

578/88

Dear Ben

This is the Document
I produced and circulated
internationally as from
1973 - when I campaigned
for "Statutory Recognition
of African Trade Unions
and Trade Unions Rights -
which were denied then.

Its copy broke
P.M. Vorster's obduracy on
the issue in 1973 -
when he was given a
copy on what I had
said on his party and
Black African Workers
and

Labour Unions. -
Hence the Regime decided
to Grant Unions freedom
to exist. J.D

Immigration

Federation of Free African Trade Unions of South Africa
(FOFATUSA), P. O. Box 2513, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, East Africa

\$2.50

THEIR PARENTS LOST JOBS TO IMMIGRANTS!



Denied a future because of their race.

The far-reaching consequences of Immigration

These children will have no future and no education, as their working parents lose skilled jobs to South Africa's new immigrants. The full story of the consequence of immigration is told by the author in this pamphlet.

**NO VACANT JOBS
IN SOUTH AFRICA**

The writer of the article is Mr. Jacob D. Nyasé, an exiled South African Labour leader living in Ethiopia. He is exiled President of FOFATUSA (Federation of Free African Trade Unions of South Africa) presently an underground workers' freedom movement. He was Secretary-General of the Council of Non-European Trade Unions of South Africa for six years when the present Nationalist Party presently led by Prime Minister Vorster came into power in 1948. He represented all black workers interests before the Nats Labour Industrial Legislation Commission of 1948-53. He organised black workers and led the Sharpeville Uprising against the racist regime's notorious Pass Laws, Apartheid and Racial Discrimination on the 21st March 1960. For organising that campaign he was sentenced to two years hard labour imprisonment with many other leaders and freedom-fighters. Upon his release from imprisonment he was victimised and he eventually escaped from the Republic to live in exile.



SOUTH AFRICA

As the campaign to stamp-out immigration into South Africa gains tempo and gathers momentum, the republic drifts into a maze of dilemmas and impasses which may prove fatal in the near future.

This is evidenced by the fact that Eurostan Prime Minister Vorster and his colleagues, torturingly aware of this truth are now feverishly engaged in frantic efforts to lure into and convince, the unsuspecting immigrants that South Africa has a very rosy future for them.

A close scrutiny on Nationalists activities reveals their furtive activity in the homes, in factories, in the schools and even at foreign higher institutions of learning such as universities, training colleges and professional institutions. In brief, they are everywhere, casting their nets and fishing for every prospective immigrant. No wonder it would need maximum precaution and extra-vigilance on the part of the international community to curb their sinister activity abroad.

Their agents are everywhere, in Europe, in Asia, Africa, the Americas and Australasia wherever they can catch a willing soul. The irresistible bait dangled before the eyes of immigrants is "VACANT SKILLED JOBS" the three magic words which conjure abundance and plenitude in the minds of the unemployed workers everywhere, particularly at the present time when unemployment is so rife. To the jobless, an offer of skilled jobs may indeed, appear like a heavenly gift of fortune. In this way the shout for immigrants, spreads from South Africa in a widening circle until its reverberations reach the outposts of every continent, embroiling in that process nationals and citizens of every nation in the world.

To most of these people the truth is never known until the irrevocable moment comes when they are in the fisher's net. Then and only then, do they discover that the world of Vorster, gives off a dry stench of sulphur and death and not the sweet and fragrant smell of roses they had expected.

The South African government has deliberately embarked upon this immigration programme with the view of flooding the labour-market with white "skilled-workers." By parliamentary decree, skilled jobs are a category of occupations which are exclusively reserved for white workers under the Job Reservation Act. This is South Africa's trump-card against the unemployed who normally find themselves placed in an awkward position of either to remain unemployed in their countries or simply to sail into "RESERVED JOBS IN SOUTH AFRICA." It certainly calls for great courage and self-restraint from anyone placed in their position, to turn down such an offer. But this is not the whole case. The racist regime agents have never dared to reveal the whole truth to their recruits. The bare truth is that "THERE ARE NO VACANT JOBS IN SOUTH AFRICA." What actually happens is that the black workers are pushed out of their jobs as soon as a new batch of immigrants reports for work and then the job involved are classified as skilled jobs. This is the obverse side of this fascinating coin, the seamy side of the "SKILLED JOBS" clarion call. For every immigrant who sets his foot into South Africa a black worker loses his job. Resentment and discontentment have now reached fever pitch among the African workers and we could warn the would be immigrants to keep clear off this simmering volcano, for when the last tragic sacrifice claims its own and darkness closes upon the miserrants, as the workers surge for-

ward and lattle on to make more history, to bring to birth a new South African nation, the beguiled immigrants may not be engulfed with the cruel and the wolf-hearted who are destined to bring disaster on themselves. Sooner or later the Nationalists will be caught in the toils of their labours.

Although much still remains to be done, the Federation of Free African Trade Unions of South Africa (FOFATUSA) feels compelled to express its heartfelt gratitude to the many sympathetic labour organisations that have indefatigably conveyed the message to their country's workers and peoples, for reports from South Africa show that the numbers of immigrants are fast diminishing despite an all out effort on the part of the regime to make the scheme a success.

There are open indications that if this campaign could be stepped-up, a total halt could be made to the influx of immigrants and the racist regime would find itself compelled to train Africans for skilled jobs, a feat which could immediately revolutionise labour relations, ease the plight of the oppressed, and loosen the African talents which now lie imprisoned in the coils of discriminatory legislation and fettered in the meshes of racial laws.

To the South African worker, who, at this juncture is even more aware of the fact, that he is embroiled in a common destiny with other workers everywhere in the world, this sympathetic response to his call has inspired him into greater action, and has further steeled him in his convictions that this struggle can be won.

THE UNITED NATIONS INTERVENTION

Since 1946, when South Africa was brought to the bar of the United Nations on the issue of South West Africa, persistent but futile efforts have been made to persuade Pretoria to desist from her abhorrent racial practices. Instead of giving this appeal due consideration, as was befitting a loyal member, Pretoria has consistently flouted every principle of the organisation and to add insult to injury, has indulged in a most obscene campaign of stepping-up its discriminatory legislation.

As the racial issue has been a dominant factor in the post-War international relations and a source of constant irritation both within and without the chambers of the UN, it was inevitable that the drawing of the most revolting type of colour-bar, particularly in the form of apartheid, should have offended the sensibilities and sense of justice of many people. The persistence of apartheid is in conflict with what is nothing less than a major revolution in racial relations in the modern world.

Resulting from her stubbornness and inflexibility the international outlook has grown darker for South Africa and consequently most of the settlers, sensing the explosive nature of the situation have scampers-out of the republic leaving only the racists die-hard extremists behind, to man its fortifications.

Now, surprisingly enough, most of the United Nations member states have flung their doors wide open not only to the agents of the racist regime, but also to their own nationals to emigrate into South Africa in order to business the crumbling racial structure. Their attitude of indifference defeats the very purpose of their organisation, thereby making a mockery of the United Nations condemnation of racism. We feel that this august organisation could do better if it could dissuade its member states from granting their nationals permits to leave for South Africa. The defaulting governments could be reminded of their obligations under the Charter and could be asked to give a fresh undertaking

that they would not under any circumstances co operate in any way with South African Immigration Scheme in the future.

One other disturbing factor is that there is a deliberate effort on the part of some of these states to frustrate the genuine attempt that is being made to discourage immigration for, whenever labour movements have expressed their complicity in this matter, the emigrants were given tourist visas and their documents were later processed in the republic itself.

This is why we are now making this earnest appeal to the United Nations asking her to take a close view into the question and embark on a campaign to dissuade the defaulting members not to continue with these disgraceful malpractices.

WHY PRETORIA REFUSED TO RECOGNISE AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS

The attitude of the racist regime to the African worker can be better understood if seen in the light of the Labour Minister's utterances. The following historic statement which has confined the African labour unions to their present quandary for all time, was made by the then Minister of Labour Mr. Ben J. Schoeman when he was asked why the government had rejected the recommendations of the Industrial Legislation Commission, that African trade unions should be accorded statutory recognition. He begins as follows :

"I think the Honourable members must realise that if we give that incentive to natives (Africans) to organise — and we must bear in mind that they are primitive and illiterate natives who have not the faintest conception of responsibilities of trade unionism — that they are people who cannot even read the constitution of a trade union, who know nothing about recognition in the industrial set-up of South Africa — if we give that incentive to organise and they should become well-organized — and again bearing in mind that there are about 1,000,000 (million) native workers in industry and commerce today, they can use their unions as a political weapon and they can create chaos at any time in South Africa. I think that we would probably be committing race suicide if we give them that incentive."

In his statement the Minister stresses the question of illiteracy and ignorance, which of course presupposes the inability to read the union constitution and the fact that African trade unions were never accorded recognition in the industrial set-up of South Africa as valid reasons for denying them statutory recognition.

Since the Minister recognises white labour unions one is inclined to conclude that he uses them as his barometer of ideal trade unions. This then diverts our attention to what happens within the white labour unions. Are they really literate? Can everyone of its members read the union's constitution? One has merely to turn to the Mine Workers' Union and Minister's own former trade union — the Railway Workers' Union to prove the absurdity of the Minister's assertion. Here a literacy poll would reveal that more than half the members (whites only) are pen-paltrons of illiteracy. When we analyse the Minister's utterances we shall know why they have been recognised despite the fact that they fall far too short of this criteria.

not African illiteracy that he most resents but their "race" as his final sentence confirms. In any case if the Minister and his colleagues are still on their "civilizing mission, is it not proof that they have failed if even after three hundred years Africans are still that backward?"

As to his allegation that Africans have never been recognised in the Industrial set-up, we would like to remind him that such a demand would have virtually amounted to putting the cart before the horse. The logical step was to organise trade unions first and later strive for their recognition. Non-existent unions would not have battled for recognition. Therefore, the fact that African labour unions had never been recognised could not be advanced as a reason why they should always remain so.

He further alleges that a well-organised labour union movement could easily be converted into a political weapon and could create chaos at anytime in South Africa. What sparks this thinking in the Minister's mind? Is it because white labour unions are being used as a political weapon by his party? This is exactly what his party is doing. It has used the white trade unions as its political mainstay. Nothing could substantiate the veracity of our statement than B. J. Vorster's statement:

"We know one person alone to whom we owe an explanation and that is the White worker in South Africa who has brought the National Party to the position it occupies today, and who will keep it in that position in the future."

The statement was made in the House of Assembly in February 1956 by the present Prime Minister of the National Party. And he spoke the truth.

So now we understand why the Minister fears that trade unions can (in the typical National Party way) be used as a political weapon. The Nationalists have corrupted the white labour movement reducing it to nothing less than a political arm and instrument of their party. We keep on asking ourselves if it is true that African labour unions were truly denied recognition on the basis of this scanty and even ridiculously incorrect information. How does (race suicide scare) get mixed up with the labour rights? It would certainly appear irrelevant to my readers to talk of race suicide unless a brief analysis of the Minister's racial ideology is given.

The Minister had gone into power riding on the crest of a racial tide. To him and his colleagues race-struggle is the essence of human history and everything is founded on racial competition. The individual is valued according to his race and to be born dark operates as a perpetual exclusion. A man's place in the world, his standard of living, his educational opportunities, his social standing, his labour rights and affiliations are all determined by his race. Race stratification is a divine dispensation and a sacred duty, an absolute doctrine, regulating race relations from the infinite past to the ultimate future.

MINISTER'S REASONING FRAUGHT WITH PREJUDICE, RACISM AND FEAR

Therefore the ideology provides a rationale for the timeless petrification of the status quo. This is a disease that warps his mind and blunts his reasoning. That is why his statement is so fraught with prejudice and smacks of racism.

His opprobrious aspersions against the African labour unions were in the usual style of abusive trade all of a piece with his political doctrine: Actuated by a fear of

change, he clung tenaciously to his past and renounced both the present and the future feeling pretty satisfied with prophesying dire catastrophes to those who advocated adaptation to new conditions. It is for these reasons that the African worker finds his task even more complicated as he pits his puny attempts against stone-walls of ignorance and contempt.

THE NATIONALIST PARTY ROMPED INTO POWER ON A WORKERS' VOTE



Prime Minister B. J. Vorster summed it up himself as quoted in this pamphlet. The two Nationalist Party Ministers both agree on dynamic power which the workers can wield. Minister Ben Schoeman stresses the danger that lies in organized black labour, while Vorster sees white workers coasting political parties into power.

Therefore, workers must remain divided with black workers unorganised so as to deny them the privilege of wielding political power (in the typical Nationalist Party style). Denying recognition to labour unions means leaving them shorn of political power which is what other unions are privileged to exercise. Hence, recognition of African unions whose membership has tripled in numbers as compared in 1953 when this statement was made is out of question. According labour rights to African labour unions means granting them democratic rights a thing Vorster hates, loathes and detests — mark his words in 1942:

"We stand for Christian Nationalism which is an ally of National Socialism. You can call this anti-democratic principle dictatorship if you wish. In Italy it is called Fascism, in Germany German National Socialism and in South Africa Christian Nationalism."

THE AFRICAN WORKER, HIS LOT AND FUTURE IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN SET-UP

In the light of these statements one begins to understand the plight of the African worker whose lot is to fight against a rigid wall of prejudice nurtured on racism. The South African labour movement from its inception if anything, has always had enlightened leadership at the helm. A galaxy of names can be quoted at random and none would be found answering to the derogatory descriptions of the Minister. Apparently, he had some axe to grind with the black leaders but committed the gross error of calling them hard names none of which really fitted them.

His statement is tantamount to saying that though there are more than million African workers the government has cocked a blind eye to their presence and it will tolerate their presence so long as, there are no white workers to replace them. This makes room for his open-door policy to white workers whose presence in the industrial set-up of South Africa can set the Minister at rest from his nagging conscience.

The flooding of the South African labour markets with new immigrants is in keeping with the declared governmental racist policy of ear-marking certain categories of work and reserving them for white workers. The impression one gets is that there are certain "VACANT JOBS" to which Africans are unable to rise either because of their natural incapacities or, their lack of skills. Yet the reverse is the case. We recall that the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration recently issued a directive, which has already been carried out, that black clerks, telephonists, salesmen, switchboard operators and many others, are to be dismissed from their jobs, now classed as "white jobs" in order to create vacancies for new "white immigrants."

VACANT SKILLED JOBS' BLUFF AND THE RECRUITED IMMIGRANT

Now the truth of the "VACANT SKILLED JOBS' BLUFF" becomes torturingly clear. Immigrants blight the "share of the African worker and swell their tragedy to its hateful climax. The bitter truth is now revealed to them with stark nakedness and no veiling subtleties that, single-handed, they can never score any lasting victories, nor wage any successful struggle against the set-up. Today we are even more convinced that our salvation lies in forging indissoluble ties with the international labour movements while maintaining the initiative to direct the struggle. Hence, our appeal for moral and material assistance particularly in launching a world-wide positive campaign to stem immigration, which could bring immediate relief to our present problem.

BLACK IMMIGRANTS AND THE DIALOGUE PENDING DETENTE

In my recent article on the Republic's quest for a Dialogue with free African nations, I explicitly stated that the threat of independent Bantustans highlights the dangers of the labour shortage in South Africa. It is one reason why South Africa looks wistfully to the under-developed black states which lie to the north the labour reservoirs, for if they could be induced to come to terms with her, she could depend on their cheap labour for many years to come.

This is in view of the fact that even black mine workers are now openly voicing their dissatisfaction with the present working conditions and discriminatory pay arrangements. At present there are about half-a-million black workers in one form of mining or another. Of these more than three-quarters are recruited outside the republic.

Their refusal to take joint action with South African workers whenever a strike action is organised (this is the only method by which adamant employers are brought to their senses) has always frustrated the efforts of the mine workers (black workers) for the abolition of slave-labour.

It is for this reason, that our call to stop the flow of immigrants into South Africa is directed not only against white workers but also against black workers from all free states.

VACANT SKILLED JOBS INTERNATIONAL BLUFF!



ANGRY OUSTED WORKERS

This part of a mammoth gathering of angry workers protesting against JOB RESERVATION ACT is an eloquent testimony to the fact that THERE ARE NO VACANT SKILLED JOBS in South Africa.

S. A. INDUSTRIAL COLOUR-BAR AND MINING SLAVE-LABOUR CAN BE ABOLISHED NOW

If the rulers of these states could repudiate slave-wages and negotiate with the South African Authorities for better pay terms and working conditions for their nationals, our task of galvanising the South African workers would be enormously simplified.

Some of these leaders have expressed fears that such a move would strain relations between South Africa and their states, adding that South Africa might even take retaliatory measures by expelling their workers. Thus, we assure them, is something unthinkable, for if eighty thousand workers or, a hundred thousand or more as the case may be were to leave their jobs, South Africa would have organised the biggest mining strike known in its mining

diarity. In fact, the recent Ovambo workers strike has substantiated the truth of our statement. Here South Africa has had no choice but to go to a negotiating table and yield to the demands of the workers. Yet, there were only 13,000 workers involved. It is high time that migratory mining workers organise themselves or those who negotiate on their behalf must press for civilised labour conditions for all miners in the republic. This would minimise the task of the South African labour organisers, and would open chances for an immediate solution to the problem.

Conversely, a total abstinence by foreign Africans from the South African mine labour would compel the employers and foreign investors, to increase pay and improve working conditions as a means of enticing more workers into the republic's mining industry. Remember that this industry employs more workers than any other occupation in the country. As matters stand, the South African worker finds himself poised uncomfortably between two retrograde positions. He starts at an appallingly low pay in secondary industry as an unspecified learner, battles on to improve his industrial skills and when he has become proficient and pay is up to the mark, he finds himself worked-out by the Job Reservation Act.

His position as a labourer is no better. Here he is pinned down to a mere pittance of a pay by the poor black immigrant whose plight is so desperate that he accepts anything he is offered as long as it can enable him to earn a living. This is the fate of the African worker — ousted by the white immigrant from above and pinned down by the black immigrant from below.

CONCLUDING MY APPEAL TO ALL LABOUR TRADE UNION MOVEMENTS

In the preceding paragraph, I have tried to substantiate our workers case proving that the South Africa regime has organised our exploitation thus making it international

in scope — and localised in effect. Equally so, foreign governments like foreign trade unions need not sit back crying. "Shame! Shame! — anyway our government and people condemn racial discrimination, racism and we uphold the principle of all colonial peoples' right to self-determination.

Our labour movement is wont to these platitudes which unless they are accompanied by positive action in the form of tackling Immigration scheme for South Africa in your own country, holding public demonstrations to explain why IMMIGRATION INTO SOUTH AFRICA SHOULD BE STAMPED-OUT, and organising workers of your own country to finance this South African Workers' Campaign which FOFATUSA has ultimately launched, we repeat, that these seething condemnations do not make even a dent on the apartheid laager, nor do they give succour to those struggling to bring about a peaceful change in South Africa.

The harmonious relations which seem existing between domestic and international monopolies, have made the situation even more complex than it had hitherto been conceived. Briefly, this means that your own country's government and international Monopolies as foreign investors should be pressurised by your trade union movement; International Organisation of Trade Unions; or, by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to make a positive contribution and support the forces of change in South Africa. The South African struggle has become universal hence, our appeal for your solidarity and assistance is directed particularly to all trade union organisations in every land, as well as, to the International Labour Organisation.

In the name of all South African Workers and the FOFATUSA, I appeal to you all, to launch and intensify the "STAMP-OUT IMMIGRATION INTO SOUTH AFRICA CAMPAIGN," indeed, "THERE ARE NO VACANT JOBS" awaiting your nationals in South Africa for reasons which I have fully elucidated in this document.

By J. D. NYAOSE
President of FOFATUSA.

JOB LOSERS AND LEADERS CONVERGE TO DISCUSS THEIR FATE!



A WORKERS' PROTEST MEETING

They resolved that the racist regime was backed by foreign capital, international monopolies and immigrant workers from abroad. Wherefore, South African workers alone could no longer solve the problem without the co-operation and active support of International Labour Movements and foreign trade unions of every land, for the thread that binds the entire labour movement together is the idea of man's struggle against the powers of darkness upwards, ever upwards towards the light.

annual — 21 March 1960 —
Published in Commemoration of the 21st Anniversary of Sharpeville as a symbol of our undimmed devotion to the ideals espoused and cherished by the workers throughout the world. and Workers' 1947-1999 Trade Union Rights and Freedom of Association milestone triumph negotiations, between FOFATUSA leadership in-exile and in Dialogue with Pretoria Government in 1973-1979.

The Author's Profile

Mr. JACOB D. NYAOSE — President of the Federation of Free African Trade Unions of South Africa (FOFATUSA) was born on the South Coast of Natal at a Swedish Mission High School, where he had the rare fortune of receiving good education both at Adams College, Amanzimtoti as well as, at the Legal firm of Messrs W. Pope & Gibbs. After graduating with a Diploma in Agriculture he had initially decided to pursue the legal profession but was finally persuaded by the workers to accept the leadership of the labour movement. It is this background which stood him in good stead in the interminable labour disputes which like the court's practices had always favoured the "playing class."

At his life history it is inextricably entwined with that of the whole South African labour movement, it is imperative that a brief survey of this period be made as it sheds so much light on his chequered career as a labour leader.

Most of the history of the labour movement was made during the early decades of the twentieth century when South Africa, passed through the first stages of her journey out of the nineteenth and came to the footfalls of the present century. Many of the events during these crowded decades foreshadowed very impressively the changes which were to reshape the life of our nation in the years to come and among the most striking manifestations of the new spirit and ideas was the emergence of an independent trade union movement.

As the familiar world seemed suddenly to totter under the impact of forces which no one could yet understand men, such as Messrs Clement Khudule and George Wilson Champion, were snatched out of virtual oblivion and thrust into sudden prominence by an inexplicable stroke of fate to become the torch-bearers of the trade union movement.

It was in this juncture, that labour practices were questioned and voices of protest were loud that labour problems be reappraised in the light of new industrial development and in accordance with the prevailing tempo of mind. This cry of the workers ebbed and flowed across the labour corridors reaching a crescendo in the early twenties when the Industrial and Commercial Union (I.C.U.) blazed the trail of the movement.

Black clouds of racial dissension and hatred milled overhead as the racist government entered an era of racial legislation which was calculated to tighten the screws on the freedom of the African workers. This resulted in storm clouds blowing-up dark between the workers and the government. This, in a nutshell, is the position of the labour movement from its inception until such time as the close of World War II when Mr. Nyaose and his colleagues took over from the older leadership.

The days are still far-off when the South African government can convincingly silence the repeated chorus of her international critics with impressive statistical figures, showing the enviable per-capita earnings of a South African black population, but deliberately omitting to mention that every step taken on that tortuous ladder was gained at a high cost.

It was actually during the Second World War, when the I.C.U. in the face of stern white opposition had retreat-

ed into the shadows and its leadership had disappeared from the labour front that J. D. Nyaose's history earnestly comes into life and the man emerges. Even an official inquiry was instituted to ascertain his place of birth, parentage and educational career to prove his nationality.

Almost all his brilliant victories were scored on the labour front where his enlightened leadership managed to steer the labour boat off the reefs and shallows on which it had to often be wrecked.

When militant workers of the Baking and Biscuit Manufacturing Industries were lamed with threatening warnings that the War Measures Act, would be invoked if they went on strike the threats were ignored by the undeterred labour leaders. The strike was called and it was a resounding success. The government, realising that taking action against the leaders and the workers would precipitate a country-wide general strike was compelled to get to a negotiating table at which all workers' trade union organizations were directly represented. A favourable deal was struck for the workers and an agreement over higher wages and improved working conditions was reached. For Nyaose, this was a spectacular beginning to a life of phenomenal labour victories. He obviously had the inborn unionists' irrefragable urge to negotiate. No doubt he was the moving spirit and the mentor behind the strike as he successfully persuaded his colleagues to remain firm even in the face of great threats.

He was soon inundated with invitations from Local Authorities, Government Public Commissions of Inquiry and Wage Investigating Boards to represent workers' interests. The Joint Councils of Europeans and Non-Europeans openly invited him to lecture on the workers' problems in industry.

These achievements raised him to the pinnacle of popularity among all workers at home and the labour movements abroad — a rare feat indeed!

For an aggregate period of six years in 1942 and 1951 he was chosen to hold the office of Secretary-General of the Council of Non-European Trade Unions of South Africa (which had 35 affiliated trade union organizations) one of his many feats in the amazing chain of triumphs. Now he had a few more steps to climb on the labour ladder of the hierarchy of trade unionism. He continued to apply himself more assiduously to the cause of the workers' human rights, championing their cause and galvanizing them into action with his highly charged utterances.

National honours too, were lavished upon him when at a public ceremony he was garlanded and given a hero's name of "Zedlallo-zo-Nywe," and we have every reason to believe that Nyaose was, at this time of his career highly satisfied with himself.

As the rising tide of wrath against racial discrimination began to seethe and eddy, Mr. Nyaose took a fair advantage of the situation and added fresh laurels to his already alarming record of victories. To wit: A successful deal was struck with the government over the establishment of a Sick Benefit Fund Society which was to be administered by Africans. A catalogue of his achievements makes an impressive reading, but it is sufficient to note that he seemed to have floated at ease through those complicated situations until 1960, when he was made the sacrificial goat and sent to prison during the Sharpeville uprising. This enabled the racist regime to banish him from active leadership for good. He has since then lived in exile but the light of his teachings continues to glow and even in the hour of gloom which veils South Africa at present, there is ample hope that final victories over the racist regime will be scored on the labour front.

By EDWARD MSIMBITHI

No Statutory Recognition implies, No Bargaining and no right to strike:



A daily spectacle against Black workers in South Africa.

Police force workers to return to work. South Africa's enviable per-capita earnings of her black population are earned by those, who survive police beatings and shootings. Indeed, South Africa's super-profits offered to foreign and local investors are made possible by her repressive slave-labour system.

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