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5th May. 1955.

RESOLUTION OF LURCIA.

Summarie

This conference of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions warmly welcomes the establishment of the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

me consider that the workers of bouth siries, both black and white, have reached the stage where the existence of a national, non-racial, trade union co-ordinating body has become a prime necessity for the entire future of the workers' movement. It is for this reason that the Transvaal Council of Non-European Frade Unions has taken a leading part in convening and forming the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Having achieved the establishment of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, this conference now considers that the historical task of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions has been accomplished and that its proud tradition of leading the struggle of the African Workers will now be best carried on by the new National body.

It is, therefore, hereby resolved that all steps shall be taken, without delay, to merge the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions with the South African Congress of Trade Unions and the executive Committee is hereby instructed to complete the merger in a spirit of brotherhood and solidarity.

Recognising that the interests of the workers are inextricably bound up with the question of war and peace, this conference of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions hereby firmly declares its opposition to preparations and its firm adherence to the struggle for peace. Conference demands that all disputes between nations be settled by negotiation and that all criminal weapons of war, such as bacteriological warfare and the atomic bomb, be banned.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS

P.O. Box 6781.

No. 10/1.

30 Progress Buildings, 156 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

1st October, 1956.

TO ALL AFFILIATED UNIONS AND TO ALL LOCAL COMMITTEES:

Dear Comrades,

PRESS STATEMENT

In the name of the majority of South Africans of all races, the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the South African Congress of Democrats, the South African Coloured People's Organisation and the South African Congress of Trade Unions join together to record their strongest protest at the declaration of a state of emergency on the copperbelt, whose effect has been to disrupt a legitimate trade union campaign of the African miners, to cancel the legitimate democratic right of Africans to assemble together, and to facilitate the arrest and imprisonment without trial of the legitimate leaders of the Workers.

We place on record our conviction, based on a study of all the available information as well as the official statements by Government spokesmen, that there was no threat to the continuance of law, order and civil government which can justify the abrogation of elementary rights and the resort to martial law. It is, however, clear that a determined, peaceful, non-violent and legal campaign - a model, sober, responsible, militant trade unionism - threatened to win for the African miners two of their foremost demands, viz., recognition of the right of their Union to speak for all African employees and the removal of certain racially discriminatory regulations. We, therefore, consider that the Federation Government acted not to protect the peace, but to protect the mining companies and their profits from a legitimate trade union claim.

We convey to the Government of the Central African Federation our conviction that this action exposes the claim of "partnership" said to exist between Africans and Europeans as a fraud, covering much the same master race and subject race reality as exists in our own country. We call for immediate withdrawal of the martial law regulations, for the release of the arrested leaders and for a return to the normal processes of civil government.

We convey to the workers of Northern Rhodesia, in particular, to the Rhodesian African Mine Workers' Union our solidarity and support in their struggle for better conditions of life, and pledge them every assistance which is in our power to ensure that they advance, together with us to the ending of rule by government decree, to the breaking down of all barriers of race discrimination, to freedom and liberty

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.
SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS.
SOUTH AFRICAN CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS.
SOUTH AFRICAN COLOURED PEOPLES' ORGANISATION
SOUTH AFRICAN CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS

P.O. Box 6781.

No. 10/2

30 Progress Buildings. 156 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

1st October, 1956.

TO ALL AFFILIATED UNIONS AND TO ALL LOCAL COMMITTEES:

Dear Comrades,

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE WORKERS' UNITY DAY MEETING HELD AT KLIPTOWN, JOHANNESBURG, ON 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1956.

- This meeting calls upon S.A.C.T.U. to:
 - a) Organise all the unorganised workers both in the rural and urban areas into militant trade unions and to fight for increased wages, better conditions of work and shorter hours.
 - b) ensure that S.A.C.T.U. Local Committees should without delay campaign to organise Workers' Unity Days on a local and regional basis to increase the solidarity of the workers by social and political contacts which will foster mutual understanding of individual worker's problems. In future, these Workers' Unity Days should become Workers' Days of Dedication.
- 2. This meeting pledges its solidarity with the people of Egypt in their struggle against Anglo-French imperialism and in defence of their sovereignity and independence. We firmly believe that the Suez Canal which was built by the sweat of the Egyptian people rightly belongs to them.
 - This meeting deplores the activities of certain Trade Union Co-ordinating bodies who have appeased the Apartheid policies of the Government by dividing workers on racial basis and thereby betraying Trade Union principles. These elements now seek to divide African Trade Unions by sponsoring bogus Liaison Committees. This meeting warns all progressive Trade Unions not to fall into this trap.
 - This meeting demands the repeal of all Pass Laws which have brought unbearable miseries amongst the workers. This meeting further strongly warns the Government against the attempt to extend this vicious system to African women.

With Trade Union Greetings. Yours fraternally. L. MASSINA. General Secretary. The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions cannot agree with.

Mr. T.G. Rutherford, President of the S.A. Trade Union Council,
that the decision of the Government, not to proceed for the
present with the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill, shows
any moderation in the Government's attitude towards free trade
unions. It is obvious that the temporary reprieve of the trade
unions is due only to the Government's preoccupation, at the
moment, with the Constitution. The attack on the trade union
movement shall come. Should the Sonate Bill become law, that
attack can only be more vicious. Nevertheless, the workers have
been given a further opportunity to fortify their ranks against
the impending assault on their rights of association and
collective bargaining.

The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions believes that free trade unions cannot survive when democratic institutions are being destroyed. It therefore, calls on all workers actively to campaign against the Senate Bill. It also endorses the call for a national day of pretest against this measure, which will vest absolute power in the Strydom Government.

The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions declares its readiness to co-operate at any time with all other trade union and democratic organisations in opposing the march of the Government to dictatorship.

Noncomen Marian Month Month Moved Under 17/9/1955 ITEM 7-00-00 ORDER PAPER:

wysings No. History has shown that unorganised workers are unable to improve their wases and conditions of work on a lasting basis. Only where workers have organised in effective trade unions have they been able to improve their lot, raise their standard of living and generally protect the relives and their families against the insecurities of life.

the solidarity of all workers. Trade Unions must unreservedly reject among the workers on the bacis of unity and in the spirit of brotherhood and the solidarity of all workers. Trade Unions must unreservedly reject attempts of heatile deveragence and employers to sew disunity among the workers on the bacis of colour or nationality, or any other basis.

Just as the individual worker, or any group of workers, are unable to improve their let without organising into a Trade Union, so is the individual trade union powerless unless there is in existence a co-ordinating rody of trade unions which unites the efforts of all workers. For such a trade union federation to be successful, it must be able to speak on behalf of all workers, irrespective of race or colour, nationality or sex.

The future of the people of South Africa is in the hands of its workers. Only the working class, in alliance with other progressive minded sections of the community, can build a happy life for all South Africans, a life free from unemployment, insecurity and poverty, free from racial hatred and oppression, a life of vast opportunities for all the people.

enduavour, if it itself is united and strong, if it is conscious of its inspiring responsibility. The work re of South Africa need a united trade union movement, in which all sections of the working class can play their part unhindered by prejudice or racial discrimination. Only such a truly united movement can serve effectively the interests of the workers, both the immediate interest of higher weges and better conditions of life and labour as well as the ultimate objective of complete emancipation, for which our forefathers have found.

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We, who are assembled here to-day on this 5th day of March, 1955 representing as we do trade unions with members, therefore resolve here and now to lay the foundation for a truly united and powerful trade union movement of South African workers.

We firmly declare that the interests of all workers are alike, whether they be European or non-European, African, Coloured, Indian, English, Afrikaans or Jewish. We resolve that this co-ordinating body of trade unions shall strive to unite all workers in its ranks,

English, Afrikaans or Jewish. We resolve that this co-ordinating body of trade unions shall strive to unite all workers in its ranks, without discrimination and without projudice. We resolve that this body shall determinedly seek to further and protect the interests of all workers and that its guiding motto shall be the universal slogan

of working class solidarity:

" An injury to one is an injury to all! "

Mareford more that the state of S.A. trade of which she have principles, be



Senate with members of the Nationalist Party is a long step towards the creation of an autocratic state along the lines built by the Nazis in fascist Germany.

This Bill not only threatens the established rights of the coloured voters which is its declared object; but also creates a permanent Nationalist majority in Parliament which could over ride the will even of that majority of our adult population which alone is entitled to vote. The workers of South Africa cannot be indifferent to these threats to democracy. They are bitterly aware of the anti-labour bias of the Nationalist Government which has raised the cost of living immeasurably and through the Suppression of Communisim Act and Native Labour Act (Settlements of Disputes) and numerous other measures shown their hostility to and intolerance of the Trade Union Movement.

We call upon all workers and all sections of the Trade Union Movement to take vigorous and direct action as workers and as attizens against the vicious Senate Bill, which, if passed can only lead to the still further reduction of the workers standard of living and the outlawing of the Trade Union Movement.

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Datum South African congress of Trade Unions.

PRESS STATEMENT: .

In his address to a meeting of employers in Bloemfontein on the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, Mr. S.D. Mentz, Chairman of the Central Native Labour Advisory Board, said among other things that Europeans needed 150 years before they could master the basic ideas of trade unionism. He used this as an argument for non-recognition of African Unions, and to strengthen his argument he states that Africans are too childish to run unions.

Such statements are to be expected from Government sources as we are fully aware of the Government's attitude to Arican Unions and in fact, all trade unions. However, we cannot let this statement pass without comment.

By stating that European workers needed 150 years to master the basic idea of Trade Unionism, Mr. Mentz is insulting the European workers. It took European workers many years to receive recognition as they had to fight for it. But once started organising, they understood what Trade Unionism meant - the same applies to all workers. There is no such thing as workers being ready or not ready - once workers organise they are ready.

Regarding Mr. Mentz's remarks concerning African workers, he conspiciously omits reference to the fact that organised African workers will have nothing to do with the Native Labour Boards: that organised African workers have made the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, unworkable. Mr. Mentz neglects to state that this Act has itself been the cause of many disputes and has on several occasions been a stumbling block in the settling of disputes, and has cost employers many thousands of pounds.

We note that Mr. Mentz addresses employers but not African workers, for he knows as well as we do that African workers want nothing to do with him or with the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, which is intended to bleed their Unions to death. This is conclusive proof of the high understanding of trade unionism in the ranks of the African workers.

In conclusion, we must stress that Government policy is directed against all unions, not only African Unions. The Native Labour Settlement of Disputes Act is aimed at dividing African workers from other workers; the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act is aimed at splitting other workers on racial lines as well.

AM SZ It must therefore be concluded that in Government circ les, ne werker is considered ready for trade unionism. L. MASSINA. GENERAL SECRETARY. S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, 30, Progress Buildings, 156, Commissioner St., JOHANNESBURG. 9th May, 1956.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR A NATIONAL PEACE CONVENTION

Deur Sings No. 30 PROGRESS BUILDINGS.

186 COMMISSIONER ST.

JOHANNESBURG

4th October, 1956.

Verwysings No. 1883 STATEMENTS.

Plans are at present being made for the holding of a National Peace Convention at the Gandhi Hall, Fox Street, Johannesburg on 27-28th October, 1956. The following South Africans have, to date, agreed to sponsor the Convention: - Mr. I. Glynthomas, Professor D. Cole, Mr. A.J. Cutten, Mr. Lee-Warden, M.P., Dr. G.M. Naicker, Dr. M.M. Motala, Mr. A. Sibeko, Mr. A. la Guma, Mr. Uys Krige, Mrs. Phyllis Altman, Mr. Alfred Hutchinson, Dr. R. Forsyth, Rev. D. Thompson, Rev. Brunsdon, Mrs. M. Murray-Parker, Mr. G. Mgotyana, Mr. Salim Saleh, Dr. R. Press, Mrs. Lilian Ngyoi, Dr. H.M. Moosa, Dr. A. Kazi, Mr. S. Dorfman, Mr. L. Massina, Mrs. Lucy Myubelo, Dr. N.M. Padyachhe, Adv. N.M. Mall, Dr. Z.E. Aswat, Mr. G. Hurbans, Mr. G. Singh, Mr. J. Baker.

These sponsors include doctors, university lecturers, a member of Parliament, trade unionists, barristers, ministers of religion, teachers, writers and artists.

The Convention is being sponsored by the following organisations: -

Bouth African Peace Council; Friends of Peace; African National Congress; S.A. Congress of Trade Unions; S.A. Indian Congress; Jewish Democratic Association; Transvaal Indian Congress; the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation; S.A. Congress of Democrats; Federation of S.A. Women; African National Congress Women's League; African National Congress Youth League and the Transvaal Indian Congress Youth League.

The individual sponsors and organisations have signed the following statement.

CO-SPONSORS' STATEMENT

bombs is quite likely to put an end to the human race..... there will be universal death, sudden only for a fortunate minority, but for the majority a slow torture of disease and disintegration."

RERTRAND RUBSELL.

We do not accept these prospects as man's destiny. On the contrary, we telieve that the centuries of struggle and sacrifice, of inspiration, achievement and progress are leading slowly but steadily toward a fuller, richer life for all menkind.

Even without a war, scientists are already warning us of the harmful genetic effects on unborn babies of the radio-active 'fall-out' from A- and H- bomb test explosions. And, nuclear weapons apart, other weapons of war are so devastating that we believe that there should be total disarmament among the nations of the world.

In South Africa, particularly, the question of peace is of vital importancepeace among all races, for it is from local quarrels and tensions that total wars arise.

With an urgent awareness, then of our own responsibility, desiring moreover to give a lead to our fellow-citizens, we are co-sponsors of a National Peace Convention to be held in Johannesburg on October 27-28th, 1956.

There is no power on earth as strong as the force of informed and organised public opinion. We are confident, therefore, that the opportunity provided by the National Peace Convention for South Africans of all races, cheeds and political beliefs, to express their determination to prevent war will greatly strengthen the world-wide movement towards peace. We sincerely believe that manking can in this epoch advance toward the highest peak of human endeavour - an end to war and a triumphant entry to ever-leating peace.

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TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

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