

Sekungokwesibili liphuma leliphephandaba. Isisebenzi nonyaka. Siyaphinda futhi siyacela kumina bantu nkuba nisibhalele nitshele nkuthi nicabangani ngaleliphepha nokuthi singenzenjani nkuze libengcomo kinina. Siyathanda futhi ukuba abantu basits hele ngempilo yabo yasemsebenzini nkuze lolowazi silukhiphe kuleliphepha. Ngale ndlela izisebenzi ezisematemini ehlukenezingakwazi ukuthintana futhi zazane kangcomo Khona manje kulesikhathi esingaphambili kwabonakala eLangeni inkulomo eyabe ibhalwe ngu Mrs. Mvubelo, uNobhala weNhlango ye Nyonyana yabasebenzi beziNgubo enamalunga angu 8 000 ese Transvaal. Kulenkulo mo wayehlaba uMnuz. Barney Dladla ngoba ethi imali eyaqoqwa yiBritish Trade Union Congress iyiqoqela izisebenzi zama Afrika ase S.A. kufanele iqondiswe ezi Nyonyaneni zama Afrika. Esikhundleni saloko uMrs Mvubelo ufuna imali iphathwe iTUSCA (iTUSCA lena Nyonyana yase Mzantsi Afrika, iyinhlangano yaba Mhlope, amakhaladi Kanye nama Ndiya.) U Mrs. Mvubelo ucabanga ukuthi iTUSCA kufanele iphathe imali ngoba iyabathanda abasebenzi ngenhliziyo yayo yonke futhi iyisigungu esikwazi kakhulu ukugquguzela. Abagquguzeli bezi Nyonyana zama Afrika eBolton Hall bakhombisa ukuvumelana noDladla. Bathi bona bayakwazi nkuziphathela izindaba zezimali zabo. Bacabanga futhi ukuthi iTUSCA ayizange izenzele lutho, izinyonyanama Afrika kulesikhathi esingaphambili, ngalesizathu bathi ababoni kufanele ukuba ibenamandla okuphatha izimali. Siyevumelana nokusihwo yilabagquguzeli base Bolton Hall, ngaloko sincenga iTUSCA kanye nezi Nyonyana ezingaphansi kwayo ukuthi kuvisizo kubona ukusiza izi Nyonyana zama Afrika zizakhe zona futhi ziwasebenzise amandla azifanela futhi ziwasebenzise.

This is the second edition of ISISEBENZI this year. Again we ask people to write to us and say what they think of the paper and how we can make it better. Also, we would like people to tell us about their lives at work so that we can publish this information in the paper. In this way workers in different factories and industries can reach each other and understand each other better.

In a recent edition of ILANGA there was a long statement by Mrs. Lucy Mvubelo, the secretary of the African National Union of Clothing Workers which has a membership of 18,000 workers in the Transvaal. She criticised Mr. Barney Dladla for saying that the money collected by the British Trade Union Congress for African workers in S.A. should go directly to the African Unions. Instead Mrs. Mvubelo wants the money to go to TUCSA. (TUCSA, the Trade Union Congress of S.A., is an organization of White, Coloured, and Indian Trade Unions.) Mrs. Mvubelo thinks that TUCSA should receive the money because it has the interests of African workers at heart, and is the body most capable of organizing them. The organizers of the African Unions at Bolton Hall support Mr. Dladla. They say they are quite capable of managing their financial affairs. They also think TUCSA has not done enough for African Unions in the past, and for this reason should not be given control of the money. We agree with the stand of the Bolton Hall organizers, and appeal to TUCSA and its affiliated Unions to recognize that it is in their interest to assist African workers to form Unions now and exercise all the powers that are rightfully theirs.

METAL AND ALLIED WORKERS' UNION.
(Bheka okubhalwe nge-Leyland.)

Abasebenzi base Stirling Metal Products abangamaNdiya kanye nabomdabu ababeteleke ngoMsimbuluko bonke zingu 18 kuFebruarv. 1974. Bonke labasebenzi bagxoshwangu olulandelayo. Kodwa-ke ngenkathi sebekho khelwa abanye babo bathshelwa ngabaphathi befemu ukuthi uma bebuva emva kwezinsuku ezithile bangase bagashwe.

Loko kwakushiwo kula- abebekade bekhuthalele iNyonyana ngaphakathi Kwathi kodwa noma iningi lalabantu libuyiselwa emsebenzini bamiselwa imigomo yokuthi bayeke ukuba ngamalunga eNyonyana. Iningi-ke laphoqele ka ukuba lenze njengoba uthselwa ngubasi. Abanye abasebenzi haveza imibono yokuthi lababase-Stirling benza iphutha uma behlukana phakathiekugcineni emva kokuhlangana abebekade beyikona besuka phansi. Uma nje babengaqinisele bale ukulakazwa ngokukhuluma ngamunye, noma ukuzicabanga ngobunye babo, abaphathi balefemu babengaphoqeleka ukubabuyisela bebonke emsebenzini. Kusobala-ke ukuthi ukuhlangana akusiko ukwenza okulula, kudinga izithukuthuku nesibindi. Siyazi ukuthi sonke sinako lokhu ngoba kwakona ukusenza kubelungu kudinga sona isithukuthuku nesibindi. Sonke futhi siyazi ukuthi ayikho into lapha emhlabeni etholakala mahala noma ngesihle, konke kuyajulukelwa. Haku-ke ukuhlangana kweNyonyana kunesidingo sokuba sisebenze ngendlela efanayc ngaphandle kwaloko kungeke kwalindelwa ukuba umgquguzeli weNyonyana adilize udonga owakhiwe ngawoBasi eyedwa. Kuku- bo-ke bonke abasebenzi ukuba babambane futhi babambisane kkulombhidlango ngoba kusobala ukuthi ezinye izinhlanga noma izinhlamvu ziyagquma ezinye zifekethe! AMANDLA!!

National Union of Textile Workers

This union was formed in August 1973. Since then 5,000 workers have joined the union. This is the highest membership of all the African open unions in Natal. Because of this high membership it is difficult for the few organizers to devote a lot of time to the problems of each worker both at the office and at the factory.

The Union will become stronger when more workers have learnt the basics of industrial law of factory economic and of plant bargaining. Workers can learn these important things by taking shop steward courses and by studying through the Institute of Industrial Education (the offices of this Institute are right next to the offices of Textile Union). Education and organization are both necessary if workers are to consolidate their power.

The Union would like to announce that the victimisation fund started by the Pinetex workers to which Textile workers were invited to donate 10c each now stands at R31,60. This means that 316 workers have contributed to this fund.

We appeal to all Textile workers to contribute to this fund.

FURNITURE AND TIMBER WORKERS' UNION;

INYONYANA YABASEBENZI BEFENISHA NAMAPULANGWE;

LeNyonyana esanda ke qala manje seyinoMgquguzeli oqashiwe ngokugcwele ovakashela amafekhtri ngezikhathi ezinqunyiwe

Leyland

IQHUTSHWA EKHASINI LOKUQALA

balokopeletsheni wakwale- yland futhi kutshengisa nokusobala ukuthi lokhu ngukujezisa ngokuxosha. Okufaksazela lokhu ngukuthi kwaxoshwa amalunga amaShop Sterwards amane kwayisithupha, kanye nazozonke izinsika zeze-Nyonyana ngaphakathi. Phezukwakho konke lokhu labasebenzi abasalayo besetshenziswa ama-ova ti-

me ayisimangaliso, kodwa kube kudamane kuthiwa umsebenzi awanele. Kusobala-ke ukuthi lama-over time adalwa umsebenzi ongabawenziwa yilabo abaxoshwayo. Abanye balabasebenzi abantu beminyaka kulefemu (amashumi ngamashumi eminyaka) beyenzela inzuzo amaprofithi phela, aseyenze yadlondlobala kangaka.

Emuva kwalokuxoshwa okulichilo, noma abantu noma abaphathi befemu be- thi ukudiliza-nje abasebenzi abasele ngaphakathi baphinde babhala enye imemorandum esaphinda wona amazwi abo okufuna indlela engukuthula noxolo yokuxazulula izinki

nga. Baqhubeka nokuthi umangabe abaphathi bezimisele ngempela futhi be nothando lokubambisana ngoxolo emsebenzini lowo kumele ukuba oBasi bakutshengise lokho ngokuba babuyisele emsebenzini yabo bonke abantu labo abaxoshwa ngebhaxa lokuthi kunciphe umsebenzi okungathi lokhu uma kuli qiniso abasebenzi babezi misele ukunikela ngokusebenza ama'short time!. Loko bakubeka ngokusobala ukuthi abaphathi abathinteki nakancane lokokwenza. Impendulo eyavela kuDr. Jacobsz yabangu thi isicelo saba sibhekiswe kabanzi kodwa kwatholakala ukuthiasiphu-

meleli "Ngezizathu ezithile eziphathelele nomnotho".

Konke lokhu abakusho yo kungumbhedo uma sesishlaziya. Ukwenzeka kwe zinto kulefemu emasontweni ayisihlanu adlule kuveza ngokusobala ukuthi basaqhuba ubutha kithi basebenzi ampisholo. Okujabulusayo nokuginisa idolo ngukuthi labasebenzi abasasele ngaphakathi abaphelanga isibindi sokubekazela kodwa basabhidlangile balwela lokho okubafanele ngokweqiniso. Abafuni ukumisa umkhigizo bafuna ukuba neso nomlomo eizobabhekela izindaba zabo bona bebesebenza.