IMBALI YABASEBENZI BEMPAHLA BASETRANSVAAL

ABASEBENZI BEMPAHLA MANYANANI!

ISIQULATHO

1. Ukuphakama kwabasebenzi bempahla......1

2. Intshaba ezintsha zeManyano..........24

3. Ukuthibiza Umbuso....................34

4. Iingxaki Zemanyano...................41

UKUPHAKAMA KWABASEBENZI BEMPAHLA

Abantu abamnyama bahlupheka ngakumbi ngokuye kusanda kobungxowankulu emZantsi Afrika. Abamhlophe abaninzi bazuze kobubungxowa nkulu. Abamhlophe babanolawulo kwinkompani zemiGodi; belawula nefama ezinkulu kwanamizi Mvaliso ngokunjalo. Abasebenzi abamhlophe emigodini basebenzisa uMona ukuzuza ngokuphindwe kalishumi kunabamnyama.

Kodwa ayingabobonke abamhlophe ababanelothamsanqa. Abanye abamhlophe babehluphekule. Belahlekana nemihlaba yabo ngokungxothwa ngonofama abatyebileyo. Baya ezidolophini apho bahlala ngokuhlwempuzeka okukhulu njengabobonke abamnyama. Uninzi lwalamahlwempu amhlophe yayingamaBulu.

Lamahlwempu amaBulu ayengafundanga engenayo nanqeqesho ngezoshishino bafumana kunzima ukufumana imisebenzi. Babanokwenza umsebenzi abangawuqeqeshelwanga kodwa abaqeshi babewunika abemnyama bona babehlawula phantsi. uRulumente wancedisana neqaqobana lalamahlwempu amhlophe angena ngqeqesho ngokuwafunela umsebenzi kwaLoliwe.

Abanye balamaBu[illegible] babengabajongi benkqubo yomsebenzi emiGodini. Kodwa kumathuba amaninzi umsebenzi wawufunyanwa ngamakhosikazi. Babefumana imisebenzi kwimizi yeMpahla eWitwatersrand. Le mizimveliso yayiqesha amakhosikazi. Kuba bona babenokuhlawulwa imivuzo ephantsi kakhulu. Imeko zomsebenzi zazimbi kakhulu. Lamakhosikazi ayesebenza kwimizimveliso emincinci emnyama emdaka eyayibizwa ngokuba "Sweatshops".

UKUZALWA KWEMANYANO

Kwakuse kukho imanyano zabasebenzi bempahla eRawutini. Lemanyano yayakhiwe ngaba thungi abamhlophe ababengamadoda bonke. Uninzi lwamalungu yayingamaJuda. Kwakungekho maBulu. Ngowe 1924 bemisa icandelo lamakhosikazi kumziMveliso bavumelana nabaqeshi kwiIndustrial Council ukuba ilinge womvuzo iyakuba yi R20 ngeveki.

Elicandelo lalomziMveliso lakhula labayiManyano yabasebenzi bempahla baseTransvaal elibizwa ngokuba namhlanje yiGarment Workers Union (Imanyano Yabasebenzi Bempahla bomZantsi Afrika) eme eRawutini.

Ngowe 1928 iManyano yafumana unoBhala omtsha jikelele uSolly Sachs. Ngelixesha imiziMveliso emitsha emininzi yayise isakhiwa. Amakhosikazi aye afumana ngokufumana imisebenzi kulomizi-Mveliso. Kodwa uSolly Sachs wafumanisa ukuba akukho makhosikazi kundluNkulu Wemanyano kwaye kungekho makhosikazi angabaQuquzeleli. Wafumanisa kanjalo ukuba abaqeshi abahlawuli mivuzo eyiyo. Babehlawula kancinci kangako kodwa iIndustrial Council zange yenze nto ukuba nqanda. Imeko jikelele zabasebenzi zazimbi neyure ezinde zokusebenza kangange yure izili 12 ngemini kungekho mathuba okuphunga namathuba okugula ayengabhatalwa, naweholide, kungekho nzuzo kwabangaphangeliyo okanye abo bamathuba amafutshane, kun ho ntlawulo kwabasakufumana abantwana.

uSolly Sachs waqalisa ukuyitshintsha iGarment Workers Union wayakha. Imanyano yenyula amakhosikazi kwimizimveliso bangena kuNdlunkulu wemanyano. Abasiki baqala ukuqesha abaququzeleli bamakhosikazi. Okokuqala imanyano yaqala ukuba nabameli abanyanisekileyo kumalungu ayo. Abaququzeli babesiya kwimizimveliso bebhalisa amalungu amatsha. Xa abaqeshi besala ukubhatala imivuzo eyiyo emiswe yiIndustrial Council bekubizwa ugwayimbo.

uSOLLY SACHS ngomnye owaziwayo kakhulu eMzantsi Afrika kwinkokeli Zabasebenzi. Ubunkokeli bakhe benze ukuba Imanyano yabasebenzi bempahla eTransvaal ibeyenye yemanyano eziqinileyo oko yabakho eMzantsi Afrika.

uSolly Sachs weza eMzantsi Afrika ngowe 1914 eseyinkwenkwana nabazali bakhe. Njengonyana wabazali abahluphekileyo ababephangela wasiyeka isikolo kwibanga les Standard 5 kodwa wazifundisa wazibandakanya neqela le-Communist Party kodwa wagxothwa ngowe 1931. Kunjalo wayekholwelwa kumasilingane ubomi bakhe bonke.

Wayeyindoda eyayithandwa okanye icatshukelwa ngabantu. NjengonoBhala weGarment Workers Union wayekhokhela amadabi amaninzi esilwa nabaqeshi, amanashinala amabhulu kunye norulumente. Kwaye wayenentshaba ezininzi kwiQumru lezemisebenzi.

Ngowe 1952 waye wavalwa umlomo wemnka kweli. Uswelekile eLondon ngowe 1976.

Imanyano yamgxeka kakhulu uRulumente nenkundla ngokungabanyanzelisi abaqeshi ukubhatala imivuzo ebekwe yiIndustrial Council. Babesithi

> "eMzantsi Afrika kukho umthetho omnyeojengene nabatyebileyo nomnye ojengene namahlwempu. Xa abasebenzi begwayimba amapolisaayeba sele ekhonaxaumqeshiengamhlawuli kakuhle umsebenzi ayesimakude."

Imanyano yaququzelela ugwayimbo ukunyanzela abaqeshi ukubhatala imivuzo encumisayo. Lo mfanekiso ubonisa ugwayimbo eRawutini ngo1928.

Abaqeshi bebona ukuba imanyano inamandla kwaye ingagwayimba xa ifuna. Phakathi kowe1928 nowe 1936 izibandakanyi kwimigwayimbo engaphezu kwe100 ukunyanzela abaqeshi ukuba bathobele umthetho. Abasebenzi babenamandla bomelele. Babesoyiswa ngamanye amathuba kodwa bengabuyi ngamva edabini kancinane imivuzo yenyuka.

UGWAYIMBO LUKA WONKE-WONKE

Olona gqatso luphambili lemanyano lwafikelela kwelonanqanaba liphezulu lwengcinezelo ngowe1929. Imizimveliso emininzi yavalwa abasebenzi abaninzi lwaphulukana nemisebenzi yabo. Imveliso yabaqeshi yehla baze bafuna ukucutha imivuzo yabasebenzi. Imanyano yala ukuvuma.

Ngowe1931 abaqeshi bazama ukucutha imivuzo ngesiqingatha esinye. Imanyano yabiza ugwayimbo luka wonke-wonke lwabo bonke abasebenzi bempahla eRawutini naseGermiston. Kangangeveki ezi 3 akukho lungu lemanyano elakha laya emsebenzini. Bema ngaphandle kulamasango emizimveliso ngemigca okwabantwana abancinane. Baxelela abahlobo babo ukuba bangenele ugwayimbo bangasebenzi ngokwabehluthi bemisebenzi yabantu. "Bathi ukuba singaluphumelela olugwayimbo wonke umsebenzi uyakuzuza. Ukuba akukho bahluthi bemisebenzi yabanye sinako ukuphumelela." Abaqeshi bezanababehluthi bemisebenzi kwizinye indawo ngemoto nangebus.

Abasebenzi kulamigca bagibisela ngamaqanda netumato kwababehluthi misebenzi. Amapolisa ayedla ngokubizwa ngabaqeshi ukuza kukhusela ababehluthi misebenzi. Abagwayimbi bafika kwa kusasa kulemigcana. Babevuma ingoma ukugcina

umoya bebonakalisa nomanyano lwabo.

Amapolisa ababamba abasebenzi ababetha ngebatons abaleqa ngamahashe. Kodwa lonto zange ibahluphe. Imanyano yahlawula imalana ngogwayimbo. Yaququzelela imidaniso kumaholo akufutshane ngamathuba asemini ukugcina abasebenzi bomelela bemanyene. Abasebenzi bajika ingqondo izininzi

Abagwayimbi baya kudanisa eLabour Party Club

zababehluthi misebenzi ukuba bangenele ugwayimbo.

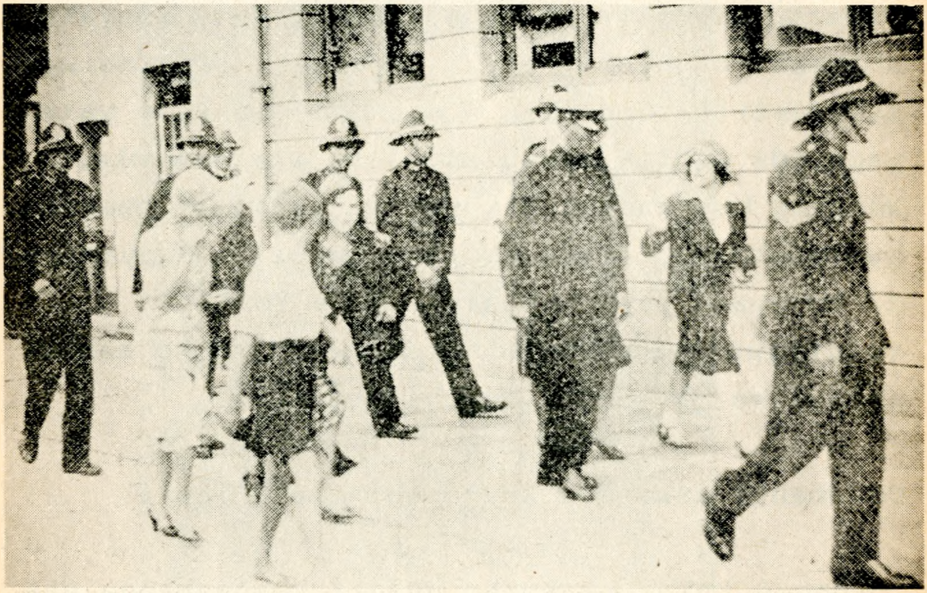
Ugwayimbo lwaphela ngempumelelo kubasebenzi nemanyano zabo. Zange kubekho lucutho lwemivuzo akukho nabasebenzi bangxothwayo imvumelwano ezintsha zeIndustrial Council zenziwa.

Impatho mbi yaye ithatha inyawo. Emva konyaka abaqeshi baphinda bafuna ukuguqula izivumelwano zeIndustrial Council. Kwakhona imanyano yala yaphinda yabiza ugwayimbo luka wonke-wonke. Nangona kwakusekho olwaqilima lwemvono phakathi kwabasebenzi, abaqeshi babengayazi. Banyamezela de imanyano yayisebenzisa yonke imali kwintlawulo zogwayimbo. Abaqeshi ngoku babiza amapolisa ukuchitha ugwayimbo.

Umsebenzi uSwannie Swanepoel chaza ibali:

"Ngenye imini kwakukho uninzi lwabaqhanqalaza lumi ngaphandle kwemizimveliso malunga nesihlanu okanye isithandathu samapolisa ayesemaqegwini abengqonga abaxelela abasebenzi ukuba bachithakale. Phambi kokuba abasebenzi babenethuba lokucinga ukuba bathinina elinye lalamapolisa ayekulamaqegu langena ngequgu ebantwini uninzi lwamantombazana lwagilwa lwaze lawa. Kwaye kwabakho ukuphazamiseko

okukhulu kangengokuba amantombazana ambalwa afumane ukwenzakala. Abanye bawo basiwa esibedlela enye yawo yafumana ukwenzakala eqatheni okwamthatha iminyaka. Impatho jikelele yamapolisa kulomantombazana ogwayimbo noko yabalusizi. Amantombazana amaninzi aye enzakaliswa ngaphandle kwesizathu.



Amapolisa nabasebenzi kwithuba logwayimbo luka 1932

Indlala nogrogriso ngamapolisa lwabangela ukoyiswa kubasebenzi emva kokuba ugwayimbo luthathe inyanga ezimbini abasebenzi baphindela emisebenzini nokuthotywa ngesiqingatha seshumi kwimivuzo yabo."

Olu loyiso lwabaphelisela ngamandla abasebenzi. Abaninzi bayishiya imanyano. Abanye bayeka ukuhlawula imirumo yabo nokuhamba intlanganiso. Abaququzeleli kwafuneka ukuba baphinde bavuse imanyano.

Kodwa ugwayimbo lwababonisa abasebenzi bempahla ukuba umanyano lubalulekile. Ngokunjalo nabanye abasebenzi bazibonakalisa ukuba bazinkokeli ngokwenene ngexesha logwayimbo. Abaxakekileyo nabathembekileyo abasebenzi njengenkokeli uJoanna Cornelius, Hester Cornelius, Anna Scheepers, Katie Viljoen noDulcie Hartwell baba-ngamalungu aphambili omanyano. Bonke yayingaba-sebenzi bempahla bonke babephuma kwabamhlophe abahluphekileyo kudidi lwentsapho eziphangelayo. Babezazi ingxaki zabasebenzi kuba nabo babe-ngabaphangeli. Kunye noSolly Sachs bancedisa umkhosi okhulayo wabasebenzi bempahla ukuzi-qokelela bona babelelinye lamabutho aphezulu kwimanyano kwimveli yoMzantsi Afrika.

AMANDLA OKWAKHA

LeGarment Workers Union yabaqokelela njani abasebenzi? Njengazo zonke imanyano inomgaqo undlunkulu namalungu eofisi. Inabaququzeleli abahlawulwa ngokupheleleyo abasebenzi beofisi

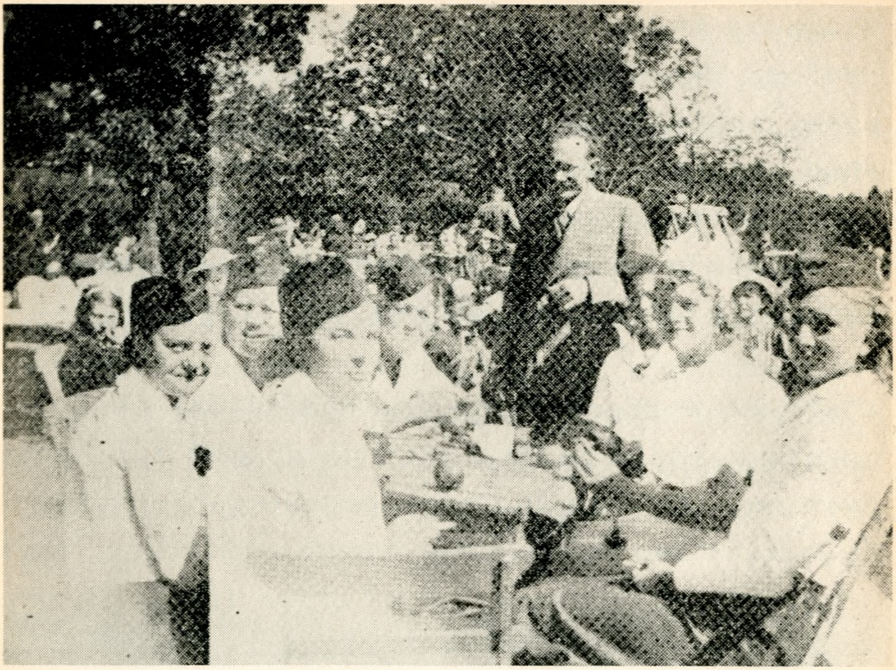
nonobhala jikelele. Kuyo yonke imizimveliso abasebenzi bonyula iShop Steward ukuba ime ngokomeli wabo. Le shop steward yamisa ikomiti yomzimveliso kumzimveliso ngamnye abanye babethunyelwa kwikomiti zamasebe emanyano. Iqumru elilawulayo lemanyano yayiliqumru eliphakathi lika ndlunkulu elalinabasebenzi abonyulwa zikomiti zamasebe njengamalungu. Intlanganiso zesiqhelo zika wonke-wonke zazibanjelwa kwiholo lesithili. Ngoluhlobo abaququzeleli bemanyano bakhawuleza ukuziva ingxaki zabasebenzi.

Abasebenzi bavotela ukuyamnkela yonke imivuzo exoxelwe ziinkokheli zabo. Indibano yabantu efana nale yanyula unobhala jikelele nomongameleli wemanyano.

Ukuqhuba imanyano ngamalungu abhatalwayo kunye neofisi kwaphakama. Abasebenzi bahlawula umrumo ngazo zonke iveki. Kuqala yayiqokelelwa ngama shop stewards nabaququzeleli kodwa kamva abaqeshi benza ucuntsulo kwimivuzo yamalungu baze bayihlawule ngokwabo kwimanyano. Le yabizwa ngokuba yindlela ye stop-order.

iGarment Workers Union yayinqandi nje ukuqokelela imali zabasebenzi nokubamba intlanganiso. Le manyano yayijongene nangaphezu kwengxaki kwimizimveliso kunye nemivuzo. Yayincedisana nabasebenzi ukuphucula intlalo yabo. Abasebenzi abaninzi babengabahambi ezidolophini. Babevela ezifama abanye bengazanga bazibona izakhiwo eziphakamilayo nololiwe bombane. Babengenazihlobo kwezidolophu besokola ukufumana indawo eziphantsi ngamaxabiso zokuhlala. Imanyano yabancedisa abasebenzi ukufumana indawo zokuhlala ibazamele imidaniso ipati imidlalo yeqonga yemva kwemini onobuhle ne pikiniki emva kwemisebenzi nangempela veki.

Imanyano yazama ukudibana nogqira ukuba ayokunyanga abasebenzi abagulayo. Bamisa nombutho woncedo ukuhlangabezana nabasebenzi abagulayo nabangaphangeliyo.



Nabo abanye abasebenzi bempahla kwi pikiniki yemanyano kwichibi laseGermiston ngomhla wokuqala kaMay.

IMFUNDO

Imanyano yazama ukufundisa abasebenzi bempahla. Abanye babengazi ukuba umbutho wemanyano yintoni. Abanye babenefemeli ezazingazi ukuba inkosikazi ingaba lilungu lwemanyano. Inkokeli zemanyano zazifuna ukuba imanyano ibelilungu lombutho wentshukumo zabasebenzi eMzantsi Afrika. Babefuna abasebenzi abamanyeneyo bangamanyani nje kuphela ukulwa imivuzo eyiyo nemeko zomsebenzi koko basebenzise namalungelo abo ezo polotiko kunye. Amakhosikazi amhlophe

angabasebenzi ayevotela iPalamente kuphela. Imanyano yayifuna bavotele iqela lopolotiko lwabasebenzi elalizimisele ukuzama ukuguqula imithetho ecinezela abasebenzi.

Imanyano yabafundisa abasebenzi ngemagazini yasimahla, **The Garment Worker/Die Klerewerker.** Abasebenzi babethabatha inxaxheba kwimidlalo ebhalwe ngamalungu.

Le midlalo yayinxulumene nengxaki zabasebenzi nenxaxheba yemanyano, kunye nogwayimbo. Le manyano yayikwanazo nembali. Ezi yayi-zintlanganiso zamawaka abasebenzi zazinentetho imidlalo yeqonga imikhulu nengoma ezaziculwa

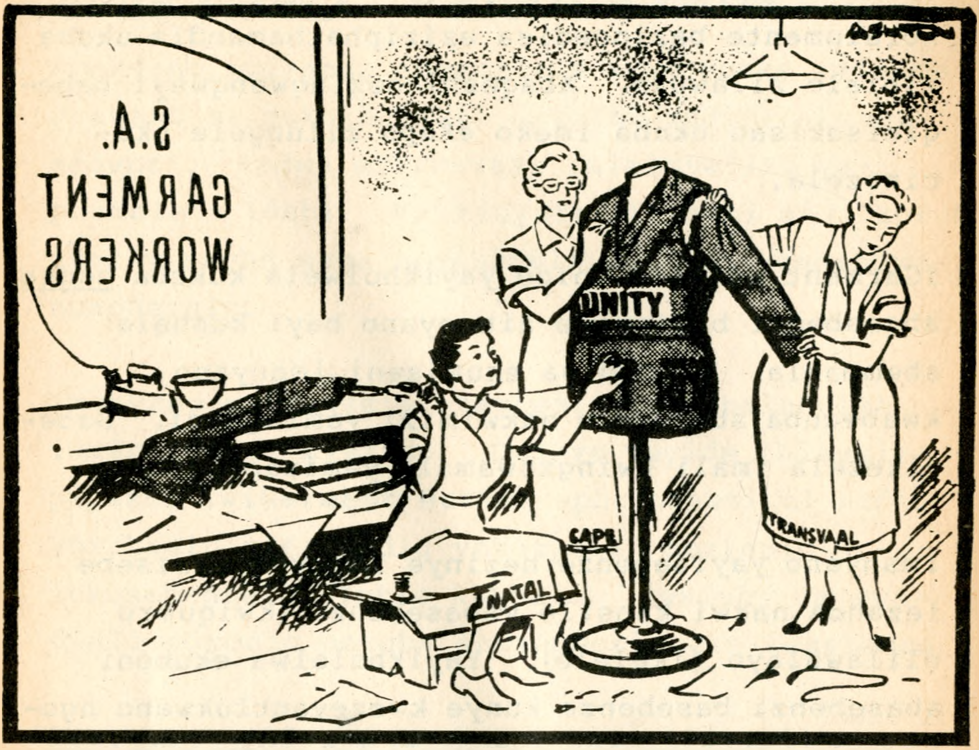
nguwonke-wonke. uJoanna Cornelius wabhala imidlalo emininzi nengoma. Enye isandi sayo sasiyelela kwe se "Sarie Marais".

UKWANDISA UMBUTHO

iGarment Workers Union eTransvaal bancedisa ekuququzeleleni abasebenzi bempahla kwezinye indawo. Bavula amasebe emanyano eBhayi, eMonti, eKapa, eBloemfontein, eQonce naseKroonstad. Injongo yayikukuvula umbutho omkhulu wemanyano jikelele ukulwa imeko ezizizo. Abasebenzi elunxwemeni ingakumbi eThekwini naseKapa babefumana imivuzo ephantsi. Abaqeshi eTransvaal bathi ayibobuntu kubo ukuba bangahlawula imivuzo ephezulu kunaseKapa. Bafuna ukuhlawula lamivuzo iphantsi ifana naseKapa.

Imanyano yazama amaxesha ngamaxesha ukudibanisa abasebenzi baseKapa nabaseThekwini.

Lo mboniso kwipepandaba lemanyano ubonakalisa ithemba lemanyano phakathi kwemanyano ezintathu zabasebenzi bempahla.



Kodwa iminyano zaseKapa naseThekwini zazinomahluko kwimanyano zaseTransvaal. Imanyano eKapa yayiyimanyano yabaqeshi. Abaqeshi babeyithanda le manyano kangangokuba babenyanzela abasebenzi ukuba bayijoyine.

Le manyano yayiphethwe zingqwayingqwayi ezazihlala ezi ofisini zazo zingaphulaphuli nokuba abasebenzi bathinina. Ezingqwangqwayi zale

manyano zazichasene nogwayimbo zimcaphukela uSolly Sachs kuba wakhokela intshukumo ezininzi kweli laseKapa encedisana nabasebenzi ukuba bazilumkele ikokeli zempimpi. Kodwa abaqeshi norulumente bazincedisa eziziphathamandla ukuba zihlale zilawula. Abaqeshi nezinqwanqwayi babeqinisekisao ukuba imeko eKapa zilungele ukucinezela.

iGarment Workers Union yayikholwela kukuba bonke abasebenzi bafanelwe zimanyano hayi kuphela abempahla. Bancedisa ekumiseni imanyano kwabecuba abelekese nakwimizi yeminqwazi. Babenikezela imali kwingxowamali yemizabalazo.

Imanyano yayisebenze nezinye imanyano kwisebe lezanda nakwi kansile yabasebenzi (Kwiqumru elilawulayo jikelele). Yayikholelwa ekubeni abasebenzi basebenze kunye kwezeyantlukwano ngokunjalo nakwezemivuzo abameli babesima njengamalungu kulonyulo luka masipala nakwi palamente zabamhlophe. Imanyano yazibandakanya neqela labamhlophe iLabour Party.

IMIZAMO YEMANYANO

Imanyano ayizange iphumelele kuyo yonke imizamo yokwandisa nokukhulisa, umbutho kudidii lwabasebenzi. Kodwa eTransvaal imizimveliso yaphumelela idabi. Kwiminyaka elishumi emva kokuba uSolly Sachs waba nguNobhala imivuzo yaphindwa ngaphezulu.

Imanyano yanyanzela abaqeshi ukuba balungise imeko zemizi mveliso. Eminye yayide ihlawule papasho kwi**Garment Worker** apho babesithi indlu yokukhululela, indlu yokutyela, nezindlu zokusebenzela zintle kakhulu. Besithi bayawudlala nomculo nokuba abasebenzi sele besebenza.

Ngethuba lemfazwe phakathi kowe 1939-1945 amaziko emizi mveliso yanda ngaphezulu. Imivuzo yakhula kancinane, yabakwiqondo eliphezulu ngowe1938 apho ilinge lomvuzo welungu lemanyano wawuyiR80 ngeveki ngowe 1949 iyure zokusebenza zathotywa kwiyure eli 41½ zaba ziyure ezi 40 kungekho kuthotywa kwamivuzo.

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Lo ngomnye wemiboniso

Le ngcaciso ibonisa inkqubela eyaphunyelelwa ngabasebenzi bempahla phakathi kowe1938 ne 1948.

	1928	**1948**
	40 iifektri 2000 abasebenzi	320 iifektri 14000 abasebenzi
Umlinganiselo wovuzo weveki	Ngaphantsi kwe R20	R80
iYure	52	40 (8 ngemini)
iHolide zika wonke-wonke	zingabhatali	6
iHolide ezihlawulayo	zingabhatali	3 iveki
Amaxesha okuphunga	engekho	2 kabini 10 imizuzu inye
	Kungekho masebe	Amasebe eBhayi eGermiston, eBloemfontein, eKimberley, eQonce

Ngowe 1948 abasebenzi bempahla baseTransvaal ngabona kubasebenzi abangamakhosikazi ababebhatalwa kubasebenzi eMzantsi Afrika.

KUTHENI ABASEBENZI ABANGAMAKHOSIKAZI ?

Abaqeshi kuqala basebenzisa amakhosikazi njengabasebenzi bempahla kuba babebahlawula phantsi kwaye benokuqhatheka lula kunamadoda. Indoda bekufuneka ihlawulwe umvuzo onokujongana nosapho lonke. Abaqeshi babesithi abasebenzi ababinqileyo abanokuhlawulwa kakhulu kuba baya-

bonelelwa ngamakaya abo nomadoda abo. Imanyano yayikhaba mpela le nto. Isithi:

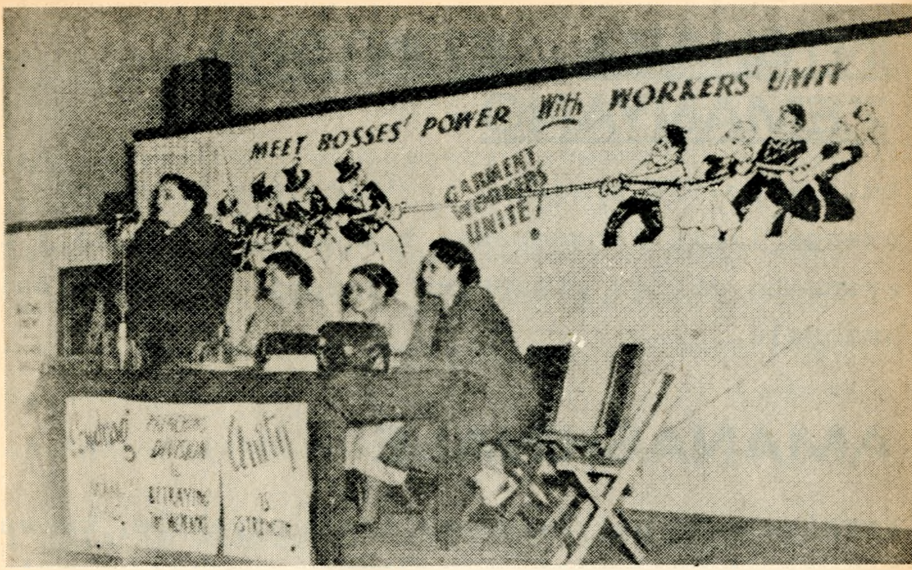
> "Abasebenzi abangamakhosikazi ngabona bazintsika kwiziko lempahla. Banalo ilungelo lokufuna imivuzo eyiyo ngolwazi lwabo kananjalo nesahlulo kubatyebi ababuvelisayo. Abasebenzi abangamakhosikazi kwiziko lempahla bazifunela ubulungisa bekhetha ukuphumelela kumalungela abo ngoxolo nezivumelwano. Ukuba ke ayiphumeleli bayakugwayimba."

Maxa onke imanyano imanya isoloko isebenzisa imithetho yamandla omsebenzi. Yayiye izame ukuxoxa ngemvumelwano nabaqeshi ifumane imvumelwano ngemivuzo ngequmru leziko lezemisebenzi.

Xa oko kungaphumeleli babeye bacele iziko lezemivuzo ukuba lenze imivuzo, imanyano ibigwayimba kwa oko abaqeshi bafunda isifundo.

Emva kowe 1936 iGarment Workers Union yabanako ukuthetha ngendibaniselwano nentsebenziswano nabaqeshi. Abaqeshi babanembeko ngokupheleleyo nombutho wemanyano.

Imanyano yabaxhasa abaqeshi kwimizamo yabo yokuphucula imizimveliso ibesemgangathweni. Kodwa ukuba abaqeshi abahlawuli mivuzo iyiyo nolonyuso umsebenzi omanyeneyo uyakukhawulezisa ukubuyisa intsebenziswano nendibaniselwano.



"Hlangabeza amandla abaphathi ngobunye babasebenzi!" itsho intloko ezązithethela kuyo izithethi kule ndibano enkulu yemanyano

uSwannie Swanepoel wabhala wathi ngowe 1952:

"Kule minyaka ingamashumi amabini idluleyo kubekho umahluko omhkulu oncomekayo kwimivuzo yethu nemeko zomsebenzi. Imivuzo yangoko yiR60 ngeveki kwaye ndisebenza intsuku ezintlanu neyure ezi 40. Ndifumana iveki ezintathu nentsuku ezintandathu ezihlawulwayo kwikhefu lamkanjalo nogqira simahla namayeza namathuba okugula ahluwulayo ngemihla yokugula. Indawana aizincinane ngathi zitoti ezibizwa ngokuba yimizi mveliso inyamalele, namhlanje iGermiston inangaphezu kwedazini imizimveliso yalamaxesha nezinye izibonelelo. Kodwa eyonanto ibalulekileyo nangaphezu kwento zonke yinyaniso yokuba asisaziva singamakhoboka, kodwa njengendoda nomfazi okhululekileyo kwaye ngoku sinemanyano eyomeleleyo esixhomekeke kuyo ngamaxesha kaxakeka."

INTSHABA EZINTSHA ZEMANYANO

Emva kowe1936 abaqeshi bayihlonipha imanyano njenge lizwi labasebenzi bempahla. Ukusukela oko eyonanto yaliwa yimanyano zintsha - amanashinale amabhulu.

AMANASHINALE

Namhlanje uninzi lwamanashinale atyebile, kodwa kwiminyaka engamashumi amahlanu eyadlulayo uninzi lwawo yayzizilambi. Abanye babenefama kodwa zabaphathela intlalo yokuhlupheka. Ezidolophini lamabhulu ayenga' sebenzi abahluphekileyo. Babengena migodi nam .i mveliso. Kodwa babenayo ivoti.

Iqaqobana lotitshala balamabhulu namagqwetha neziphatha-mandla zezikolo bavula inqaba yombutho owawubizwa ngokuba yi Broederbond. Babefuna imveliso namandla ezopolotiko ibezezabo. Ukuphumelela koku bazama ukumanyanisa onke amabhulu ukuze basebenzise amandla evoti ekuphumelela ulawulo lukarulumente. Babesazi ukuba bangalawula urulumente bangazizityebi.

Le Broederbond yaxelela onke amabhulu ukuba uYehova ukhethe wona ukuba aphathe uMzantsi Afrika. Bafuna onke amabhulu atyebileyo nalombovo abazingondi nabangenayo umnumzana okanye isicaka ukuxhasa bona. Besithi akukho ludidi phakathi kwamabhulu. Bayiphumeza injongo yabo ngokumanya onke amabhulu ohlwayela umoya wobuhlanga. Basebenzisa uvakalelo bobuhlanga ukudala inkathazo phakathi kwamabhulu namangesi ngakumbi phakathi kwamabhulu nabamnyama.

Eli qela le Broederbond laliyoyika kakhulu iGarment Workers Union kuba yona yayingenamkhethe "wobuhlanga" yayiquka bonke abasebenzi. Inkokeli zabasebenzi zawaxelela lamabhulu ayengabasebenzi abahluphekileyo ukuba indlela yokuphuma kulendlela ngengcinezelo kukumanyana nabo bonke abasebenzi ngobunye namandla kumbutho wemanyano ukulwa lengcinezelo besilwela impatho eyiyo nobulungisa bomntu wonke. Imanyano yabasebenzi bempahla yathi ubuhlanga bakuyikhokhelela ebugxwayibeni eli loMzantsi Afrika.

iBroederbond yazama ukuyithathela kuyo imanyano ukuyisebenzisa kwezayo injongo. Babezakusebenzisa imali yayo kwindibano zabo zesidlangalala kwaye ivoti yabasebenzi ingabanceda ekuphumeleleni ulonyulo.

Amanashinale amabhulu ayihlasela njani iGarment Workers Union?

Okokuqala basasaza amabali obuxoki okukhuthaza abasebenzi ukuba bangamvoteli uSolly Sachs namaqabane akhe. Amanashinale asasaza amaphetshana namaphephandaba apho babesithi imanyano bubukomanisi, oluphethwe ngamaJuda kwaye zonke inkokeli zomanyano ngamantshontsho oKafile.

Okwesibini benze ingxwaba-ngxwaba ngaphakathi kwiminyano. Baphumelela ekulukuhleni imbinana yabasebenzi eyathi yayikhathaza imanyano ngokuhombisa indaba zobuxoki kwimizi mveliso nangokwenza ingxwaba-ngxwaba ezintlanganisweni.

Okwesithathu babethumela izihange notsotsi abamhlophe kwintlanganiso ezinkulu zemanyano. Ezizihange bezisophula ingcango nefanitshala zenzakalise nabasebenzi ngetsheyini yebayisekile, ngebotile nangamaswazi.

Okwesine bazama ukoyikisa inkokeli. Babezoyikisa ngeleta nangemfono-fono. Inkokeli zemanyano zazisoloko zisenzakaliswa. uSolly Sachs wabethwa izihlandlu zade zazithathu zizihange zamanashinale.

Okwesihlanu Icawe yamasatshi entsha yashumayela intshumayelo yobuxoki ngemanyano. Uninzi lwabasebenzi bempahla yayingamakholwa abashumayeli baxelela amabhulu ukuba mawakhuphe iintombi, odade namakhosikazi abo kwimanyano.

IMANYANO IYAZIPHINDEZELA

Amanashinale ayengenamdla wakuphucula mivuzo nazimeko zomsebenzi kodwa babenomdla ekulawuleni imali nevoti zasepalamente namalungu azo. Ukuyekisa amanashinale ukuphazamisa intlanganiso zemanyano kwasekwa abagadi bemanyano.

Abasebenzi bajoyina abagadi bemanyano ukukhusela imanyano kwizibhongobhiyane zamanashinale.

Abagadi bemanyano babevela kuzo zonke indawo zemizi mveliso. Babejikeleza kuzo zonke intlanganiso ukuqinisekisa ukuba kulawula inzolo nembeko. Abagadi bemanyano babenxiba impahla eyodwa ababeyenze ngokwabo. Baze babethe izihange ezithi zifike zizokubhoxa intlanganiso. Babeye bazise abaseziofisini xa impimpi ziye zenze ingxwaba-ngxwaba apho kwimanyano kwimizi mveliso. Abagadi yayisesona sixhobo sasisetyenziswa yimanyano ekulweni amanashinale. Kodwa imanyano yeyisilwa nangezinye indlela.

Xa amanashinale esasaza indaba zobuxoki ngemanyano okanye ngoSolly Sachs uSachs ebebasa enkundleni. Ngethuba lemfazwe yesibini uSolly Sachs wafumana imali engaphezu kwe R25 000 kwezizimangalo wayesibeka kwababantu.

Imanyano yiyide ihlaselane namaneshinale esidlangalaleni. Umz. ngowe 1939 amanashinale abiza inashinale ekuthiwa nguGrobbelaar kuba lalikwazi ukusasaza indaba zobuxoki kubasebenzi. uSolly Sachs wacela umngeni kuGrobbelaar ukuba eze nezakhe ingcamango kwintlanganiso yesibhadlalala yabasebenzi bemveliso yempahla eyayikwi holo lesithili eRawutini. Abasebenzi babanomsindo yinto eyathethwa nguGrobbelaar bemtsala eqongeni. Intlanganiso yavotela uSolly Sachs ngama 2000 evoti kwi 13.

Amanashinale azama ukusebenzisa imbali zamabhulu ukuphumelela ukuncediswa kwi polisi yabo yobuhlanga. Babebamba intlanganiso apho babenxiba isinxibo samabhulu angabafuduki. Amadoda ayenentshebe ende amakhosikazi enxiba ilokhwe ezinde neminqwazana. Imanyano yayisithi amabhulu anako ukuzingca ngembali zawo ngaphandle kokujika intiywano yobuhlanga. Ngowe 1938 imanyano yathumela owayo umntu enxibe esasinxibo nalamnqwazana ukuba aye kubamela kumbhiyozo wemfuduko yamabhulu owawusePitoli.

Lo ngomnye womfanekiso welungu lemanyano elaliye kulo mbhiyozo. Imanyano yayisebenzisa imbali yamabhulu namasiko ukufumana abasebenzi bamabhulu.

Abasebenzi bempahla bahlala bethembele kwimanyano bethembele nakwinkokeli ezonyuliweyo. Abasebenzi babengakhathali kuba uSolly Sachs wayeliJuda okanye umkomanisi. Babengawaphulaphuli amanashinale. Kunye babephumelela kakuhle imivuzo nemeko ezizizo.

IMANYANO IYENZAKALA

Nangona amanashinale angazange aphumelele ukuzuza imanyano kodwa ayonakalisa.

Okokuqala Zonke ezintshukumo zohlasela zayidodobalisa imvisiswano. Ongcothoza bagxothwa kuba intshukumo zabo zabohlula abasebenzi. Ngenxa yovalo lwevenkile imvumelwano phakathi kwemanyano nabaqeshi, lonto yathetha ukuba abanakufumana msebenzi nakuwuphina umzimveliso. Ngamanye amaxesha abagadi babephazamisa abasebenzi xa bevotela inkokheli nokuba bahambisana namanashinale.

Ngoku inkokheli zathathela kuzo ulawulo lwemanyano, ukuze bayikhusele. Inkokheli zemanyano zathabatha ezona zigqibo. Babesithi imanyano ingacitheka ukuba abanakuyikhusela ngoluhlobo. Nangona abasebenzi babengazithathi zonke izigqibo, inkokheli zazisoloko ziyizisa ingxelo kubasebenzi.

Okwesibini, neyona ibalulekileyo amanashinale ahlasela ekhutaza injongo zobuhlanga phakathi kwabasebenzi kwimanyano. iGarment Workers Union yabesoloko bethetha phandle ngocalu-calulo lobu-hlanga kodwa imanyano yayinamasebe ohlukeneyo abamhlophe nabebala. Amadoda amnyama ayenga-vumelekanga ukuba ajoyine imanyano konke-konke. Yenzeka njani lento?

Naku apha sibona indoda emnyama isebenza impahla enzima kunene. Amadoda amnyama ayesoloko ese-benza kwimizi mveliso yempahla eTransvaal. Kodwa umthetho wawusithi abanako ukuba ngama-lungu emanyano yabasebenzi bempahla. Ngowe 1928 bazivulela eyabo imanyano, eyeyibizwa ngokuba yi South African Clothing Workers Union (iManyano Yabasebenzi Bempahla boMzantsi Afrika.) Imivuzo yabo yaqulunqwa liziko lezemivuzo kwaye yayi-phantsi kakhulu.

Iimanyano zabasebenzi abamnyama bempahla

ISA Clothing Workers Union (Imanyano Yabasebenzi Bempahla boMzantsi Afrika SACWU) namhlanje ibizwa ngokuba yiNational Union of Clothing Workers (Manyano kaZwelonke Yabasebenzi Bempahla - NUCW) yeyona indala kwimibutho yemanyano zabamnyama esaqhubayo nanamhlanje eMzantsi Afrika. Yamiselwa ngowe 1928 uGana Makabeni wayeyinkokeli yayo kwade kwaba ngowe 1955. (Bona incwadana "Abasebenzi Emfazweni")

U SACWU lo amathuba ngamathuba waxhasa ukugwayimbo lwemanyano ezimhlophe. Kodwa zona zange zibaxhase kwezabo imfuno zendoda emnyama ngokuthi bathathe inxaxheba kugwayimbo. iGarment Workers Union yakwenza oko ngokuthi inike uncedo kuSACWU.

Kwi 1950s SACWU wabalilungu elomeleleyo leSACTU (Nkongolo yemanyano zabasebenzi) nonobhala wayo uViola Hashe, owaba ngusekela mongameli weSACTU. Yena nezinye inkokeli zemanyano bavalwa umlomo ngo 1963.

Ngo 1963 SACWU wamanyana no Lucy Mvubelo weGWU of African Women (manyano yabasebenzi ababhinqileyo abamnyamo) bamisa lo bathi yi NUCW. Le nto yasebenza okwemanyano elungeleleneyo kubasebenzi beGarment Workers Union namalungu ayo amhlophe nawebala okoko.

Ngethuba lemfazwe imveliso yanda abasebenzi abaninzi bafuneka kwimizi mveliso. Amakhosikazai amaninzi ebala abangabasebenzi bempahla. Umthetho wawubavumela ukuba bangamalungu eGarment Workers Union kodwa inkokeli zazisoyika ukuyila eyona inyanisekileyo imanyano kawonkewonke. Abona basebenzi bamhlophe eMzantsi

Afrika nokuba bamnyama babe nokuba zizicaka zabamhlophe. Inkokeli zamanyano zazama ukujika inkangeleko kodwa lomsebenzi wabanzima kakhulu xa amanashinale amabhulu ayehlasela imanyano. amanashinale ayisasaza ityhefu yobuhlanga phakathi kwabasebenzi. Inkokeli zemanyano zazinako nje ukugcina imanyano zikunye ngokuthi bagcine abamnyana nabamhlophe kumasebe ohlukeneyo.

Ngowe 1941 abasebenzi abamhlophe bamiselwa kwisebe lokuqala No 1 abebala namakhosikazi amnyama bakwisebe lesisi 2. Bonke babangamalungu apheleleyo emanyano nengeniso elinganayo nomlinganiselo wakuhlawulwa ulingana. Isebe ngalinye lalineyalo ikomiti nabasebenzi bekantolo abahlawulwayo.

Abamhlophe nabamnyama abasebenzi bempahla zange babambe ntlanganiso kunye kwimizi mveliso okanye kumasebe abo.

Kuba abamhlophe nabamnyama babengadibani kunye lento yabenza bancipha ubunye. Lo nto yazomeleza inkokeli ngakumbi. Alayo imanyano yayiqwalasele ipolitiki ezimhlophe. Yayingazami kufumana sisombululo sepolitiki apho banokuthi bonke abasebenzi babonelelane.

UKUTHIBIZA UMBUTHO

Ngowe 1948 amanashinale amabhulu baphumelela kunyulo base babangurulumente. Lo rulumente mtsha ngoku waba lelona tshaba labasebenzi. Amanashinala amabhulu asebenzisa amandla ombuso ukulwa yonke imibutho yemanyano zabasebenzi engathi inenkqubela apha eMzantsi Afrika.

Amanashinala ayezama ukubohlula-hlula abasebenzi ukuze bangabinamandla. Babezama ukwandisa ingcinezelo kubantu abamnyama. Babezama ukuphelisa lonke umanyano kubantu abamnyama, abebale nabamhlophe abasebenzi bemanyano zorwebo. Bakwenza oko ngokuthi benze imithetho emitsha phakathi ko 1950 no 1956 nangothibazo lwamapolisa.

IGarment Workers Union yabalelona xhoba kumzabalazo wokulwa. Imanyano zorwebo ezizimeleyo. uRulumente wamisela ikomishoni yophando eyasasazo ulwimi ngemanyano. Ngowe 1950 iSuppression of Communism Act (umthetho wokulwa ubukomanisi) yaphumelela. Phantsi kwalomthetho ama 56 emanyano zorwebo ezisemgangathweni avalwa

umlomo phakathi kowe 1952 nowe 1955. Owokuqala kwabavalwa umlomo yabangu Solly Sachs. Imanyano yamema umboniso wokubonakalisa ukukhalaza malunga nesizenzo bakwenza oko ngokuthi batyhuthya tyutyhe izitalato zaseRawutini.

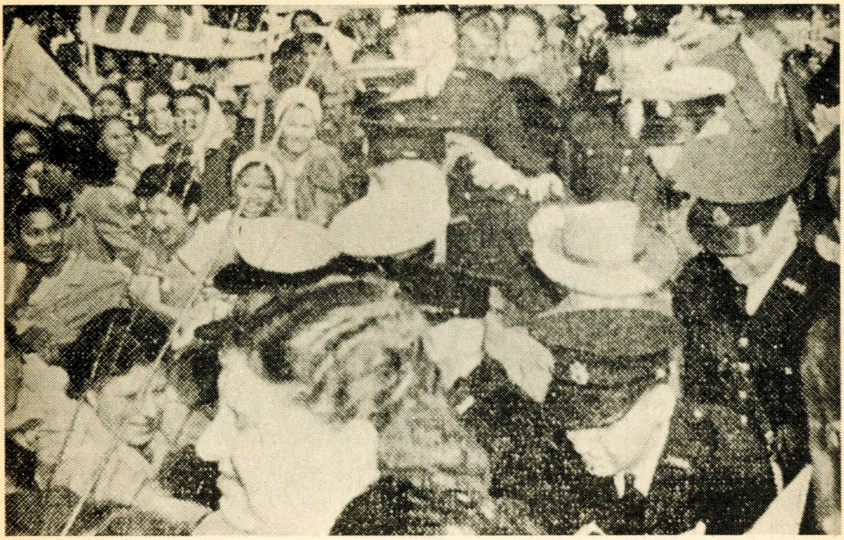
Apha sibona uSolly Sachs ekhokele lomboniso.

Indimbane emalunga nama 15000 ayelindele ngaphandle kweholo yedolophu.

Bangenelelwa ngama 10000 abasebenzi bempahla ababevela kwisebe lesibini no 2 behamba ngasibhozo emqolweni.

uSachs wabasisithethi kulentlanganiso. Le yindlela ebaliswa ngayo ngomnye wamangqina ayibona ngamehlo:

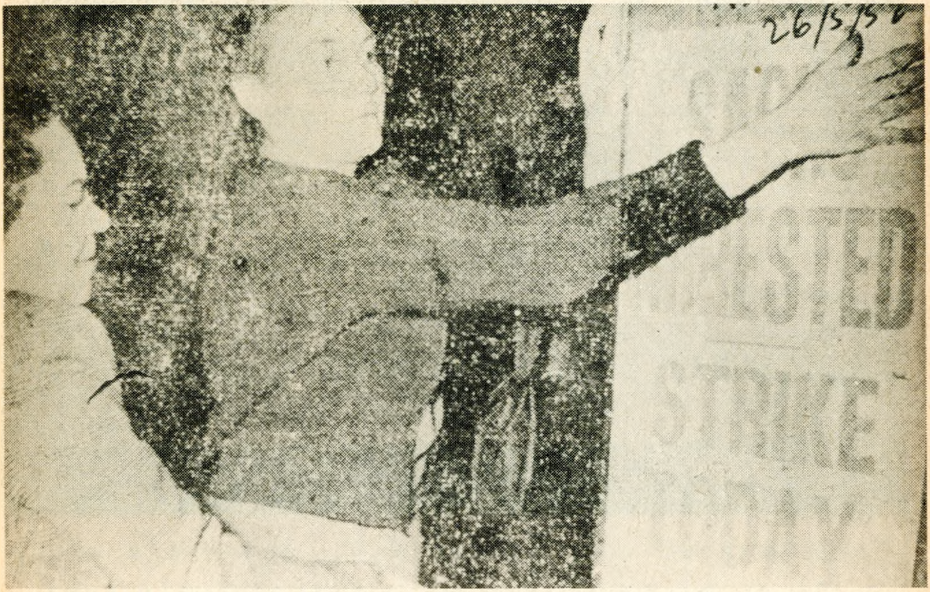
"Intlanganiso yayi nenzolo kwade kwabasemva kweyure inenkqubela. Ngelo xesha igqiza lamapolisa exhobe nge batons avela ngasemva eqongeni ezokubamba uqabane uSachs.



"Abetha abasebenzi ebadudula ebasusa endleleni.

"Bambamba uqabane uSachs baqalisa ukuhlasela nge batons kubemi abazolileyo.

"Amakhosikazi angenakuziphindizela abethwa nawo abaninzi baleqiswa ezibhedlele kanti uninzi lwafumana unyango loqqira.



"Imanyano zethu zagqiba ngokukhawuleza ukuba zibenosuku lomboniso wokugwayimbela ukubanjwa konobhala nokulwa inkululeko eMzantsi Afrika. Nangona sasineCawe kuphela, ekuphela kosuku abasebenzi abangophaneliyo ngalo, ngoMvulo abasebenzi basiphendula esicelo semanyano sogwayimbo ukubonisa malungu 18000 kuma 19000 aphuma ezo kugwayimbo."

URulumente wawukhaba lomboniso. USolly Sachs wemnka kweli wayakuqhubela phambili ngomzabalazo phesheya. Kwindibano kahamba kakuhle abasebenzi bathi: "Banokusuka kwimanyano, kodwa abasoze ezintliziyweni zethu."

uSolly Sachs wayehlaselwa ngamanashinale kuba eliJuda, umkomanisi ohambisana nomasilingane wabo bonke abantu boMzantsi Afrika. Wayenyenjwa nangobuqabane bakhe kwibhunga lemisebenzi kuba wayevumela ucalucalulo phakathi kubasebenzi beGWU. Kodwa wayebalulekile phakathi kwabasebenzi beGWU. Wancedisa ekuququzeleleni abasebenzi bempahla ukuba bangene kweyona inkulu neyona yomeleleyo imanyano kwimbali yoMzantsi Afrika. Ngenxa yoku, uSolly Sachs uyakusoloko ekunjulwa.

IINGXAKI ZEMANYANO

Emva kokumnka kukaSolly Sachs, iGWU yatsala nzima amathuba ngamathuba isoyiswa. Kwisithuba seminyaka elishumi imanyano yajika kwimpumelelo, kwimanyano elwayo, yaba yimanyano etyhafileyo eyathi kunye abaqeshi kunye norulumente babenako ukuyisa ngapha nangapha. Singawuchaza njani umahluko ongaka kulemanyano?

Kwenzekantoni kumagora abasebenzi bamandulo? uJoanna Cornelius wabangunobhala omtsha jikelele wemanyano emva kokumnka kuka Sachs. Waqhuba ngenqubo eyavezwa ngu Solly Sachs kodwa ezonto zange zisebenze. Kwabakho inguqu kwezemveliso nezo polotiko eMzantsi Afrika ngesithuba se 1950s. Eli lithuba abaninzi abamnyama bathi bamanyana. Beza kunye kwintshukumo zenkongolo zokubonisa ukungoneliseki yinqubo yocalucalulo urulumente zange azimamele izikhalazo. Le nto yawenza waqatha umthetho wamapasi zabanjwa inkokeli ezimnyama. uRulumente wengcinezelo wazama ukucinezela abasebenzi abamnyama ngaphezu kwangaphambili. Wazama ukugcina imivuzo iphantsi waze wazama ukuyekisa imanyano zorwebo ekuncedeni abasebenzi abamnyama.

Johanna Cornelius

U Joanna Cornelius wayeyintombi yomfama owayelihlwempu. Ka waye eneminyaka elishumi elinesibhozo ubuhlwempu baye bamnyanzelisa ukuba aye eRawutini aye kufuna umsebenzi. Wasebenza kumzimveliso wempahla kwa oko wazimanya neManyano.

Waye wabanjwa kugwayimbo lika 1932. Iqela elabasebenzi base Germiston lanyanzelisa ukuba akhululwe ngamapolisa entolongweni.

Emva kogwayimbo uJoanna Cornelius waba yi shop steward. Ngo 1933 le manyano yaye yamthuma ukuba andwendwele eRussia. Ekubuyeni kwakhe wayewasebenza nje ngomququzeleli ozeleyo. Waye wabanjwa wavalelwa amathuba amaninzi ebanjelwa ukudibanisa abasebenzi kumZantsi Afrika uphela. Wafaka isandla ekwakheni imanyano yabasebenzi becuba kananjalo ehlanganisa abasebenzi bempahla eKapa.

Ngo 1953 wangena ezihlangwini zika Solly Sachs wanguNobhala jikelele kwi Garment Workers Union. Wafa ngo 1974.

INGUQULO ZOMTHETHO

uRulumente wenza inguqulo enkulu kwimithetho yemisebenzi. Wanyanzela amakhosikazi amnyama ukuba aphume kwimanyano ngo 1953. Yavelisa ulalelo msebenzi ukususa abasebenzi abamnyana kwimisebenzi ephucukileyo. Omnye umthetho wawuvumela abamhlophe ukuba bangayishiya imanyano bazivulele eyabo, baze bacuntsule inxalenye yemirumo bahambe nayo. Imanyano yayinokuyithintela lento ukuba yayinako.

Umthetho omtsha wawuthetha ukuthi kukho imanyano ezintathu ezahlukeneyo kwimizi mvelilso yempahla. Enye yayiyeye ndoda emnyama, enye eyeyenkosikazi emnyama, yona endala iGWU yayiye yabebala nabamhlophe. Le yokugqibela imanyano yayinokohluka kabini ukuba nje imbinana yabamhlophe yayifuna. Kwabakho ukutyhafa kumanyano lwabasebenzi bempahla ngenxa yokuba imanyano yabo yayohlula-hlulwe ngokobuhlanga ukusukela kowe 1941.

UCIPHISO MIVUZO

Imanyano yaphumelela unyuso mivuzo ngenxa yokumanyana nangokusebenzisa umthetho. Ngoku umthetho waguqulwa yatyhafa intsebenziswano. Kwabakho nokuncipha koqoqosho. Abaqeshi bemizi

yempahla baseTransvaal bazama ukuthoba imivuzo. Bazama ukusebenzisa iyantlukwano nokutyhafa kwimanyano okwenza oko.

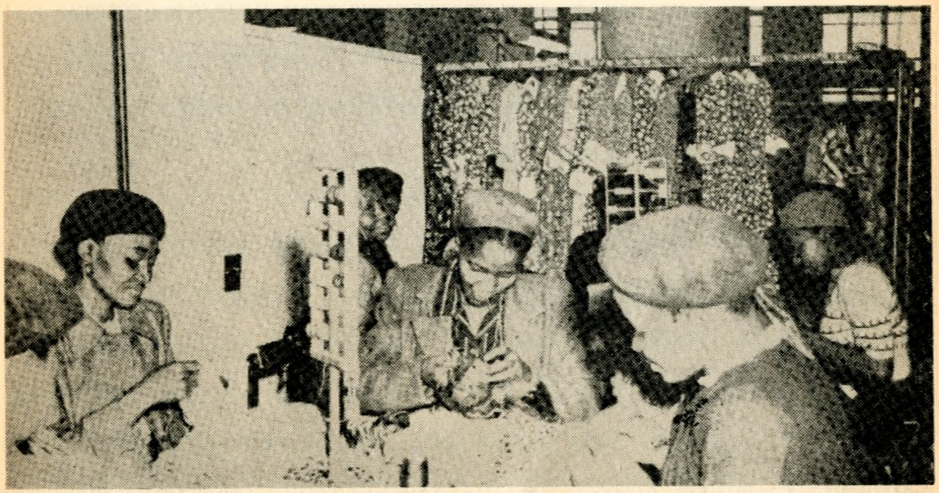
Imanyano yasazi ukuba esona sixhobo sayo lumanyano. Yazama ukwenza ngenyameko okokugqibela ukuyila imanyano jikelele kulo lonke yabo bonke abasebenzi bempahla. Imivuzo eKapa naseThekwini yayisephantsi kakhulu. Imanyano kwezindawo zazingomelelanga kwaye zozingabakhokeli babasebenzi ukulwa amadabi emivuzo eyiyo. Imanyano kazwelonke yayinako ukulwa ulonyuso lwemivuzo ngenxaso yabo nabo base Transvaal.

Kangange minyaka emibini iGarment Workers Union yehlangana behlanganele umanyano lwemanyano zorwebo zaseKapa. Oko kwadla ngaphezu kwama R200000 emali yemanyano kodwa umzamo wabo zange uphumelele emva kokulwa okukrakra ngamandla.

Abaqeshi bafumana indlela yokungena ngenxa yokuphela kobunye. Ngowe 1957 banyanzela imanyano ukuba yamnkele uhluntsulo mivuzo olukhulu kwabaqalayo. Ngokukhawuleza bonke abasebenzi bempahla eMzantsi Afrika bahlawulwa imali yamahlwempu kwindawo eziselunxwemeni.

BEMBALWA ABAMHLOPHE BANINZI ABAMNYAMA

Oyesithathu enkulu inguqulelo yemanyano yaba kukwanda kwenani labasebenzi abamnyama kwimizi mveliso. De kwaba ngowe 1950 uninzi lwabasebenzi bempahla eTransvaal yayingamakhosikazi amhlophe. Uninzi lwenkokeli zemanyano yayingabamhlophe ke ngoku imanyano yathatha inxaxheba kwipolitiki zabamhlophe. Emva ko 1950 abamhlophe bayishiya imizimveliso. Amanye amakhosikazi amhlophe ayengasafuni kuphangela kuba intsapho zabo zazise zinemali eninzi. Abanye babese bekhetha imisebenzi yenkantolo neye venkile kunokuba ngumsebenzi wemizimveliso.



Uninzi lwamakhosikazi amnyama athatha ezo ndawo zabobasebenzi bamhlophe. Kwisithuba so 1930 uSolly Sachs wavula imanyano kumakhosikazi amabhulu. Elo yayilixesha lokuzisa abamnyama bazokukhokela imanyano. Kwaye kuvunyelwe abasebenzi abamnyama bayilawule. Kodwa inkokheli ezindala zamhlophe zihlala zise lulawulweni. Bade bancedisa nasekuyilweni kwemanyano enkulu yorwebo yoMzantsi Afrika (Trade Union Council of South Africa - TUCSA). LeFedereshini yayingavumi imanyano ezi 28 zabamnyama zixhomekeke kuyo.

IMANYANO ZABAMNYAMA

Ngowe 1950 yomibini imanyano yabasebenzi bempahla abamnyama zaqala zajoyina uSACTU (inkongolo yemanyano zorwebo). Kamva imanyano yamakhosikazi yaqhekeka kodwa yona eyamadoda yahlala kuSACTU wade uSACTU watshatyalaliswa ngokuvalwa umlomo kwenkokeli zakhe nezinye izihlaselo zikaRulumente.

Kutsha ko 1960 imanyano zabanyama zidaba zenza iNational Union of Clothing Workers. Oku kwakukhokhelwe nguLucy Mvubelo wemanyano yamakhosikazi. Le manyano zange ivunyelwe ukuba ithethathethane qumru lezemveliso. Kwakufuneka yamnkele unikezelwano lwemivuzo nabasebenzi bemanyano yabenqubo. Ukuba ifuna imivuzo eyiyo bekufuneka

isebenze sondeleyo ngamandla neGarment Workers Union. IGWU kengoko yabanolawulo ngamandla kwiNational Union of Clothing Workers. Imanyano elungeleleneyo yabamnyama yayixhomekeke kwimanyano yabamhlophe nabebala ngokunikezelana ngemivuzo nangemeko zokuphangela kunjalo yakhawuleza ukuba namalungu amaninzi ngaphezu kwezi zimbini.

Ke ngoku abasebenzi bezambatho baseTransvaal bohlulwa ngokubuhlanga nangamasebe obuhlanga nguRulumente. IGarment Workers Union yayimele igcuntswana labasebenzi kwibhunga lezemveliso. Yayilawulwa ngqongqo zinkokeli ezindala.

Namhlanje iGarment Workers Union neNational Union of Clothing Workers (NUCW) azisenawo amandla okulwa. Ngoku ngenxa yalento abasebenzi bengubo namhlanje bamnkela owona uphantsi umvuzo uhlawulwayo kwiziko lemveliso.

uSolly Sachs wayesoloko esithi imanyano mazibenenxaxheba kwezopolitiko kananjalo nasedabini lemivuzo ephakamileyo. Wayesithi imanyano zorwebo mazibe libambo kwimizamo yokuguqula ezopolitiki. Kodwa namhlanje abasebenzi bengubo bayakulwa ukudityaniswa kwezepolitiki nemanyano. Baxhomekeke kwisandla sokunene leTUCSA kwaye abalixhasi idabi lenkitha yabasebenzi boMzantsi

Afrika. Umongameli wemanyano zabamhlophe uthetha ngokoyameneyo nobungxowankulu.

Kuleminyaka ingama 20 idluleyo imanyano besifana nombutho wembedlenge wabaqeshi. Babebanika inxaso encinci abasebenzi kodwa bebaxelela ukuba basebenze ngamandla bangagwayimbi okanye bangaphoswa kukuphangela. Ukususela ngo 1960 imivuzo yawa ngaphantsi kuleyo yoSolly Sachs babeyifumana ukuqala kwabo ukubangabaququzeleli ngowe 1928.

Ngo 1981 uRulumente uphindile waguqula umthetho kwakhona wokuvumela imanyano zabamnyama ukuba zibhalise kwaye zingene nakwi bhunga lezemveliso. Ngaphezu kwe 95% yabasebenzi base-Transvaal bemizimveliso yempahla yayingalungu emanyano. Ukuba sijonge kumanani kuphela, le yeyona mizimveliso inentsebenziswano eMzantsi Afrika. Kuphela kweziko apho i 90% yabasebenzi abamnyama bangamalungu emanyano. Abasebenzi bengubo bebemele ukuba bakwenye yezona manyano zomeleleyo ezinemivuzo encomekayo.

Kodwa ezimanyano azinambutho umileyo nophatho msebenzi. Abasebenzi bengubo beminyaka eyi 40 eyedlulayo babonakalisa ukuba bangayenze imanyano eyomeleleyo. Umzekelo wabo ubonisa ithemba kwixa elizayo abasebenzi banamhlanje

bangafunda kwimbali yabo.

Abasebenzi bezambatho bakuphinda ngenye imini bengeze amandla abo kwidabi labo bonke abasebenzi ukulwa umbuso wobuhlanga nowegcinezelo. Kwakhona bayakucula ingoma yabasebenzi bezembatho yowe 1955.

IMIBUZO

1. Ngeziphi iingxaki ezingaqhelekanga zokudibanisa abasebenzi abangabafazi babekwimanyano?

2. Ingaba iGarment Workers Union yaqulunqwa ngokwemvumelwano yabantu?

3. iGarment Workers Union ibefumana njani inkxaso yamalungu yayo?

4. Izinto zini beyityhafisa imanyano?

5. iGarment Workers Union ingenza njani ukuze ibuye yomelele ikwazi ukulwela abasebenzi kwakhona?

Iincwadana ezinye kulomqokelela esezipapashwe:

I-ICU
UGwayimbo lwabasebenzi abamhlophe ngowe 1922
Abasebenzi Emfazweni

Ezinye iincwedana kulomqokelela ziyakujongena nezintloko zilandelayo:

1. Intshukumo yemanyano zabasebenzi nge1930s

2. SACTU no TUCSA

3. Iimbali zezinye zemanyano ezinomdla

4. Imbali yemizabalazo yabasebenzi abamnyuama ukusuka ngowe-1965 ukuya ku-1976 (ibandakanya imigwayiimbo ka-1973/4 eThekwini)

5. Imbali yabasebenzi basedokisini eKapa

6. Imbali yemizabalazo yabasebenzi ukusuka ngowe-1976 ukuza kutsho ngoku (ibandakanya ingxelo kaWiehahn nemithetho eyenziwa ngurulumente, umba wobhaliso kwakunye nemizabalazo yabasebenzi ngo1979/80)

Le ncwadana ipapashwe yi:

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