

Barberton Railway Station



# Amabhizinisi Amancani Nokudlelwa Kwawo Ngemgodleni

**I**MPUMALANGA INOTHE ngemithombo eminengi yemvelo etholakala ngaphasi nangaphezu kwehlabathi. Lelilifa lidlale ekulu indima ekuthuthukeni komnotho ngokufaka nokuthuthuka kwezokulima, izenjiwa nezamavakatjhobukela. Namhlanje iMpumalanga sifunda sesine kwezinomnotho enarheni yoke yekhethu.

Nanyana kunjalo, imithombo ifuna ukuhlukaniswa kweminye begodu izakunikela umnotho nangabe isetjenziswa ngefanelo. Izenjiwa ezitholakala ngaphasi kwehlabathi kufanele zenjiwe, inarha enehlabathi enonileko kufanele yaziswe, ilinywe beyifakwe umanyoro, bese *iflora nefauna* nezinye iimila zemvelo ezifuna ukuvikelwa, abavakatjhi bakghone ukuzibona. Lokho kufuna ukongelwa nemali kodwana namakghono, nekghono labosomabhizinisi abasakhasako, abantu abanganavalo lokungena engozini ngoba bafuna umnotho ongcono. Mbala iMpumalanga ibe nehlangothi layo yamabhizinisi asakhasako kanye neenhlango ezibambeneko ezithomako. Kilesisahluko sizokuyelelisa indlela umnotho wakheke ngakho esifundeni. Kokuthoma, sizokuqala imisebenzi yokukhetha abadosi phambili bamabhizinisi abasakhasako. Okulandelako, sizokuqala ekuthuthukeni kwezinye zeengcenywe zamabhizinisi amakhulu wezomnotho kusentjhuri yama-20 kanye nemisebenzi eqakathekileko yamakhampani nezinye iinhlango ezingenzi inzuzo. Njengevama, ngendlela lababantu neenhlango ezingenelele lemikhakha zazakhela nomnotho ngakho, zaba nomphumela wokuhlalisana obanzi engasimihle yoke. Lokho kuzokuyelelwa ngobufitjhani ngokukhamba kwalesisahluko.

## U-Abel Erasmus: Usomabhizinisi Osakhasako Ongakadumi.

U-Abel Erasmus wabangomunye wabantu abaneenthintela epumalanga Transvali ekupheleni kwesentjhuri ye-19. Wabalilunga elidoso phambili emphakathini wamaBhunu ahlala eLydenburg. Wathatha kuhle umfazi wazitlhamela nebanbiswano nabantu abaqakathekileko be-ZAR, ngokufaka nabantu abasembusweni.

Njengabanengi ngaleso sikhathi, wathoma ngokurhola imali njengomzumi kodwana atjala neentjala afuye neenkomo eplasinakhe iKrugerspost,

Ikhasi eliqalene naleli:  
Isitimela sokuthoma  
sifika esiporweni  
sesitimela eBarberton,  
mhlana ilanga li-1  
ku-Apreli 1896



U-Abel Erasmus  
 namalunga  
 womndenakhe bayama  
 ibhlorho lomlambo  
 iSpekboom ngesikhathi  
 sePi yeSewula Afrika

ngaphandle kweLydenburg. Ngokungafani nabanengi, u-Erasmus wakghona ukubulunga imalakhe agade ayenza ngezinye zezinto eplasinakhe; wakha amafensi namadamu wokusezela wabese usebenzisa neemvundeka ukwenza ngcono ihlabathi. Wabuye wenza imali enengi ngokuthenga nokuthengisa inarha. Wabanabangani abanengi embusweni begodu azi ngaso soke isikhathi bona ngiyiphi inarha ezokufuneka embusweni ngesizathu esinjani. Namhlanje lokhu kuzakwaziwa ngokobana 'kuthengiselana kwabantu bangaphakathi' kodwana emuva kwabe kukuzibuyisela ngalokho okufanele emingceleni yomphakathi.

Ngomnyaka we-1881 u-Erasmus waba nguKomitjhanari waBantu abaNzima wombuso we-ZAR wesiphandeni seLydenburg wathola nethuba lokusebenzisa lesisikhundla ukuze azuze lokho okufunwa nguye nomphakathakhe. Okubonakala khulu kukobana wasebenzisa iindlela ezimbalwa zokulwa nokudosa abantu ukuze athole abasebenzi ababuya emiphakathini nemakhosini wabantu ababomakhelwana. Inengi labalimi babantu

abamhlophe kilendawo bazuza emizameni ka-Erasmus kodwana u-Erasmus wazuza ukubadlula. Wathola ingcenyakhe yenzuza wabese usebenzisa abantu ngaphandle kokubakhokhela ngefanelo eplasinakhe. Ngalokho-ke wakhanukelwa ma-*settler*, begodu wasatjwa bewazondwa babantu abanzima.

U-Erasmus waphumelela ngakwelinye ihlangothi ngesimanga sokuzwana nombuso we-ZAR. Kodwana lokho kwakubuye kutjho bona amatjhudwakhe abopheleleke kilawo wombuso we-ZAR. Ngesikhathi amaBritish athatha iTransvali ngomnyaka we-1877, u-Erasmus wadlula eenkhathini ezibudisi ngemva kobana umbuso we-ZAR uthole umazibusawo, wabuye wathola isekelo wathola inzuzwakhe yomnotho iphakeme khulu. Ekugcineni, iPi yeSewula Afrika yeminyaka ye-1899–1902 yatjengisa ukuphela kwesithintela sakhe esiphandeni nanyana gade anonde aqala emahlangothini wokusekela amaBritish. Amadodanake atjhiywa netjhu elibonakalako kodwana azange asaba nesithintela esafana naleso esaphumelelisa uyisabo. Indaba ka-Erasmus kwangathi yatjengisa bona umlando ongekhe wasuka angekhe wakhiwa kusekelwa ngeemali nokulandelela abantu kwaphela.

#### UH L Hall Namadodanake

Ngokungafani, omunye wabahlahlindlela ekuthomeni, uH L Hall, wakha iziko lezokurhweba elisesekhona ngitjho nanamhlanje. UHugh Lanion Hall weza eSewula Afrika abuya eBritain njengomsana oneminyaka eli-11, kwathi ngemva kwalokho weza epumalanga Transvali afuna ilwazi elitjha namathuba amahle. Njengabanye abafuni belwazi elitjha, ekuthomeni waziphilisa ngokuba mzumi athutha abazumi. Kilowo msebenzi wakghona ukukhamba isiphande soke wasazi kühle. Wathoma ukuhlangana nabakhulumi besiNgisi ngesikhathi aseBarberton nePilgrim's Rest ekwakubabantu abadoswe nguzwabethi werhawuda elalilapho.

Lokho kwenza balibale ngokuzwana kwabo nabarhwebi bepumalanga Transvali neDelagoa Bay. Gade aliphandle emphakathini wamaBhunu kodwana lokho kwabonakala njengento engamsiza nakathoma ukulima, ngombana kwakungekhe kufune bona asebenze budisi ngaleyo ndlela ukuze aphumelele ngombana angazange araraniselwe yindlela yokusebenza begodu angazange abambezeleke vele.

Ngomnyaka we-1890 uHall wathoma waqatjha isikhathi eside eduze neNelspruit, magega nomlambo iCrocodile. Wayibiza bona yiMataffin. Wasebenzisa imali agade ayithola ngokuzuma nokuthutha abazumi ukuze athuthukise iplasakhe. Wabalima ngokwezinga eliphezulu azama nezinto ezizange khezizanywe ngabanye abantu kilesisiphande. UHall watlola ngesikhathi sakhe sokuthoma ekulimeni wathi;

UJohannes Abel Erasmus, umbethi nghwani ekwathi ngemva kwesikhathi waba ngukomitjhinari we-ZAR esiphandeni seLydenburg





Usobhizinisi osakhulako  
uHugh Lanion Hall  
nomndenakhe

AmaBhunu gade avame ukuletha izimvu zawo la ehlanzeni ukobana zizokudla ngesikhathi sebusika bese kuthi nasele abuyela emuva ngesimanga sokobana sekubandamela ihlobo badlule banikina iinhloko nabadlula la kwami bacabange bona mhlana babuyako bazakufumana amathambethu, sesafa. Kuliqiniso lokho ngombana salwisana khulu nobulwele bakamalaluqhaqhazela begodu kwesikhatjhana saba neplasi esekangala la sasikghona khona ukuvuka kabutjha kodwana iMataffin yaloko ilitheba lethu lokudla eSewula Afrika. Sathembela kiyo isikhathi soke sepi, amalwele ayingozi neembhadi. Kwesinye isikhathi sasiba sebumeni abumbi kodwana azange sizidele kwase kuthi ekugcineni sazuza ngokuthembeka kwethu.

Iplasi kaHall yayiphumelela ngombana gade kunabantu abanengi akghona ukuthintana nabo njengabarhwebi nabanye agade akghona ukufuna kibo isizo. Ubuye waba neminye imithombo eyamenza wakghona ukubambelela

emirarwenakhe yezokulima: ibhoduluko elingathembekiko nokunyuka nokwehla kwamanani wemikhiqizo yezokulima. UHall waragela phambili ngokunabisa imisebenzakhe, amadodanakhe amlekelela ngokuraga irhwebo lokukhiqiza izinto ezahlukahlukeneko. Lebhizinisi yaba yikhampani ehlekekileko ngomnyaka we-1921.

UHall & Sons waragela phambili ngokuthuthuka khulukhulu aqale iinthelo zesitrasi nemirorho. Ngeminyaka ye-1950 gade selamkhiqizi odumileko nomkhulu weentholo zesitrasi emaphasini weCommonwealth. Ikampani yatjala ngokuzimisela ehlabathini nakweminye imihlobo yamabhizinisi ngokufaka nokuthuthukisa kwepahla nokurhwebela emazweni wangaphandle. Namhlanje, uH L Hall & Sons yikampani ekulu yokulima nokuthuthukisa ipahla esaqale ngqo ekutjeleni esifundeni seMpumalanga.

UHall gade anezinto ezithile ezikhethekileko, ukuhlala agcugcuzekile, ukuzithemba nokuzimisela ekumatshwayo wakasomabhizinisi osakhulako begodu nebhizinisakhe ayiphethe ngendlela evuma bona ikhule, ibambebele. Njengendlela iwebsite yakaHall & Sons ithi,

Besikhona isikhathi esingehla kweminyaka elikhulu begodu sizimisele ukuba la isikhathi esizako esi. ... Umoya kaHall woburholi nokubambelela wawubonakala emdenini webhizinisi begodu lokho akhange kubambelele isikhathi eside kodwana kwanaba eenzukulwaneni ezimbalwa.

### U-Esreal Lazarus

U-Esreal Lazarus wababuya eLithuania azokufuna ipilo engcono eSewula Afrika. Wathoma njengomrhwebi esiphandeni seBethal. Ngomnyaka we-1911 wabaslaneentolo ezinengi begodu atjale inzuzo enengi ehlabathini. Njengamanye wamaLithuanian Jews abathenga inarha epumalanga Transvali wathoma ubudlelwana namaziko asele aqinile weemali. ULazarus waphumelela ngeplasakhe. Ehlabathini agade anayo watjala okunengi, akghona ukusebenzisa i-2 000 ukuya kwezi-3 000 zamathani kamanyoro athi, 'Lokho okukhupha ehlabathini kufanele ukubuyisele godu.' Lokho kwakukhokhela ngokupheleleko. Njengombana obukeleko aqalile, iplasi kaLazarus yathoma.

Njengeplasi ejayelekileko enganalitho elikhulu ngaphandle kokufana neplasi ephethe okuthileko. Phakathi kweminyaka ye-1920 uLazarus gade sele ayanze iplasi edumileko ekhiqiza kwamambala. Isitjalo esingaphasi kwamafidi abunane nanyana ithoba gade singekho ngombana ezinengi gade zimafidi alitjumi nambili nanyana itjumi nantathu ... Amasimu gade aminyene kangangobana ngakwelinye ihlangothi isivakatjhi



Ikoloyi edoswa ziimeyila  
ziyama iJoes Luck Drift  
emlanjeni iDe Kaap,  
mhlana amalanga ali-18  
kuSeptemba 1905



Ipumalanga edala netja  
ngeminyaka yokuthoma  
yesentjhuri yama-20



Isitrada esikhulu se-Amersfoort, sathathwa isithombe ngomnyaka we-1905 .

Iposo nebhanga e-Amersfoort ngomnyaka we-1905



Umhlobo omutjha  
womakhiwo  
wamabhizinisi  
owakhiwako eWitbank



IWitbank ngeminyaka  
ye-1930



sasizibona kwangathi sisephasini elembethwe likhaba lesiphila. Okhunye okwakukhambisana patsi nesivuno esasitjalwe lapho kwakukuhlwengeka kwehlabathi esimila kiyo. Ikhula lalilincani khulu eplasini kaLazarus.

ULazarus waphumelela ngokulima amaplasakhe ngokuqatjha abantu abanengi. Kodwana ngendlela athola begodu alawula ngayo ukusebenza yayifana nendlela eyayisetjenziswa ngabanye abalimi bangaleso sikhathi.

### **I-Apiesdoorndraai**

Ngomnyaka we-1902 uJacobus Manok –ikosi uShangaan nabosomabhizinisi abasakhasako bathenga iplasi i-Apiesdoorndraai esiphandeni seLydenburg. Watlhaga ngawo lowo mraro owawuqalene nangabanye abosomaplasi esiphandeni, amasimu omileko. Ubusika kwakusikhathi esimbi somnyaka, ukuswakama kwehlabathi kungekho. Ngalokho iminyaka yoke nakungena itwasahlobo nesiwezulu kwakuthatha isikhathi eside ukobana ihlabathi ibuye ezingeni layo. Ukubalekela lokho uManok wakha iimforo ezithwala amanzi wokusezela amzimakhe ngesikhathi sebusika. Nakufika isikhathi sokumila kweentjalo ihlabathi yayibonakala ikhiqiza ngefanelo. Ukutjala kwakhe nokusebenza kwakhe nzima kwakumzuzisa. Ngomnyaka we-1918 wakhiqiza imigodla engehla kwe-1 000 yekoroyi ngesikhathi somnyaka owodwa, ukudlula boke abalimi eemphandeni zetjingalanga nepumalanga yeLydenburg. Waziwa ngokobana ‘ngusomaplasi weLydenburg othuthuka ukudlula boke’ abosomaplasi. Wabuye waba ngusihlalo wehlangano yabosomaplasi yamakhuwa, ekuligadango elaba likhulu lokuthuthuka ngaleso sikhathi sokuhloyana ngokwemibala. Ngomnyaka we- 1940 iplasi leyo yahlukaniselanwa phakathi kwamadodana abunane kaManok aragela phambili nokuzenzela iinzuzo ngokulima.

### **IBoomplaats**

Iplasi iBoomplaats yayingasetjenzwa ngusomabhizinisi osakhasako oyedwa kodwana mphakathi woke wabosomabhizinisi abancani abadoswa phambili yiKosi yabaPedi uMicha Dinkwanyane. Yaba nomlando omuhle nomkhulu ngokuthama izinto ezitja, ukubambelela nokuzimisela. Ngomnyaka we-1865 abadosi phambili bamalunga womphakathi weBoomplaats batjhiya ubukhosi babaPedi bayokuvula isitetjhi samamitjhinari eBotšhabelo (Qala Isahluko 2). IBotšhabelo yaba sizinda esikhulu sezokulima, ngesinye isikhathi yathola amaphuzu aphezulu adlula wombuso we-ZAR ngokulima. Ukusuka eBotšhabelo, isiqhema sabantu abanzima sasuka sayokuthama umphakathi olimako eLydenburg owawubizwa bona yiMafolofolo. IMafolofolo nayo yanaba

yathuthukela phambili. Kodwana ngomnyaka we-1876 yahlaselwa masotja wamaBhunu nabantu abanzima yahlakazwa. Abasalako babese bahlala eplasini elalingeleBerlin Missionary Society libizwa bona yiMosterthoek, kwathi ngemva kwesikhathi, ngesikhathi sePi yeSewula Afrika, babuya bahlala eplasini iWaterval Valley.

Ngomnyaka we-1906 iKosi uMicha Dinkwanyane namanye amalunga womphakathi bathenga iplasi iBoomplaats eduze neLydenburg. Lalingazisi, lingakanoni kodwana nanyana kunjalo umphakathi wathoma ukulinonisa. Bathoma ngokwakha umsele ozokuletha amanzi avela emlanjeni owawukude eplasini yomunye umlimi bakha namadamu ukwenzelela bona bakghone ukonga amanzi ngobunengi eduze namasimabo. Basebenzisa umsuqwa weenkomo ukuvundisa ihlabathi batjala nemithi yeenthelo. Abanye bamalunga womphakathi beza bazokuba ziinsebenzi ezimaphandle begodu imirholwabo yabuye yasetjenziselwa ukwenza amasimu lawo bona abe ngcono. Mgomnyaka we-1940 umphakathi lowo wasele uphumelele ukutjhugulula ihlabathi yalawo masimu bona ibe ngenonileko kilesi siphande.

Njengombana sizokubona kuSahluko sesi-6, ngesikhathi sebandlululo iBoomplaats yamenezelwa 'njengendawo enzima' begodu umphakathi wafuduswa ngekani. Nanyana kunjalo ngokombuso wedemokhrasi inarha leyo ibuyiselwe kubanikazi bamambala ngaphasi kwehlelo lokubuyiselwa iinarha kubanikazi.

### **Abalimi Bemithi Yesitrasi**

Magega nomlambo iCrocodile, kusukela eNelspruit ukuya eWhite River, kutjalwe imithi eminengi yeenthelo zesitrasi. Ukutjalwa kwemithi yesitrasi ngenye yeendlela eziqakathekileko zokulima esifundeni. Kuye kwathoma muva esifundenesi kwadzimelela ngeminyaka yokugcina yesentjhuri yama-20. Ngomnyaka we-1905 isithelo sokuthoma sesitrasi yepumalanga Transvali saba semqalisweni wezeenthelo eLondon. Ngomnyaka we-1916 iSewula Afrika ngomnyaka gade sele ithumela amakasi azi-65 000 zesitrasi. Ngomnyaka we-1920 ukutjalwa kwesitrasi kwanaba msinya ngeminyakana embalwa nje kwaba nemithi emitjha eziingidi ezi-2 etjalweko. Abantu abanengi khulukhulu amasotja abuyako ngemva kwePi yomHlaba yokuThoma azama ukutjala imithi yesitrasi kodwana kwatholakala imithi yesitrasi ayifuni umuntu onganamaboni nemali. Ukuze uphumelele kufanele utjale imithi eminengi endaweni enabileko begodu ufake umanyoro omnengi ehlabathini. Phezu kwalokho isitrasi ithoma ukuthela ngemva kweminyaka emine ukuya kwemihlanu. Ngalezzi nzathu kusemakhophoretjheni amakhulu wodwa akghona ukulima isitrasi kwaze kwaba minyaka ye-1930.



Imitjhini nayithoma  
 ukusetjenziswa  
 emabubulweni wenthelo

Kusukela ngomnyaka we-1920 ukuya phambili abatjali bamasitrasi bathoma ukuhlangabezana nobudisi. Imikhiqizwabo eminengi yathoma ukuthunyelwa eBritain. Kodwana ngomnyaka we-1920 kwakunganandawo eyaneleko eenkepeni ukuthwala iinkasi ezazilapho zesitrasi. Labo abahluleka kuthengisela amaphasi wanagaphandle baloba. Labo kwakubalimi besitrasi abasakhasako. Abalimi abakhulu nabanelwazi babaneethintela eenkampanini ezithwala ngamanzi bakghona ukuthola indawo eenkepeni. Lokho kwakuveza ukobana iinhlango ezikulu zinesithintela esibonakalako sekunezincani. Ngaleso sizathu, kwatlhanywa *iFruit Growers' Exchange* kwase kuthi ngomnyaka we-1926 *iSouth African Cooperative Citrus Exchange* yahlonywa. Leziinhlango zakghona ukunciphisa isikhathi sokuthwala ngesikepe zahlela

ukuba neenqandisi ezinengi eenkepeni. Banikela ngeentlabagelo zokupaka ipahla nokukghona ukuboleka imali eBulungelweni lezoMhlaba (*Land Bank*), basebenzisa iintjalo eziqandiswa maqangi bakha nobudlelwana obukhulu nabathengi beBritain. Lokho kwasiza abatjali beentholo. Ukusthwenyeka kwabo ngeenthuthi nokuthola umakethe kwahlaliswa kuhle. Abathengi beBritain nabo bazuza baba namalamule amatjha abangawadla.

Ngemva kwePi yesiBili yomHlaba amasitrasi nakathoma ukwehla ngentengo ngaphetjheya i*Fruit Growers' Exchange* yenza isiqiniseko bona abosomaplasi abancani angekhe bawe khulu. Iinkampani ezikulu zasikima zalekelela ezincani ngemali. Kodwana nanyana lokho kwasiza emirarweni eminye kodwana kwadala eminye. Yayiyincani imali egcugcuzelela ikhampani ngayinye ukuze yehlise iindleko zayo, ukuthuthukisa ikhwalithi yemikhiqizwabo begodu bakghone nokuphalisana ngcono namanye amakhampani.

Ngomyaka we-1988 i*Fruit Growers' Exchange* yabuya yanikelwa elinye ibizo i-*Outspan International*, begodu yaragela phambili nokumaketha isitrasi yeSewula Afrika ephasini loke. Ekuthomeni kweminyaka ye-1990 yayiyikhampani yangasese. Namhlanje eSewula Afrika zinengi iinkhampani ezithengisela iinarha zangaphandle iinthelo zesitrasi ukusekela lesisiphande, zinikele nelwazi elithileko ngerhwebo zibuye zisize nabalimi abasakhulako nalabo ababe badinywe amathuba ngaphambilini.

Amaplasi amanengi amakhulu wesitrasi athuthukiswa balimi bamakhuwa eendaweni ezazihlala abantu abanzima ngaphambilini begodu amanye abanikazi bafune bona abuyiselwe kibo ngalombuso wedemokhrasi ngaphasi kwehlelo lokubuyiselwa kwamihlaba ebantwini. Kwamanye amaplasi, amakhuwa angeza amandla wobunikazi kiwo namabhizinisi wokubambisana nabantu abanzima kwezokulima. Amanye walamaplasi asebenza kuhle khulu, kwathi kwamanye amaplasi amanani weentengo zemikhiqizo ehla ngesimanga seenkinga ezivumbuke ngesikhathi sokubuyiselwa kwamihlaba kubanikazi. Ukunabisa ubunikazi behlabathi ukube ngahlanye amakghono nelwazi lokuphatha lelo plasi awunalo kube mraro omkhulu kilesisifunda.

### Ukwenjiwa Kwamalahle

Ukwenjiwa kwamalahle kudlala indima ekulu emnothweni weMpumalanga. Ukwenjiwa kwamalahle kwathoma pheze ekupheleni kweminyaka ye-1880 eWitbank la iimayini ezikulu nezinengi zikhona. Ngesikhathi seminyaka esimatjhumu amathathu iimayini ezinengi zavulwa kilendawo kwenjiwa amalahlle ngobunengi. Iimayini zaziphalisana, lokho kwabanga bona intengo yamalahle yehle kwase kubunjwa iHlangano yabaNikazi beeMayini beTransvali (*Transvaal Coal Owners' Association*) ukuze ihlangabezane nalowo mraro.



Ukuthonywa  
kokwakiwa kwemayini  
yamalahle esiphandeni  
seWitbank ngeminyaka  
ye-1940

Imayini yamalahle  
eBrugspruit, ekuthomeni  
kwesentjhuri yama-20



Ukwenjiwa kwelahle  
ngaphezulu,  
epumalanga yekangala

Yalawula 'umkhiqizo nentengo' yaqeda ukuphalisana. Yabuye yaphetha seyithengisa khulu kubathengi bangaphetjheya. Njengombana iHlangano isitjho:

Sekunobana imayini enye nanye iyokuthengisa ngokulayitjha eenkepeni nangaphakathi kwelizwe lekhethu, iHlangano yakghona ukunikela iimbawo zokuthengisa kwezinye iimayini ezinamakghono, iimporo zesitimela zokurhweba nezinye iimayini ezinamakhwalithi afuneka esiporweni sesitimela, nokuthengiselana ngaphakathi okungokwamabubulo kwezinye iimayini ezingatholi amalahle amahle afana nezinye.

Intengo yelahle yaragela phambili yawa. Ukulapha lomraro kwaba kukhiqiza ilahle elinengi nokusebenzisa imali encani eensebenzini. Indlela elula yokwenza lokho kwaba kusebenzisa imitjhini. Iimayini zathoma ukusebenzisa imitjhini egandelela ngommoya ukusika ilahle ngaphasi emgodini. Ngokuthuthuka kweteknoloji babuya basebenzisa imitjhini yegezi yokusika ilahle. Ilahle lalikhizwa ngobunengi kwenye nenywe inyanga ukube kwakufuneka abantu abanganalwazi. Kwakubiza imali ephasi ukukhiqiza khulu.

Ngomnyaka we-1946 ibubulo lamalahle lasele lilikhulu. Kwakuneemayini ezima-34 ezikulu eTransvaal, ezikhiqiza ama-99,7 wamaphezende wamalahle wephrovensi. Ezinye zeemayini ezima-23 ziseduze neWitbank neMiddelburg, bese kuthi ezisithandathu zibe se-Ermelo. Idlanzana leemayini lathoma ukunghonghoyila bona iHlangano yabaNikazi beeMayini beTransvali yayithikameza iphaliswano ngokukhuphula izinga lekhwalithi liye phezulu ngaphandle kwesizathu.

Iimayini ezikulu zazuba khulu kilehlangano sekunezincani begodu kubudisi ukobana zingazitlolisa ngaphasi kwayo lehlangano. Ngaleso sikhathi, zoke iimayini zaba nokuzaza. Hlangana ne-1940 ne-1960 ukukhiqizwa kwelahle kwakhuphuka kusukela eengidini ezili-13 ukuya kwezima-25 wamathani. Kodwana kusukela ngeminyaka ye-1950 ukufuneka kwelahle la ekhaya nangaphetjheya kwehla ngesimanga sokobana amabubulo athoma ukusebenzisa i-oli. Imakethe ekulu yamalahle yathonywa ngesikhathi umbuso weSewula Afrika uthoma ukutjhugulula amalahle abe yi-oli kodwana kwakufuneka iimakethe ezinengi. Ngeminyaka ye-1960 i-Anglo American Corporation yathoma irhubhululo lokuthola iimakethe zangaphetjheya. Yarhubhulula ubujamo namandla wamalahle weSewula Afrika yahloma nehlelo lokumaketha etjingalanga ye-Europe, yaqala nehlangothi leenthuthi. Lomzamo waba nenzuzo eyatholwa bakhiqizi bamalahle epumalanga Transvali. Ngeminyaka ye-1970 i-Eskom yavula iintetjhi zegesi kilendawo isebenzisa amalahle amanengi walesisifunda.



Indunduma yemayini  
eduze neWitbank



Ngesikhathi imakethe yamalahle inaba nethetnoloji gade ithuthuka. Umtjhini othileko ogade usimanga ubizwa bona yi-*walking dragline*, wa lethwa ukobana uzokusetjenziswa eemayini ezemba ilahle ngaphezulu (*open-cast coal mining*). Lomhlobo wemitjhini gade ubiza iingidi zamarandi begodu umkhulu kangangobana amabhlorho ahlngana neMaputo neWitbank kwafuneka bona akhiwe kabutjha aqinise ngaphambi kobana idlule imitjhini le. Umkhiqizo wayo mbala ufanelana nobukhulu bayo. Eemayini zeRand eziseMiddelburg kwatolwa phasi irekhodi la umtjhini lo wawufuqula khona ihlabathi engafunekiko engehla kwelahle elifunekako emathani aziingidi ezi-3.6 ngesikhathi esingaphasi kwenyanga.

Godu, nanyana kunjalo, kunamahlangothi amabili wokuthuthuka komnotho. Iimayini zamalahle zinokulimaza kwebhoduluko okumbi khulu enarheni yekhethu le. Ngaphandle kokufuqula, kusunduzeke ummango iinzibi nemigodi engasasebenziko yeemayini ifakela amanzi wangaphasi kwehlabathi ekufanele asetjenziswe yihlabathi nabantu itjhefu. Iimayini ezinengi nezincani khulukhulu azitjali ngemagadangweni alwisana nomonakalo eziwenzileko. Isithintela sendawo ekulu yeemayini ezemba ilahle ngaphezulu zisibonelo esihle endaweni yeWitbank.

### **ISappi**

Eqinisweni iSappi yatjhugulula ipumalanga Transvali nayithomako kilesisiphande ngeminyaka ye-1960 begodu yathoma ukutjala amahlathi amanengi wemithi yethimba namhlanje azele ihlagothi elikhulu lesifunda.

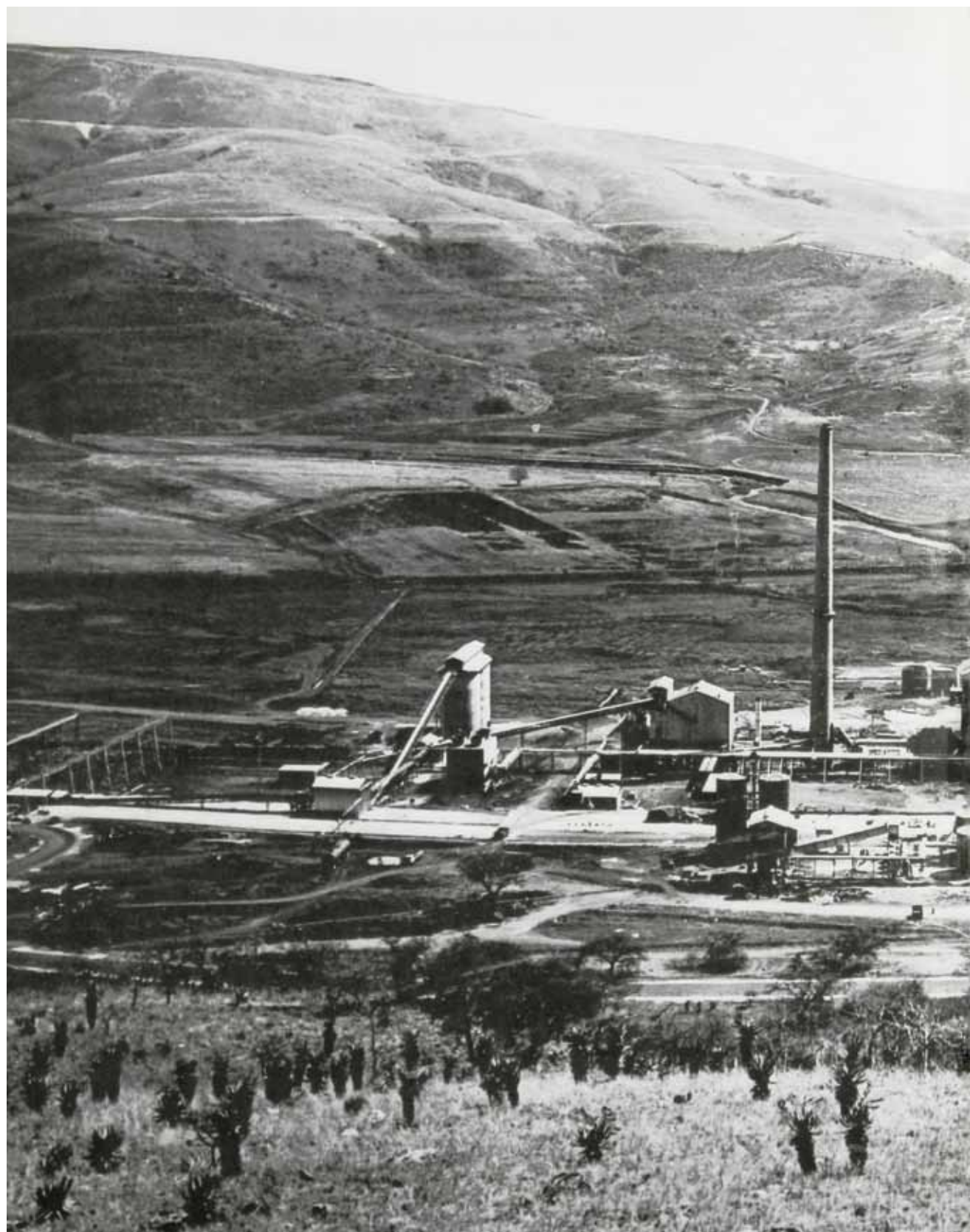
*ISouth African Pulp and Paper Industries Limited* (Sappi) eyabunjwa ngoDisemba 1936, yayinzinze eSprings, nge-East Rand ekuthomeni umsebenzayo epumalanga yeTransvali kukuthenga ithimba. Ngomnyaka we-1963, nanyana kunjalo, iSappi yahloma ibubulo elikhulu lokugaya iphepha eNgodwana. Kwaba ngelinye lamabubulo amakhulu kinawo woke akhona kilelihlangothi lesewula nelizwe. Latjhugulula indlela yokwenziwa kwephepha eSewula Afrika ngokusebenzisa amaqhinga amatjha nethknoloji etja. Ngomnyaka we-1982 iSappi yanaba ngokuthatha iNovobord Group egade yenza amabhorodo aqinileko ibe yingcenywe yayo. Ngalokho indawo yokugaya ithimba ngendlela etja yethknoloji yakhiwa eWhite River. Ngaleso sikhathi isigayo sephepha eNgodwana sanaba sasebenza ngendlela yanje.

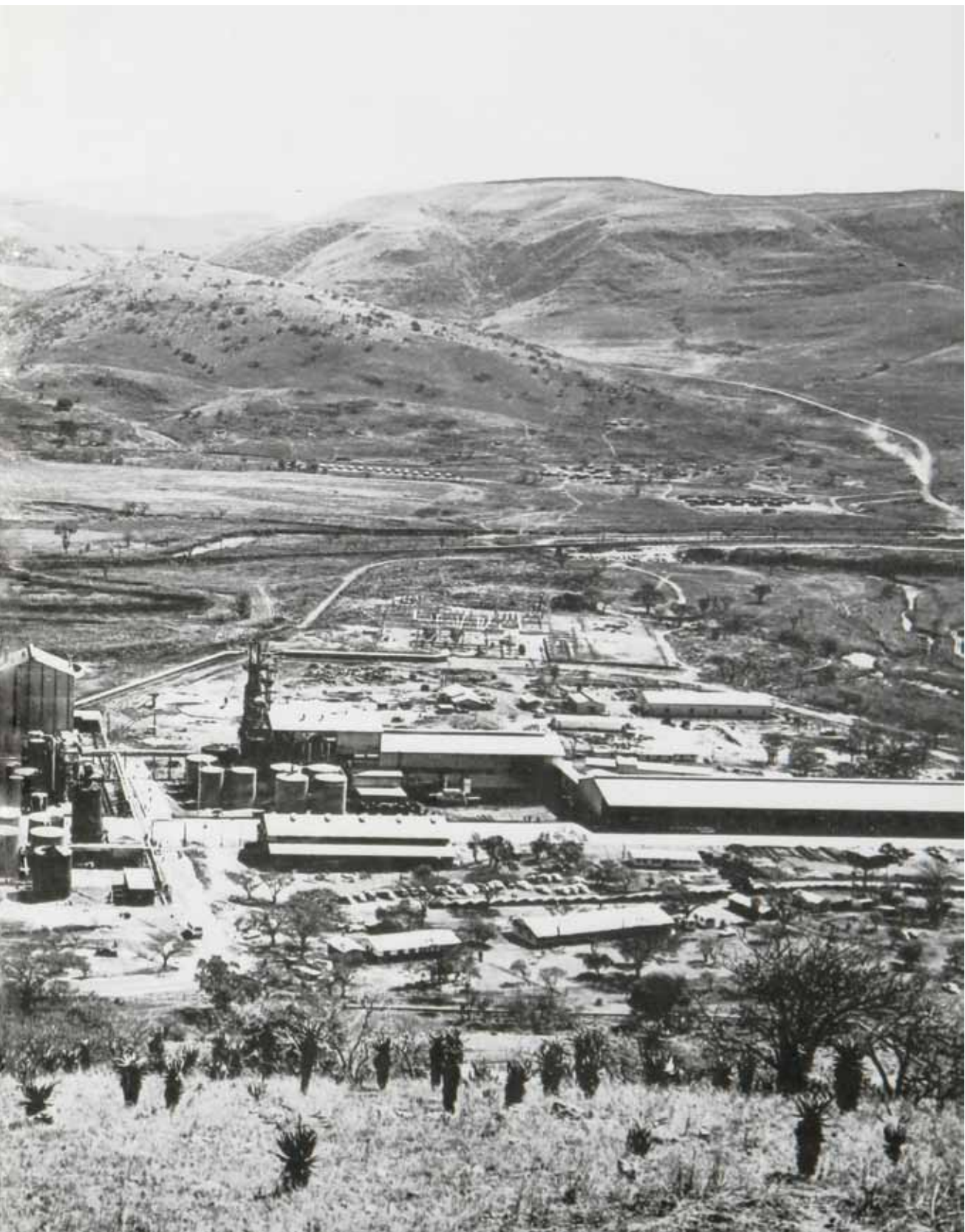
ISappi nayo ngokwayo yatjala imithi ukuze ibalekelele ukudzimelela ngabosomaplasi bethimba. Ngomnyaka we-1960 iSappi yasele inamahekthara ama-50 000 ngaphasi kwethimba nezinye iindawo esiphandeni. ISappi yabuyele yaletha iindlela ezitja zokuphatha amahlathayo. Yakha iinqongolo zokuqala

Ikhasi elilandelako: Isithombe sakade sokuthoma sebubulo lamaphepha iSappi, eNgodwana

Imithi etjalelwe ukurhweba esiphandeni seSabie, ngeminyaka ye-1950









Ijarada lamagodo weThimba eBarberton

ibone imililo, ukutjala kabutjha imithi isele ivuniwe, ukubuye usebenzise iinsalela zephepha ukuze kuniselwe bekuvundiswe ithimba. Ngaleziindlela yanciphisa iingozi zayo neendleko. Yabuye yadala amathuba amanengi womsebenzi. Ngomnyaka we-1990 iSappi yaba yikhampani yephasi loke yarhenyiswa nayo ku*New York Stock Exchange*. Yaragela phambili ngokutjala eMpumalanga, iletha imisebenzi nomnotho.

Nanyana kunjalo okumbi nokuhle esiphandeni kwaba khona ngebubulo lethimbeli. Amahlathi amanengi wethimba atjhugulula ubujamo bommango begodu athatha amanzi wangaphasi kwehlabathi amanengi. Isigayo sephepha naso sikhupha intuthu nommoya onetoxic bese kuthi nekhemikhali abalisebenzisa ekwenzeni iphepha lenze umonakalo omkhulu webhoduluko.

#### **AmaZiko Wokwenjiwa KweGolide ETransvali**

AmaZiko Wokwenjiwa KweGolide ETransvali (*Transvaal Gold Mining Estates (TGME)*) athoma ngomnyaka we-1895, khulukhulu ukwemba igolide ePilgrim's

Rest. Usihlalo wakhona kwakunguLionel Phillips, ngokweemali alekelelwa yiH Eckstein and Company. I-Eckstein yayiyingcenywe yethungelelwano leemali nemazweni wangaphetjheya elekelela ekwenjiweni kwegolide ngalokho yakghona ukulekelela i-TGME ukobana ithole imali yokuzithuthukisa. Leziindingo zazizwakala: i-TGME yasebenza ngokudluleleko ngaphambi kobana igcine ithole i-ore eyayingenjiwa begodu kwadinga bona ibe negezi ephehlwa ngomtjhini, amatramway kanye neengayo ezigaya i-ore. Ngokuba nethintano kwe-TGME kwayenza yakghona ukuthola abalawuli namanjiniyera anamakghono.

Ipumalanga Transvali ngaleso sikhathi gade ingakangenelelwa begodu inganazendlalelo ezaneleko ngalokho abantu agade basebenzela i-TGME kwakufanele bayazi. I-TGME yemba iminyaka epheze ibe ma-80 weminyaka ePilgrim's Rest-endaweni yeSabie yatlhama iindlela ezinengi zokwemba igolide yanabisa nenzuzo egade itholakala.

Imitjhinabo egade indawonye, nangokwakhiwa kwamatramways wegezi ukuze kuthuthwe i-ore, kwaragelwa phambili nokwenza ngcono isitetjhi esasiphehla igezi ngamanzi kwakhiwa neendlela ezihle zokuvikela iinkhukhula zamanzi ngaphasi kwehlabathi. Yabuye yandisa inzuzo ngokusebenzisa ihlabathi ekungeyayo kodwana ingayisebenziseli ukwemba igolide.

Ekuthomeni kweminyaka ye-1900 i-TGME yathoma ukwenza isibonelo ngamahlathi amancani womhlobo othileko wemithi (*i-wattle plantations*). Lokho kwaba yipumelelo kwazokuthi ngomnyaka we-1927 ikhampani yayinamahekthara ayi-1 457 atjalwe *iwattle*, begodu yathoma ukuthola inzuzo ehle.



Abantu abanzima abaphethe iincwadi abafuna ngazo ilungelo lerhawuda eduze neBarberton ngomnyaka we-1913



Abathandathi behawuda bahloma amatende eduze neLydenburg



Abasebenzi abagadweko abathwele imikhiqizo yangoJanabari 1896 behla nayo e-Elephants Kloof



ISheba Gold Mine ngaphandle kweBarberton, ekupheleni kwesentjhuri ye-19



Imitjhini yokwemba yeFrench Bobs, esiphandeni seBarberton

IGreat Sheba Gold Mine, esiphandeni seBarberton









Ikhasi elilandelako: UMongameli uPaul Kruger, uKomondanti uJenerali Piet Joubert, uNobhala womBuso uDorh. W J Leyds, namanye amalunga weVolksraad nombuso weZuid-Afrikaansche Republiek nakuvulwa imayini eBarberton, 1898.

Yabese iqatjha uNils Ekbo, owababuya eNorway abandulwe e-America begodu athathwa ‘njengesiphathiswa esiphambili kilesisitetjhi.’ U-Ekbo waphumelela ukuzuzisa iminitho esezingeni, okutjho bona ukwehlisa iindleko wandisa iinzuzo ngokutjala imithi ngobunengi. Nakho lokho kwakufuna kutjalwe imali ebonakalako. Ngomnyaka we-1930 ikhampani le gade sele inamahekthara ali-12 000 zimithi etjalweko emumethe iinzuzo ezikulu khulu. Ipumelelo ye-TGME yayingesimanga sokobana khulukhulu gade ikghona ukudosa abaphathi nabosonjiniyera abanamakghono namaboni kanye nekghono lokuzicabangela basebenzise nemithombo ekhona ngendlela ehle nenenzuzo.

I-TGME yagcina seyithethwe yiRand Mines, ekwathi ngokukhamba kwesikhathi yaba yingcinye yeBarlow Rand group nayo eyahlukanako yagcina sele ingaphasi kweSimmer & Jack Mines Limited ngomnyaka we-1993. Namhlanje isemba igolide khulu ePilgrim’s Rest–eSabie.

#### Isimbi YeKangala (*Highveld Steel*)

Izenjiwa zalesisiphande zenza bona kukghoneke ukupheka isimbi nevanadium. Ngomnyaka we-1960 i-Anglo American Corporation – ekusiqhema sabembi bezenjiwa abaqakathekileko eSewula Afrika– yayifuna iindlela zokukhiqiza ivanadium nesimbi epumalanga Transvali. Yazama ukuthola umlingani kodwana azange iphumelele. Yabese iya ku-Iscor, ikhampani yesimbi ekungeyombuso kodwana nakhona yahluleka. I-Anglo yase ithatha isiqu nto bona uHarry Oppenheimer, owabangusihlalo wayo ngaleso sikhathi, ekwathi ngemva kwesikhathi wahlathululwa njenge ‘major act of faith by private

Isithombe sokuthoma sebululo leHighveld Steel eWitbank



*enterprise in the future of South Africa*: athathe amagadango ayingozi ayedwa. Lokho kwadala ihlangothi elitjha elabizwa bona yi*Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation*, begodu bathenga ibubulo le*vanadium* elalingelekhampani ebizwa bona yi*Minerals Engineering* elingaphandle kweWitbank. Abahlalubi be-Anglo beza bazokuhlola ibubulo bathola bona libhalelwa khulu bona lingazijamela. Indlela ‘elalidizayinwe ngayo yayingenelisi, iinsebenzi zazinganamaboni nelawulo lakhona lihlangahlangene.’ Ngendlela lalingakho ibubulwelo lalingekhe lakhona ukuphumelela. Kodwana omunye wabahlahlubi wabeka wathi, ‘koke okwakufuneka kwakukuletha abantu abafaneleko begodu kuhlaliswe kühle okonakeleko,’ i-Anglo yaragela phambili ngokwenza njalo. Njengebubulo elikhulu lalinamandla, ikghono lokuhleleka kanye nelwazi lokuqatjha abosonjiniyera nabososayenzi abaphambili nokusebenzisa itheknoloji yamuva nje nokungenela imakethe yala ekhaya nangaphetjheya.

Amandla wenye yeHighveld Steel kwakuyindlela eyenza ngayo izinto kabutjha. Yayisebenzisa iindlela nemiqondo ebuya eNorway, eRussia

Ibubulo leColumbus  
Stainless Steel  
eMiddelburg.

neSweden, begodu iyihlanganisa nelwazi lala ekhaya ukuthuthukisa indlela etja yokukhiqiza *ivanadium*. Kwakuligadango elilikhuni khulu leli kodwana lakghona ukukhiqiza *ivanadium* ngendlela engabiziko neyanelisa ngcono sekuneendlela ezazijayelwe ngaphambili. IHighveld Steel yaba mkhiqizi *wevanadium* omkhulu ephasini. Yaragele phambili ngokunaba, ngomnyaka we-1990 yathenga amakhampani amabili amanye amancani *wevanadium* yabambisana neSamancor ne-Industrial Development Corporation, base bakha iColumbus Stainless ngaphandle nje kweMiddelburg, ekungiyi ekulu kunazo zoke iinkampani ezikhiqiza isimbi ephasini.

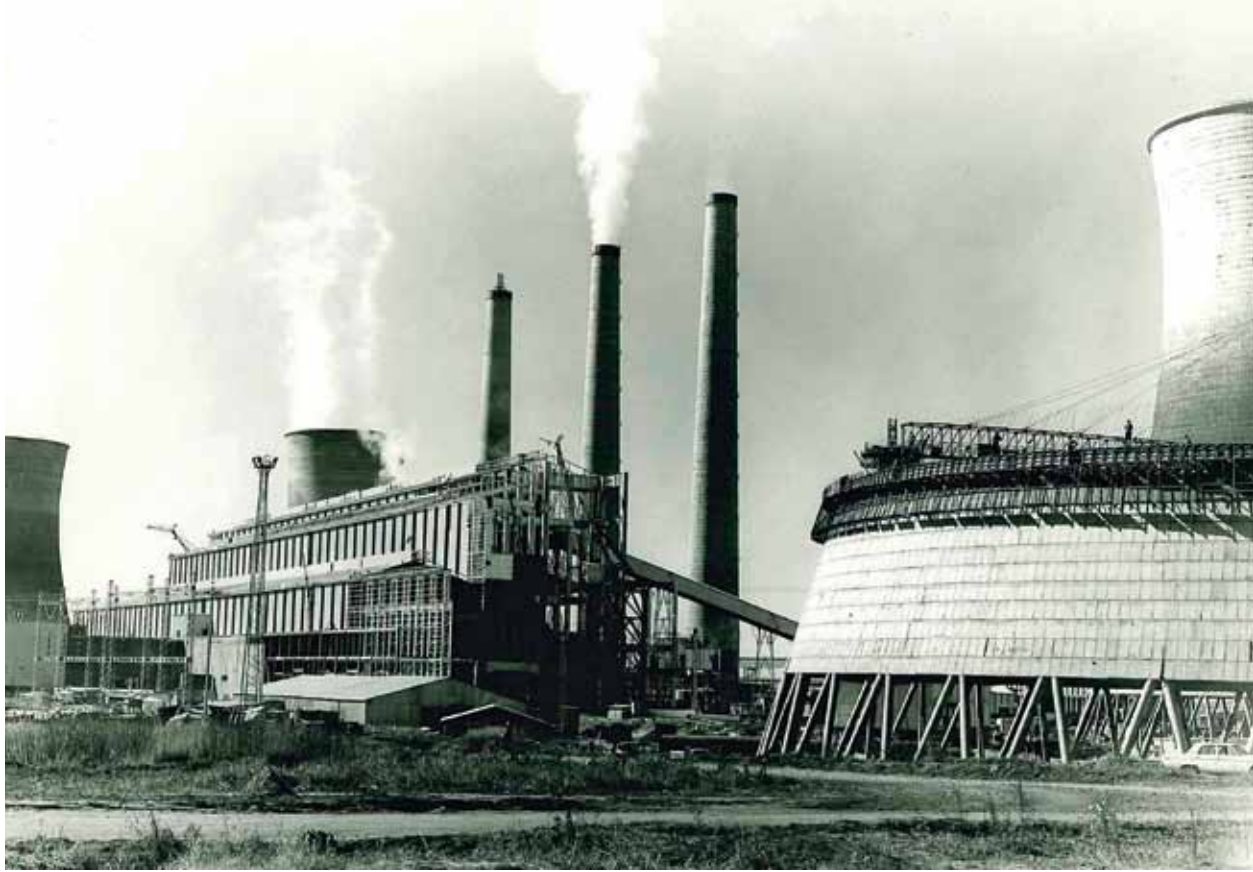
### I-Eskom

Amalahle amanengi amahle eSewula Afrika atholakala eKangala yeMpumalanga. Ngaleso sizathu, lesisiphande sidose amabubulo amabili amakhulu nadzimelele phezu kwamalahle. Lokuthoma ibubulo libubulo eliphehla igezi eSewula Afrika. Isifunda seMpumalanga siphethe iintetjhi ezilitjumi ezikulu eziphehla igezi enengi yeSewula Afrika. Zoke iintetjhezi zingaphasi beziphethwe mbuso weSewula Afrika ngaphasi kwe-Eskom.

I-*Electricity Supply Commission* (Eskom) – eyabuye yabizwa bona yi-Eskom ngomnyaka we-1987 yahlonywa mbuso ngomnyaka we-1923, begodu yabelwa bona kufuze yabele iminyango yombuso, imibuso eminye yala ekhaya kanye namabubulo ngegezi. Ngalokho yazimisela ngokwakha iintetjhi eziphehla

Iphawa etja epehla igezi iKomati, 1966.





igezi eendaweni ezahlukeneko enarheni le. Iphrojekthi yayo yokuthoma eMpumalanga kwaba sitetjhi esibizwa *ngeWitbank power station*, esakhiwa kanye kanye *neVictoria Falls neTransvaal Power Company Limited (VFP)*. Igezi eseleko yayidluliselwa eWitwatersrand. Ekuthomeni kweminyaka ye-1950 i-Eskom yakha isitetjhi segezi iWilge eduze ne-Ogies eemayini zamalahle eWitbank, ngakwelinye ihlangothi sisebenza ukuphakela ngegezi eemayini ezitja ezazivulwa kileyo ndawo.

Iphawa iCamden  
naysakhiwako

Ngeminyaka ye-1960 ne-1970, njengombana nomnotho weSewula Afrika wawukhula nje kwadingeka iintetjhi eziphehla igezi bona zandiswe, ngalokho i-Eskom yabuye yakhe ikhomba leentetjhi eziphehla igezi epumalanga Transvali eduze neemayini zamalahle eziseduze neWitbank nakwezinye iindawo. Ngeminyaka ye-1980 yabuya yakha zintathu godu hlangana nazo kuyiKendal, ekusitetjhi esikhulu kunazo zoke iintetjhi ezisebenzisa amalahlle ephasini. Lemakhiwo ekukhulunywa ngayo, kanye neemayini ezemba ilahlle ngaphezulu zimjeje orheme endleleni i-N4 phakathi kweGauteng neNelspruit.

Ukuba khona kwe-Eskom kilesisiphande kukhuphule izinga lokuthuthuka komnotho kwadaleka namathuba amanengi womsebenzi. Nanyana kunjalo iye yabanga khunye okumbi khulu esiphandeni ekukusilaphaza ummoya. Amalahle enjiwa ekangala ngasezingeni eliphasi, nakabaswako akhupha intuthu *enetoxic* ekungasilula ukucwengisa iphume kileyo ntuthu. Iindleko nemicabango equphileko iyacatangwa. I-Eskom nayimatsatasa ngeendlela zoke zokuqeda ukukhutjwa kwentuthu, ukucwengisa amalahlle la ukuya

Ukwakhiwa kwendawo  
yokubeka amalahle  
eSasol eSecunda.



Isithombe sokuthoma  
seSecunda



phambili kuzakubiza khulu sekunokusebenzisa ezinye iindlela zamandla. Intengo yegezi inesithintela esikhulu emnothweni womphakathi. ISewula Afrika ayinayo enye indlela kufanele iragele phambili ngokuphehla igezi ngamalahle okwesikhatjhana.

### ISasol

ISasol ngelinye le bubulo lesibili ngobukhulu neliqakathekileko elibe seMpumalanga ngesimanga sokukhiqizwa kwe-oli emalahleni eSewula Afrika. ISewula Afrika ayinayo *icrude oil*, kodwana inamalahle amanengi begodu irhubhululo lokuqala bona kungakghoneka ukuhloma ibubulo lokwenza i-oli ngamalahle lathoma ngeminyaka ye-1920. Lokhu kwabonwa njengendlela yokuvikela inarha yekhetu yokunzinzisa iinkokhelo ngokuqalisa esidingweni sokuthengisa *i-crude oil* ekhiqizwa ngobunengi.

Ukutlamba kwarhatjiswa ngemva kwePi yesiBili yomHlaba, ekwaphetha ngokwakhiwa kwe*South African Coal Oil and Gas Exploration Limited* (Sasol) ngomnyaka we-1950. ISasol yathonywa yi-*Industrial Development Corporation* (IDC), ekwakuyihlangano engaphasi kombuso begodu ilawulwa ngiwo umbuso.

ISasol yathoma ukwakha i-oli ngelahle ezikweni elikhulu lamalahle asetlhagwini yeFree State. Izikwelo lakhiwa emmangweni ovulekileko kwase kuthi idorobha elitjha lakhona labizwa bona yiSasolburg. Umkhiqizo wokuthoma *wepetrol* nedizela owakhiqizwa kilelo ziko wathengiselwa umphakathi ngomnyaka we-1955. ISasol yathoma ukunikela ngemikhiqizo engakavuthwa ephuma elahleni kumabubulo asebenza ngamakhemikhali.

Ngeminyaka ye-1970, ngesimanga sesililo sephasi loke nge-oli, iSasol yakha amaziko amabili amatjha weembaseli emadzwilini amakhulu wamalahle eduze neBethal epumalanga yeTransvali. Ngokwakhiwa yihlangano yephasi loke leliziko labiza amabhiliyoni ali-7 wamarandi ekwakuyimali enengi ngaleso sikhathi. Yayithathwa godu njengephrojekthi yobunjiniyera ekulu kunazo zoke ephasini. Nalapho edorobha elitjha lalapho lakhiwa labizwa bona yiSecunda lihlalisa iinsebenzi.

Ngomnyaka we-1979 iSasol yarhenyiswa ku*Johannesburg Stock Exchange*, kwathi iinhlukaniselano ze-IDC zehliselwa phasi. Nanyana kunjalo iSasol gade ingasasilo ibubulo lombuso kodwana yayisatjhidelene khulu nebonelo-phambili 'le-*fortress economy*' lombuso elalikhona ukubambelela ngokwalo, nangokulawulwa mbuso webandlululo, ngaphasi kokutswinywa mamazwe wangaphandle ngezomnotho. Ngaleso sizathu, iSasol, yayiqutjhwé khulu Mkhonto wesizwe (MK), ihlangothi lamasotja we-African National Congress (ANC). Ngenyanga kaJuni 1980 i-MK yatjala iinthuthumbi emakhiweni weSasol eSecunda. Sinye seenthuthumbi sadubula senza umonakalo owabalelwa eengidini ezima-66 zamaranda. (Qala nesaHluko se-7)





INespruit ngomnyaka  
we-1933.

Isentha yebhizinisi  
eNelspruit namhlanje



Yabuye yavuka iSasol yaba namahlangothi amanengi ahlukahlukeneko begodu yanaba nangemisebenzi eyenzako. Namhlanje ibubulweli lisebenza lithumele imikhiqzwalo pheze emazweni anghla kwama-20 ephasini loke .. Lingelinye lamabubulo amahlanu amakhulu weSewula Afrika arhenyiswe *eNew York Stock Exchange*.

Ngomyaka we-2008 iSasol yahloma ihlelo lokusikimisa abantu abanzima kwezomnotho ngokuthengisa i-10 lamaphesende wamatjheralo ebantwini abanzima. ISasol nayizikhulumelako yathi ifuna ukunikela amatjherayo angaba ma-200 000 ebantwini abanzima ngamunye ababatjali.

### Iintjhijilo Namathuba

Nanyana kunezinto ezinengi ezihle nezikarisako ngalemizamo ituthuko yomnotho weMpumalanga uye waba nemiphumela emimbi esesekhona namhlanje begodu ebanga iintjhijilo ezikulu ekuhlalisaneni nokhunye esifundeni ekuyinto ezokwenza bona ababusi banamhlanje nabasezako balwe nazo.

Njengemahlangothini woke weSewula Afrika umnotho wepumalanga yeTransvali khulukhulu wasikinyiswa bosomabhizinisi babantu abamhlophe ababe bathola amathuba athileko ngokobuzwe babo ukube ngahlanye abantu abanzima babe bakuthola kubudisi ukubandakanyeka kwezomnotho esifundeni soke ngesimanga sobuzwe nombala ngesentjhuri yama-20.

Amakhuwa abambelela ekusebenziseni abantu abanzima ngokung-ababhadali ukuze benze inzuzo ekulu. Imbadalo yabantu abanzima ababe baqhakile (nangokungabafaki eendabeni zamabhizinisi) kwangeza ebuqhakeni balesisifunda sepumalanga nangomehluko omkhulu okhona kwezomnotho hlangana nomuntu onzima nekhwa. Abantu abanzima ngesikhathi esingaphambi kombuso webandlulo nangesikhathi sebandlulo gade bavame ukudliwa izandla kwesinye isikhathi bahlukunyezwe. Ngokukhamba kwesikhathi lokho kwadala ukungasathembani hlangana neensebenzi nabaphathi nanyana kungasinjalo ngaso soke isikhathi.

Ukungafakwa kwabantu abanzima emabhizinisini isikhathi eside nokungathuthukiswa kwamakghonwabo kwadala ukungabi namakghono afaneleko kilesisifunda nokutlhayela kwamandla ekuyinto eqakathekileko ekuthuthukeni komnotho. Iimayini namanye amabubulo namahlathi wethimba nakho kube ngunobangela wokusilaphazeka kwamanzi, ummoya nehlabathi ekuyinto ekulu efuna ukuhlaliswa kuhle namhlanje esifundeni. Kodwana ngaphandle kwalemiraro iMpumalanga ibe nomnotho omuhle nonamandla akghona ukubamba boke abantu abaphila kiyo, njengesifunda.