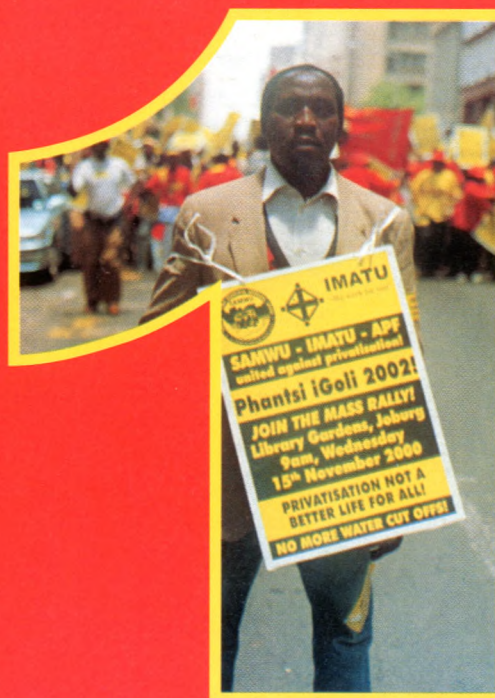
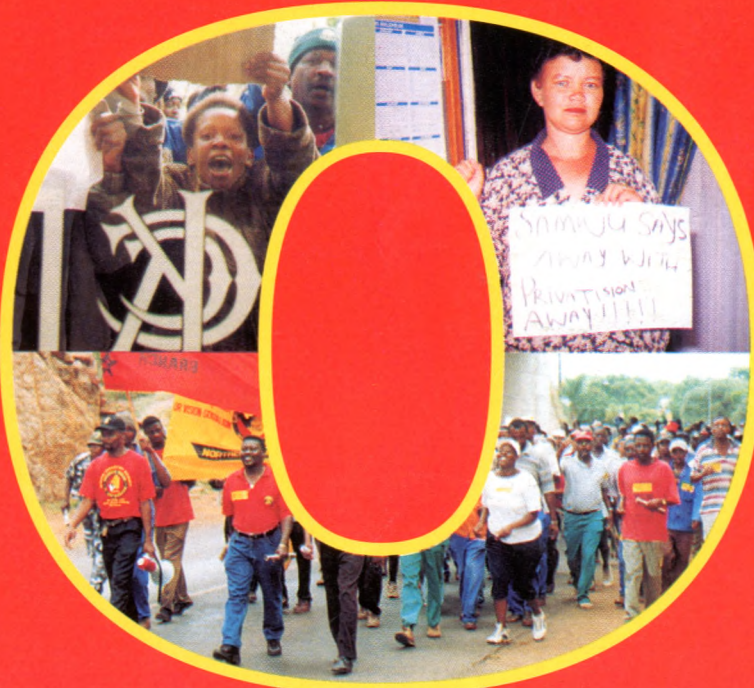
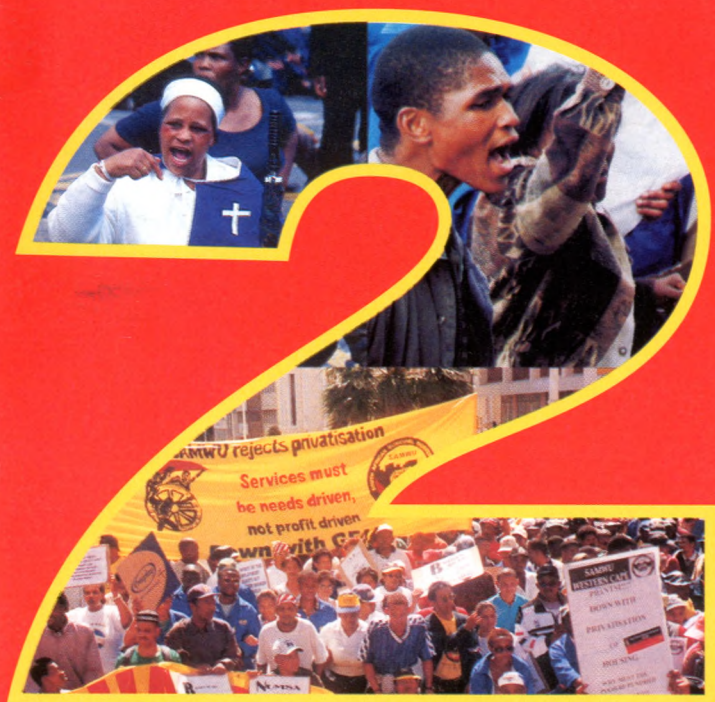


Workers' News



JANUARY 2001 MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MUNICIPAL WORKERS UNION



Fight for your lives against privatisation!

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News **BEFORE** March 15th
2001. **All letters received will
be published.** Those who sent
letters that do not appear in
this magazine - thank you and
your letters will appear next
time. There was not enough
space this time.



Message from the President

Welcome, comrades to the New Year! In the last issue of Workers' News, I raised the point that all of us in elected positions were renewing our mandate. Now all of us, as members of SAMWU have a new mandate from Congress.

We emerge out of Congress a united face which is geared to take workers struggle forward. Provinces came to Congress with different positions - through a process of open debates we managed to reach consensus on most of the discussions. This shows political maturity and cohesion.

I want to look at the most critical challenges we have to face in the next three years. The credentials presented at Congress showed that we have not increased our lost membership in the past three years. We must start an organising campaign to meet the target we have set for ourselves.

We need to have a programme of empowering women. We have concentrated much resources on a few leaders who are empowered already. For me that is not enough if we want to build a strong women's layer in the union.

We have received reports of workers who died while performing their council duties.

The challenge facing us is this: what programmes are we putting in place to make sure that we reduce deaths on duty, especially in the electricity and sewerworks departments. We also need

to look at health and safety committees because our role in these issues has been very poor in nearly all local authorities.

We have a duty to protect members against exploitation by money lenders. Most members are in serious trouble financially.

I must also urge all of you in TLC's where there is no minimum service agreement to put pressure on the shop-steward to begin these negotiations with management. Unless this area is addressed very soon it is going to be an obstacle to all our future struggles.

There is one area where we are weak and that is solidarity amongst ourselves. This solidarity is just non-existent among members not only in SAMWU but in COSATU where we have the same problem.

Our main challenge as SAMWU, which we must face head on, is the way local government is funded. Most of the campaigns we embark on are spin-offs from this funding problem. Exemption from wage agreements, privatisation of services, retrenchments, failure of councillors to meet their promises and many other problems in the sector are taking place because of the small amount of funding directed to local government.

My call to all of you is that we need to discuss ways of how we can use our collective power to change this situation. The recently adopted acts in parliament that relate to local government have also taken their cue from the way local government is funded.

Solidarity with our international counterparts is also non-existent. That is because we never discuss international issues at local or branch level. I want to call on all of you to start having international items permanently as an agenda item in all constitutional meetings.

Having raised a few of the main challenges we have to face as SAMWU, it is also important to remember that as members of COSATU there are broader political challenges we must face. The dispute declared earlier this year by COSATU on amendments to the LRA and BCEA has not been resolved. COSATU is calling on all of us to mobilise for mass action in March 2001 to put pressure on the government to amend the act in favour of workers instead of in favour of bosses.

Lastly, I want to thank all of you for the co-operation we had in the past from you. Whenever the National Office Bearers were called upon to intervene in any situation where there were problems, we always managed to resolve them with your support and the love of SAMWU. I hope it is going to be the same in the future.

Amanda!

Heita comrades!

Re tswile Khonkreseng re na le moya o le mong wa kopano, oo sepheo sa ona e leng ho ntshetsa pele boitseko ba basebetsi. Diprofensi di tlele Khonkreseng ka maikutlo a fapaneng – ka tshebetso tsa dipuisano tse pepeneneng re ile ra kgona ho fihlela tumellano ditherisanong tse ngata. Hona ho bontsha kgolo le kopano e renang ka hara SAMWU. Ke tshepa hore hona ho ka tswella jwalo ho ya fihla le diprofensing ekasitana le makaleng.

Ke rata ho sheba diphepetso tseo e leng tsa bohlokwa haholo tseo re tla tobana le tsona dilemong tse tharo tse tlang. Ha re eso eketse palo ya ditho tsa rona ts re lahlehetsweng ke tsa dilemong tse tharo tse fetileng. Re tshwanela ho qala letsholo la ho hlophisa basebetsi hore re tle re fihlele palo eo re e batlang ya ditho tsa rona.

Re tshwanela ho ba le lenaneo le hlakileng la ho fana ka matla ho ditho tsa basadi. Nakong e fetileng re ile ra lebisela haholo mehlodi ya rona ya thuso ho baetapele ba mmalwa bao bongata ba bona ba seng ba ntse ba na le matla.

Ho na le basebetsi ba ileng ba hloka hahala ha ba ne ba ntse ba etsa mesebetsi ya khansela. Phepetso eo re tobaneng le yona mona ke ya hore: na ke mananeo afe ao re a kenyang bakeng sa ho etsa bonnete ba hore re fokotsa palo ya batho ba hloka hahala ba le mosebetsing, haholoholo makaleng a motlakase le diswritji? Re tshwanela hape le ho bona hore re bopa dikomiti tsa bophelo bo botle le polokeho hobane seabo sa rona re le ditho tsa SAMWU e bile se fokolang haholo ho makgotla ohle a metse.

Re na le maikarabelo a ho sireletsa ditho tsa rona kgahlanong le ho tshwarwa ka tsela e sa lokang ke batho bao ba kadimisanang ka ditjhelete. Bongata ba ditho tsa rona bo mathateng a maholo a ditjhelete. Ke rata ho etsa boipiletso ho lona bohle ba leng ho makgotla a metse moo ho se nang bonyane ba tumellano ya tshebetso (minimum service agreement) hore le qale ho beha kगतello ho di-shopsteward tsa lona hore di qale ho rerisana ka hona le batsamaisi. Ha hona ho sa rarollwe ka potlako ke bona ho tla ba le tshitiso e kgolo boitsekong ba rona ba nakong e tlang.

Phepetso e kgolo eo rona re leng SAMWU re tobaneng le yona ke ya kamoo mebuso ya selehae e fuwang dithuso tsa ditjhelete ka teng. A mangata a matsholo ao re bang le ona a tlišwa ke bothata ba

dithuso tseo tsa ditjhelete. Ho se kenyelletswe ditumellanong tsa meputso, ho kengwa ha ditshebetso tlasa mekga ya poraefete, ho fokotswa ha basebetsi mesebetsing ya bona, ho hloleha ha dikhanselera ho phethahatsa ditshepiso tsa bona, le mathata a mang a mangata a bakwa ke ditjhelete tse nyenyane tse fuwang mebuso ya selehae. Re tshwanela ho buisana ka ditsela le mekgwa ya kamoo re ka sebedisang matla a rona mmoho ho fetola seemo sena. Melao e sa tswa amohelwa palamenteng haufinyane tjena e amanang le mebuso ya selehae le yona e latetse tsela eo mebuso ya selehae e fumanang dithuso tsa ditjhelete ka teng. Melao eo kaofela ha yona e kgothaletsa ho kengwa ha ditshebetso tlasa mekga ya poraefete hobane ba bolelletswe hore mebuso ya selehae e ke ke ya fumana tjhelete ho tswa ho mmuso o bohareng.

Moya wa kopano hape le basebetsi mmoho ba bang ba dinaheng tsa matjhaba ke ntho e leng siyo ho rona. Hona ho bakwa ke taba ya hore ha re ke re bua ka dintho tse etsahalang matjhabeng ha re le ho dilokhale kapa ona makala a rona. Ke rata ho etsa boipiletso ho lona bohle hore le be le dintho tse amanang le dinaha tsa matjhaba tseo le tla di kenya ho lenanetaba la lona la ruri dikopanong tsohle tse tshwarwang ka ho ya ka molao wa rona wa motheo.

Kamora hoba ke hlahise tse ding tsa diphepetso tsa bohlokwa tseo re tla tobana le tsona re le SAMWU, ke ntho ya bohlokwa hape ho hopola hore jwalo ka ditho tsa COSATU ho ntse ho ena le diphepetso tse ding tse kgolwanyane tsa dipolotiki tseo re tshwanelang ho tobana le tsona. Tsekisano e ileng ya phatlalatswa pejana selemong sena ke COSATU mabapi le diphetoho tse entsweng ho Molao wa Dikamano Mosebetsing le Molao wa Maemo a Motheo a Tshebetso ha eso ka e rarollwa. COSATU e etsa boipiletso ho rona bohle hore re be le tshusumetso ya ho ba le mehato eo re tla e nka kgwedding ya Tlhakubele 2001 bakeng sa ho beha kगतello ho mmuso hore o fetole molao hore o tsamaelane le ditlhoko tsa basebetsi ho ena le tsa bahiri.

Qetellong, ke rata ho le leboha bohle ka tshebedisano mmoho eo le bileng le yona nakong e fetileng. Neng kapa neng ha Batshwari ba Ditulo Ofising ya Naha ba ne ba bitswa ho tla namola moo ho neng ho ena le mathata, hangata re ne re atleha ho a rarolla ka tshehetso ya lona le lerato leo le nang le lona ho SAMWU. Ke tshepa hore ho tla nne ho be jwalo le nakong e tlang. *Amandla!* ●

Heita kamerade!

Ons kom uit die Kongres met 'n verenigde front wat daarop gerig is om werkers se stryd vorentoe te dra. Provinsies het met verskillende posisies na die Kongres gekom – deur 'n proses van oop debatte het ons daarin geslaag om oor die meeste besprekings konsensus te bereik. Dit wys politieke volwassenheid en samehang in SAMWU. Ek hoop dat dit na die provinsies en na die takke toe kan deursyfer.

Ek wil kyk na die mees belangrike uitdagings wat ons in die volgende drie jaar sal moet aandurf. Ons het nie ons verlore lidmaatskap in die afgelope drie jaar verhoog nie. Ons moet 'n organiseringsveldtog begin om die teiken te bereik wat ons vir onself gestel het.

Ons moet 'n duidelike program vir die bemagtiging van vroue hê. In die verlede het ons die meeste van ons hulpbronne gekonsentreer op 'n paar leiers wat meestal reeds bemagtig is. Dit is vir my nie genoeg as ons 'n sterk vrouelaag in vakbond wil bou nie.

Daar is werkers wat dood is terwyl hulle hulle stadsraadspligte uitgevoer het. Die uitdaging vir ons is die volgende: watter programme het ons in plek om seker te maak dat ons sterftes in diens verminder, veral in die elektrisiteits- en riooldepartemente? Ons moet ook kyk na komitees vir gesondheid en veiligheid, want ons rol as SAMWU-lede was in byna alle plaaslike owerhede baie swak.

Ons het 'n plig om ons lede te beskerm teen uitbuiting deur geldleners. Die meeste van ons lede is in ernstige finansiële moeilikheid.

Ek moet 'n beroep doen op u almal in plaaslike owerhede waar daar geen ooreenkomste oor minimumdienste is nie, om te begin druk uitoefen op die vloerbeampte om hierdie onderhandelings met die bestuur aan die gang te sit. Tensy hierdie kwessie binnekort aangespreek word, gaan dit in al ons toekomstige gevegte 'n struikelblok wees.

Ons belangrikste uitdaging as SAMWU is die manier waarop die plaaslike regering befonds word. Die meeste veldtogte wat ons gedwing word om te loods is die gevolg van hierdie befondsingsprobleem. Vrstelling van loonooreenkomste, die privatisering van dienste, afdankings, die versuim van raadslede om hulle beloftes na te kom en baie ander probleme vind plaas as gevolg van die klein bedrae fondse wat na die kant van plaaslike regering toe kom. Ons moet die maniere bespreek waarop ons ons kollektiewe mag kan gebruik om hierdie



situasie te verander. Die wette wat onlangs in die parlement aangeneem is en wat met plaaslike regering verband hou, is ook in pas met die manier waarop plaaslike regering befonds word. Die wette moedig almal privatisering aan omdat daar gesê is dat plaaslike regering nie geld van die sentrale regering gaan kry nie.

Daar bestaan ook geen solidariteit met ons internasionale bondgenote onder ons nie. Dit is omdat ons nooit internasionale kwessies op die vlak van ons plaaslike takke bespreek nie. Ek doen 'n beroep op almal om te begin om internasionale items permanent as 'n agendapunt te hê by alle konstitusionele vergaderings.

Nadat ons na 'n paar van die belangrikste uitdagings wat ons as SAMWU in die gesig moet staar, gekyk het, is dit ook belangrik om te onthou dat as lede van COSATU is daar breër politieke uitdagings wat ons moet aanvaar. Die dispuut wat vroeër vanjaar deur COSATU verklaar is oor wysigings aan die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge en die Wet op Basiese Diensvoorwaardes is nie opgelos nie. COSATU vra dat almal van ons mobiliseer vir massa-aksie in Maart 2001 om druk op die regering te plaas om die wet te wysig ten gunste van die werkers eerder as ten gunste van die base.

Ten slotte wil ek u almal bedank vir die samewerking wat ons in die verlede van u gehad het. Wanneer ookal die Nasionale Ampsdraers gevra is om tussenbeide te tree in enige situasie waar daar probleme was, het ons altyd daarin geslaag om hulle op te los met u ondersteuning en die liefde van SAMWU. Ek hoop dat dit in hierdie termyn en in die toekoms dieselfde gaan wees. Amandla!



Heita maqabane! Sibuye eNgqungqutheleni sesiyimbumba, sesimi ngomumo ukuze siqhubekele phambili nomzabalazo wabasebenzi. Izifun-dazwe zeza eNgqungqutheleni zinemibono eyehlukene – kodwa sakwazi, ngezinkulumompi-kiswano ezivulekile, ukuthi sigcine sesivumelene kweminingi imibandela. Ngifuna ukuthi kesibonisane ngezinsalele okuyizona zinzima kakhulu esizobhekana nazo kuleminyaka emithathu ezayo. Kuleminyaka emithathu eyedlule asikwazanga ukuvala izikhala ezashiywa ngamalungu asilahlekela. Kufanele sisungule umkhankaso wokugqugquzela abasebenzi ukuthi bajoyine ukuze sifinyelele enanini lamalungu esazinqumela lona. Kudingeka sibe nohlelo olusobala lokuthuthukisa abasifazane. Phambilini besinomkhuba wokuthi sigxile kakhulu kubaholi abambalwa asebevele bethuthukile.

Kukhona abasebenzi abashona besemisebenzini yemikhandlu yamadolobha. Nansi ke inselele esibhekene nayo: ngabe zinyathelo zini esizozithatha ukuze siqinisekise ukuthi liyancipha inani labantu abafa besemisebenzini, ikakhulukazi labo abasebenza egesini nasezitamkokweni?

Kufanele siwabuke ngeso elisha amakomidi ezempilo nezokuphepha ngoba iqhaza elibanjwa yithina malungu kaSAMWU lincane kakhulu cishe kuyo yonke imikhandlu yamadolobha.

Kufanele sisungule umkhankaso wokufundisa amalungu ethu mayelana

nezindlela zokonga imali. Kungumthwalo osemahlombe ethu ukuthi siwavikele amalungu ethu ekuxhashazweni ngawomashonisa. Iningi lamalungu ethu lisezinkingeni ezesabekayo zezimali. Ngifisa ukunikhuthaza nonke nina enisebenzela imikhandlu yamadolobha engakabi nazo izivumelwano zamaqophelo okunikezwa kwezinsiza okuyiwona aphantsi (minimum service standards) ukuthi nigqugquzele ama-shopsteward enu ukuthi aqale ukubonisana nezimanenja ngaloludaba. Uma lokhu kungenzeki masinyane, kuzoba yisikhubekiso kuyo yonke imizabalazo yethu yangomuso.

Iningi lemikhankaso esiyaye siphokeleke ukuthi siyingenele iyimiphumela yalezindlela imikhandlu yamadolobha eyabelwa ngazo izimali. Ukungasayini izivumelwano zamaholo ngenxa yezizathu ezithile, ukuphrayivethayizwa kwezinsiza zomphakathi, ukudilizwa kwabasebenzi, ukwehluleka kwamakhansela ukufezekisa izethembiso zawo kanye nezinye izinkinga eziningi konke kwenzeka ngesizathu sokuthi incane kakhulu imali eyabelwa imikhandlu yamadolobha. Kufanele sibonisane ngezindlela esingasiguqula ngazo lesisimo.

Imithetho esanda kushaywa yiPhalamende emayelana nemikhandlu yamadolobha nayo ilawulwa yizindlela imikhandlu yamadolobha eyabelwa ngazo izimali. Yonke lemithetho ikhuthaza i-privatisation ngoba imikhandlu yamadolobha seyathshelwa ukuthi ngeke isathola zimali ezivela kuHulumeni. Uzwezwano nawozakwethu bamazwe ngamazwe nalo alukho. Lokhu kwenziwa ukuthi emihlanganweni yethu yamagatsha akuvamile neze ukuthi sibonisane ngemibandela echaphazela amazwe amazwe. Ngifisa ukunikhuthaza nonke ukuthi imibandela echaphazela amazwe ngamazwe niyenze ibe yingxenywe yezinto okuboniswana ngazo kuyo yonke imihlangano yenu enqunywe ngumthethosisekelo wenyunyana.

Njengoba sengike ngaphatha izinsalele ezimbalwa esibhekene nazo singuSAMWU, kubalulekile nokuthi sikhumbule ukuthi kukhona nezinye izingqinamba zezepolitiki esibhekene nazo njengamalungu kaCOSATU. Ingxabano eyamnyezelwa nguCOSATU ekuqaleni kwalonyaka mayelana nokuchitshiyelwa koMthetho wezaBasebenzi (LRA) kanye noMthetho oLawula iZimo okuSetshenzwa Phansi Kwazo (Basic Conditions of Employment Act) ayikaxazululwa namanje.

Elokugcina, ngibonga ngiyanconcoza kuni nonke ngobambiswano enibe nalo kithi phambilini. Ngaso sonke isikhathi uma iziPhathimandla zikaZwelonke zicelwa ukuthi ziyoxazulula izinkinga ezithile, sibe nakho ukuzixazulula lezo zinkinga ngenxa yokuseseka kwenu nangenxa yokumthanda kwenu uSAMWU. Ngiyethemba ukuthi nanaonyaka nangomuso kuyoba njalo. Amandla!

Win a radio and book!

Send us your complaints and compliments and you could win a radio. This is your space to write whatever you want. Please write in any language, it doesn't have to be English.

Mo Monshadi,
Ke Mohlankana ya ditemo di 30, mme ke na le motse, ke ne ke kopa dikeletso mabapi le union. Mona Edenville ho na le bothata ba ho hira batho mona ha masepararho na le hore ha ho hirwa ho hirwe Maqheku, ha rona batjha re batla mosebetsi, di-shopsteward le Town Clerk di re bolella hore molao wa union or re: Ho tshwanele hore ho hikwe batho ba kilen ba fokotswa mosebetsing, empa batho ba hirwang ke Maqheku a sokang a sebetsa ho Mmasepala. Jwale nnatle tletlebo ya ka ke ena: ntale wa ka ya sebetsang ha masepala o se a tsofetse hoo a ka penshe-nang meng kapa neng, mee ke ne ke rala hore ke kene mosebetsing oo a o etsang ha a penshena, jwale qaka ke hore shopsteward tsa union di re molao wa union o jwalo ka ha ke se ke boletse ke ne ke botsa hore na ho jwalo kaha ho bolelwa kapa tjhe ke kopa tlhahiso leseding ka bothata boo. Ha eba ho le jwalo ke ne ke kopa ho hirwa sebakeng sa nate ha a penshena.

Wa tsena,

Richard M Ramoeloa.

Editor's Reply: *Richard's father is a municipal worker who is about to retire. Richard wants to take up his father's job at the municipality and wants to know if it is official union policy that only retrenched workers can take the place of retiring workers. Richard, this is not official union policy. However, all municipalities have decided not to fill vacancies left by dead or retired workers. SAMWU is against this practice because it means that the workers left behind must work even harder. So although you are free to apply for your father's job at the municipality, you are unlikely to get the job. Community members are invited to join the SAMWU campaign to force central government to give money to local government for it to extend services and employ more workers.* ●

The struggle - my lover

By Debby De Vries

I was in love with you - I loved you
I gave everything of myself for you - to you
You meant everything to me
I needed no one but you ...
Nobody understood this love I had for you
Even I did not ... sometimes
Until this hour, this minute
My struggle, my fight, was against Apartheid and Capital ...
Apartheid is gone but capitalism is still here
The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer
And now like a whore "struggle"
I'm going through the motions of lovemaking
Because struggle ... you taught me that Capital and Apartheid need to be fought side by side
The Don Juans who have taught how to make love to you with my heart and soul
Is now saying that Apartheid is gone and Capitalism is OK!



They writing these beautiful love poems and they call it the RDP
Is the RDP penetrating the soul of the poor?
Is it their hopes and dreams - or is it just another writing far removed from reality?
My lover - do I continue this love affair I have with you - or do I end it?
Will I die of a broken heart or will it end in a happy union?
Do I compromise my own beliefs in the hope of healing this love affair?
Or do I say half measures are not good enough for me?
Lover, like so many long-term relationships
This is not an easy decision to make
Show me the good intentions, Show me that the RDP love poem is but the beginning of a beautiful love song
Let us serenade the poor ●

[Debby De Vries works in the FAWU Head Office. Cde Debby wrote this poem on June 1st 1994 but it is still relevant today.]

WINNING LETTER

Dear Comrades,
This poem is a dedication to one of our fallen comrades - the late Pakamile "Parks" Mbutuma Qetshetshe who passed away on October 3rd 2000.

The comrade passed away with five months unpaid salary by Ngqeleni TLC. Really, it was unbearable and embarrassing because he had been buried like a pauper since he was a peasant without that pay. There was not even a single contribution from the TLC so that we could bury our comrade. SAMWU members took up a campaign - "Safa Yindlala Campaign" - where we approached the residents of the town for donations. The situation was very tense but we managed to get some funds to bury our comrade.

The situation in the TLC is still abnormal. Workers are now begging - our salaries have not been paid since May 2000. Even the employer had failed to address labour issues. Our last meeting with the employer was in May!

Since that time, nobody came to address the workers, except to tell us what the councillors have done for us. They have spread false information about us saying we are vigilantes who want to destroy the ANC! Until today the matter has not been attended to!

Yours in the struggle against workers' exploitation,

Andile Elvis kaGqogqa
Ngqeleni Local - Umtata
Branch ●



Dedication to the late Pakamile "Parks" Mbutuma Qetshetshe

I dedicate this poem to you Parks
You had shown me patriotism, you had shown me bravery
In your last days you were so strong like a lion
Parks ubungelona igwala!
Ubuliqhawe lamaqhawe!
Till you die...

The lion had gone...Yes, gone

wearing a peasant robe,
Gone shedding tears of sorrow
Gone wearing a smile on his skinny and bony cheeks
His tears flowing down making streams
Which became rivers;
Became falls; Became dams; Became lakes; Became the sea
Till you die ...

Parks we will carry your spear
Drive them, Yes chase them to the sea
Parks ubungelona igwala!
Till you gone!...

You were a cadre, You were a soldier
You were a patriot, You were our father
You were everything to us
To SAMWU concerned membership
To ANC concerned membership
We were proud of you, Till you gone!

Your death call us names
Since you had gone our names flew over streets
Flew over King George
Flew over Armstrong Street
Flew all over Ngqeleni Village
Spread even to the lalis
That showed Parks
Ubunelona igwala
Till you gone!

They wanted us to remain silent,
Till we die!
They wanted us to accept slavery,
Till we die!
They expect us to forgive them
Whereas they kept on insulting us
They expect us to forgive them
Whereas they kept on spitting to our faces
They expect us to forgive them
Whereas they had no forgiveness
Koda kubenini na sibulawa?
Koda kubenini na sisifa?
Koda kubenini na sisifa yindlala?
Koda kubenini izingane zilala zingadile?

Mbulali ndini wenyama phendula
Koda kubenini na ubhanxa?
Ngelinye ilanga uzophendula nokuba awuthandi

Comrade Parks we are ready
We are prepared to fight
Yes prepared to fight the battle
The battle of hatred and evil
We will fight till we die
We die! We die!

Maqabane sesifile
Kufayayo mafela ndawonye
They forgotten that
In 1994 we voted
We voted for democracy
We voted for equal rights
We voted for freedom
We abolished oppression
We abolished dictatorship
But they kept on insulting us
Kept on slapping our faces
Kept on depriving us of our rights
Everybody have the right to live
Everybody have the right to be a human
Ngenye imini bazakuphendula!
Bazakuphendula!
Bazakuphendula! ●

Mhleli,
Ndebhala le ucwadi ndicoma imo esikuyo ngoku. Imibutho yomihlaba wonke uphela ndithi phambili ngayo. Okokuqala ndithi mphilo nde kowayesakuba ngumongameli womzantsi Afrika utata u N.R. Mandela. Lotata ungumthetho yena buku kuba sesinelizwe nje elizweni lethu kungenxa yemibutho ewayezabalaza ngayokweli lizwe.

Ngoku uSAMWU naye ndimothulela umnqwazi ngendima ayidlalayo komasipala bethu abasemalandalahle wakuqala nqokuphatha abantu belizwe abangabaphangeli kuye. Mna ndithi kuyo yonke imgxaki esiwelelayo elizweni lethu masibambisane ngayo siyilwe siyilwa sisemibuthweni yethu apho sizakufundiswa khona ngemithetho yokulwa okungalunganga. Nalapho sinokufunda ngamalungelo obuntu bethu emisekenzini.

Ngoku wemiqhankqalazo siyenza ngentethiswano hayi ngokulwa ngezikhali kude kubekho abaswelekayo bengawafumananga amalungelo ebebewafuma emisebenzini yabo. Phambili ugenfundiso yemibutho yabantu emisebenzini. Nabeziko lendaba ndithi nabo mabango yiki nto ngokubhala ezelizwe labo bencedisana weziphuma kwinkokeli indaba zisiya kubantu ukuze lazi ugelizwe lalo phambili thepha labasebenzi. Ndingqwewela uoba ndinganekopi endimane ndizifumana zalombutho njengomni welilizwe. An injury to one is an injury to all!

Mna
Cde Gcinikaya J Mndindwa,
Elliotdale TLC, Eastern Cape. ●

**Bhala incwadi noma
yingaluphi ulimi. Lokho
kungakwenza ukuthi
uzizule umsakazo!
Thumela incwadi yakho
kuleli kheli: Media
Officer, Workers' News,
Private Bag X9,
Athlone, 7760**

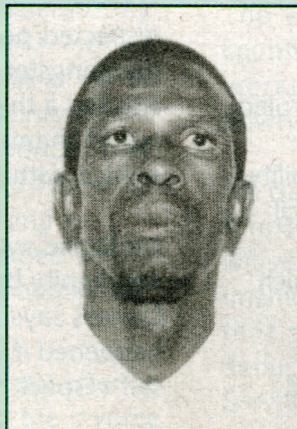
Dear SAMWU,
I would like to thank all SAMWU members for your support and Co-operation Since I became a SAMWU shopsteward in 1995. I've learnt a lot of confidence, experience and leadership skills. Although I'm leaving Ficksburg TLC in the Free State I would like to recommend SAMWU as the best union and a progressive one. Thank you very much comrades. Keep on singing our daily slogan saying "an injury to one is an injury to all!" Comradely yours,
Lucy Modiehi
Lephuthing, Ficksburg
TLC, Free State ●

Dear Comrade,
Ngingenkinge lapha kunaboComrade abasebenza I-Night Shift las kulomasipala wakithi e-Morgenzon kodwa ababhadalwa imali yokusebenza ebusuku. Uma ngibhela I-BCEA ku-Section 17 (night allowance) ngokulandisa kwalamthetho kufanele babhadalwe labo, Comrades. Sicela usizo comrade, badlala ngalabo comrade

bavuka ebusuku mahala. Ngingumsebenzi wakaMasipala ohlala ekheleni eliphezulu sengina-7yrs ngisebenza kulomasipala kuthe ngo-December 1999 ngakhushulwa emsebenzini ngaba yi-Clerk kodwa kuze kube manje ngihola imali ye-general labour. Ngokwazi kwami uma ngibheka I-BCEA akufanele ngabe ngisathola le pay engiyitholayo. Comrade Editor, ngicela usizo seside lesi khati ngixhashazwa (exploit) naku salary advice yami kubhalwe ukuthi angishadile anginabantwana. Nginesitifikedi somshado ne bantwana ababili (2). Ngisebenzi e-Clinic.

Ozithobayo,
Petros Dlongolo, Basebenza ku-
Department of water works ama-operator,
Morgenzon TLC, Mpumalanga

***Editor's Reply** - There are many violations of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA) happening at your TLC. Your case has been passed on to the Provincial Secretary, Steve Sihlangu. You can contact him on 082 975 9838. Workers who want to receive a poster that tells you your rights under the BCEA should write to the Media Officer of SAMWU.* ●



"Through his spirit SAMWU exists at Caroline TLC, Mpumalanga!"

Cde Albert Masebo has passed away. Comrades from the S.E. branch were so sad. He was a union recruiter in Caroline TLC. Membership was raised through his struggle. Rest in Peace, Comrade...

Municipalities that refuse to transform

This month's municipality is the Cape Town City Council, which went out of its way to lure honest and hardworking comrades, who had served council for 30 years or more, into committing minor crimes. The union believes that Cape Town City Council did this simply to get out of paying retrenchment packages to the comrades. This clearly qualifies them to be the worst employer of the year!

After a two year battle, SAMWU managed to overturn the dismissal of 2 comrades on entrapment charges in the labour court. The comrades were all dismissed by the Cape Town City Council, between November 1996 and November 1997.

The case of two workers, Comrades Beukes and Dollie is very important because there are 40 other workers currently dismissed for the same reason. The union is confident that the winning outcome of this case means that all other dismissals will be overturned.

The workers' problems began when council hired investigators from SA Management who used false names. The investigators were told to ask comrades to sell them electric cable and other municipal goods. They pestered the workers for a long time, saying that they needed the electric cable for charity purposes. After a long time, the workers sold them the cable for R300, little knowing they were caught on film.

"SAMWU finds it reprehensible that Council exploited the emotions and economic circumstances of its employees in enticing them to commit offences they would not otherwise have committed," said General Secretary Roger Ronnie.

The labour court judge agreed with the GS. She ruled that in terms of provisions of section 252A of the Criminal Procedures Act which deal with admissibility of evidence obtained through entrapment, Council had acted in an improper and unfair manner. The judge also condemned Council for the way in which the private investigators were appointed. The mandate Council gave the company led to crimes being committed by the investigators which could now also render Council open to prosecution.

The case also revealed that the investigators stole money from Council - they claimed that they paid the workers far more than R300 and Council then refunded them. The judge said the investigators were "clearly themselves guilty of an offence," and also that they were "additionally dishonest in enriching themselves at the expense of the Council."

SAMWU finds it strange that council managers refuse to tighten up stock control measures yet were prepared to spend tens of thousands on hiring investigators and installing surveillance equipment in municipalities. At the branch office the day after the ruling, the mood was positive. But they also told a story of three years of pain, suffering and even imprisonment - all caused by the Council's actions! "The family life of all these comrades has been busted," said shopsteward Kevin April.

Only 15 of the comrades could be located. One is definitely in jail, forced into a life of petty crime. Others still need to be located as they went back to their rural homes. Some are living life on the streets as homeless people.

Mr Beukes, 67 years old, says that he was first to lose his dignity since he was the very first to be dismissed. "I worked for so many years in the community as a respected person. I even used to mediate between the gangsters and the community. But since I was labelled a thief, I tried to avoid my community work out of shame." Comrade Beukes had 33 years of service with the council.

Mr Dollie, who is 57 years old, says he is "glad I have my dignity back, although I lost my house." Anthony Daniels says "I've been in jail. This would never have happened if I was still working for council. I've lost my self-respect. What council did was dishonest."



Workers say that the City of Cape Town is targeting blue collar workers. Cde Kenny Fortune, the shopsteward who led the SAMWU legal defence team, says that "council does nothing to the white collar workers who commit fraud using pen and paper and then go on to get big golden handshakes." Abubakar Brazer described the humiliation of having to scrape together leftover fish guts from the market in order to feed his children. "I live in a "hok". My former neighbours look upon me as a skelm. I really want the council to suffer for what they did to me."

Keith Mitchell was working for council for 17 years when he was dismissed. "When I applied for other jobs and they found out I had been fired for stealing, the only work I could get is as a casual security guard doing night shift and day shift and all the holidays. I now have a driver job, but the pay is much worse."

Gavin Winnaar says that the Council "just wanted to downsize. They picked on the long service workers, so they wouldn't have to fight the union and pay big retrenchment packages. Just after we were dismissed, other workers took retrenchment packages."

Jonathan Forward says: "A truck came suddenly to take away my furniture and evict me. I now live in a gang-infested area. Every day I hear gunshots - I pay R600 for a place where the walls aren't plastered. My wife also lost her job and she was fed up with me. Both of us were sitting at home all day. I was at home for two years and three months." All the comrades are blacklisted on credit bureau. Colin Hendricks says he had so many painful, sleepless nights. Mr Paulse is still shocked that council could do such a thing to human beings. "I'm still unemployed. I pleaded with council. If it wasn't for my wife I would be homeless. I'm still in debt with my rates."

Eugene Jackson's wife filed for divorce the day after he was charged with theft. He was dismissed, the divorce



The Victorious Comrades pose for Workers' News outside the Cape Metro Branch offices

came through and he lost his house. "My ex-wife then brought a case for maintenance. The judge gave me one year in jail. I was only out of prison for one year and I got a jail term for nine months, again for maintenance. After that I got a contract job far away and I gave that R9000 to my wife. Now I'm sitting with nothing."

Jacob Goliath got a casual job that pays only R350 per week. He needs R1200 for his house, which leaves only R200 for everything else. "I thank my wife, the Moslem community and the union which fought for us."

The stress of this case didn't only affect the dismissed workers. A few members of the team of shopstewards co-ordinated by Comrade Kenny suffered from slight strokes and mild heart attacks. "There were many times when council bosses threatened me over the phone," said shopsteward Leon Johannes, a member of the team. The team is warning SAMWU members across the country: "You are all going to face entrapment in your workplaces because councils everywhere want to downsize," said Cde Kenny.

All the comrades have agreed that the council must formally apologise. "This will clear our names, and we will no longer be labelled as thieves," said the comrades unanimously. The union will be seeking that any benefits that the workers lost, such as the 25% that was deducted from their pensions, is paid back by council. SAMWU does not want to see workers who overturn unfair dismissals suffering economic loss. ●

Kgweding ena, SAMWU e tlaleha ha Khansele ya Toropo ya Cape Town e le masepala ya hanang ho ba le diphetoho. Khansele ena e ile ya etsa qeto ya ho tebela basebetsi bakeng sa ho utswa. Bothata mona ke hore ha ho na motho ya ileng a utswa. Khansele e ile ya hira batho ho iketsa ditho tsa mekgatlo e thusang setjhaba, mme bona ba susumelletsa ditho tsa SAMWU, bakeng sa dibeke tse ngata, hore di utswa mehala ya motlakase bakeng sa mekgatlo ya bona e thusang setjhaba. Ya ba batho bao ba hatisa ketso eo ya ho utswa.

Leha ho le jwalo, SAMWU e ile ya lwantshana le nyewe ena ya basebetsi ba babedi Lekgotleng la Dinyewe tsa Mesebetsi mme moahlodi o ile a etsa sephetho se ileng sa ba kgahlanong le khansele. Moahlodi o itse Khansele e sebeditse ka tsela e nang le leeme. Moahlodi o boletse hona hobane ka yona nako eo ya nyewe, ho ile ha hlaliswa taba ya hore batjhehi bao ba bolelletse Khansele hore ba ile ba lefa basebetsi tjhelete e fetang R300 bakeng sa mohala oo wa motlakase – hantle-ntle batjhehi bao ba ile ba utswa tjhelete ya khansele! Ke di-comrade tse ka bang 40 kaofela tse seng di tebitswe ka baka la ho tjehwa, tse sa ntsaneng di emetse sephetho sa Lekgotla la Dinyewe tsa Mesebetsi. Nyewe ena e tla sebetsa jwalo ka mohlala wa hore ho etswe qeto ka dinyewe tsa bona, jwalo ka ha e bile nyewe ya ho qala ya ho tjehwa ha basebetsio e ileng ya mamelwa Lekgotleng la Dinyewe tsa Mesebetsi.

SAMWU e na le tshepo ya hore ho tebelwa ha basbeetsi bao ba 40 ho tla nka seemo se seng hona jwale. Empa yunione hape e halefile hobane basebetsi ba ile ba sotleha. Ba bangata ba lahlehetswe ke matlo, ha ba bang bona ba ile ba hlalwa ke basadi ba bona, mme kaofela ha bona ha jwale ba kentswe lenaneng la batho ba hlolehang ho lefa dikoloto tsa bona. "Bophelo ba malapa a bona bo senyehile hampe haholo," ho rialo shopsteward ya sehlopha sa SAMWU se neng se lwantshana le nyewe ena bakeng sa dilemo tse pedi. Sehlopha le sona se ile sa ba le kगतello e matla dikelellong tsa bona, ba tshabiswa ke manejemente, ha ba bang bona ba ile ba ba le tlaselo e nyenyane ya lefu la pelo.

Toropo ya Cape Town e shebile haholo basebetsi ba maemong a tlase ba diovarolo mme ha e etse letho ka basebetsi ba maemong a hodimo ba diofising ba etsang bobodu ka ho sebedisa pene le pampiri, e be ba fuwa meputso e hodimo haholo. Ditho tsohle tsa SAMWU di a lemoswa – kaofela ha lona le tllilo kopana le batho ba rometsweng ho tla le tjheha hore le etse ntho e sa lokang hobane fela dikhansele di batla ho le tebela. Hona ke tsela e bonolo ya hore bomasepala ba tebele basebetsi ntle le ho rerisana le yunione. Comrade efe kapa efe e tebitsweng ka baka la hobane e ne e tjehilwe e tshwanela ho iteanya ka potlako le Provincial Legal Officer ya nang le khopi e felletseng ya kahlolo ya nyewe ena ho tswa Lekgotleng la Dinyewe tsa Mesebetsi, mme yena a ka ho eletsa kamoo o ka tshwarahanang le nyewe eo ka teng.

Phantsi ka ho tjehwa ha basebetsi phantsi! ●

Kulenyanga uSAMWU udalula uMkhandlu weDolobha laseKapa njengomasipala ogolozayo ukuletha izinguquko. Lomkhandlu wanquma ukuthi uxoshe abasebenzi owawubabheca ngecala lokweba. Isimanga ukuthi kwakungekho noyedwa umsebenzi owebayo. Umkhandlu wabe sewuqasha abantu ukuthi bazenze abasebenzi bezinhlango zezenhlalakahle (charity workers) nabalinga amalungu kaSAMWU ukuthi ebe amakhebuli, bethi bayowanikeza izinhlango zabo.

Lokhu kwenzeka amaviki ambalwa. Bathi besuka lapho baziqopha kumafilimu zonke izehlakalo zokwebiwa kwamakhebuli. Inyunyana ikholwa ukuthi labasebenzi bacushwa ngabomu ukuze umkhandlu ugweme ukukhokha izimali zokubadiliza emsebenzini. Kodwa ke uSAMWU wamangalela umkhandlu eNkantolo yezaBasebenzi ngokuthi wabacupha ngabomu (entrapment) abasebenzi. Emacaleni amabili ijaji lawuthola unecala umkhandlu. Ijaji lathi isenzo somkhandlu sasingalungile (unfair).

Laqhubeka lathi umkhandlu wawungabekwa icala ngokunika labacuphi igunya elibanzi kangaka ngokuthi nabo bagcina sebephule umthetho. Ijaji lakusho lokhu ngesizathu sokuthi ngenkathi kuqulwa lelicala, kwavela ukuthi abacuphi babetshela umkhandlu ukuthi bakhokhele abasebenzi imali eyevile kakhulu ku-R300 ababewukhokhela amakhebuli - empeleni, labacuphi babekhwabanisa imali yomkhandlu! Esewonke, angama-40 amaqabane axoshwa ngokucushwa ngalendlela ayesilindele ngamehlo abomvu isinqumo seNkantolo yezaBasebenzi mayelana nalelicala. Amacala abo asezoqulwa ngokulandela izinqumo ezithathwe kulelicala ngoba lelilicala lingumhlahlandlela, nakhu phela lingelokuqala ngqa eliphathelene nokucushwa ngabomu (entrapment) elake lathethwa yinkantolo yezaBasebenzi. U-SAMWU akangabazi ukuthi inkantolo izikuchitha ukuxoshwa kwalaba abangama-40.



Kodwa inyunyana isawotha ubomvu ngoba labasebenzi badonse kanzima kakhulu. Ababili babo baphokeka ukuthi bephule umthetho, okumanje nje basejele. Iningi lalahlekelwa yizindlu, abanye bashiywa ngamakhosikazi abo, kanti bonke sebesemabhukwini abantu abangakwazi ukukhokha izikweledi zabo (credit blacklist). "Imindeni yabo isakazekile", kwasho i-shopsteward eyayingxeny yethimba likaSAMWU elalwa nokuxoshwa kwalabasebenzi kwaze kwaphela iminyaka emibili. Lelithimba nalo lathwala kanzima kakhulu ngenxa yokuhlanjalezwa yizimanenja. Abanye babo bazithola sebekhokhobelwa yisifo senhliziyo.

Umkhandlu waseKapa ukhipha unyumbazana abasebenzi abagqoka amaovaloli, kanti labo abafaka othayi, abakhwabanisa izimali zomkhandlu besebenzisa amapeni namaphepha bona awubenzi lutho. Kunalokho bayaye banikezwe izizumbulu zemali ngenkathi sebethatha umhlalaphansi. Malungu kaSAMWU qaphelani – nonke nizozithola nisogibeni olwenizwe ngabomu (entrapment) ezindaweni enisebenza kuzo ngoba imikhandlu yamadolobha ezweni lonke izimisele ukunciphisa inani labasebenzi bayo. Lena yindlela elula yokuthi omasipala baxoshe abasebenzi ngaphandle kokuthi baqale babonisane nezinyunyana. Noma yiliphi iqabane elaxoshwa ngenxa yokucushwa ngabomu kufanele lithintane ngokushesha neGosa lezoMthetho lesiFundazwe ngoba lona linayo yonke imininingwane yesinqumo seNkantolo yezaBasebenzi futhi linganeluleka ukuthi nithathe zinyathelo zini zomthetho. Phansi ngokucushwa ngabomu phansi! ●

Hierdie maand noem SAMWU die naam van die Kaapstadse Stadsraad as 'n munisipaliteit wat weier om te transformeer. Hierdie raad het besluit om werkers af te dank vir diefstal. Die probleem was: niemand was aan die steel nie. Daarom het die raad mense gehuur om op te tree as liefdadigheidswerkers en om SAMWU-lede te oorreed om oor baie weke elektriese kables vir hulle liefdadigheidsorganisasies te steel. Hulle het die diefstal toe verfilm.

SAMWU het die lokvalsake namens twee werkers in die Arbeidshof beveg, en die regter het teen die raad uitspraak gelewer. Die regter het gesê dat die Raad op 'n onregverdigde manier opgetree het. Sy het gesê dat die raad vervolg sou kon word omdat hulle so 'n oop mandaat aan private lokvalstellers gegee het dat hulle uiteindelik self misdade gepleeg het. Die regter het dit gesê want tydens die saak is onthul dat die lokvalstellers vir die raad gesê het dat hulle die werkers baie meer as R300 vir die elektriese kables betaal het – hulle het in der waarheid geld van die raad gesteel!

Daar altesame 40 kamerade wat deur die lokvalle afgedank is, wat gewag het op die uitkoms van hierdie saak in die Arbeidshof. Hierdie saak stel 'n presedent waarteen hulle sake nou verhoor gaan word, omdat dit die heel eerste lokvalsaak is wat in die Arbeidshof aangehoor is. SAMWU is seker dat al 40 afdankings nou omgekeer sal word. Maar die vakbond is kwaad omdat die werkers gely het. Die meeste het hulle huise verloor, sommige se vroue het van hulle geskei, en almal is nou op die kredietswartlys. "Hulle gesinslewe is verwoes", het 'n vloerbeampte in die SAMWU-span wat twee jaar lank aan die saak gewerk het, gesê.

Die Kaapstadse Raad teiken gewone werkers, maar doen niks aan die witboordjiewerke wat met pen en papier bedrog pleeg, en dan steeds met 'n goue pakket uit diens tree nie. Alle SAMWU-werke word gewaarsku: u gaan almal met lokvalle by die werkplek te doen kry, want oraloor wil die rade hulle werksmense verminder. Dit is 'n maklike manier vir munisipaliteite om werke af te dank sonder om met die vakbond te onderhandel. Enige kameraad wat as gevolg van 'n lokval afgedank is, moet onmiddellik met die Provinsiale Regsbeampte in verbinding tree – hierdie beampte het 'n volledige afskrif van hierdie uitspraak van die Arbeidshof, en kan u raad gee oor hoe om u saak aan te pak. Phantsi lokvalle, phantsi! ●

GEARING UP FOR WAGE NEGOTIATIONS

by Dale Forbes, Collective Bargaining Officer

It is the time of year when the union prepares itself wage negotiations for next year. We take stock of both ourselves as a union and the economic conditions that we find ourselves in. We have to take a measure of our strength and prepare ourselves as thoroughly as possible for the fight to improve our members' living standards.

GEAR CONTINUES TO BITE

The government continues with its policy of Gear despite the fact that a further 200 000 jobs were lost this year. The old white capitalists and their new black friends are the only ones smiling. Workers and the unemployed are drowning in tears as we endure another year of low wages, high costs of public transport, food inflation, poor houses and electricity cut-offs.

The ideology informing Gear says the state must be reduced. Government has followed this by retrenching thousands of workers and providing small increases to those left behind. This increases the rate of exploitation on the remaining body of public servants who have to do more work for less money. The local government sector faces no increases in funding from central government.

The low level of funding that prevents local government from providing improved services to the whole of the community. This comes at a time when the working class is suffering a massive attack on its living standards.

TIME TO FIGHT BACK

The working class showed that it had the power to topple the Apartheid regime and force it to negotiate to save the future of a capitalist society with the liberation movement. Now that the ANC government is more concerned with preserving the wealth of a small elite, we need to demonstrate that we are serious about defending ourselves.

Samwu has fought for increases way above inflation for workers earning low wages at municipalities. This we must continue with our set of demands for 2001.

Our demands will be based on the following:

◆ A monetary figure: We were able to achieve a figure of R230 for the last financial year. This year we must GET MORE than this!



- ◆ A percentage: This demand makes sure that those earning above the minimum receive an increase that is higher than inflation. Last year we were able to achieve 6%.
- ◆ Inflation in September was 8.5%. We must place a demand that is above inflation.
- ◆ A minimum wage: The minimum wage was set at R1 600 last year. Even though this was an improvement of the previous year's minimum of R1 335, we are not where we should be. A considerable improvement of the minimum must take place.
- ◆ Conditions of service: The new demarcation of municipalities raises the urgency of developing national conditions of service. We need to finalise demands around hours of work, vacation leave, sick leave, family responsibility leave, maternity leave, study leave, long service leave, acting allowances, transport allowances, shift allowances, standby allowances, 13th cheque, long service bonus, housing assistance and the retrenchment benefit.

DEBATE AND FINALISE

Organisers and shop stewards must develop a programme that allows each worker to give a mandate. This programme must continue for the entire wage campaign. Regular reportbacks must happen after every negotiation session.

HOW TO GET THE UPDATES FIRST!

Often radio stations find out how negotiations are going before the members! SAMWU wants to avoid this! We need your help in order to get YOU the information first!

GET INFORMATION BY FAX:

Shopstewards must submit their fax numbers to the Head Office. Head Office will fax a pamphlet after each negotiation. It is the responsibility of the shopsteward to make sure that all workers know, understand and discuss the contents of every pamphlet.

GET INFORMATION BY TEXT MESSAGE ON YOUR CELLPHONE:

If you are a worker or a shopsteward with a cellphone, you must send your cell number to Head Office. After each negotiation Head Office will send you a TEXT MESSAGE with information. Be on the lookout for union text messages!

Please FAX your cell number and fax number to the Media Officer. FAX 011 3332000. You can phone the Media Officer on 083 7141899 at any time during negotiations for information.

Bonke abasebenzi kufanele bazilungiselele izingxoxo zokubonisana ngamaholo ka-2001. U-SAMWU uzofuna ukuthi amaholo kawonkewonke enyuswe ngesamba esingaphezulu kuka-R230.

Nonyaka sathola u6% kuphela. Kodwa manje izinga lokwehla kwamandla emali (inflation) limi ku-8.5%. Ngonyaka owedlule, iholo okuyilona liphansi lenyuswa layoma ku-R1 600. Sasifune imali engaphezulu kwaleyo! Ngo 2001, kufanele sifune imali engengaphansi kuka-R2000 njengeholo okuyilona liphansi! Njengoba sekuklanywa kabusha imingcele yawomasipala nje, sizodinga izimo okusetshenzwa phansi kwazo ezifanayo ezweni lonke.

Wonke amaqabane kufanele abonisane ngezibizo ezichaphazela isikhathi somsebenzi, ilivu yokuyohlaba ikhefu, ilivu yabagulayo, ilivu yokuyolungisa imicimbi yasekhaya, ilivu yabakhulelwe, ilivu yokuyotadisha, ilivu yenkonzo ende, izimali ezikhokhelwa ababambele abanye, izimali zokugibela, izimali zamashifu, izimali zokulinda ukubizwa noma nini ukuthi uze emsebenzini, isheke le-13, ibhonasi yenkonzo ende, izimali zezindlu kanye nezinzuzo zokudilizwa emsebenzini.

Umgomo weGEAR uthi imikhandlu yamadolobha kufanele idilize abasebenzi futhi inciphise izindleko zayo. I-GEAR isidale ukulahleka kwemisebenzi e-700 000 ukusukela ngo-1996. Ngonyaka lo ka-2000, sekulahleke imisebenzi eyevile kweyizinkulungwane ezi-200. Ungqongqoshe wezeziMali ufuna ukuthi abasebenzi bakwamasipala kube yibo abalandelayo ukungena ezinhlophekweni.

Uhulumeni uyayikhuthaza i-privatisation, okuyiyona eyaye iholele ekulahlekeni kwemisebenzi nasekwandeni kwabantu abasebenza amatorho. Sekusobala ke manje ukuthi izethembiso ze-RDP ngaphansi kwesu likaHulumeni leGEAR, kwakuwumoya nje. Ngakho ke, amaqabane kufanele ezwisise ukuthi kuzoba nzima kakhulu ukuthi sithole amaholo aphilisayo emikhandlwini yamadolobha uma singazimisele ukuthi siwalwele kanzima. ●

Basebetsi bohle ba tshwanela ho itokisetsa ditherisano tsa meputso bakeng sa selemo sa 2001. SAMWU e tla tseka palo e akaretsang e tla ba ka hodimo ho R230.

Persente eo re e fumaneng selemong sena e bile 6%. Empa jwale infoleishene e se e le ho 8.5%. Re tshwanela ho tseka ho ka hodimo ho infoleishene. Bonyane ba moputso selemong se fetileng bo ile ba nyollelwa ho R1600. Rona re ne re batla ho ka hodimo ho mona! Ka 2001 re tshwanela ho tseka bonyane bo tla fihla ho R2000! Ka meedi e metjha e sehilweng ya bomasepala, re hloka hore re fuwe ka potlako maemo a tshebetso naheng ka bophara.

Di-comrade tsohle di tshwanela ho rerisana ka ditseko tse amanang le dihora tsa ho sebeta, llifi ya phomolo, llifi ya ho kula, llifi ya ho ba le maikarabelo ho lelapa, llifi ya ho ya beleha, llifi ya ho ithuta, llifi ya ho sebeta dilemo tse ngata, dialawense tsa ho tshwara mokobobo, dialawense tsa transporoto, dialawense tsa ditjhifi, dialawense tsa ho dula o le teng bakeng sa ha ho ka etsahala hore motho e mong a be siyo, tjheke ya bo-13, bonase ya ho sebeta dilemo tse ngata, thuso tsa phumantsho ya matlo le dibenefiti tsa ho fokotsa mosebetsing.

Leano la moruo la GEAR le re mebuso ya selehae e tshwanela ho fokotsa basebetsi hore e tle e sebedise ditjhelete tse tlase. GEAR ho rona e bolela hore ke mesebetsi e ka bang 700 000 e lahlehileng ho tloha ka selemo sa 1996. Ka selemo sa 2000, e tla ba mesebetsi e ka bang ka hodimo ho dikete tse 200 e lahlehileng. Letona la Ditjhelete le batla hore basebetsi ba masepala ba sotlehe. Mmuso o ntse o phehelletse ho kenya ditshebeletso tlasa mekga ya poraefete, e leng yona ntho e tla baka ho lahleha ha mesebetsi le ho etsa hore basebetsi ba bang e be ba nakwana.

Ditshepisano tsa RDP (Lenaneo la Kaho botjha le Ntshetsopele) le fetotswe ho ba puo e sa reng letho feela tlasa leano la moruo la mmuso la Gear. Kahoo, di-comrade di tshwanela ho utlwisisa hore ho tliho ba boima haholo ho fumana meputso e amohelohileng ho tswa ho mokga wa mebuso ya selehae ntle le ha re sa be malala-laotswe bakeng sa ho lwana ka matla. ●

Alle werkers moet voorberei op loononderhandelings vir 2001. SAMWU se looneismoet teen die einde van November by Salga ingedien word.

SAMWU sal 'n kontantbedrag regoor die spektrum van meer as R230 eis. Die persentasie wat ons vanjaar gekry het was 6%. Maar inflasie is nou 8.5%. Ons moet baie meer as inflasie eis.

Die minimumloon is verlede jaar tot R1600 verhoog. Ons wou meer as dit gehad het! In 2001 moet in die R2000's inbeweeg as die minimum! Met die nuwe afbakening van munisipaliteite het ons dringend nasionale diensvoorwaardes nodig. Alle kamerade moet besprekings hou oor eise rakende werksure vakansieverlof, siekteverlof, verlof vir gesinverantwoordelikhede, kraamverlof, studieverlof, lang diensverlof, toelaes vir waarnemende poste, vervoertoelaes, skoftoelaes, bystandstoelaes, 13de tjeke, lang diensbonusse, behuisingsbystand en die afdankingsvoordeel.

Die GEAR-beleid sê dat plaaslike regering moet afdank en minder bestee. GEAR het beteken dat 700 000 werksgeleenthede sedert 1996 verlore gegaan het. In 2000 het meer as 200 duisend werksgeleenthede verlore gegaan. Die Minister van Finansies wil hê munisipale werkers moet die volgende wees om te ly. Die regering gaan voort met privatisering wat lei tot werksverliese en wat veroorsaak dat werkers tydelik in diens geneem word. Die beloftes van die Hop was duidelik net leë woorde onder die regering se GEAR-beleid. Kamerade moet daarom verstaan dat dit baie moeilik gaan wees om 'n ordentlike loon in die plaaslike regeringsektor te kry tensy ons bereid is om baie hard te veg. ●



Privatisation stopped in Upington!

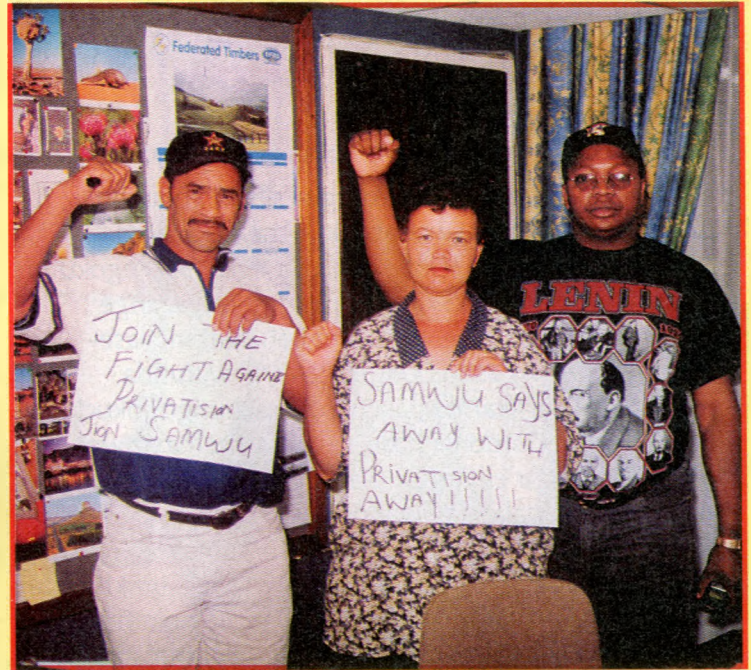
By Manne Thebe

Upington municipality, the second largest council in the Northern Cape, started to outsource one of its recreation and holiday resorts as early as 1990. They outsourced Reitz Park to one white private person, who never developed it for the Upington communities. In 1998 the council transferred the resort to another individual. According to the council, this was done for black economic empowerment. During the month of August 2000, SAMWU in Northern Cape learnt through a council newsletter that Upington municipality had outsourced the Gordonla holiday resort.

SAMWU immediately investigated this process of unilateral restructuring by council. During an urgent meeting with Council around this outsourcing, SAMWU learnt that all members had been transferred to another resort - the Island. Council had deliberately avoided negotiations with the unions on this matter. Therefore we insisted that council reverse the process and stop the sale and outsourcing of public assets.

Council said that they did not have the money to maintain this resort and that no workers were retrenched through the process. They also said that the outsourcing was blackeconomic empowerment. They said there would be legal implications if they decided to cancel the contract. But they agreed to try to persuade the new private owner. A follow-up meeting was held on October 6th, 2000. Council made it expressly clear that they were not prepared to rescind the contract unless SAMWU could show that there was a bargaining council obligation to do so.

Council was intransigent, so SAMWU comrades in Upington led by organiser cde Steve Silwane, occupied the offices of the CEO from 12 noon until 5pm.



During the sit-in strategic positions were occupied, such as the switchboard room, in order to block all incoming and outgoing calls. Comrades also took the matter to the COSATU local, where it was agreed that workers need to get on board an anti-privatisation campaign. There is more privatisation going on in the branch. The Benede Oranje District Council has decided to continue with installation of pre-paid water meters despite SAMWU's efforts to block this move.

A SAMWU Shopsteward in the Kamieskroon municipality in Namaqualand informed the provincial office that the municipality has plans to outsource the public toilets into private hands. The comrades drafted a program of action for the month of October starting on Friday October 13th 2000. All entrances to the municipal offices were blocked at 7am every day until 22nd October 2000. The comrades all downed tools on the 16th November 2000 against privatisation.

Cde Steve told Workers' News that in December 2000 there was a move to cancel the contracts by Council. "We engaged some of the new councillors and they agreed with us that the privatisation must be stopped. We will hold a meeting at the end of January to sign an official agreement that all privatisation is cancelled."

Amandla! Forward to the signing of the agreement, forward!

I-Privatisation kuMasipala wase-Upington

nguManne Thebe

Umkhandlu wedolobha okungwesibili ngobukhulu uNyakatho Koloni waqala ukuphlayivethayiza izikhungo zokungcebeleka ukusukela ngo 1990 ngokuthi urentise i-Reitz Park komunye umlungu ongazange ayithuthukise ukuze ibe wusizo emiphakathini yase-Upington. Ngo-Agosti 2000, uSAMWU wafunda ephephandabeni likamasipala ukuthi isikhungo sokuchitha amaholide saseGordonia naso sesiphayivethayiziwe. Wonke amalungu enyunyana ashintshelwa kwezinye izindawo kungaqalanga kwaboniswa nawo. U-SAMWU wabamba umhlango ophuthumayo noMkhandlu weDolobha. Inyunyana yatshela umkhandlu ukuthi mawukuhlehlise konke osukwenzile nokuthi uyeke ukudayisa nokupharayivethayiza amagugu omphakathi. Umkhandlu wenqaba- wakhala ngokuthi awunayo imali yokugcina lezikhungo zokungcebeleka.

Kwathi uma kucaca ukuthi umkhandlu uqinisa intamo, amaqabane angamalungu kaSAMWU, eholwa ngum-gugquzeliwawo, iqabane uSteve Silwane, avele asuka lapho ayohlala ngenkani ehhovisi lika-CEO ukusukela ngo-12 emini kwaze kwaba ngu-5 ntambama. Ngenkathi behlezi ngenkani kulelihovisi, ezinye izindawo ezibalulekile nazo zathathwa, njenganje i-switchboard, ukuze kuvinjwe zonke izingcingo ezingenayo neziphumayo.

Akukona kodwa loku okuphlayivethayizwayo. Umkhandlu wesiFunda saseBenede Oranje usunqume ukuphlayivethayiza amamitha amanzi asebenza ngamakhadi athengwayo. Umasipala waseKamieskroon, eNamaqualand, uhlongoza ukuphlayivethayiza amathoyilethi omphakathi asedolobheni.

Igatsha lendawo likaCOSATU lalungenela loludaba. Kwakhiwa uhlelo lokuthatha izinyathelo. Ukusukela ngol-wesiHlanu lomhla ka-13 Okthoba 2000, wonke ama-sango angenela emahhovisi kamasipala azovalwa ngo-7 ekuseni, zinsuku zonke, kuze kube ngumhla ka-22 Okthoba 2000. Ngomhla ka-23 no-24 Otkthoba 2000, ngenkathi kushicilelwa leliphaphandaba, kufanele kuvinjwe emasa-ngweni. Ngomhla ka-25 Okthoba, amaqabane azohlaba uhide aye ema-hhovisi oMkhandlu wesiFunda saseBenede Oranje.

Amandla! Viva ngohlelo lwase-Upington lokuthatha izinyathelo, viva! ●

Die tweede grootste raad in die Noord-Kaap het vanaf 1990 begin om oorde uit te kontrakteer – Reitzpark is aan een wit persoon uitgehuur wat dit nooit vir die Upingtonse gemeenskappe ontwikkel het nie. In 1998 het die raad die oord aan 'n ander individu oorgedra. In Augustus 2000 het SAMWU deur 'n nuusbrief van die raad daarvan te hore gekom dat Gordonia-vakansieoord uitgekontrakteer is. Alle lede is eensydig oorgeplaas. SAMWU het 'n vergadering met die Raad gehad.

Die Raad het geweier – hulle voer aan dat hulle nie die geld het om hierdie oord te onderhou nie.

Nadat dit duidelik geword het dat die raad vasbeslote was, het SAMWU-kamerade in Upington onder leiding van kd. Steve Silwane onmiddellik die kantore van die Hoof-Uitvoerende Beampte gaan beset. Gedurende die sitstaking is strategiese posisies soos die skakelbordkamer beset om seker te maak dat alle inkomende en uitgaande telefoonoprope geblokkeer is.

Die Benede-Oranje Distriksraad het besluit om die voorafbetaalde water-meters te privatiseer. Kamieskroon in Namakwaland beplan om openbare toilette uit te kontrakteer. Die plaaslike tak van COSATU het betrokke geraak. 'n Program van aksie is opgestel.

Van Vrydag 13 Oktober 2000 tot 22 Oktober 2000 is alle hoofingange na die munisipale kantore elke dag om 7 uur vm. geblokkeer. Op 23 en 24 Oktober 2000, terwyl hierdie tydskrif ter perse gegaan het, was daar veronderstel om plak-kaatdemonstrasies te wees. Op 25 Oktober het kamerade 'n optog na die kantore van die Benede-Oranje Distriksraad hou. Amandla! Viva vir die Upington veldtog viva! ●

Victory in Port Elizabeth!

by Thobile Maso, Eastern Cape Provincial Educator

SAMWU Port Elizabeth won a victory recently when they forced Council to terminate a privatisation contract!

The CEO of the PE council, Graeme Richards, privatised the collection of payments for services to a company called Unihold. This company operates on new technology where communities no longer come to council to pay for services but have to pay by phone. Essentially the company wanted to replace workers with telephone voice messages. This is ridiculous! As comrade Thobile Maso said, if you can't pay for services how will you negotiate this with a voice message? SAMWU believes that municipalities and their workers must be close to the people. This system of phone messages would have replaced 40 workers!

How did SAMWU put an end to this contract? First, SAMWU shopstewards occupied an Exco meeting and the CEO's office for one day. Second, the union was lucky that the CEO, Richards, had signed the deal with Unihold without even consulting the rest of council. So the councillors in this particular case were also annoyed about the privatisation. Third, it was a very new privatisation and a relatively small contract. This meant that after a one day occupation, council was able to cancel the contract.

This does not mean that PE is not going ahead with privatisation, like every council in the country. "The union has now adopted an eagle eye approach to all forms of privatisation that may be attempted in PE Municipality," said SAMWU's Eastern Cape spokesperson, Thobile Maso.



"Councillors and officials who decide on their own to privatise - be warned. You are playing with fire from now on." ●

Isebe leSAMWU eBhayi lisandula ukuzuza impumelelo xa lithe lanyanzelisa ukuba iKhansile irhoxise ikontrakti apho ibinikela umsebenzi kwiinkampani zabucala! Igosa elilawulayo eliyintloko linikele bucala umsebenzi wokuqokelela intlawulo yeenkonzo kwinkampani ekuthiwa yi-Unihold. Le nkampani ibifuna ukuba indawo yabasebenzi ithathwe ngumyalezo orekhodishiweyo wefowuni apho bekufuneka ukuba ufowune, uchazele umatshini inombolo yakho yeakhawunti, baze batsale imali kwi-akhawunti yakho yebhanki.

Ukuba awukwazi ukuhlawula, ungathethathethana njani nelizwi elirekhodishiweyo? USAMWU ukholelwa ekubeni oomasipala kunye nabasebenzi babo kufuneka bafikeleleke ebantwini. Le nkqubo yemiyalezo esefowunini ibiza kuthatha indawo yabantu abangama-40! USAMWU uyirhoxise njani le kontrakti? Okokuqala, abameli-basebenzi bakaSAMWU bahleli kwintlanganiso yeKomiti elawulayo ngaphandle kwemvume, imini yonke.



Okwesibini, iyuniyoni yaba nethamsanqa kuba igosa elilawulayo eliyintloko laye layisayina ikontrakti le lingakhange lithetha-thethane namanye amalungu ekhansile. Ngoko ke amanye amagosa acaphuka kakhulu sesi senzo. Okwesithathu, le imeko yothathelo bucala lomsebenzi karhululente yayiyentsha, futhi ikontrakti yayiyikontrakti encinci.

"Ngoku iyuniyoni izijonge ngamehlo abukhali zonke iintlobo zothathelo-bucala lomsebenzi karhulumente ezingathi zilingwe ngumasipala waseBhayi," sitshilo isithethi sikaSAMWU saseMpuma-Koloni, uThobile Maso. "Malungu eKhansile nani magosa ekhansile, lumkani. Nidlala ngomlilo!" Phambili nabasebenzi beKhansile yaseBhayi phambili! ●

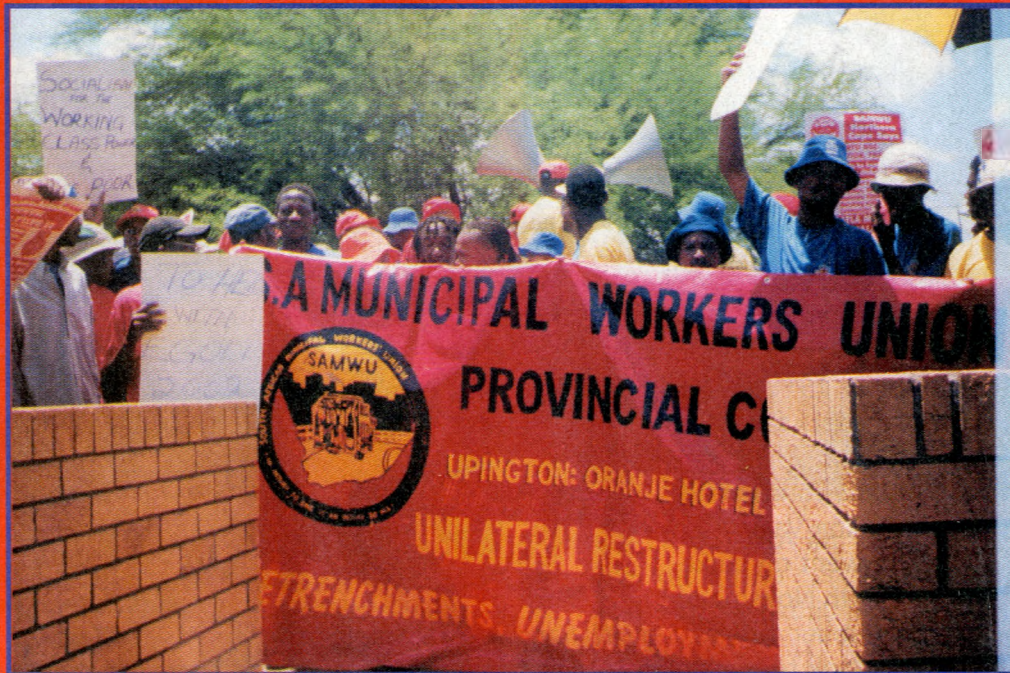
SAMWU ya Port Elizabeth e fentše malobanyana mo ge e be e gapeletša Khansile go fetsiša kontraka ya go praebethaesa! Molekgotlamogolo-phethiši o praebethaišitše ditirelo tša go kolekwa ga meputso goba tšhelete go khamphani yeo e bitšwago Unihold. Khampahani ye e nyaka go bea melaetša ya lentšu (voice messages) bakeng sa bašomi, moo o letšago mogala, gomme wa bolela nomoro ya gago motšheneng, gomme bona ba tšea tšhelete ya gago go tšwa tšhupamolotong goba akhaontong ya gago ya panka. Ge e le gore ga o kgone go lefa o tla rerišana bjang le molaetša wo wa lentšu? SAMWU tshepa gore bommasepala le bašomi ba gona ba swanetše go ba hleng ga batho. Mokgwa wo wa melaetša ya megala o ka be o tšeere sebaka sa bašomi ba ba 40!

Go tlile bjan gore SAMWU e fetsiše kontraka ye? Sa pele baemelabašomi goba *di-shopstewards* ba bile le kopano ya Komitiphethišo ya letšatši le tee. Sa bobedi, mokgatlo wa bašomi goba yunione e bile le mahlatse a gore Molekgotlamogolo-phethiši o saenne tumelelano ntle le go rerišana le bakhanselara ba bangwe. Ka baka leo bakhanselara ba ile ba galefiša kudu ke taba ye. La boraro, e be le prebetheaseišene ye ntshwa gape e le kontraka ye nnyane kudu. Se se ra gore ka morago ga letšatši le tee fela la go šoma, khansile e ile ya kgona go fediša kontraka yeo.

"Bjale yunione e kgethile go lebelela ka hlokomelo mehuta ka moka ya go praebethaesa yeo Mmasepala wa PE o e lekago," mmoleledi wa SAMWU Eastern Cape, Thobile Maso. "Bakhanselara le bahlankedi" - le lemogeng. Le raloka ka mollo!" Viva bašomi ba Khansile ya PE viva! ●



In Namakwaland, 220 workers marched to Springbok municipality and the Namakwaland District Council. About 40 contract workers joined the strike as well as some community organisations, says cde Steve Silwana. In Noupoort, the town's workforce of 60 downed tools and was joined by hundreds of unemployed workers reports Cde Lucy Nonkosi Mjada.



About 2000 militant Kimberley workers marched to the City Hall. "To Hell - It's War!" and other slogans showed that the workers were against privatisation and in solidarity with the campaign against iGoli 2002! In Kuruman, more than 800 workers marched from the municipality to the District Council. In Warrenton, COSATU joined the entire workforce of 170 members. The Mayor and Town Clerk promised not to privatise. In De Aar about 500 workers marched. Marches even took place in small towns like Colesburg and Victoria West. It is clear that the SAMWU members in Northern Cape really know how to mobilise against privatisation!

The iGoli 2002 plan moved full steam ahead in the year 2000. SAMWU and IMATU have both tried to negotiate a compromise to the plan for more than two years now. Nothing has worked. Late last year, the Council sold off the water of Johannesburg to the worst French multinational in the world - Suez Lyonnaise. This company has been kicked out of many municipalities in Europe and other countries in the world.

So SAMWU and IMATU decided to embark on strike action in Joburg on November 15th and 16th. This lit a spark for comrades to strike around the country that week. Lekoa Vaal workers went on strike on the 14th November.

On November 15th, all SAMWU and IMATU Gauteng workers took to the streets. On November 16th, workers in Tshwane held a work stoppage, while workers in Joburg continued the strike.

SAMWU was not able to strike on socio-economic grounds because a political agreement was signed last July. SAMWU's lawyers said that this agreement could be seen by the labour court judge as SAMWU buying in to the council's corporatisation proposals. So the union asked for a strike notice on labour related issues. SAMWU was threatened with an interdict by the bosses, but after hearing the case, the judge said that the unions had the right to strike.

The main demands were:

- Workers in corporatised or privatised entities that went bankrupt should be taken back by council.
- Their jobs and the jobs of all Joburg workers must be guaranteed until pensionable age.

These demands were not met during the November strike. On December 1st and 2nd workers returned to the streets. Makgane Thobejane, Council's Labour Relations Officer and former General Secretary of Nehawu threatened to bring in scab labour. He also lied to the media, saying that only 3000 workers stayed away from work. But anyone could see that over 12 thousand workers were on strike. But after two days, Council threatened to interdict.

They wanted to send essential services workers back to work. They were able to do this because SAMWU does not have a local essential services agreement with council. All workplaces must put these agreements in place. The agreements set out minimum service levels during a strike. For example if

a water department has ten workers, two must stay behind to maintain a low level of service during a strike. Without these agreements, the full weight of the Labour Relations Act (LRA) applies. The LRA says that if water is an essential service then all water workers may not strike. After council threatened the interdict, the strike was called off.



Does this mean the battle is lost?

There are those comrades who say that the struggle continues and that this was just one battle in many. But for comrades who have lost their jobs, or lost part of their pensions due to being taxed when they were transferred to corporatised entities, the failure to stop iGoli 2002 is a serious blow.

What is the situation now?

Ketso Gordhan is finishing off his contract as Johannesburg City Manager. Before he left, he managed to push through water privatisation, and he appointed two of his friends from the Department of Transport to jobs with salaries of R800 000 per year each. He got a top job in a bank and will never worry about Joburg again. In December 2000, a new Unicity leadership headed by Amos Masondo was elected. By the time of going to print, SAMWU had not yet engaged in any negotiations with the Unicity. Workers now need to decide how to tackle this and other privatisations for once and for all.

Workers' News urges comrades working in Joburg to write in!

Tell us how you feel about the fight against iGoli 2002. How should the union fight the privatisation plans that are coming up in Tshwane, Cape Town, Lekoa-Vaal and Durban? How can you as members be more involved in the decisions made by negotiators? Please write to Workers News! We publish all letters! ●

I su elaziwa ngokuthi yiGoli 2002 livele lasetshenziswa ngodli kulonyaka ka 2000.

Umkhandlu wedolobha wadayisa ilungelo lokunikeza umphakathi amanzi enkampanini yaseFulansi ene-gama elibi ngokwesabekayo -iSuez Lyonnaise. U-SAMWU no-IMATU bateleka ngomhla ka-15 no-16 kuNovemba.

Lesinqumo yisona esathungela umlilo weziteleka ohangule izwe lonke ngeviki eledlule.

Kwadingeka ukuthi inyunyana izabalaze kanzima ukuze ithole ilungelo lokubamba isiteleka esivikelekile. U-SAMWU akakwazanga ukuthi atelekele i-privatisation ngoba kwase kusayinwe isivumelwano

sezombusazwe ngonyaka odlule abameli bethu abasicebisa ngokuthi singase sithathwe njengesivumelwano esiphakathi kwethu nomkhandlu wedolobha. U-SAMWU waphoqekeka ke ukuthi angenele isiteleka esiphathelene nezomsebenzi kuphela.

Izizathu ezimbili ezisemqoka ezaholela esitelekeni kwaku ukuthi:

◆ Umkhandlu wedolobha uzibophezele ekutheni uzophinde ubaqashe bonke abasebenzi abahambe nezimbongi ezidayisiwe uma lezo zimbongi ziwa.

◆ Makube nesiqinisekiso sokuthi labo basebenzi, nabo bonke abanye abasebenzi bomkhandlu wedolobha laseGoli, ngeke balahlekelwe yimisebenzi yabo baze bathathe impesheni.

Lezibizo zethu azizange zisat-shelwe, ngakho ke abasebenzi baphinde bagcwala izitaladi ngom-hla ka-1 no-2 kuDisemba. Ngemu-va kwalokho umkhandlu wesabisa ngokuthi uzobaphoqa ngokwe-sinqumo senkantolo (interdict) bonke abasebenzi abenza imisebenzi ebucayi (essential services) ukuthi baphindele emsebenzini. U-SAMWU akanaso isivumelwano mayelana nemisebenzi ebucayi emkhakheni wezemikhandlu yamadolobha. Lezivumelwano ziqagula ukuthi zingakanani izinsiza zomphakathi okufanele zitholakale noma kanjani ngenkathi kutelekiwe. Isibonelo, uma igatsha lezamanzi linabasebenzi abayishumi, ababili kubo kufanele basale emsebenzini ukuze baqinisekise ukuthi amanzi awapheli nya emphakathini ngenkathi kutelekiwe. Lapho zingekho khona lezivumelwano, kusebenza



uMthetho weza-Basebenzi (i-LRA). I-LRA ithi uma ngabe ukunikezwa kwamanzi kuthathwa njengomsebenzi obucayi, lokho kusho ukuthi bonke abasebenza khona akufanele bateleke.

Emuva kokuphikisana isikhathi eside, abasebenzi bagcina bevumelene ngokuthi abafuni ukwehlukaniswa phakathi. Amaqabane anquma ukuthi aqinisekise ukuthi izivumelwano zamazinga okuyi-wona aphansi okunikezwa kwezinsiza zomphakathi zibe seziyayiniwe ngenyanga kaJanawali. Uma kuze kwaba yileso sikhathi izibizo zethu zingakasatshelwa, abasebenzi bazophinde babonisane ngokuthi bateleke yini noma cha.

UKetso Gordhan usesalelwe yizinsuku ezimbalwa ngaphambi kokuthi inkonteleka yakhe nomkhandlu wedolobha iphele abe eseyothatha umsebenzi ophezulu emkhakheni wezamazimbizini. Usekuphrayivethayizile konke ayefuna ukukuphrayivethayiza, manje usedlulela phambili. Abanye bathi umzabalazo usaqhubeka. Kodwa kulawo maqabane alahlekelwe yimisebenzi, noma labo abalahlekelwe yingxenyeyezimpesheni zabo ngenxa yokudonselwa intela ngenkathi beshintshelwa kulezimbongi ezidayisiwe, ukwehluleka kwenyunyana ukunqanda iGoli 2002 kube yimbibizane enkulu.

Sitsheleni uluvo kwenu mayelana nalom-khankaso wokuphikisana neGoli 2002. Nina njengamalungu ningalibamba kanjani iqhaza elithe xaxa ekuthathweni kwezinqumo yithimba labameli bethu? I-Workers News izothokozela ukuzwa uluvo lwenu. ●

Northern Province takes to the streets against privatisation!



Pietersburg Cdes march against sexual harassment!

Northern Province workers embarked on 2 days of solidarity strike action in sympathy with Johannesburg workers! All 800 workers in Pietersburg embarked on a work stoppage. Workers in Warmbaths, Nylstroom, Tzaneen, Duiwelskloof, Louis Trichardt, Thoyohandou, Ellisrus, Phalaborwa and Messina stopped work. In Thabazimbi, about 1000 cdes marched. In Naboomspruit, 200 workers picketed. Although IMATU supported the Johannesburg strike action, in the Northern Province the IMATU Chairperson called upon management to discipline striking SAMWU members. But despite these threats, workers proceeded. These are really reliable comrades. Viva Northern Province Viva!

Implement Congress Resolutions in 2001!

The 2000 Congress was filled with heated debate. Below is a summary of adopted resolutions. The complete resolutions have been posted as a book to all shopstewards. Members must ask shopstewards to report back from the resolutions book. Campaigns have been identified and these need to be taken up from every workplace if they are to be successful.

Congress resolves to build working class unity!

All municipal workers are under threat from privatisation and outsourcing - not just SAMWU members. Imatu is the second largest union in the sector with over 60 000 members. In the campaign against iGoli 2002 and in wage bargaining, SAMWU and IMATU are able to work together. Sometimes SAMWU wastes a lot of time and resources just in competing with Imatu for members. So while the congress noted the problems between SAMWU and IMATU, it was agreed that SAMWU would develop unity between members on the ground including possible merger talks. This is in line with COSATU principles of worker control, one Union –one industry –one federation. Congress also committed SAMWU to starting a process of public sector merger talks with Nehawu. The CEC will set up talks. SAMWU is also going to aim for 200 thousand members, through a recruitment strategy to be developed by the CEC.

Proposal to start an investment company not adopted!

There was a debate for more than three hours about starting an investment company. Two completely different resolutions had been submitted. The first said that any company can only ever make profits from exploiting workers. Cosatu and Samwu want exploitation to end. The struggle for socialism will not be advanced by unions copying the capitalists but by building a revolutionary labour movement that will institute a workers' state that will control the means of production, distribution and exchange, said the first resolution.



New National Office Bearers at the close of Congress

This resolution also pointed out that Union Investment Companies in South Africa have led to the enrichment of a few individuals. The companies are completely unaccountable to the unions that set them up. There is a risk of losing workers' money. We don't need an investment company because SAMWU's finances have been properly managed with sufficient funds being generated to meet our needs. The other resolution said that investments in the capitalist economy are part of everyday life, that investments were compatible with the union's vision for socialism, and that Cosatu has a policy for union investment companies. The resolution said that although there is a danger of corruption in investment companies, this might not happen if the company operated in a transparent way, so SAMWU should establish an investment company as soon as possible. There was no consensus and it was resolved that the union needs a bigger debate before coming up with a policy. All workers need to get involved in such a debate! The CEC was mandated to develop a programme that provides for debate within all structures and finalisation of an investment policy.

Gender debate!

Congress agreed that the women's committees must be changed to gender sub-committees, but that women remain in the forefront. SAMWU will sensitise male comrades through education. The congress adopted a resolution against sexual harassment. →

Bargaining to be co-ordinated centrally!

A resolution on divisions of the Bargaining Council was adopted. Congress noted that divisional bargaining councils sometimes adopt resolutions that are not the same as national union policy or the same as resolutions adopted by the national bargaining council. Also the demarcation process will soon have created two more metro councils. It was agreed that single divisions be created in each province. SAMWU will establish appropriate structures to deal with issues at a district level. The union will improve co-ordination of divisions through better co-ordination of all bargaining activity in the division by the provincial office of the union. Overall, bargaining will be centrally co-ordinated.

The congress also noted that SAMWU is opposed to privatisation. But there are private companies delivering services and those workers need to be organised. Congress resolved to recruit all privatised workers and afterwards try to get the service taken back by the municipality. SAMWU will try its best to bring these workers into the Bargaining Council.

Government policy under attack!

The government's macro-economic policy, GEAR, came under heavy attack from Congress delegates. Just after the Congress, it was announced that another 149 000 jobs had been lost in the past year. This brings to well over 700 000 the number of jobs that have been lost since GEAR was introduced by the ANC in 1996.

Unfortunately comrades, municipal workers are GEAR's next victims, because privatisation seems likely to take off after the local government elections and then we will find ourselves downsized and outsourced. Therefore Congress resolved that SAMWU step up our campaign against GEAR by building an active and visible anti-GEAR component into a revived anti-privatisation campaign. The RDP and "Social Equity and the Job creation" documents remain our economic policy, not the World Bank privatisation policies of GEAR.

New municipal laws: will they make our lives better or worse?

The Congress was forced to face new municipal laws that are to be enacted before the end of the year.



SAMWU Says: Transform Local Government, Crush Poverty, Advance to Socialism!

Local Economic Development is something that is talked about a lot, but what does it really mean for workers? Does LED simply mean that an environment must be created for small business and capitalists in general to operate with few restrictions? Is LED where municipalities just decide who to outsource to?

Congress decided that government policy of encouraging small business through the outsourcing of municipal services is creating problems. SAMWU believes that economic development means that municipalities playing a role in poverty alleviation, and in providing services that have positive health, environmental, social and economic spin-offs in the community. SAMWU also believes that municipalities must create jobs, through public works programmes. These should not be jobs where workers are paid R3 per bag of rubbish that they pick up by hand. They must be jobs that are able to support workers in a reasonable standard of living.

Local government is not a business!

Local government is in a funding crisis. Every year, the Minister of Finance reduces the amount to local government, whereas municipalities need more money than ever before to deliver more services. Samwu supported the demarcation process because we were informed that the new local governments would do away with apartheid boundaries. These are going to be replaced with new service delivery boundaries within which progressive block tariff systems could be applied to achieve cross subsidisation of the poor by rich users.

The problem now is that central government and municipalities seem to see demarcation as a matter of rationalisation, of slimming the state, and of reducing state expenditure. This goes hand in hand with central government's cutting of funds to local government.

The Congress agreed that this amounts to a policy of starving local government of funds, forcing them to seek money from the private sector. This is not acceptable to SAMWU! The congress resolved to start a campaign for the adequate funding of local government by the central government.

Central government must significantly increase the money allocated to local government, introduce legislation making it compulsory for retirement funds to invest in local government, and establish a Solidarity Fund that can be used to provide low interest loans to municipalities to finance infrastructural development. The campaign demands progressive block tariffs. Those who are richer and use more of a service must pay more to cross subsidise poorer consumers.

We can't pay what we can't afford!

Congress also adopted a separate resolution on municipal service standards and tariffs. The union believes that the current tariffs are much higher than the level of service that is provided. Communities have no influence over how much they pay for services. Because government policy promotes full cost recovery for services, people are facing disconnections all over the country. Congress resolved that all South



Africans must have access to water, sanitation services, electricity, rubbish removal and other municipal services. Access to should not be based on an ability to pay. There must be a free lifeline of basic services, and the level of service must improve conditions of residents in a community, not make things worse.

Reviving the Anti-Privatisation Campaign

Congress came out very strongly that SAMWU will intensify the campaign against privatisation. We demand the return of privatised services to local government. This has happened in many countries. There will be a programme of action against privatisation including national mass action. Where local action is taken, this must be part of the national programme. SAMWU will mobilise communities about the effects of privatisation. The campaign will be co-ordinated by the SAMWU Head Office through the National Office Bearers. Part of the campaign will be to end the wasteful use of consultants immediately! Congress also resolved that all municipal services are "core". SAMWU does not believe that any municipal service is "non-core" and open for privatisation.

Comrades, we need to put these resolutions into practice otherwise they are meaningless. In the next issue of Workers News we will look at campaign plans and the political resolutions... ●

Ena ke kgutsufatso ya tse ding tsa diphetho tse amohetsweng ke Khonkrese. Diphetho ka botlalo tse ngotsweng bu-keng di se di rometswe ka poso ho ya ho di-shopsteward mme tsona di tla tshwanelwa ho fuwa le ditho. Khonkrese e sisintse hore ho be le matsholo moo re sebetsang teng.

○ Re hloka kopano ya basebetsi. Ho entswe qeto ya hore SAMWU le IMATU di leke ho bopa kopano mahareng a ditho tsa tsona ho kenyelletswa le ditherisano tsa kgonahalo ya ho bopa maqhama. SAMWU e qale ditherisano tsa ho kopana le Nehawu. SAMWU e tshwanetse ho fihlela palo ya dikete tse 200 ya ditho tse tla ba tlasa yona. ➔

○ Ho ile ha ba le ditherisano tse nkileng dihora tse tharo ka dikhampani tsa dipeeletso. Ho rometswe diphetho tse pedi tse fapaneng. Sa pele ke sa hore dikhampani di etsa diprofithi ka ho tshwara basebetsi ka tsela e sa lokang, empa ho ntse ho le jwalo rona re re re kgahlanong le ho tshwarwa ha basebetsi ka tsela e sa lokang. Se boela se re dikhampani tsa dipeeletso tsa diyunione mona Afrika Borwa di bile le molemo feela ho ba mmalwa.

○ Dikhampani tseo di na le maikarabelo feela ho diyunione. Mona ho na le monyetla o ka bang kotsi wa hore basebetsi ba lahlehelwe ke ditjhelete tsa bona. Ha re hloke khampani ya dipeeletso hobane ditjhelete tsa SAMWU haesale di tsamaiswa hantle haholo – re na le ho lekaneng bakeng sa ho fihlela ditlhoko tsa yunione.

○ Sephetho se seng sona se re dipeeletso moruong wa bokapitale ke karolo ya bophelo ba kamehla mme Cosatu e na le pholisi ya dipeeletso. Leha ho na le kotsi ya bobodu, hona ho ke ke ha etseha ha khampani e sebeletsa pepeneneng. Kahoo SAMWU e tshwanela ho hloma khampani ya dipeeletso ka potlako ka ho ya kamoo ho ka kgonehang.

○ Khonkrese e dumetse hore yunione e hloka ditherisano tse ding tse kenelletsweng le basebetsi bohle. Ke feela kamora ditherisano tseo ho ka dumellanwang ka pholisi, e leng ntho eo mohlomong e ke keng ya kenyelletsa khampani ya dipeeletso.

○ Dikomiti tsa basadi di tshwanelwa ho fetolwa ho ya ho disapokomiti tsa bong mme di etellwe pele ke basadi. SAMWU e na le dithuto tse lemosang ka tsa bong bakeng sa di-*comrade* tsa banna. Ho amohetswe sephetho ka tsa tlhekefetso ya bong. Hona ho entswe ka mokgwa wa phoustara mme ya romelwa di-*shopsteward* tsohle hore ba di kenye dibotong tsa ditsebiso tse dibakeng tsa ho sebetsa.

○ Ho tla ba le divishene e le nngwe feela ya ditherisano tse kopanetsweng profensing ka nngwe. SAMWU e tla hloma dibopeho tse tla shebana le ditaba tse maemong a setereke.

○ SAMWU e ntse e le kgahlanong le ho kengwa ha ditshebeletso tlasa mekga ya poraefete empa Khonkrese e entse sephetho sa ho hlophisa basebetsi



moo ditshebeletso di seng di kentswe tlasa mekga ya poraefete, mme hamorao ho etswe hore ditshebeletso tseo di kgutlisetswe hape ho bomasepala.

○ SAMWU e tla haha karolo e mafolofolo hape e bonahalang e kgahlanong le leano la moruo la *GEAR* hore e be letsholo le tsosolositsweng la ho ba kgahlanong le ho kengwa ha ditshebeletso tlasa mekga ya poraefete. Ditokomane tsa *RDP* le "Tekatekano ya Kgahisano le Ho bopa Menyetla ya Mesebetsi" di tla nne di bope leano la moruo, e seng maano a Banka ya Lefatshe le a *GEAR* a ho kenya ditshebeletso tlasa mekga ya poraefete.

○ Leano la mmuso la ho kgothaletsa dikgwebo tse nyenyane ka ho fana ka dikonteraka tsa ditshebeletso tsa bomasepala ke bothata bo boholo. Bomasepala ba tshwanela ho bopa menyetla e amohelhileng ya mesebetsi ka mananeo a mesebetsi ya setjhaba.

○ SAMWU e tsheheditse ho sehwa ha meedi ya bomasepala hobane re ne re bolelletswe hore hoo ho tla fedisa meedi ya kgale ya aparteiti. Empa mmuso o bohareng ekasitana le bomasepala ba bona ho sehwa ha meedi ya bomasepala e le lebaka le leng la ho fokotsa basebetsi mesebetsing ya bona. Hona ho tsamaelana le ho fokotsa ha ditjhelete tse yang ho mebuso ya selehae ke mmuso o bohareng. Khonkrese e dumetse hore leano lena la ho tima mebuso ya selehae ditjhelete, ke lona le qobellang bomasepala ho kenya ditshebeletso tlasa mekga ya poraefete. Khonkrese e fihletse sephetho sa hore ho be le letsholo le mabapi le hore mmuso o bohareng o eketse ditjhelete tseo o di nehang mebuso ya selehae.

○ Letsholo lena le tla tseka hore ho be le mokgwatshebetso wa ditefiso ka ho ya ka dibloko. ➔



○ Bao ba e leng barui mme ba sebedisa ditshebeletso tse ngata ba tla tshwanela ho lefa haholwanyane bakeng sa ho tshehetsa basebedisi ba futsanehileng.

○ Ditefiso tsa ditshebeletso di hodimo haholo bakeng sa tshebeletso tsa boleng bo tlase tseo re di fumanang. SAMWU e kgahlanong le leano la "pokello ya ditshenyehelo". Hona ho bolela hore batho ba tshwanela ho lefa theko e hodimo e be ba kgaolelwa ditshebeletso. Khonkrese e fihletse sephetho sa hore batho bohle ba Afrika Borwa ba tshwanela ho ba le ditshebeletso tsa metsi, matlwana, motlakase, ho tloswa ha matlakala le ditshebeletso tse ding tsa motheo. Hore batho ba kgone ho di fihlela, ha ho a tshwanela ho ba bao ba ka kgonang ho di lefella feela. Ho tshwanetse hore ho be le tse sa lefellwang bakeng sa ho pholosa maphelo.

○ Khonkrese e fihletse sephetho sa hore re tshwanela ho matlafatsa letsholo la rona kgahlanong le ho kengwa ha ditshebeletso tlasa mekga ya poraefete. Ho tla ba le lenaneo la mehato e tla nkiwa kgahlanong le ho kengwa ha ditshebeletso tlasa mekga ya poraefete, ho kenyelletswa le boipelaetso naheng ka bophara, ekasitana le ho ba le tshusumetso ho merabe mabapi le ditlamorao tsa ho kengwa ha ditshebeletso tlasa mekga ya poraefete.

○ Khonkrese hape e fihletse sephetho sa hore ditshebeletso tsohle tsa bomasepala ke "tsa bohloka". SAMWU ha e dumele hore ho na le tshebeletso efe kapa efe ya masepala eo "e seng ya bohlokwa", e tshwanelwang ho kengwa tlasa mokga wa poraefete.

Comrades, re tshwanela ho kenya diphetho tsena tshebeletsong ho seng jwalo di ke ke tsa ba le molemo wa letho ho rona. Kgatisong e latelang re tla sheba merero ya letsholo ekasitana le diphetho tse amanang le tsa dipolotiki... ●

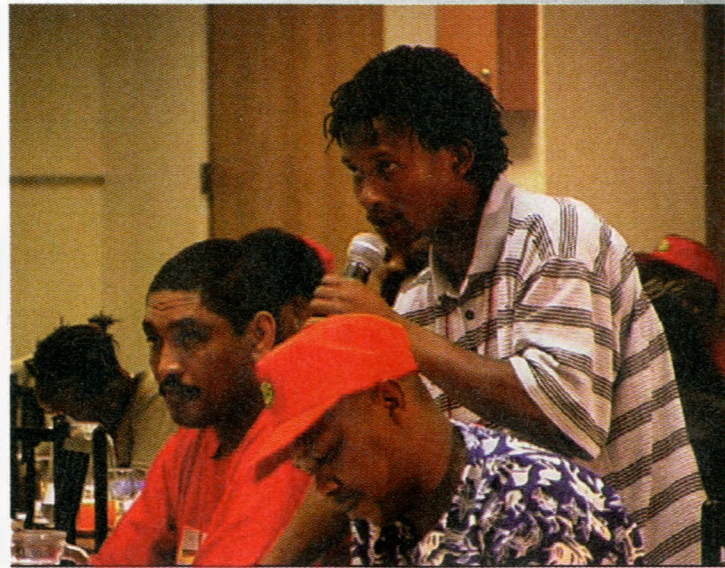
Lona ngumbiko ofingqiwe omayelana nezinye zezinqumo ezathathwa eNgqungqutheleni. Ibhuku eliqukethe zonke izinqumo ezathathwa selithunyelwe kuma-shopstewards, okulindeleke ukuthi wona abelane ngalolwazi namalungu enyunyana. Ingqungquthela yavumelana ngemikhankaso ethile okufanele ifezekiswe ezindaweni okusetshenzwa kuzo.

○ Sidinga ubumbano lwabasebenzi. Kwavunyelwana ngokuthi uSAMWU no-IMATU kufanele bazame ukwakha ubudlelwane phakathi kwamalungu abo nokuthi, uma kwenzeka, kubanjwe izingxoxo zokubonisana ngokwenziwa mdibimunye kwalezinyunyana. Kwavunyelwana nango-kuthi uSAMWU abambe izingxoxo zokubonisana ngokwenziwa mdibimunye noNEHAWU. U-SAMWU kufanele aphoko-phelele ukuthi abe namalungu ayizinkulungwane ezingama-200.

○ Kwaba nengxoxompikiswano eyathatha amahora amathathu mayelana nokusungulwa kwenkamoani yokutshala izimali. Kwethulweaizi-phakamiso ezimbili ezahlukenene. Esokuqala sasingahambisani nokuthi kusungulwe inkampani yenyunyana yokutshala izimali. Sasizibheca izinkampani zokutshala izimali ngokuthi zifutha imixhaka yazo ngokuxhaphaza abasebenzi, kanti thina asihambisani neze nokuxhashazwa kwabasebenzi. Salimisa ngesihloko elokuthi izinkampani zakwa Union Investment ezitshala izimali lapha eNingizimu Afrika zenze abantu abambadlwana nje baba yizicebi. Lezinkampani azizishayi mkhuba izinyunyana. Kukhona ingozi yokuthi abasebenzi balahlekelwe yizimali zabo.



- Asiyidingi inkampani yokutshala izimali ngoba izimali zikaSAMWU ziphethwe ngobunono nangobuqotho – inyunyana icaphuna kusale.
- Esinye isiphakamiso sasithi ukutshalwa kwezimali ezimakethe zawo-gwambelakwesakhe sekwaba yinsakavukela umchilo wesidwaba kanti futhi uCOSATU unawo umgomo omayelana nokutshalwa kwezimali. Naphezu kokuthi kukhona ingozi yokuthi kube nenkohlakalo, leyo ngozi ingagwemeka uma leyo nkampani izosebenza ngokuseshashalazini. Ngakhoke uSAMWU kufanele angaphozisi maseko, asungule inkampani yokutshala izimali.
- Ingqungquthela yavumelana ngokuthi loludaba kufanele kekuxoxiswane kabanzi ngalo nabo bonke abasebenzi. Umgomo mayelana naloludaba kuzovunyelwana ngawo uma sekuxoxiswene ngokwanele, okusenokwenzeka kunqunywe ukuthi kungasungulwa nkampani yokutshala izimali.
- Amakomidi abesifazane kufanele aguqulwe abe ngamakomidi ezobulili (gender committees) futhi aholwe ngabesifazane. U-SAMWU kufanele asungule uhlelo lokufundisa amaqabane esilisa ngezobulili. Kwathathwa isinqumo mayelana nokunqandwa kokuhlukunyezwa kwabesifazane ngezocansi. Lomgomo sewubhalwe ezingqwembeni wathunyelwa kuwo wonke ama-shopsteward ukuze ukhangiswe ezindaweni okusetshenzwa kuzo.
- Isifundazwe ngasinye sizoba nomkhandlu owodwa kuphela wokubonisana ngokwenyuswa kwamaholo (bargaining council division). U-SAMWU uzosungula izindlela okuzohlangatshezwana ngazo nezingqinamba ezichaphazela izigodi (regions).
- U-SAMWU usalokhu ephikisene njalo ne-privatisation kodwa iNgqungquthela yavumelana ngokuthi nasezindaweni lapho izinsiza zomphakathi sezaphrayivethayizwa khona, abasebenzi bakhona mabajoyiniswe babe ngamalungu bese kuthi emuva kwalokho kukhankaselwe ukuthi ukunikezwa kwalezo zinsiza kuphindiselwe ezandleni zikamasipala.
- U-SAMWU uzochibiyela umkhankaso wokuphikisana ne-GEAR emkhankasweni wokuphikisana ne-privatisation. Umgomo wethu usalokhu wakhiwe phezu kwesisekelo se-RDP nesombhalo omayelana "nokuLingana eMphakathini nokuDalwa kwamaThuba emiSebenzi", awakhiwe neze phezu kwemigomo ye-GEAR elawulwa ngumgomo weBhange loMhlaba we-privatisation.



- Umgomo kaHulumeni wokukhuthaza amabhizinisi asafufusa ngokuthi kuphrayivethayizwe izinsiza zomphakathi ozinikezwa ngawomasipala, uyinkinga. Omasipala kufanele badale amathuba amahle emisebenzi ngokuthi basebenzise izinhlelo zemisebenzi yomphakathi (public works).
- SinguSAMWU sakweseka ukuklanywa kabusha kwemingcele ngoba satshelwa ukuthi lokhu kwakuzophelisa imingcele yakudala yobandlululo. Isimanga ukuthi uHulumeni kanye nawomasipala sebekusebenzisa lokuklanywa kabusha kwemingcele njengezaba zokudiliza abasebenzi. Lokhu kwenzeka kanyekanye nokuncishiswa kwezimali uHulumeni azabela imikhandlu yamadolobha. Ingqungquthela yavumelana ngokuthi lomgomo wokunswinywa kwemikhandlu yamadolobha ngezimali yiwona ozophoqelela omasipala ukuthi baphrayivethayize.
- Ingqungquthela yavumelana ngokuthi kusungulwe umkhankaso wokuphoqa uHulumeni ukuthi ayandise imali ayabela imikhandlu yamadolobha.
- Lomkhankaso uzolwela ukuthi kube khona uhlelo lokuqoqwa kwentela oluhambisana nesikhwama somuntu. (progressive block tariffs). Labo abadla izambane likapondo nabasebenzisa izinsiza zomphakathi ezithe xaxa mabakhokhe ngokuthe thuthu ukuze kusizakale labo abadla imbuya ngothi.
- Izimali ezikhokhelwa izinsiza zomphakathi zemba eqolo kanti izinsiza zomphakathi esizinikezwayo zizezingeni eliphansi. U-SAMWU akahambisani "nokubuyiswa kwezimali ezisetshenzisiwe" (cost recovery). Lokhu kusho ukuthi abantu bazokhokha izimali ezemba eqolo kodwa bagcine sebevalelwe lezo zinsiza zomphakathi abazikhokhelayo.



○ Ingqungquthela yavumalena ngokuthi bonke abantu balapha eNingizimu Afrika kufanele banikezwe amanzi, bathuthelwe indle, babe nogesi, bakhucululelwe udoti futhi bathole nezinye izidingo eziyisisekelo. Lezidingo akufanele umuntu azithole kuphela nje uma ezokwazi ukuzikhokhela. Kufanele kube nezinsiza zomphakathi ezinikezwa mahhala kulabo abantulayo.

○ Ingqungquthela yavumelana ngokuthi kufanele siwuqinise umkhankaso wokuphikisana ne-privatisation. Kuzoba nohlelo lokuthathwa kwezinyathelo zokuphikisana ne-privatisation, okubalwa kuzo nokhukhulelangoqo womkhankaso kazwelonke nokuqwashiswa kwemiphakathi mayelana nemiphumela ye-privatisation.

○ Ingqungquthela yavumelana ngokuthi mawupheliswe umkhuba wokuqashwa kwabacebisi (consultants).

○ Ingqungquthela yavumelana ngokuthi zonke izinsiza zomphakathi ezinikezwa ngawomasipala zingezesisekelo (core). U-SAMWU akakholelwa ekuthini kukhona izinsiza zomphakathi ezingezona ezesisekelo (non-core), okusho ukuthi zona zinokuphrayivethayizwa.

Maqabane, lezinqumo kufanele sizifizekise, kungenjalo zizoba yinto engathi shu. Ephephandabeni elilandelayo sizobonisa ngamalungiselelo emikhankaso kanye nangezinqumo zezombangazwe...

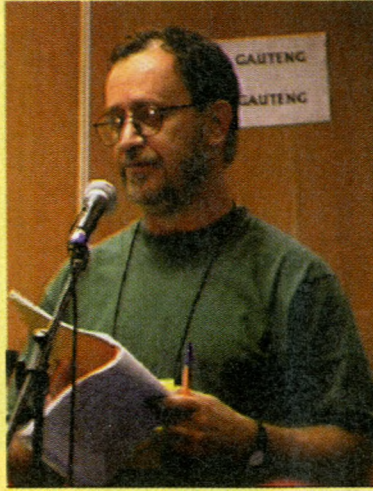
Dit is 'n opsomming van sommige van die resolusies wat deur die Kongres aanvaar is. Die volle stel resolusies is in boekvorm gepos aan vloerbeamptes wat die inligting met lede moet deel. Die Kongres het vorendag gekom met veldtogte wat by die werkplek verder gevoer moet word.

○ Ons het eenheid onder die werkersklas nodig. Daar is besluit dat SAMWU en IMATU moet probeer om eenheid tussen lede op grondvlak te ontwikkel, insluitende moontlike gesprekke oor samesmelting. SAMWU het met Nehawu gesprekke oor samesmelting begin. SAMWU moet mik op 200 duisend lede

○ Daar was 'n drie uur lange debat oor beleggingsmaatskappye. Twee verskillende resolusies is voorgelê. Die eerste het gesê maatskappye maak net wins deur werkers uit te buit, terwyl ons teen uitbuiting gekant is.

Dit het gesê dat Vakbonde se Beleggings-maatskappye in Suid-Afrika net 'n paar individue ryk gemaak het. Die maatskappye is nie toerekenbaar aan die vakbonde nie. Daar is die risiko dat werkers se geld verloor kan word. Ons het nie 'n beleggingsmaatskappy nodig nie, want SAMWU se finansies is behoorlik bestuur – ons het genoeg om in die vakbond se behoeftes te voorsien.

○ Die ander resolusie het gesê dat beleggings in die kapitalistiese ekonomie deel is van die alledaagse lewe, en dat Cosatu 'n beleid van belegging het. Hoewel daar die gevaar van korrupsie bestaan, sal dit nie gebeur as die maatskappy deursigtig bedryf word nie. →



Daarom moet SAMWU so gou moontlik 'n beleggingsmaatskappy stig.

- Die Kongres het ooreengekom dat die vakbond 'n wyer debat met alle werkers nodig het. Eers ná die debat sal daar op 'n beleid besluit word wat miskien nie 'n beleggingsmaatskappy sal insluit nie.
- Vrouekomitees moet verander word in geslagsubkomitees, met vroue aan die stuur. SAMWU bied geslagsensitiewe opvoeding vir manlike kamerade aan. 'n Resolusie oor seksuele teistering is aanvaar. Dit is in 'n plakkaat omgesit en aan alle vloerbeampies gestuur vir kennisgewingsborde by die werkplek.
- Daar sal slegs een afdeling van die bedingingsraad in elke provinsie wees. SAMWU sal strukture in die lewe roep om kwessies op distriksvlak te hanteer.
- SAMWU bly gekant teen privatisering, maar die Kongres het besluit om werkers te organiseer waar dienste geprivatiseer is, en om daarna te sorg dat die munisipaliteit die diens terugneem.
- SAMWU sal 'n aktiewe en sigbare komponent teen GEAR inbou in 'n hersiene veldtog teen privatisering. Die dokumente oor die HOP en "Sosiale billikheid en Werkskepping" bly ons ekonomiese beleid, en nie GEAR – die

Wêreldbank se privatiseringsbeleid – nie.

- Die regering se beleid om klein besigheid aan te moedig deur die uitkontraktering van munisipale dienste is 'n probleem. Munisipaliteite moet ordentlike werksgeleenthede skep deur openbare werke-programme.
- Samwu het afbakening ondersteun omdat vir ons vertel is dat dit 'n einde sou maak aan ou apartheidsgrense. Maar sowel die sentrale regering as die munisipaliteite sien afbakening as 'n verskoning om werkers af te dank. Dit loop hand-aan-hand met die besnoeiing van fondse aan die plaaslike regering deur die sentrale regering. Die Kongres het saamgestem dat hierdie beleid om plaaslike regering se fondse af te sny, die rede is wat munisipaliteite dwing om te privaatiseer. Die kongres het besluit om 'n veldtog te loods vir beter befondsing van die plaaslike regering deur die sentrale regering.
- Die veldtog sal 'n stelsel van progressiewe bloktariëwë eis. Diegene wat ryker is en meer gebruik, moet armer verbruikers kruis-subsidieer.
- Dienstariëwë is te hoog vir die swak gehalte diens wat ons kry. SAMWU is gekant teen die "herwinning van koste". Dit beteken dat mense hoë pryse betaal en afgesny word.

○ Die Kongres het besluit dat alle Suid-Afrikaners water, sanitasiedienste, elektrisiteit, vuillisverwydering en ander basiese dienste moet hê. Toegang tot dienste moet nie gebaseer wees op die vermoë om te betaal nie. Daar moet 'n gratis lewenslyn wees.

○ Die Kongres het besluit dat ons die veldtog teen privatisering moet verskerp. Daar sal 'n program van aksie teen privatisering wees, insluitende nasionale massa-aksie en die mobilisering van gemeenskappe omtrent die uitwerking van privatisering.

○ Die Kongres het ook besluit dat alle munisipale dienste "kerndienste" is. SAMWU glo nie dat enige munisipale dienste "nie-kerndienste" is nie wat gevolglik geprivatiseer kan word nie.

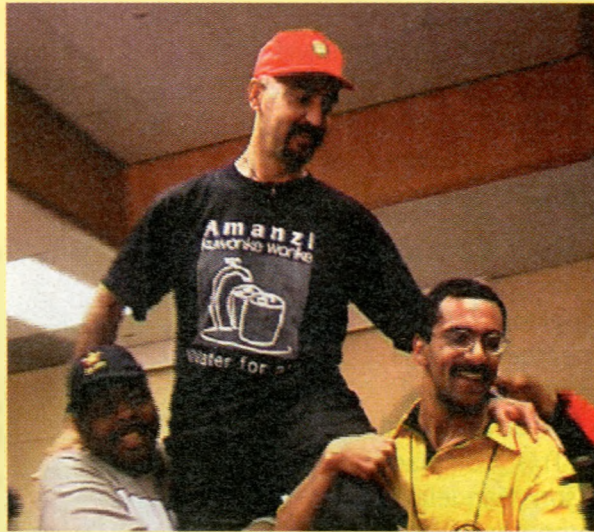
Kamerade, ons moet hierdie resolusies implementeer, anders is hulle betekenisloos. In die volgende uitgawe kyk ons na veldtogplanne en die politieke resolusies... ●

BUY THE CONGRESS VIDEO!

This video is available for R35!

Send a cheque or postal order to Karen Marais, Congress Video, Finance Department, SAMWU Head Office, Private Bag X/9, Athlone, 7760.

Make sure your FULL postal address is on the back of the envelope. DO NOT SEND CASH!



SAMWU's former General Secretary Roger Ronnie was elected again at congress

President Mashishi congratulates new 2nd Vice President Mamiki Qabathe, who has had to leave as she has now been elected Executive Mayor of Goldfields District Council



Deputy General Secretary Tom Ngobeni



President Mashishi and COSATU President Willy Madisha

Join the union campaign against racism in 2001!

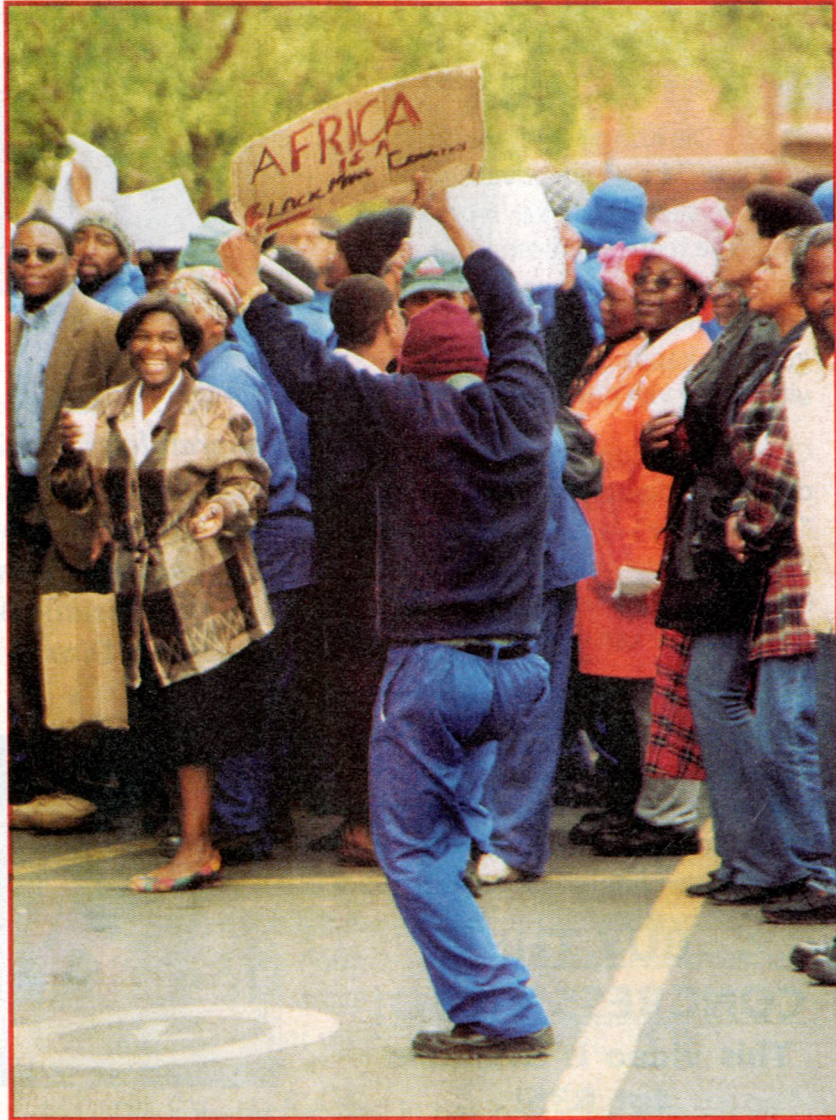
Comrades in Kimberley put the resolution to campaign against racism into practice even before the Congress started!

More than 200 SAMWU members from Kimberley City Council downed tools and blockaded the entrance to the City Council building on September 18th. This took place after a video portraying Nelson Mandela as a gorilla was found on the computer of the head cashier of Council, Magda Coetzee.

Comrade Simon Mothelesi, Deputy Chair of the SAMWU local, said that the protest would form part of a bigger campaign against discrimination and racism in the municipality. "We are sending a very strong message to management that they should beware after this incident," said Comrade Mothelesi, who added that there is very little transformation going on in Kimberley City Council.

After the march, comrades delivered a memorandum to the Mayor, Maria Chwabisang, demanding an investigation into racist habits in the Council. It is clear from the reaction of the City Manager's spokesperson, Marius Bester, that racism is still rife in Kimberley City Council. Bester told the local newspaper that the protest was an over-reaction. Bester also said the racist video did not break the law. He even went further to say that the employees who installed the racist video on their computer had the same democratic rights to freedom of expression as the SAMWU members who protested.

More than one week before the Kimberley SAMWU protest, a POPCRU member had discovered the video on a computer used by the salary section of police headquarters in Pretoria. He immediately reported it to the National Police Commissioner. So there had already been a national outcry in South Africa's newspapers about the racist video. This still did not stop Magda Coetzee from continuing to watch the video on her computer.



The Police and Prison Civil Rights Union in the Northern Cape said it was not surprised by the "offensive and disrespectful graphics, with racist connotations". Madiba said that "We don't have to be alarmed because we know that we still have racists in various sectors of our society. It is sufficient that when that is expressed, disciplinary action must be taken." Madiba added: "Nobody can change my own dignity."

SAMWU will keep up the fight against racism in Kimberley City Council. Jackie Selebi has promised harsh disciplinary action against the police who were first found with the video. SAMWU expects the same harsh disciplinary action against Magda Coetzee. Phantsi racism phantsi! ●

Ditho tse ka bang ka hodimo ho 200 tsa SAMWU ho tswa Khanseleng ya Toropo ya Kimberley di ile tsa beha dithulusi tsa tsona fatshe mme tsa etsa dithibela makenong a moaho wa Khansele ya Motse ka la 18 Setemere. Hona ho ile ha etsahala kamora ho ba ho fumanwe video e bontshang Nelson Mandela e le tshwene e kgolo ya gorilla khomputareng ya hlooho ya di-cashier ya Khansele, Magda Coetzee. Comrade Simon Mothelesi, Motlatsi wa Modulasetulo wa SAMWU local, o itse "Re batla ho fana ka molaetsa o matla haholo ho batsamaisi hore ba tshabe ho etsa dintho tsa mofuta ona," ho rialo Comrade Mothelesi. Kamora mohwanto, di-comrade di ile tsa fana ka memorandamo o tsekang hore ho etsuwe dipatlisiso ka mekgwa ena ya kgethollo ya merabe e etsahalang Khanseleng.

Ho hlakile ho tswa ho se entsweng ke mmuelli wa Motsamaisi wa Toropo, Marius Bester, hore kgethollo ya morabe ke ntho e ntseng e le teng ka matla Khanseleng ya Toropo ya Kimberley. Bester o itse boipelaetso bona e bile mehato e sa hlokahaleng ho hang.. O ile a tswelapele ka ho re basebetsi ba kentseng video eo ya kgethollo ya merabe dikhomputheng tse bona, le bona ba na le ditokelo tse tshwanang tsa demokerasi tsa ho ba le bolokolohiba ho ikutlwahatsa jwalo feela ka ditho tsa SAMWU tse ipelaetsang.

Dibekeng tse mmalwa pele ho boipelaetso ba SAMWU mane Kimberley, setho sa POPCRU se ile sa fumana video e jwalo ntlokgolo ya maponesa mane Pretoria. Se ile sa tlaleha hoo ho Mokomishenara wa Maponesa. Ho se ho bile le ngongoreho e kgolo haholo ya setjhaba dikoranteng tsohle tsa Afrika Borwa ka video ena ya kgethollo ya merabe. Ho ntse ho le jwalo, hona ha ho a ka ha thibela Magda Coetzee wa Khansele ya Toropo ya Kimberley hore a

se tswelapele ho boha video e jwalo. Madiba yena o ile a re "Re a tseba hore re ntse re ena le batho ba ntseng ba na le kgethollo ya merabe hara mekgwa e fapaneng ya setjhaba sa rona. Mme ho hlakile hore ha

kgethollo ena e hlahiswa, ho nkuwe mehato e itseng kgahlanong le yona."

Madiba o ile a eketsa ka ho re: "Ha ho motho ya tla fetola seriti sa ka." SAMWU e tla nne e lwantshane le kgethollo ya merabe Khanseleng ya Toropo ya Kimberley. Jackie Selebi o tshepitsitse hore ho tla nkuwa mehato e matla ya kgalemo kgahlanong le leponesa leo ho fumanweng video eo ho lona kgetlo la ho qala. SAMWU e lebelletse hore ho etsuwe jwalo le ka Magda Coetzee. Phantsi nge-racism phantsi! ●



Meer as 200SAMWU-lede van die Kimberleyse Stadsraad het op 18 September uit die werk uitgestap en die

ingang van die Stadsraad se gebou geblokkeer. Dit het plaasgevind nadat 'n video wat Nelson Mandela uitbeeld as 'n gorilla op die rekenaar van die Raad se hoofkassier, Magda Coetzee, gevind is. Kameraad Simon Mothelesi, Ondervoorsitter van die plaaslike SAMWU-tak, het gesê: "Ons stuur 'n baie sterk boodskap aan die bestuur dat hulle na hierdie insident moet oppas". Na die optog het kamerade 'n memorandum oorhandig waarin hulle eis vir 'n ondersoek na rassistiese gebruike in die Raad.

Uit die reaksie van die Stadsbestuurder se segsman, Marius Bester, is dit duidelik dat rassisme steeds aan die orde van die dag is in die Kimberleyse Stadsraad. Bester het gesê die protes was 'n oorreaksie. Hy het selfs verder gegaan en gesê dat die werknemers wat die rassistiese video op hulle rekenaars geïnstalleer het, dieselfde demokratiese regte op vryheid van uitdrukking het as die SAMWU-lede wat



geprotesteer het. Meer as 'n week voor die SAMWU-protas in Kimberley het 'n lid van POPCRU die video in polisiehoofkwartiere in Pretoria ontdek. Hy het dit by die Nasionale Kommissaris van Polisie aangemeld. Daar was reeds 'n nasionale skokreaksie in al Suid-Afrika se koerante oor die rassistiese video. Tog het dit Magda Coetzee van die Kimberleyse Stadsraad nie daarvan weerhou om voort te gaan om na die video te kyk nie.

Madiba het gesê: "Ons weet dat ons steeds rassiste in verskeie sektore van ons samelewing het. Niemand kan my eie waardigheid verander nie".

SAMWU sal voortgaan met die geveg teen rassisme in die Kimberleyse Stadsraad. Jackie Selebi het strawwe dissiplinêre aksie beloof teen die polisie by wie die video die eerste keer gevind is. SAMWU verwag dieselfde teen Magda Coetzee. Phantsi rassisme phantsi! ●

Ngomhla ka-18 Septemba, amalungu kaSAMWU, asebenza eMkhandlwini weDolobha laseKhimbali, evile kuma-200, ashiya phansi umsebenzi avimba nasemasangweni ebhilidi loMkhandlu weDolobha. Isisusa salombhikisho kwaba ukutholakala kwevidiyo eyayishintsha ubuso bukaNelson Mandela bube ngobegorila. Levidiyo yatholakala kukhompyutha yomphathi zimali omkhulu (head cashier) woMkhandlu, uMagda Coetzee.

Iqabane uSimon Mothelesi, uSekela Sihlalo wegatsha likaSAMWU wathi: "Sifuna ukuthumela umbiko onamandla kubaphathi ukuthi baziqaphele izigameko ezinjengalesi", kwasho iqabane uMothelesi. Ngemuva kwenhlalabulhide, amaqabane ethula umbhalo eMkhandlwini ayefuna ngawo ukuthi kuphenywe yonke imikhuba yokubandlulula ngokobuzwe kuloMkhandlu. Indlela aphenyula ngayo okhulumela iManenja yeDolobha, uMarius Bester, yakuveza ngokusobala ukuthi ubandlululo lusadlangile eMkhandlwini weDolobha laseKhimbali.

UBester wathi sasingekho isidingo sokuthi sekungaze kubhikishwe. Washo nokusho ukuthi labo basebenzi ababefake levidiyo ehlambalaza ngokobuzwe kulekhompyutha babenelungelo, ngaphansi kombuso wentando yeningi, lokuthi benze noma yini



abayithandayo njengoba amalungu kaSAMWU ayebhikisha nawo ayenalo lelo lungelo. Ngeviki elandulela lombhikisho kaSAMWU eKhimbali, ilungu likaPOPCRU lazithela phezu kwalevidiyo, ekomkhulu lamaphoyisa ePitoli. Wabikela uKhomishani kaZwelonke wamaPhoyisa. Kwase kuvele kukhuzwe umhlola kulo lonke leli laseNingizimu Afrika nasemaphephandabeni ngalevidiyo ehlambalaza ngokobuzwe. Konke lokho akuzange kumnqande uMagda Coetzee woMkhandlu weDolobha laseKhimbali ukuthi aqhubeke nokubuka levidiyo.

UMadiba yena wathi: "Siyazi ukuthi basekhona abantu abasabandlulula abanye ngokobuzwe emikhakheni eyehlukene yomphakathi. Kwanele ukuthi uma lomkhuba uphumela obala labo abawenzayo bajeziswe." Waqhubeka uMadiba wathi: "Akukho noyedwa umuntu ongasiguqula isithunzi sami". U-SAMWU uzoqhubeka nokulwa nalomkhuba wokubandlulula ngokobuzwe eMkhandlwini weDolobha laseKhimbali. UJackie Selebi wethembisa ukuthi lamaphoyisa okuyiwona atholakala kuqala enalevidiyo azothathelwa izinyathelo ezinzima. U-SAMWU ulindele ukuthi kwenziwe into efanayo nakuMagda Coetzee. Phansi ngokubandlululana ngokobuzwe, phansi! ●

In the next issue of Workers' News, we read about a Strike in Port Elizabeth against Racism...

The bosses salaries are getting higher and higher!

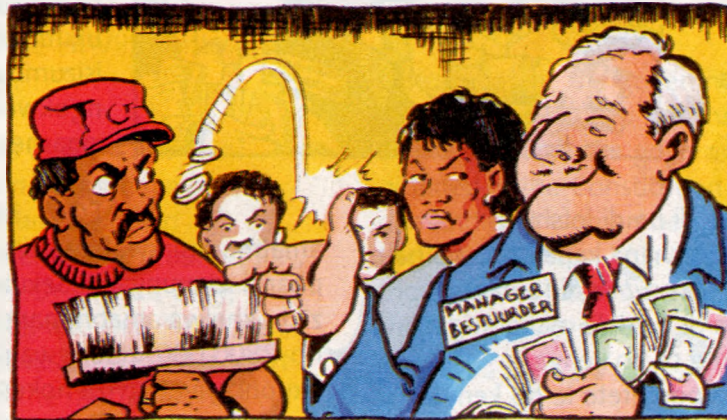
Comrades, why is it that we have to fight tooth and nail every year for a tiny increase of R200 while the bosses keep getting higher and higher salaries? Part of the reason is because municipal bosses get "performance bonuses". Municipal managers on short term contracts, who lack any long terms commitment to municipal service, are using the "performance bonus" as an excuse for boosting up their own salaries on a massive scale.

SAMWU is committed to public service ethics, accountability and responsibility amongst our members. Our members are proud of the services we deliver. Nobody wants to pay us R600 000 per year EXTRA to cut the grass quicker or better. Why, therefore, should the bosses be paid a massive bonus to do the job they were hired to do in the first place? In Johannesburg, the bonuses have been paid to those managers who are good at union bashing. Executives have twice got bonuses of between R600 thousand and R800 thousand for privatising services.

For these reasons, Congress resolved that all salaries must be negotiated in the Bargaining Council. The union believes that performance management should measure the performance of the municipality. The priority must be meeting the needs of the working class and poor. The union is completely opposed to performance management being seen as workers productivity alone. Managers must not get performance bonuses. Their performance needs to be assessed on the basis that they are able to deliver services to meet the needs of the community, not on their ability to privatise as much as possible! ●

Die base se salarisse word hoër en hoër! Ons veg elke jaar hand en tand vir R200 terwyl die base steeds hoër salarisse kry. Dit omdat die base vir hulleself "prestasiëbonusse" toeken. Munisipale bestuurders wat korttermynkontrakte het en wat nie enige verbintenis het tot diesnlewering nie, gebruik "prestasiëbonusse" om hulle eie salarisse enorm te verhoog.

SAMWU-lede hoef nie 'n ekstra R600 000 per jaar betaal te word om die gras beter te sny of die afval vinniger te verwyder nie. Hoekom moet die base dan 'n massiewe bonus betaal word om die werk te doen waarvoor hulle in die eerste plek gehuur is?



In Johannesburg is bonusse aan bestuurders betaal wat goed is daarmee om met die vakbonde te baklei. Uitvoerende beamptes het twee keer bonusse van tussen R600 duisend en R800 duisend gekry vir privatisering en vir die implementering van iGoli 2002.

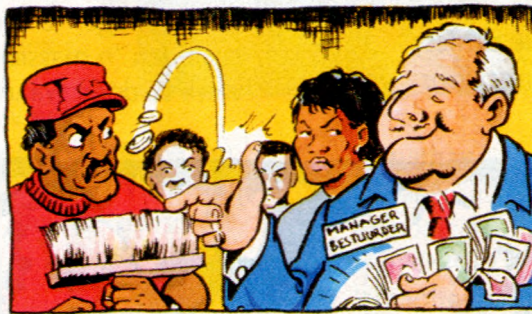
Die Kongres het besluit dat alle salarisse by die Bedingingsraad onderhandel moet word. Prestasiëbestuur moet die werkverrigting van die munisipaliteit as 'n geheel meet, en die prioriteit moet wees om in die behoeftes van die werkersklas en die armes te voorsien. Die vakbond is gekant teen prestasiëbestuur waar dit slegs as werkers se produktiwiteit gesien word. Bestuurders moet nie prestasiëbonusse kry nie.

Dit beteken nie dat hulle nie beoordeel moet word nie. Base moet beoordeel word aan hulle vermoë om dienste te lewer wat in die gemeenskap se behoeftes voorsien, en nie aan hulle vermoë om soveel moontlik te privaatiseer nie! As hulle nie opweeg aan die eise nie, moet hulle waai! ●

Meputso ya bahiri e ntse e phahama ho ya hodimo le ho feta!

Selemo le selemo re lwana ka matla bakeng sa ho fuwa R200 ha bahiri bona ba ntse ba fumana meputso e hodimo le ho feta. Hona ho bakwa ke hore bahiri ba itefa "dibonase tsa tshebetso". Batsamaisi ba Masepala ba leng dikonterakeng tsa nako tse kgutshwane, ba se nang maikemisetso ho hang a ho fana ka tshebetso, ba sebedisa "dibonase tsena tsa tshebetso" ho eketsa meputso ya bona ka bongata bo boholo.

Ditho tsa SAMWU ha di hloke ho lefshwa R600 000 ka hodimo ka selemo hore di sehe jwanng hantle kapa di tlotse matlakala ka potlako. Kahoo, ke ka baka lang bahiri ba lefshwa dibonase tse hodimo hakaana hore ba etse mesebetsi eo ba hiretsweng yona?



Johannesburg teng, dibonase di ne di lefshwa batsamaisi ba tsebang ho lwantshana kapa hona ho ba kgahlanong le diyunione. Di-Executive di fumane dibonase habedi, mme tsona di ne di le mahareng a R600 000 le R800 000 bakeng sa ho kenya ditshebetso tlasa mekga ya poraefete le ho kenya leano la iGoli 2002 tshebetsong.

Khonkrese e entse sephetho sa hore ho tshwanetswe hore ho rerisanwe ka meputso yohle ho Khansale ya Ditherisano tse Kopanetsweng. Batsamaisi ba tshebetso ba tshwanela ho lekanya tshebetso ya masepala ka kakaretso, mme se lokelang ho ba ka sehloohong ke ho fihlela ditlhoko tsa basebetsi le mafutsana. Yunione e kgahlanong le tsamaiso ya tshebetso eo ho yona ho shejilweng tlhahiso ya basebetsi feela.

Batsamaisi ha ba tshwanela ho fumana dibonase tsa tshebetso. Hona ha ho bolele hore ha ba tshwanelwa ho hlahlojwa. Bahiri ba tshwanelwa ho shejwa ka bokgoni ba bona ba phumantsho ya ditshebetso tse tla fihlela ditlhoko tsa setjhaba, e seng ka bokgoni ba bona ba ho kenya ditshebetso tlasa mekga ya poraefete! Ha ba hloleha hlahlobong e jwalo - moo he ba lokela ke ho tsamaya! ●

Amaholo ezimanenja aya ngokuya enyuka!

Thina sijuluka sibe manzi minyaka yonke silwela ukwenyuselwa amaholo ngo-R200 nje kuphela kudwa izimanenja zona njalo zithola amaholo athe xaxa kunawethu. Lokhu kwenziwa ukuthi izimanenja ziyaye zizikhokhele "amabhonasi okwenziwa kahle komsebenzi" (performance bonuses). Izimanenja zakwamasipala eziqashwe ngokwezinkonteleka zesikhathi esifishane, nezingazinikele ngokuphelele ekunikezweni kwezinsiza zomphakathi, zisebenzisa "lamabhonasi okwenziwa kahle komsebenzi" ukuze zandise kakhulu awazo amaholo.

Amalungu kaSAMWU awadingi ukuthi akhokhelwe imali eyengeziwe engu-R600 000 ngonyaka ukuze abusike kangcono utshani noma awukhuculule kangcono nangokushesha udoti. Pho kungani ukuthi izimanenja zona zizikhokhele isizumbu esingaka semali ngokwenza umsebenzi ezivele ziqashelwe ukuthi ziwenze?

EGoli, izimanenja ezakhokhelwa amabhonasi kwaba yilezo ezingompetha ekucekeleni phansi izinyunyana. Sekuze kwaba kabili izimanenja zikhokhelwa amabhonansi aphakathi kuka-R600 000 no-R800 000, zibongwa ngamakhono azo okuphrayivethayiza nokusebenzisa iGoli 2002. Ingqunguthela yavumelana ngokuthi konke ukwenyuswa kwamaholo kufanele kuvunyelwane ngako eMkhandlwini wokuBonisana ngamaHolo. Isilinganiso sokwenziwa komsebenzi (performance management) kufanele kukalwe ngaso izinga lomsebenzi wonke owenziwa ngumasipala, futhi okusemqoka kufanele kube yindlela okuhlangatshezwa ngayo izidingo zabasebenzi nezabantu abantulayo. Inyunyana ayihambisani nokuthi isilinganiso sokwenziwa komsebenzi kukalwe ngaso kuphela izinga abasebenzi abakhiqiza ngalo.

Izimanenja akufanele zikhokhelwe amabhonasi. Lokhu akusho ukuthi akungakalwa izinga eziwenza ngalo umsebenzi. Izimanenja kufanele kubhekwe ukuthi zinalo yini ikhono lokunikeza izinsiza zomphakathi nelokuhlangabezana nezidingo zomphakathi, hhayi ukuthi zikwazi kanganani ukuphrayivethayiza! Uma ngabe zikhala ngaphansi kulokho kuhlolwa – mazibone ezeza ngayo! ●

Government must provide life-saving drugs to pregnant women NOW!

by Kim Jurgensen, Co-ordinator of the Treatment Action Campaign

There is finally some hope in the war against AIDS – we can effectively prevent about 80 000 babies from getting infected every year! There is now proof that an affordable, effective drug called Nevirapine drastically reduces the chances of pregnant women who have HIV, from passing the virus onto their babies.

There are three possible ways that the virus can be transmitted from mother to child.

1. In utero – while the baby is still in the stomach
2. During birth
3. After birth – through breastfeeding (there is no clarity on the dangers of breastfeeding as opposed to formula feeding at the moment. We do however know that some women pass the HI Virus onto their infants through breastfeeding).

A group of medical researchers at the Chris Hani Baragwanath hospital in Johannesburg have been looking at the effectiveness of a drug called Nevirapine. At the AIDS conference in Durban in July, the head of this research team, Dr Glenda Gray, announced that this drug is safe, and that "it works"! Nevirapine is also effective because it is such a short course – one tablet is given to the mother during labour, and one smaller dose is given to the new baby.

This will only cost R21. This is much cheaper than what it will cost the state to deal with these babies if the drug is not given. If the infants are infected, as they most likely will be without the drug, they will develop full blown AIDs very shortly. The state will then have to treat sick babies, who will be getting lots of infections (called "opportunistic infections") because their immune systems are very weak. So it makes good economic sense to rather prevent the baby from becoming infected in the first place.

But it is also the morally correct thing to do. How can we justify allowing babies to be infected with HIV when there is an effective, cheap drug available that will prevent this from happening. Anyone who has ever lost a child knows the trauma the parents go through.

Because of the ignorance and stigma that is still unfortunately attached to HIV/AIDS, many mothers feel guilty when they discover they have passed the virus onto their babies. This can be prevented.

The Treatment Action Campaign, which COSATU is a member of, is desperate to ensure pregnant women who are HIV+ have access to drugs to stop their babies from getting the virus. We believe this is a human right, and that the state has an obligation to give these drugs to women – particularly now that the research has shown them to be effective (because the dose is so short, the side effects are minimum, unlike other AIDS drugs which need to be taken for long periods of time).

Unfortunately, the government has left us with no other option than to use the law. WE have therefore decided to take the government to court! The rights outlined in the Constitution (under the Bill of Rights) demand that women be given drugs which will save their babies' lives. This is an urgent matter. Every day, thousands of babies are being infected with HIV, and this can be prevented. ●

.....

Mmuso o tshwanela ho fana ka ditlhare tse tla sireletsa bophelo ho basadi ba baimana HONA JWALE! E ka ba masea a ka etsang 80 000 a ka sireletswang tshwaetsong selemo le selemo ha mmuso o ka fana ka moriana ona o bitswang Nevirapine ho bomme ba baimana.

Ho na le ditsela tse tharo tseo ka tsona kokwanahloko ena e ka fetiswang ho tswa ho mme ho ya ho lesea.

1. Ka nako eo lesea le sa leng ka hara mpa ya mma lona
2. Ka nako ya ho beleha
3. Kamora peleho – ka ho nyantsha letswele

Bafuputsi mane sepetlele sa Chris Hani Baragwanath se Johannesburg haesale ba ntse ba ithuta ka Nevirapine ena. Mme o fuwa pilisi e le nngwe nakong ya pele a beleha, e be tekanyetso e nngwe e ya setlhare seo e fuwa lesea le sa tswa belehwa. ➔

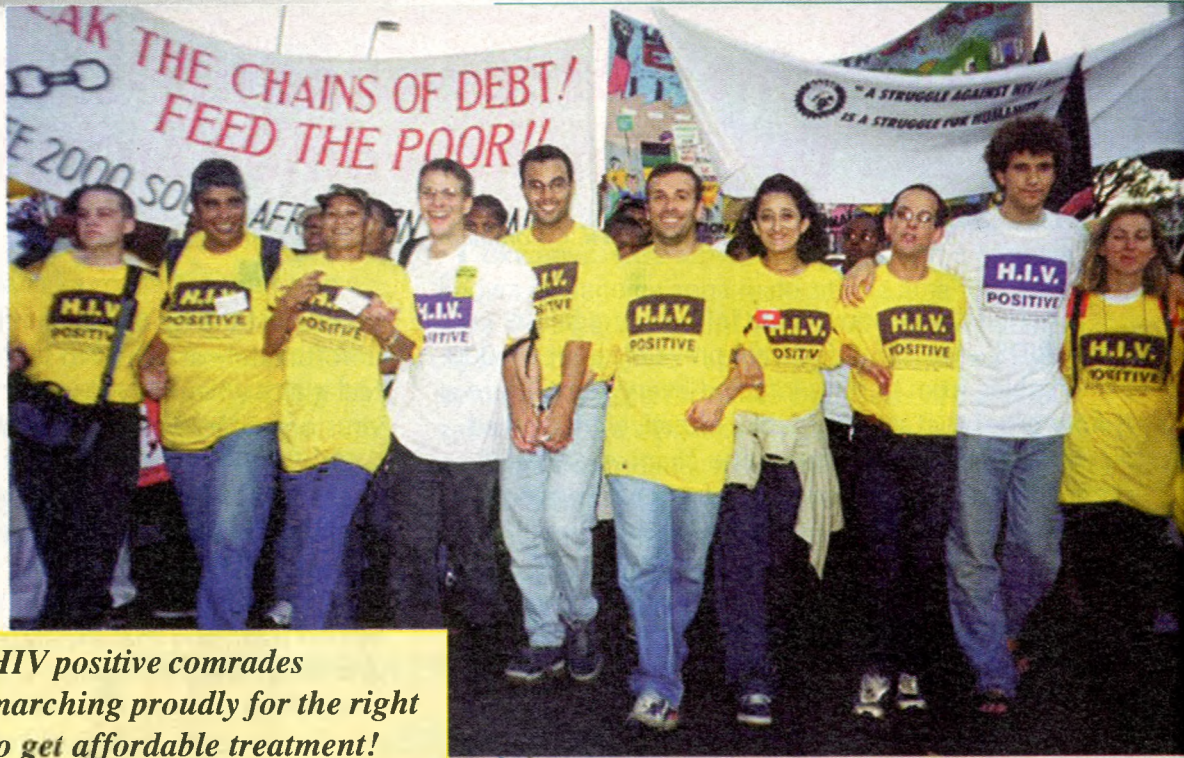
Hona ho thibela mme hore a se fetisetse kokwanahloko eo ho lesea la hae, mme hoo ho ja feela R21. Ho ntse ho le jwalo, mmuso ona ha o batle ho fana ka setlhare sena!

Ke ka baka lang? Ho ja tjhelete e tlase haholo ho lefa R21 ho ena le ho alafa lesea le kulang, le nang le HIV. Masea a kulang a kenelwa ke tshwaetso tse ngata (tse bitswang "tshwaetso tse hlaselang hobane ho se na tshireletso") hobane mekgwa ya ona ya tshireletso mmeleng e sa ntsane e fokola haholo.

Hona hape ke ntho e loketseng ho etsuwa. Na mmuso o ka dumella jwang masea hore a tshwaetswe ke HIV ho ntse ho ena le setlhare se leng teng se ka thibelang hona? Ho lahlehelwa ke ngwana ke ntho e bohloko haholo mme ho ka nka nako pele o hlaphohelwa bohlokong boo. Ka baka la sekgobo se hoketsweng ho lefu lena la HIV/AIDS, bomme ba ipona molato ha ba fumana hore ba fetiseditse kokwanahloko ena ho masea a bona.

Mokgatlo o tsejwang ka Treatment Action Campaign - TAC, oo COSATU e leng se seng sa ditho tsa ona, o dumela hore meriana ke dintho tseo batho ba nang le tokelo ya ho e fumana. Empa mmuso o hana ho fana ka meriana. Kamora dilemo tse pedi tsa ditherisano le Matona a tsa Bophelo bo Botle le Mafapha a tsa Bophelo bo Botle, TAC ha e sa na se seng seo e ka se etsang ha ese ho isa taba ena lekgotleng la dinyewe! Ditokelo tse ho Molaotheo di tseka hore basadi ba fuwe ditlhare tse tla pholosa maphelo a masea a bona.

Di-comrade di tshwanela ho tshehetsa mehato ena e nkuweng ya ho isa taba eo lekgotleng la dinyewe. Kaofela ha rona re tseba batho ba tshwaeditsweng ke HIV, kapa ba hloka hetseng ka baka la AIDS. Le koptjwa hore le iteanye le ba ofisi e haufi le lona ya TAC hore le fumane hore na le ka thusa jwang letsholong lena la rona. Ho tla ba le diketsahalo tse itseng ho tse ding tsa diprofensi. Re hloka tshehetso ya lona. ●



HIV positive comrades marching proudly for the right to get affordable treatment!

Uhulumeni makanikeze, NJENGAMANJE, abesimame abakhulelwe imithi engasindisa izimpilo zabo nezezingane zabo! Uma uHulumeni enganikeza abesimame abakhulelwe umuthi i-Nevirapine, kungavinjelwa, minyaka yonke, ukuthi izingane ezi-80 000 zingesulelwa yigciwane elidala ingculaza.

Zintathu izindlela leligciwane elinge-sulelelka ngazo ukusuka kunina liye enganeni:

1. Ngenkathi ingane isesisiswini sikanina
2. Ngenkathi ingane izalwa
3. Emuva kokuthi ingane seyizelwe – ngokuncela ubisi lukanina.

Abacwaningi basesibhedlela i-Chris Hani Baragwanath sebeke bayixilongisisa le-Nevirapine. Umdlezane unikezwa iphilisi elilodwa ngenkathi ebeletha, ingane nayo inikezwe lomuthi. Lokhu kunqanda ukuthi unina angayesulelei ingane ngegciwane, kanti kubiza R21 nje kuphela. Kodwa uHulumeni uyala ukuwuthenga lomuthi!

Walelani? Kubiza imali ephansi kakhulu ukukhokha u-R21 kunokwelapha ingane eseyingenwe yisifo esidalwa yigciwane le-HIV.



Izingane ezigulayo zesuleleka kalula nangamanye amagciwane (abizwa ngokuthi "amagciwane athatha amashansi", phecelezi "opportunistic infections"), nakhu ophela izivikelamzimba zazo zisuke sezithunazekile.

Ngale kwalokho, yinto efanele ukweziwa leyo. Kungenzeka kanjani ukuthi uHulumeni avumele ukuthi izingane zesulelwe yigciwane le-HIV ube ukhona umuthi wokukunqanda lokho? Ukulahlekelwa yingane kuwusizi oluhlala unomphela kumzali. Ngenxa yechilo elihambisana nesifo se-HIV/AIDS, abesimame bayaye bazibone kuyibona abanecala lokwesulela izingane zabo ngegcwane lengculaza.

Umkhankaso wokuThathwa kweziNyathelo zokweLapha (Treatment Action Campaign – i-TAC), uCOSATU ayilungu lawo, ukholelwa ekuthini ukunikezwa imithi kuyilungelo lesintu. Kodwa uHulumeni yena uyenqaba ukunikeza umphakathi lomuthi. Ngemuva kweminyaka emibili kuboniswa nawoNgqongqoshe bezeMpilo kanye nemiNyango yezeMpilo, i-TAC seyize yaphoqeleka ukuthi ithathele uHulumeni izinyathelo zomthetho! Amalungelo abhalwe kuMthethosisekelo athi abesimame kufanele banikezwe imithi ezosindisa izimpilo zezingane zabo. Amaqabane kufanele aswseke lomkhankaso wokuthathla uHulumeni izinyathelo zomthetho. Sonke sinabantu esibaziyo banegciwane le-HIV, noma asebashona, bebulwa yingculaza. Sicela nithintane nehhovisi le-TAC eliseduze nani ukuze nithole ukuthi ningaweseka kanjani lomkhankaso. Kuzothathwa izinyathelo ezifundazweni ezithile. Sicela niseseke. ●



ie regering moet NOU aan swanger vroue middels verskaf wat hulle lewens kan red! Daar kan verhoed word dat omtrent 80 000 babas elke jaar geïnfekteer word as die regering swanger moeders van die medisyne Nevirapine voorsien. Daar is drie maniere waarop die virus van moeder na kind oorgedra kan word:

1. Terwyl die baba steeds in die moeder se buik is
2. Gedurende geboorte
3. Ná geboorte – deur borsvoeding

Navorsers by die Chris Hani Baragwanath-hospitaal in Johannesburg bestudeer Nevirapine reeds 'n tyd lank. Een tablet word tydens bevalling aan die moeder gegee, en een dosis word aan die pasgebore baba gegee. Dit verhoed dat die moeder die virus oordra, en kos net R21. Tog weier die regering om dit te voorsien! Hoekom? Dit is baie goedkoper om R21 te betaal as om 'n siek, HIV-positiewe baba te behandel. Siek babas kry baie infeksies ("opportunistiese infeksies") omdat hulle immuunstelsels baie swak is. Dit is ook die regte ding om te doen. Hoe kan die regering toelaat dat babas met HIV geïnfekteer word terwyl daar 'n middel is wat dit sal voorkom? As gevolg van die stigma verbonde aan HIV/AIDS voel moeders skuldig wanneer hulle ontdek hulle het die virus aan hulle babas oorgedra. Die Treatment Action Campaign, waarvan COSATU 'n lid is, glo dat medisyne 'n mensereg is. Maar die regering weier om die medisyne te voorsien. Die regte in die Grondwet vereis dat vroue middels kry wat hulle babas se lewens sal red. Ons ken almal iemand wat met HIV geïnfekteer is, of wat aan AIDS gesterf het. Skakel asseblief u naaste TAC-kantoor om uit te vind hoe u ons veldtog kan ondersteun. Daar sal aksie in sommige van die provinsies wees. Ons het u steun nodig. ●



Gauteng: PO Box 31104, Braamfontein 2017. Tel: 011-403 7021

KwaZulu-Natal: 717 Colonial Building, 330 West Street, Durban 4001. Tel: 031-304 3673

Western Cape: Town One Properties, Sulami Drive, Site B, Khayelitsha. Tel: 021-364 5489

Fighting water privatisation all over the world!

Comrades, SAMWU is not the only organisation fighting water privatisation in the world. There are many unions and civic organisations who say with one voice: no profit from water! Only five multinational companies control all the private water across the world. All of them have tried to privatise water in South Africa. Therefore a victory anywhere in the world is a victory for all who oppose privatisation!

Two important battles were won recently. Grenoble city council in France voted to get rid of the private company delivering water. This is Suez-Lyonnaise, the company that has just won Johannesburg's water contract. The council voted to bring water back under municipal operation, and cut prices. Everyone in the town is very pleased with decision. It is clear that the private sector just does not work! Water is a basic need and can never be sold for profit, unless the people are prepared to suffer.

In South America, Bolivia's 3rd largest city, Cochabamba, privatised water in 1999. Water prices went up by more than 200%! The minimum wage in Cochabamba is R650. The average water bill, with the price increases, is about R170! One citizen, Tanya Paredes, a clothing worker and mother of five, told the press that she had to spend two week's food money for the family on her water bill!

These high prices led to massive protests in the city's streets. Citizens shut down the city for four days.

The government promised to force the private company to cut prices. But nothing happened. Citizens were forced to protest once again.

At a peaceful march, one thousand police and soldiers attacked marchers. Two youth were blinded and 175 people injured. After this, rural people joined the protests. The President of Bolivia declared a state of emergency across the whole country! During the emergency, civic leaders were jailed and police shot crowds with live bullets, killing a 17 year old boy. But still the people kept fighting back against privatisation. Eventually the government was forced to fire the private water company.

Both of these battles were led by civic groups, and not municipal unions. In France the "Save Water" and "Association for Democracy, Ecology and Solidarity" groups led the campaign. In Bolivia, a coalition of rural farmers, environmentalists, youth and factory workers called "Coalition for the Defence of Water and Life" led the campaign. The municipal workers were not in the forefront of the struggle.



International Solidarity: A New Zealand Water Pressure Group anti-privatisation activist, wearing a SAMWU t-shirt, protests outside the Bolivian embassy against the privatisation of Bolivia's water!

The water of Nelspruit was privatised one year ago. Bills in Matsulu have increased dramatically. Before Biwater privatised the water, a household bill for ALL services was R86 including VAT. Now people are paying R520 per month for water alone! When they query this, they are told that meter reading has been outsourced or that they have arrears of R4000. Communities are now suffering because SAMWU failed to win the battle against privatisation in Nelspruit.

This should be a serious lesson to us. We are the ones who deliver water, we have the power to shut water down, and we must be the ones mobilising the community to fight privatisation. SAMWU does not want to see ten years of high water prices, like France, or wars in the street where innocent youth die, just because we did not fight hard. Viva the anti-privatisation campaign, viva! ●

Scotland, England, South Africa -

Municipal workers all fight the Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

Comrades, while the local government elections took place across the country last year, there was a secret and closed conference of business people and government bosses in Cape Town. Although we thought we were voting for councillors who would deliver the services we need, this conference was where service delivery was really decided.

The "First Global Government and Industry Forum on Private Finance Initiatives", was nothing more than a talk shop where bosses of the world met up with government ministers to plan more privatisations.

SAMWU's Cape Metro Branch Executive Committee and members of the Local Government Transformation Forum held a protest outside, which was broken up by the police. Comrades also distributed leaflets to members of the public warning them about the dangers of the Private Finance Initiative, or PFI.

What is a "Private Finance Initiative"?

It's another way of talking about privatisation. The idea was started in England under the Conservative Government in 1992. They wanted more private sector involvement in the provision of public services. They give 60 year contracts to private companies to operate and control services. After the municipality privatises the service, they then pay that private company a monthly rental to rent the service back for the municipality. This is very confusing! SAMWU cannot see why the municipality does not just keep the service in the first place.



Members of the SAMWU International Committee meeting with Unionists from UNISON - the British Public Sector Union at the Cape Town Head Office. The comrades from England and Scotland warned SAMWU about the Private Finance Initiative.

Comrades, SAMWU received a visit recently from "UNISON" - Britain's biggest public sector union. The comrades from UNISON came to warn SAMWU about PFI. They said that wherever there has been a PFI in their country, workers conditions have got worse. The public sector has lost control of the service. Communities pay high costs for services because the private sector has to borrow the money to finance the project. Research in England shows that it costs R50million more for the private sector to borrow R1billion, as they pay higher interest.

Why is government getting involved with PFI's?

PFI's are supposed to save the municipality money. But this is a lie. In British prisons that cost 10% less after privatisation, the saving was made by paying workers 30% less.

Workers had to work an extra 5 hours per week more. When workers get put on PFI contracts, they fall under different conditions to municipal workers. Most contractors don't offer pensions for new staff. Even transferred staff often lose out on pensions.

What is interesting is that UNISON said there are 14 stages in a PFI. The municipality only bothers to negotiate with workers in stage 10 - after they have already decided to privatise and selected the preferred bidders! What chance does the union have at this late stage to influence the process? The PFI process sounds like the iGoli 2002 process!

Comrades, it doesn't matter how many different words the bosses use to describe privatisation - it's the same thing and as SAMWU we are going to fight it!

Amanzi kuwonke wonke! Metsi a Bohle! Water for All!

Die water in Nelspruit is net meer as 'n jaar gelede geprivatiseer. SAMWU het so pas ontdek dat die waterrekening van gemeenskappe in Matsulu drasties gestyg het. Voordat Biwater die water geprivatiseer het, was die rekening vir 'n gewone huishouding vir ALLE dienste R86 insluitende BTW. Nou betaal mense R520 per maand slegs vir water! Wanneer hulle probeer om hieroor navraag te doen, word vir hulle gesê dat die meterlesings uitgekonnekteer is. Of anders word hulle vertel dat hulle skielik R4000 agterstallig is. Die styging in waterpryse vir net die tweede helfte van verlede jaar was 30%. Van toe af het dit met nog 7 % gestyg. Die jeug het skynbaar as protes buitebande buite die munisipaliteite aan die brand gestee. Die gemeenskappe ly dus omdat SAMWU nie daarin geslaag het om die stryd teen privatisering in Nelspruit te wen nie.

Amanzi aseNelspruit sekwedlule unyaka aphyayivethayizwa. U-SAMWU usanda kuthola ukuthi izimali ezikhokhwa ngumphakathi waseMatsulu, uzikhokhela amanzi, sezenyuke ngokwethusayo. Ngaphambi kokuthi abakwaBiwater ba-phyayivethayize amanzi, imali eyayikhokhwa ngumndeni okahle nje, ukhokhela ZONKE izinsiza zomphakathi, kwaku ngu-R86.00 vo, sekuhlangene nentela yentengo. Kodwa manje lowomndeni sewukhokha R520, ukokhela amanzi nje kuphela! Uma bebuza ukuthi kubangelwa yini lokhu, batshelwa ukuthi ukuhlolwa kwamamitha amanzi sekwenziwa yinkampani yangasese. Ngesinye isikhathi baye bazithole sebenezikweledi zamanzi ezibalelwa ku-R4000. Imali ekhokhelwa amanzi yenyuke ngo-30% engxenyeni yesibili nje kuphela yonyaka odlule. Seyiphinde yenyuka ngomunye futhi u-7%. Kubikwa ukuthi intsha seyake yashisa amathaya ngaphandle kwamasango kamasipala, ibhikisha. Lomphakathi udonsa kanzima ngenxa yokuthi uSAMWU wehluleka emzamweni wakhe wokuphikisana ne-privatisation eNelspruit. ●



Isixeko saseGrenoble eFransi saye savotela ukuba isuswe inkampani yangasese eyayihambisa amanzi. Le nkampani yiSuez-Lyonnaise, eziphantsi kwayo iifektri zamanzi iWSSA eMpuma-Koloni. Ikhangile yavotela ukuba amanzi aphinde abuyiselwe phantsi kolawulo lukamasipala, kuze kuthotywe amaxabiso. Wonke umntu kule ngingqi wanelisekile sesi sigqibo. Kucacile ukuba iinkampani zangasese azilunganga! Amanzi yimfuno engundoqo, futhi awangekhe athengiswe ukwenzela ukufumana ingeniso ngawo, ngaphandle kokuba abantu balindele ukubandazeleka.

Die stadsraad van Grenoble in Frankryk het gestem om ontslae te raak van die privaatmaatskappy wat water lewer. Dit is Suez-Lyonnaise, die nuwe eienaar van Joburg se water. Die raad het gestem om water terug te bring onder munisipale bedryf, en om pryse te verlaag. Almal in die stad is baie gelukkig met die besluit. Dit is duidelik dat die privaatsektor net nie werk nie! Water is 'n behoefte, en kan nooit verkoop word om wins te maak nie, tensy die mense bereid is om te ly.

Tshebeletso tsa phephelo ya metsi mane Nelspruit e ile tsa kengwa tlasa mokga wa poraefete, mme jwale e se e ka ba selemo hoo ho etsahetse. SAMWU e sa tswa fumana hore ditefiso tsa moo tsa metsi merabeng ya Matsulu di nyolohile hampe haholo. Pele *Biwater* e kenya tshebeletso eo ya metsi tlasa mokga wa poraefete, tefiso ya lelapa ka leng bakeng sa ditshebeletso TSOHLE e ne e le R86 ho kenyelletswa le VAT. Jwale batho ba se ba lefa R520 ka kgwedi bakeng sa metsi feela! Ha ba leka ho botsisa hantle ka hona, ba bolellwa hore dimetara tsa bona tsa metsi di laolwa ke dikhampani tsa kantle tsa poraefete. Kapa ka nako e nngwe ba bolellwe hore dikoloto tsa bona di salletse morao ka R4000. Nyollo ya ditafello tsa metsi karolong ya bobedi feela ya selemo se fetileng e bile 30%. Haesale ho tloha moo a nyolohile hape ka 7%. Ho tlalehilwe ha batjha ba ne ba ntse ba tjhesa dithaere kantle ho meaho ya masepala e le ha ba ipelaetsa. Kahoo merabe e a sotleha hobane SAMWU e hlolehile ho fenywa ntwala kgahlanong le ho kengwa ha ditshebeletso tlasa mokga wa poraefete mane Nelspruit. ●

Phantsi Electricity Privatisation!

There was a worldwide day of energy action on December 12th 2000. The focus was against electricity privatisation. The worldwide activities were co-ordinated by Public Services International. They were held to show support for the electricity workers of India. The workers were on strike to protest the privatisation of the energy industry in India as imposed by the Electricity Bill 2000, under pressure from the World Bank and the IMF.

PSI says that electricity privatisation is always a bad thing. In Indonesia, prices went up to unaffordable levels; in Pakistan, privatisation led to the collapse of the electricity authority and the subsequent military takeover, which reacted by banning the electricity workers union. Blackouts occurred in Brazil after the distributors were privatized. In Orissa, India, a cyclone destroyed the power lines – just after they had been privatized. But the multinational insisted that the state should pay to rebuild its network. SAMWU sent letters of protest to the World Bank and the Indian government demanding that they stop forcing the privatisation of the Indian energy industry.

SAMWU may have to strike in support of other strikes, as SAMWU electricity workers are also about to be privatised. Electricity workers in the union must discuss plans for an international strike against privatisation of energy in the future. Get involved in the SAMWU Energy Services Committee by phoning Henry Assure on 021 4488214. ●

Umhla we-12 kuDisemba ibingumhla ebekuqhankqalazelwa ngawo umbane ehlabathini jikelele. Lo mhla ubuququzelelwe yi *Public Services International*, umbutho ojongene nokuhanjiswa kweenkonzo zikawonke-wonke ehlabathini jikelele. Injongo yolu qhankqalazo ibikukubonisa inkxaso kubasebenzi bombane base-Indiya ebebekugwayimbo lokubonisa inkcaso yoku-thathwa kweenkonzo zombane ziinkampani zabucala.

I-PSI ithi ukuthathelwa kombane ziinkampani zabucala kusoloko kuyinto embi. E-Indonesia amaxabiso ombane axhuma ngendlela engenakufikeleleka; zaba ninzi iindawo ezicinyelwa umbane eRio de Janeiro naseBuenos Aires emva kokuba umsebenzi wokuhanjiswa kombane waye wanikezelwa kwiinkampani zabucala.

U-SAMWU waye wathumela iileta ezibonisa iinkcaso kwesi senzo kwi *World Bank*, iBhanki yeHlabathi, kunye nakurhulumente wase-Indiya, egunyazisa ukuba iBhanki yeHlabathi iyeke ukunya-nzelisa uhlehlengiselo nokunikelwa kweshishini lase-Indiya lombane kwiinkampani zabucala. Abasebenzi bombane bakwa-SAMWU nabo sele beza kunikezelwa kwiinkampani zabucala. Abasebenzi bombane abakwiyuniyoni kufanele baqale ukuxoxa ngamalungiselelo oqhankqalazo lwehlabathi jikelele, ukulwa nokuthathelwa komsebenzi wokunikezelwa kombane ziinkampani zabucala. Zibandakanye kwi-SAMWU *Energy Committee* ngokuthi ufowunele uHenry Assure kule nombolo: 021 448 8214. ●



Mpumalanga Women Lead!

Comrades at the 2000 Gender School felt strongly that men who rape or sexually harass children and women should be punished severely!



Mpumalanga News



Comrade Jabulile Hlatshwayo, Media Co-ordinator for Mpumalanga Province, reports on the recent Provincial Executive Committee meeting. Lots of issues were discussed but the most sensitive was the proposed loans scheme. The province's feeling was that loans exploit our comrades at all levels. Comrades need money but as a province we will workshop our Branches about the disadvantages and exploitation that go with loans.

While debating this, we also noted that oppression of loans has led to:

- ◆ Alcoholism
 - ◆ Workers incurring many debts
 - ◆ Workers never pitch up to work
 - ◆ The end result is dismissal
- After dismissal, jail follows and this is the end of the worker's life.

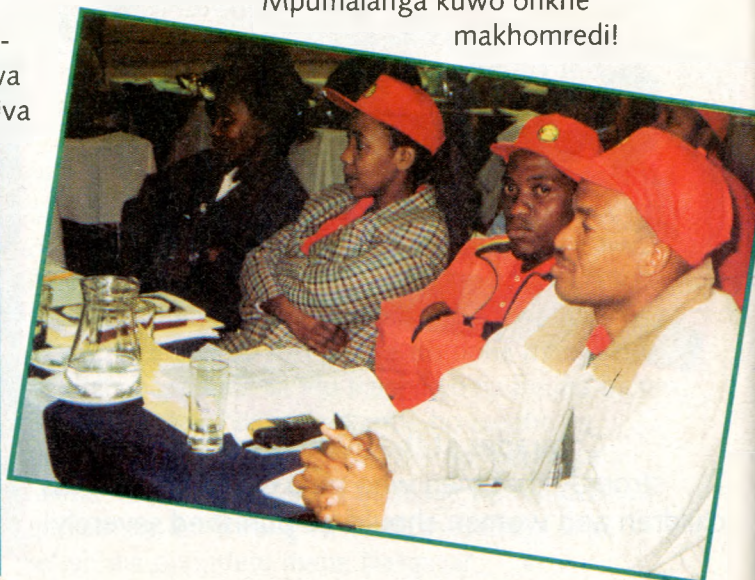
Do away with loans, preserve your jobs and secure your family lives! That is the advice of Mpumalanga province to all comrades!

Comrade Jabulile Hlatshwayo, uMhlanganisi weteKusakata weSifundza saseMpumalanga, ubika ngemhlangano weKomidi yeSigungu seSifundza losandza kudlula. Kukhulunywe ngetindzaba letinyenti, kodvwa lebeyibuhlungu kakhulu ngulena lehlontotwe yesikimi setimalimboleko. Umoya wesifundza bekungulona wekutsi iMpumalanga kumele ikhululwe kuletinkhulumo tetimalimboleko. Sibona kutsi timalimboleko tichaphata makhomredi etfu kuto tonkhe tigaba. Makhomredi ayayidzinga imali kodvwa njengesifundza sitiva

sinemandla kutsi sitawundzisa emaGatja etfu ngebubi kanye nekuchashatwa lekuhamba netimalimboleko. Ngesikhatsi siphikisana ngaloku, siphindze saphawula ngekutsi kugcilata kwetimalimboleko kuholela:

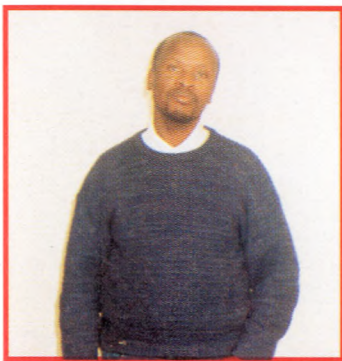
- ◆ Etjwaleni
- ◆ Basebenti benta tikweleti letinyenti
- ◆ Basebenti abasayi kuyosebenta
- ◆ Imiphumela yekugcina kucoshwawa kwekucoshwa, lijele liyandzela bese loko kuba kuphela kwemphilo yesisebenti.

Ningaboleki timalimboleko, gcinani imisebenti yenu futsi nivikele timphilo temindeneni yenu! Lesi seluleko sesiSifundza sase-Mpumalanga kuwo onkhe makhomredi!

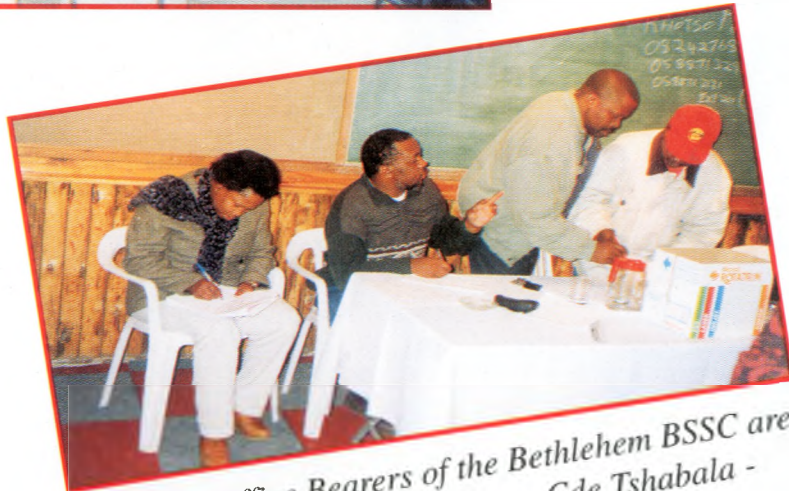




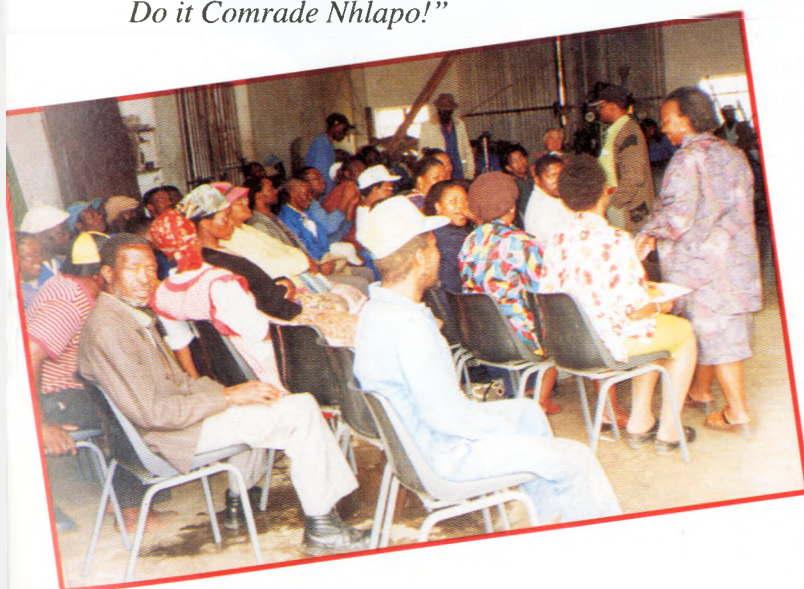
Unemployment is biting in Mamafubedu, Free State where the community has set up a Masakhane Burial Society in order to cope with the high cost of funerals. "Our experience is that most South Africans are jobless so that is why we need this Society." The community also formed the Tisetsang Sewing Club to combat the high rate of unemployment.



Free State want to pay tribute to their provincial Secretary, Cde Jonas Mnthandeki Nhlapo. "He works hard each and everytime and fights like the lion. We respect his good performance. Do it Comrade Nhlapo!"



The New Office Bearers of the Bethlehem BSSC are Cde Ngwenya - Chairperson, Cde Tshabala - Secretary, Cde Modise - Treasurer. The Comrades were re-elected.



The Mayoress of Mamfubedu handed over certificates of long service to municipal workers recently. The Mayoress is also the ANC Councillor in Mamfubedu.



