakazini besimangalo esafakelwa uNgqongqoshe womthetho nokuthula kanye nezikhulu zamaphoyisa eziningi zaseMpumalanga Koloni ngomhla ka-25 September.

Kwesinye isitatimenti uVusumzi George uyachaza ngokuvuswa kwakhe evuswa amaphoyisa ngomhla ka-21 July ngezithuba zo-2.30 ekuseni. Uthi ajikijela ngamatshe phezu kwendlu ashaya ngezandla wonke amafasitela neminyango.

'Amaphoyisa amabili angena ekameleni lami lapho mina nomkami sasilele khona. Umkami wayekhulelwe ephethe inyanga yokugcina kodwa yize kunjalo amaphoyisa asishaya sobabili ngezinkalivasi.'

'Emuva kokuboshwa kwami kodwa ngingakafakwa emuva kwelandrover, ngalinyazwa ngokuhudulwa kabuhlungu ngingqutshuzwa esigxotsheni sothango lwamapulungwe futhi ngigxotshwa kanzima ezinyaweni.'

UVusumzi George wayiswa ejele laseSt Albans lapho avalelwa khona esitokisini nabanye abawu-10 noma 15.

Sekuphele isonto evalelwe kulelile, uthi wayiswa esiteshini samaphoyisa saseLouis Le Grange wayophenywa khona.

'Ngesikhathi engiphenya.... angihlalisa phansi ngifaswe izinsimbi emhlanee angehlukana imilenze ngenkani angishaya ngemvubu ngaphakathi emathangeni. Ayeloku ezama ukungikhahlela ubuntu bami.'

'Asuka lapho angibuza ukuthi ngimbonile yini uDennis Neer. Ngathi ngimbonile ngasho ngathi ubebhuzukile ebusweni. Asuka lapho athi uma ngingalikhulumi iqiniso ngiyogcina ngifana noDennis.'

'Asuka lapho angishaya ngemvubu emhlanee nasesifubeni angishaya ezinzwaneni



nasekhanda ngesiqwayi. Asuka lapho angifaka kwelinye ikamelo lapho nganyanzelwa khona amaphoyisa amnyama amane ukuba ngijime ngaze ngaphelelwa amandla.

'Asuka lapho athi angiphakamise isihlalo ngaphezu kwamakhanda abanye ababoshiwe, kuyilapho ngiphoqwe ukuba ngithobe kabuhlungu. Ngesikhathi kwenzeka loku ngangingabuzwa mibuzo.'

'Emuva kwaloko kwangena uTungata, ongelinye lamaphoyisa ezomoya, wathi mangime sengathi ukuba ikhabethe lamafayela lensimbi. Wasuka lapho wangishaya ngenqindi ezinsweni engivelele ngemuva engibhonya nasemahlombe ngenqindi ayifumbethe ngezandla zozimbili. Wangishaya kanjena eloku ephindaphinda abuye angisakaze ngempama ezindlebeni.' Wasuka

lapho wangijikijela phansi engikhahlela engifaka imibuzo.'

'Kwangena amanye amaphoyisa amabili angihlanganyela kwaze kwaphela mhlawumbe uhhafu awa.'

'UTungata namanye amaphoyisa amabili ayesanda kungena bangifaka kwelinye ikamela eliseduze bangishaya ngamanqindi nangezimpama ngaze ngakhala ngamemeza. Kwangena amaphoyisa abelungu amabili noma amathathu kwathi elinye lafika nethawula elimanzi alibopha laqina ebusweni nasekhanda. Angishaya ngesikhathi ngincisheke umoya. Alisusa ithawula ebusweni abe esengiklinya,' kusho uVusumzi George esitatimentini sakhe.

Ishoph steward yeNational Automobile and Allied Workers Union yakwaGeneral Motors, uJames Tamboer, wavalelwa ngo-3.30

entathakusa ngomhla ka-22 July.

Esitatimentini sakhe uthi wahlaliswa phansi amaphoyisa amabili ngesikhathi ephenywa.

'Amaphoyisa abelungu amabili angibamba izandla ngasemhlanee ngesikhathi elinye lingixoba amaqakala. Kwakubuhlungu kuqaqamba.... Lasuka lapho labeka izandla zami esiphongo langingqubuza ngekhandla odongeni kabili. Lathi 'Sit daar jou striker.' Ngisaphethwe yikhanda ngenxa yalokungqutshuzwa.'

Abanye ababoshwa ezitatimentini zabo bakhuluma ngokuthi abanye ababeboshwe nabo babebuya ekuphenyweni benezingozi, nemihuzuko, nobuso obudumbile abanye bengakwazi nokuhamba.

USiyolo Mashiqana uchaza ngokuthi uDennis Neer, ongunobhala jikelele weMotor Assembly and Components Workers

Union of SA, wahamba kanjani ekuseni ngamini thile 'ephilile futhi ezihambela kahle' kodwa uma esebuya kusihlwa 'wabe esetotoba ngokubonakalisa ukuthi usezinhlungwini ezinkulu.'

'Isihlathi sakhe sangakwesokudla sasinemihuzuko sivuvukile enye ingalo eyiphase ngenye. Wathi uma ekhumula ibhantshi ngabona ukuthi ingalo ivuvukile kusukela esihlakaleni kuya endololwaneni.'

Esitatimentini sakhe uSiyolo Mashiqana uthi uDennis Neer wagcina esiwe esibhedlela saseLivingstone ngomhla ka-25 July. Wabuyela esitokisini ngomhla ka-30 August ingalo yakhe iboshiwe igaxwe esilingini.

U-Ihron Rensburg ongumkhemisi waseBhayi, uyachaza ukuthi wathi esephenywe kwaphela ama-awa amabili kwathiwa akacule elinye lamaculo enkululeko ngesiXhosa.

'Angiyenzanga leyonto. Ngakhunyuliswa ibhantshi kwathiwa angenze 'itoi-toi.' Itoi-toi umdanso wokudansela amaculo enkululeko nokuhaya iziqubulo zombusazwe. Okusempeleni iwukuxhensa ngesikhathi kuculwa noma kuhutshwa.... Sasingekho isidingo sokwenza loku ngaphandle kokuba ngihlushwa nje.'

Uthi u-Ihron Rensburg kamuva wabuzwa uSayitsheni Faku ngemihlangano ayeke waba yisikhulumi kuyo elokishini.

'Njalo uma ngimnika impendulo angayithandi wayengishaya ngenqindi. Ngashaywa kuwo womabili amacala obuso wangifaka i-uppercut eyadala ukuba ngophe udebe lwangenhla.'

'Wake wangixavula ngokhololo ngaklonyeka. Wangisukumisa ngendluzula wangincikisa odongeni wangikhahlela ngedolo esiswini.'

'Zanele zaphela izinhlungu ngavuka kodwa wangishaya futhi uSayitsheni Faku ebusweni. Wasuka lapho wangixhimfiza ngenqindi ekhaleni.'

'Ikhala lami lagxiza igazi. Kwagwala igazi nasezindongeni. Lanele lanqamuka igazi, uFaku wthi mangesule phansi. Ngenqaba.'

'Wasuka wangishaya esihlathini. Wangixwayisa ngokuthi uma ngingesuli phansi ngizokwembozwa ngesaka ekhanda ngenziwe helicopter.... Ayikho into engangingayenza ngamelwa ukwesula phansi nezindonga.'

'UFaku waphuma wabuya namafomu. Wathi mangiwasayine. Ngakwenza loko yize ngangingazi ukuthi aquketeni. Ngasayina ngoba ngesabela impilo yami. Ngangiqaqanjelwa kakhulu ngingafisi ukuba ngiphinde ngishaywe.'

U-Ihron Rensburg uthi wafaka isikhalo sokushaywa kusister ophethe isibhedlela sasejele nakudokotela owamhlola kodwa akazange ahanjelwe muntu ozophenya ngecala lokushaywa ngaphandle kokusayiniswa ifomu yokuthi abomnyango wamajele bamsulwa.

Ifemu yathi izophenya ngodlame lwamaphoyisa

ABASEBENZI abangena ishift yasebusuku efekthri yetextile eTinarha, iCape of Good Hope, bashaya amathikithi abo bagoduka izinsuku ezimbili singakashayi isikjthi emuva kokuba abanye abahlanu abasebenza nabo beshaywe amaphoyisa 'ezibhelu' ngomhla ka-17 September.

Labasebenzi abashayisa ngo-5pm esikhundleni sika-10pm njengokujwayelekile, babefuna ukuba abaqashi bathathe izinyathelo ezithile zokuqiniseka ukuthi abasebenzi baphephile.

Inkampani yexwayisa ngokuthi izobaxosha abasebenzi baleshifit kodwa yabuye yehlisa umoya ngesikhathi ibona ukuthi bonke abasebenzi bazowumisa umsebenzi.

Abasebenzi bavuma ukushayisa

ngesikhathi esejwayelikile ngesikhathi inkampani yethembisa ukwenza konke okusemandleni kokubonisana namaphoyisa.

AbakwaCape of Good Hope babuye bathi bazotshela iUitenhage Chamber of Industries ukuba icubungule izinkinga ezibhekene nabasebenzi ngenxa yemibandela yesimo esibucayi. Bathi bazoyenza iChamber ihlangane nabakhulumeli bakaFOSATU.

Abasebenzi babuye bathi inkampani mayibakhokhele imali egcwele yesikhathi ababengasisebenzanga kuthi labobasebenzi abashaywa bathole isinxephezelo. Abaqashi bavuma ukusicabanga lesosicelo.

Ekhuluma neFOSATU Worker

News, uWilliam Dondashe, ongomunye wabasebenzi abagcwelezwa, wathi babesendleleni begoduka bevela emsebenzini ngesikhathi bebona iHippo ebalandelayo.

'Yaseqela ngaphambili yafike yavundla umgwaqo. Ngokuphazima kweso amaphoyisa ajomba ecula ngesiBhunu eza egijima kuthina eviliyela ngezimvubu,' washo kanje.

'Amabili aqonda kimina angibuza iphomethi. Elinye langixavula ngezingubo langimuhluza ngesibhakela. Ngathi ngithi ngiyazivikela kanti nali elinye lingibhaxabula ngemvubu emhlanee.'

'Kuso sonke lesikhathi ngilwa nokukhipha iphomethi

ephaketheni lami. Kamuva emuva komzabalazo omude, ngaze ngakwazi ukuyikhipha ngase ngilikhombisa leliphoyisa elalingidudla.'

'Lomlisa wathi ukuqhela nayo eyoyicwaninga. Wathola ukuthi kunegama elikhanseliwe wathi mangimchazele ukuthi licishelweni. Ngamchazela ukuthi kube yiphutha lasefemini ngoba babecabanga ukuthi sihlala KwaNobuhle.'

'Khona manjalo leliphoyisa langitshela ukuthi 'Hardloop kaffir.' Langibuyisela iphomethi yami lahamba,' kusho uComrade Dondashe.

'Ngakusasa ngahamba ngibheka abanye ngifuna ukuthola ukuthi kungabe bavelelwe yini ngoba

ngangixakanisekile ngoBilly Mkrakra yena owayeshaywe kakhulu kunathi sonke.'

'Ngatshela abafowethu laba ukuthi ngizwa iminjunu ezimbanjeni. Bonke basho into ezanayo ngezinhlungu abazibika ezindaweni ezehlukene.'

'Sabe sesiyabona ukuthi masiyobika amaphoyiseni. Ngesikhathi sibika ngaleshlakalo eshantshi, ngalibuza iphoysisela elalibhalisa ukuthi amaphoyisa analo yini ilungelo lokusihlukumeza sibe sinawo amaphomethi. Lamkhombisa ukungabinandaba,' kusho uComrade Dondashe.

Amaphoyisa ayaphenya ngecala lokushaya ngesihluku.