

KAMANO LE BRITAIN.

Ho tla ba le thusonyana ha re ka hetla ra ama ka bokhutsoanyane tsa tse ling tse amaneng le ho hola ha lekhotla.

Lekhotla la pele la basebetsi, ho utloahala hore le ile la qaloka selemo sa 1881, lefats'eng la Kapa. E ne e le lekala la lekhotla la babetli le kopaneng le neng le ena le sehloho sa lona naheng ea England. Ena ke ntlha e bonts'ang kamano ea makhotla a basebetsi ba England le ba koano. Makhotla a mangata a basebetsi ba S.A. a ile a thehoa e le makala a makhotla a England. Le ha fela a mangata a ile a khaoha, fela ho ka 'na ha fumaneha hore a batla a ntse a tsoana le makhotla a England.

Basebetsi ba lefats'e la England ke bona ba pele ba ileng ba theha makhotla a basebetsi lefats'eng lohle; 'me mang le mang ea ka balang nalane (history) ea naha eo, u tla ikutloa a tlala motlotlo ha a utloa tsa bonatla ba basebetsi ba mehla eo, (bukeng ea Sidney le Beatrice Webb) ea banna ba sa kang ba tsaba ho ea kena chankaneng (prison), le ho lelekoa naheng ea bona ha ba loanela ho hapa litokelo tsa bona ho ba neng ba hira batho mehleng eo.

'Muso oa khatello o sireletsang bo-ralicheleta (capitalistic Govt) oa England o ile oa etsa melao e mengata ho leka ho bonts'a hore makhotla a basebetsi ha a oele tlasa molao oa naha ea England, 'me lipampiri le baruti ba ile ba kopana ho loants'a mosebetsi oa Satane oa makhotla a basebetsi. Empa hona ha ho ka thibela bahale ho kopana le liphiring, ho phema mapolesa ha ba nts'etsa mosebetsi oa bona pele, ho phema mahlaba-phoeo a bo ralichelete le ba bang ba joalo. Ha ntoa e ntse e tsoela pele, bahale bana ba ile ba eelloa hore ntoa ea bona ha se ea meputso fela, empa ea ho, loants'a le ba neng ba ts'oere marapo ka nako eo, ho etsa melao ea naha ea bona, le ho etsa hore sohle se ruiloeng ke mobu oa England e be sa batho bohle e seng sa barui feela.

Mokhatlo oa basebetsi oa ka jeno oo re o shebang ka makalo, le le mosebetsi oo oa na oa qaloka ke banna bao ba bahale. Kajeno baeta-pele ba makhotla a basebetsi, ba ea hlomphua, ba nehoa mabitso le le litokelo tsa ho tsamaisa mabotho a mang a itseng. Seteraeke se ileng sa etsoa ke hanna ba sebetsang likepeng se bonts'a hantle matla a makhotla a basebetsi.

Ho ke ke ha nepahale ho nahana hore ke batho ba England ba ileng ba qala ho loana ntoa ena e'kholo malebana le puso le tse ling. Ho entseng hore ntoa ee e qalehe naheng ea England ke ho fe? Karabo e tla fumanoa nalaneng ea naha ea England e akaretsang; le ho feta mona ho tla fumaneha hore puso ea England mafats'eng a Africa le Asia, e tsehelitsoe ke batho ba likete ba 'mala ba sebeletsang fats'e la England. Batho ba England ba emelang 'muso oa lichelete ha ba ka atleha ho khelosa ka ho nyelisa, le ho etsa ntho tse ling, banna ba tsamaisang Tom Mann, James Conolly le ba bang. Ha ba ka ba atleha ho felisa moea oa ntoa o neng o kene banneng bana.

Empa le 'na ho le joalo, moea oa batho ba thusang 'muso ha o oa ka oa tsoa lipelong tsa batho bao e leng lihloho tsa 'muso hoo le batho.....

batho ba kang bo Attlee le Bevin o e-song ho tsoe ho bona.

Tsena ke ntho tse ngata tse ileng tsa aha makhotla a basebetsi ba naha ea Engkand le a naha tse ling tse ileng tsa fa batho bana matla. Le rona re bile le bahale malebana le mosebetsi. Mohlophisi oa pampiri ea "New Age" monghali R.K. Cope, o sa kila bolela ka makhethe litaba ,le pale, hammoho. Le nalane ea "Comrade Bill" 'me le kajeno mang le mang ea balang pale ea lemo tse mashome a mararo a metso e 'meli, o tla makala.

Banna ba kang H.K.Long, Hull le D. Lewis ba ile ba ba ba fanyehoa ba ntse ba loanela makhotla a basebetsi, ba bina pina e tsejoang haholo ea "The Red Flag". Mabitso a kang a bo Tom Mathews, Colin Wade, J.T.Bain, Clements Kadalie, C. B. Tyler le banna ba bahale ba ke keng ba sioa bo Cope le W.H.Andrews, ke bona ba re nehang hantle nalane ea ntoa e kholo e ba ileng ba shoa ba e loana ha mapolesa le masole a ba thunya ka 1913,1922,le 1946.

Hape re fumana hore ba bang ba mahlaba-phieo ba kang Archie Crawfordba ile ba nahana hore ke nako eo bona ba neng ba tsoanela ho hapela masakeng a bona empa ba nka ho tse hapiloeng ka batho ba bang. Hape ba ile ba ts'eptjoa haholo ke batho ba neng ba ikemiseli-tse ho ho senya literaeke le ho thusa bo-ralichelete.

Empa motho ha a ka tume ka boena, ebile batho ba joalo ba loants'ana e le bona, 'me ba qetelle ba oele. Re tla ts'oanela ho talima ka mahlo a mabeli tsa ntoa ha e ea qetellong, e le hore re tle re tsebe ho bona hantle tsa bophelo (social) le tsa lichelete (economic) tse neng li ama motho ka mcng.

Re tla fumana hore nalaneng ea S.A. malebana le ntoa ea basebetsi, lintoa tse kholo tsa basebetsi e bile tsa banna ba merafo ea gauda ka lilemo tsa 1922 le 1946. E ne ele banna ba merafo ea sehla-ba sa Witwatersrand kaofela. Sa pele(seteraeke) e nele se makhooa, 'me sa bobeli e bile sa batho ba bats'o. Ka literaeke tsena tse peli, 'Muso os Kopano o ile oa phakisa ho tsolla mali ka hore batho bao ba ne ba fetohetse 'Muso.

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EW 7.4.2.1

Black Parties, Unions and Groups

103 Workers' Unity

different title. Morning Star/Ikwezi Lomso--or Ikwezi (sometimes Kwezi) Lomso/Morning Star--seems to have been the main title from October 1953 to about March 1958. Workers' Unity (from March 1956), Textile Unity and Truth/'Nete/Iqiniso (from April 1956) appeared first as sub-titles and later as separate sections. The main title was altered to Workers' Unity from about August 1958 to February/October 1962. Morning Star/Ikwezi Lomso reappeared on the masthead from April 1963 to July 1963. Some libraries regard Morning Star/Ikwezi Lomso and Workers' Unity as separate publications. See also Ikhwezi Lomso.

- 5 BP June 1955-March 1963 (inc.); CP October 1953-July 1963 (inc.); PmP August/September 1957-February/October 1962 (inc.); J Race August/October 1961-February/October 1962 (inc.); JU (Race) October 1953-August 1955 (inc.).

Multi-Racial Political Parties, Trade Unions and Related Pressure Groups

The organs of multi-racial organizations in this category were included only when the evidence suggested that there was, in fact, a discernible black readership. Most Labour and Socialist party publications, for example, were rejected.† Trade unions and pressure groups associated with these parties, however, were included when there was sufficient evidence to indicate that they represented individual trade unions or co-ordinating bodies that had a genuine multi-racial readership.

Newsletters for black workers at white universities were also placed in this category because they were produced in association with the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) or the students' representative councils of the various universities. Publications of three organizations--Communist Party, Liberal Party and the South African Institute of Race Relations--were grouped together for the reader's convenience. A few publications aimed at a white audience which were associated with organizations actively engaged in the anti-apartheid African resistance movement in the 1940s and 1950s were also included.

- *104 Abasebenzi (also Isisebenzi, Basebenzi/Basebetsi) (Workers)
 - 1 (?) December 1971-March 1976 (depending on edition) (irregular numbering)
 - 2 irregular
 - 3 English/Afrikaans, Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa editions
 - 4 The National Union of South African Students (NUSAS)--an umbrella organization representing students at the white, English-language universities--established a wages commission

†Among the Labour and Socialist organs omitted were Advance, The Cape Socialist, Forward, Labour News/Arbeidsnuus (also known as Labour Bulletin/Arbeidsbulletin and Illustrated (Labour) Bulletin/Arbeidsbulletin), Pact Bulletin, S.A. Worker/S.A. Werker, The Social Democrat, South African Socialist Review (also known as Socialist Review), Strike Herald, Voice of Labour, The War on War Gazette and The Worker.

99 The Voice of Africa

- 1 September 1949-May/June 1952
- 2 monthly (1949-1950), every two months (1950-1952)
- 3 English
- 4 A literary and political journal published by members of the African National Congress Youth League in Orlando Township, Soweto, Johannesburg. Walter Nhlapo, Ezekiel Mphahlele, and K. Ngoma were among the editors of a newspaper which merits special attention for the quality of its creative writing. Literary essays, poetry, film and music reviews vied for the reader's attention with more overt political protest news, local township and religious news, and the occasional diatribe against Voice's rival, African Lodestar. It was entitled Voice from September 1949 to August 1950. As The Voice of Africa, the newspaper was issued every two months from September/October 1950 to May/June 1952 (Couzens 1975, Reed 1976). See also African Lodestar, The Africanist.
- 5 CP September 1949-May/June 1952; CU July 1950 (inc.); JP November 1949-December 1950 (inc.); JU (Race) September/October 1950 (inc., one issue); PISAL.

*100 Weekly Newsletter

- 1 (month?) 1928-(month?) 1929
- 2 irregular weekly
- 3 English
- 4 An organ of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (ICU), it was launched by Clements Kadalie in Johannesburg during his conflict with William G. Ballinger, a British trade union organizer who had arrived in 1928 as an adviser to the ICU. The Weekly Newsletter seems to have filled the gap between Workers Herald and New Africa, when Kadalie was in the process of launching the Independent Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa. See also The Workers Herald.
- 5 CU(WB) October 1928-January 1929 (inc., five issues).

*101 The Workers Herald

- 1 April 1923-November 1928
- 2 irregular fortnightly, monthly
- 3 English/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa
- 4 Founded and published in Johannesburg by Clements Kadalie as the official organ of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (ICU). Kadalie and Henry Daniel Tyamzashe ("Oupa"), an ex-printer, edited the newspaper. Founded in 1919, the ICU was unquestionably the most powerful black trade union in South African history, and according to Roux, "for a number of years it replaced the African National Congress as the chief political party of the Bantu people." Workers'

Herald was a self-styled radical journal which cited white segregation and capitalism, for example, as the twin oppressors of the African people. By 1928, however, "the ICU was in the process of irreversible disintegration." Neither Kadalie's efforts to establish an independent ICU nor the British trade unionist W. G. Ballinger's attempts to restore credibility to the old organization were enough to save the trade union, which effectively died in 1929. In the 1930s, a few-hundred workers--led independently by Ballinger in Johannesburg, Kadalie in East London and A. W. G. Champion in Natal--were all that remained of an organization which at its height may have had 100,000 members (Karis & Carter 1972, Walshe 1970, Reed 1976, Roux 1964, Kadalie 1970, Skota 1931, a variety of sources cited in the bibliography). See also Weekly Newsletter, New Africa, The Workers Herald: The Voice of African Labour, Udibi Lwase Afrika.

- 5 CP March 1926-November 1928 (inc., 23 issues); CU(WB) April 1925, October 1927-December 1928 (inc., eight issues); DKC (Marwick) February, November 1925, January-December 1926, February-May 1927 (inc., 16 issues); GU (Cory) March 1927-September 1928 (inc., seven issues).

*102 The Workers Herald: The Voice of African Labour

- 1 June (?) -December 1929
- 2 monthly
- 3 English/Zulu/Sotho
- 4 Founded and edited in Johannesburg by W. G. Ballinger, a British trade union organizer. In essence, Ballinger was trying to resurrect the original Workers Herald, official organ of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (ICU). The new organ died when it became clear that Ballinger could not revive the ICU (Reed 1976). See also The Workers Herald.
- 5 GU (Cory) November 1929 (inc., two issues); JP December 1929 (inc., one issue); JU (Race) June 1929 (inc., one issue).

103 Workers' Unity

- 1 October 1953-July (?) 1963 (irregular numbering but more than one series)
- 2 irregular monthly (1953-1963), irregular quarterly (1961-1962)
- 3 English/Afrikaans/Zulu/Sotho/Xhosa/Tswana/Tsonga
- 4 Founded and published in Cape Town as the organ of the African Textile Workers' Industrial Union. The newspaper was associated with the Trades and Labour Council and, when it was dissolved in 1954, with the South African Council of Trade Unions (SACTU). As a trade union organ, however, the newspaper also supported the All African Convention and the Non-European Unity Movement. The newspaper appeared in sections, each with a

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TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

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