

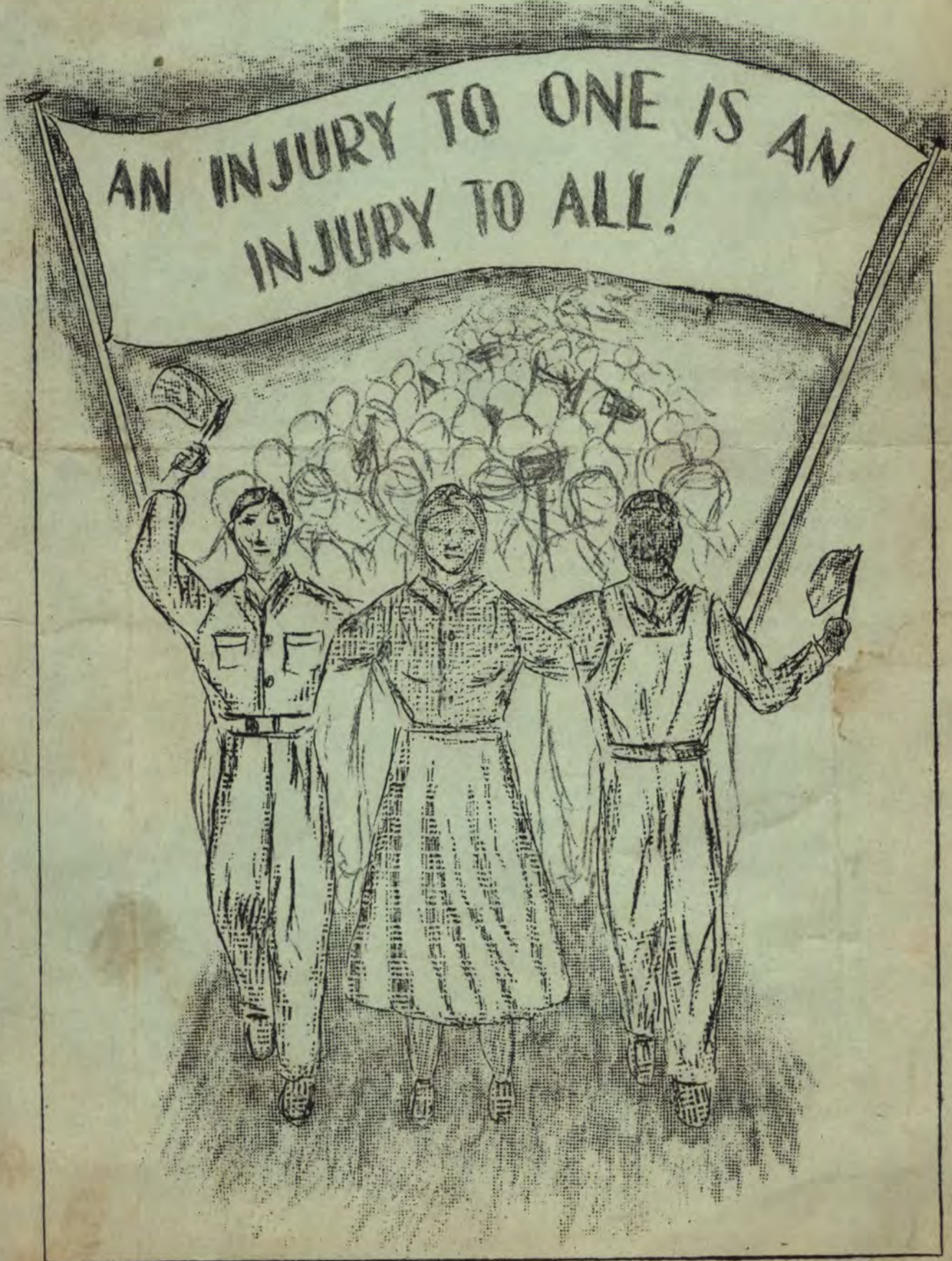
Workers

UNITY

BULLETIN OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN
CONGRESS OF
TRADE UNIONS

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COME LIVE OUR CONCERNS

March the 5th and 6th, 1955, have become two historical dates, which will become deeply imbedded in the history of the struggle of the South African working class, and will mark a turning point in the development of the trade union movement.

What was hitherto stifled, obstructed and dormant in the minds of the delegates present at the Conference, suddenly rushed into the forefront and with it came a new spirit of opposition to the restrictions placed on the trade union movement, on the rights of all citizens as well as the whole working class.

The freshness and youthful vigour which permeated the Conference manifested itself in the maturity of the discussion and the understanding of the present situation and its needs.

The discussion on the Constitution which took up the greatest part of the conference was indeed on a high level, and the participation for the first time in South African trade union history of many rank and filers, indicated live and intense interest on the part of the workers.

Thirty-five Unions representing 41,000 workers were represented by 66 delegates, over 20 observers were also present, as well as many visitors from other organisations and factories. The views expressed by the delegates showed the urgent need for the organisation of the unorganised workers, the education of the working masses towards trade unionism, the call for immediate action against pass raids, for the removal of restrictions on African trade unions, and above all the fundamental need for true working class solidarity.

The name chosen for the new organisation "The South African Congress of Trade Unions" was acclaimed by the overwhelming majority of delegates, and the discussion on this name reflected the recognition of the fact that the newly born organisation was far removed from the old South African Trades and Labour Council. It was already apparent that at last a home had been found for a multi-racial, militant and democratic trade union co-ordinating centre, free from the manoeuvres and opportunist tendencies which dominated the South African Trades and Labour Council.

The most significant section of the Constitution of the Congress lies in its aims and objects, which boldly and unashamedly state principles far in advance of anything ever attempted by the late Trades and Labour Council. These are:-

- (a) To co-ordinate the activities and interests of workers in the Union of South Africa.
- (b) To assist trade unions morally, financially or otherwise, as circumstances may dictate.
- (c) To organise the unorganised workers into trade unions.
- (d) To oppose any discrimination in employment and to fight for the right of all workers to do any job provided that the prevailing minimum wage rates are applied.
- (e) To promote, oppose or support any legislation as might be in the interests of the workers and the trade union movement.
- (f) To advance the democratic rights of all workers.
- (g) To do all things, not inconsistent with the constitution, to promote the interests and welfare of trade unionism.

The founding of S.A.C.T.U. is the product of many years of self-sacrifice and hardship which progressive trade unionists have rendered the movement. Given the solid rank and file backing which the Congress has won, there is no doubt that its future will be a success and that it too will assist in the fight for the attainment of freedom for all.

BANTU EDUCATION BOYCOTT IN BENONI

Education for Africans in terms of the Bantu Education Act has been called "Education for Slavery". The people of Benoni could see no reason for acting in a way which would make it seem as if they agreed with this bad act. They wanted to show how they felt about it.

Before the Act came into force representatives of the young people of Benoni wrote to the Town Council and to the Location Advisory Board to ask them to explain about this Act and how it would work in Benoni. They failed to get an explanation. One representative of the Town Council threatened people who went to interview him by saying that he would call the police if they did not obey the Council's orders.

On Tuesday, April 12th when the schools opened after the holidays there was a big demonstration by the Youth and parents of Benoni. The demonstration kept to the streets, but as it passed the schools the children came outside and joined in a procession. After the procession had passed through the township the schools were empty. The children had all joined in a boycott of Education for Slavery. The procession then went to the public square where a meeting was announced for that evening to discuss the Bantu Education Act, and the forthcoming visit of Dr. Eiselen, the Secretary for Native Affairs, to Benoni on the following Saturday. On the following day (Wednesday) the boycott of schools was still 100%. So also on the following day. Now the authorities were getting worried and attempts were made to persuade children to go back. On that Thursday only 7 children attended school at the Dutch Reformed Church School. The township was full of police. At one time they tried to scatter the children by making as if they were going to hit and shoot them.

The police arrested two workers and a business man who were with the procession as well as four students. The students were released but the adults were charged and put in gaol. Both the workers, Mr. Zachariah Mandlazi and Mr. Andrew Tallinan, are prominent trade unionists.

If the police believed that they had arrested the leaders and would so end the boycott they were wrong, the day after the boycott was as strong as ever. The next day Dr. Eiselen was coming to Benoni. The purpose of his visit was to attend a Christmas Party which was to be given for the children. This party had been postponed from December because of the outbreak of Polio. Now it was linked with Bantu Education, and because of his presence it was decided to boycott the feast. The authorities did all they could to get the children to attend. Two bands were imported into Benoni to lead the children to the Sports Grounds. The members of the Peoples Own Band were arrested early on the Saturday. The children followed the municipal bands, until they came to the bridge near the Stadium when they gave the "Afrika" salute and shouted "We don't want Verwoerd's poison", after this outburst of disapproval of the Bantu Education Act they dispersed and the feast went uneaten. Not one child attended.

On the Monday the boycott continued and the arrested people were released on bail and were welcomed by a singing crowd of parents and children only to be arrested again together with 48 parents on a charge of holding an illegal procession.

Despite police who were forcibly taking children to school, despite arrests, and bans on meetings the boycott continues. The parents and scholars of Benoni have set an example throughout the country and have inspired thousands of people to protest against the application of the Bantu Education Act.

Cigar Workers STRIKE

Fifty-three workers in South Africa's only cigar factory have been engaged in a strike for some weeks as a result of a deadlock which had been reached at a Conciliation Board meeting on 23rd February, 1955, when the employers flatly rejected the Union's demands for higher wages and better working conditions. The workers are at present being paid under Wage Determination of No. 92 which is completely out of date.

After the employers' refusal to make any concessions, the workers at two general meetings unanimously voted for strike action and on the 14th March, 1955 with the exception of two scabs the workers struck work. They are determined not to go back until the employers' accede to their legitimate demands.

The workers have decided to manufacture cigars, cheroots and whiffs on their own during the strike, with the long term object of establishing their own co-operative society. The manufacturing of cigars requires no machinery as everything is done by hand.

To enable the workers to continue with their strike, money is urgently required to assist the families of these workers who are unable to receive any financial assistance as their organisation has little money and whose families therefore are suffering with them.

An earnest appeal to all affiliated unions for donations has been issued by the South African Congress of Trade Unions and it is hoped that the response to this appeal will be considerable. S.A.C.T.U. has requested all donors to make their cheques payable to the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Fund Account).

CONGRESS PREPARES for



In a circular to National Executive members in all centres the Congress has requested that preparations for May Day be discussed on all Local Committees. The Transvaal Local Committee will hold its celebrations for May Day at 2 p.m. at the Trades Hall, Johannesburg. 10,000 leaflets explaining the significance of May Day have been distributed. This inspiring leaflet reads:-

We, the workers of all nations, want the same things in life.
We don't want war in which we have to kill our fellow men.
We want full employment.
We want to see our children born in well-equipped maternity homes.
We want decent houses at cheap rents, free transport to and from work.
Our children must have the right to receive the highest education.
We want to live where we like.

The things which we want do not come by themselves.
They do not drop from the sky like manna from heaven.
No-one will give them to us. We have to fight for them. Every fight in our daily lives, a strike, a petition, a demonstration, meetings protests, demands, etc., is a fight for the things which we want.

On May Day (1st May) we the workers throughout the world demonstrate our unity in our common fight. In every corner of the earth there are meetings, demonstrations, and parades of working people. May Day is our Day.

About 70 years ago the working people of America were fighting for an 8 hour day (at that time the working day was from 12 - 14 hours) and they decided to hold a big demonstration in Chicago on May 1st. From all over the United States of America the working people flocked to attend this demonstration. The police attacked the demonstration and some workers were killed. Since then the workers of the world have taken the 1st May as their day.

(Continued on Page 7)

ENGINEERING WORKERS

TO BE TASK OF S.A.C.T.U. TO ORGANISE

Engineering Workers Petition their Bosses

The Transvaal Non-European Iron and Steel Workers Union is at present engaged in fighting for higher wages for the engineering workers. Throughout the Witwatersrand organisers of the union have been visiting factories, forming factory committees and requesting workers to sign a petition which is attached to demands for an agreement.

It is estimated that approximately 100,000 African workers are employed in the industry throughout the country. These workers are receiving extremely meagre wages and work excessive hours.

The response to the petition is most encouraging and has considerably assisted in recruiting more members for the Union.

MEETING IN EVATON

Engineering, Transport & Milling workers met at a public meeting in Evaton on April 17th to form a committee to assist their Unions in organising the workers in the Vanderbyl Park and Vereeniging areas.

Officials of these unions outlined the importance of forming factory committees, distributing leaflets and spreading the trade union gospel among the workers.

Representing the South African Congress of Trade Unions, a speaker appealed to the meeting to ensure that the Congress was made known to all the workers of South Africa as a truly democratic Trade Union co-ordinating centre which would be capable of uniting the workers in the fight against exploitation and oppression.

A resolution welcoming the establishment of S.A.C.T.U. and pledging all those present at the meeting to actively assist in its work was unanimously adopted.

A further resolution in support of the Boycott of Bantu Education was agreed to with applause.

S.A.C.T.U. LOCAL COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED

Responding to the directive of the Management committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions to all National Executive Committee members to convene local conferences in order to establish S.A.C.T.U. Local Committees, Johannesburg and Cape Town have successfully convened conferences of local unions when constructive plans for future tasks were made.

Addressing the conference at which a local committee was established in Johannesburg, Mr. Peter Byleveld, outlined the enormous potentialities of S.A.C.T.U. and the importance of the local committee as an instrument of carrying out the activities of the organisation.

In both centres officials and executive committees were elected. Each local committee has been requested by the management committee to submit a report on the particular problems concerning the workers in the area, which industries are well organised and which are not.

Plans to train leaders and organise the unorganised workers will be issued to all local committees shortly. The Witwatersrand local committee has organised a May Day celebration at the Trades Hall Johannesburg and has distributed 10, 000 leaflets explaining the significance of May Day. Songs and recitations will be included in the programme and in addition there will be a Peace Exhibition.

TYRANTS STRIKE AGAIN AT WORKERS LEADERS *Food and canning workers leaders sentenced!*

The Acting General Secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union Miss. B. Lan was sentenced to three months compulsory labour, two months of which was suspended for three years, by the magistrate of Vredenburg for the alleged offence of attending a gathering at Stompneusbaai, Cape Province.

Evidence led in the Vredenburg Magistrates Court, was that on the 5th of December, 1954 R. Lan together with Mr. Oscar Mpetha and other officials of the Union, visited Malmesbury Saldanah Bay and St. Helena Bay. The purpose of the visit was to introduce members of the Unions Management Committee and to discuss with the workers the demands to be drafted for the fishing industry as the conciliation Board agreement expired on the 31st December, 1954. O. Mpetha and R. Lan did not attend the meetings held at Malmesbury and Saldanah Bay.

Prior to the commencement of the meeting at Stompneusbaai, Miss. B. Lan sat at a table and left application forms on a table. She spoke to no one at all while at the table. Later she sat in a motor car a certain distance away from the meeting. This is where the police found her. She did not address the meeting at all.

In giving judgement the magistrate said that Miss. R. Lans act in sitting at the table with a number of people around her prior to the commencement of the meeting constituted an attendance at a gathering. The fact of her sitting in a motor car subsequently was not vital but contributory. The magistrate further said that the sentence would be such as to make Miss. R. Lan realise the seriousness of the crime and to also set an example to others.

The Food and Canning Workers Union has appealed to S.A.C.T.U. to request all its affiliated unions to donate towards the costs of an appeal which has been noted by the Union's attorney.

LUCY MVUBELO - FIRST AFRICAN WOMEN TO BE VICE- PRESIDENT OF A TRADE UNION BODY

Mrs. Lucy Buyaphi Mvubelo's election as Vice-President of the South African Congress of Trade Unions has made history in the trade union movement of South Africa as her election marks the first time that an African woman has been elected to such a position.

Thirty-three years ago Lucy was born on the outskirts of Paul Pietersburg. She received her primary education at the American Board Mission School, Doornfontein, Johannesburg and completed it at the Inanda Seminary where she qualified as a teacher. Interested in Dramatic Art she became a prominent member of the African Dramatic and Cultural Society which at that time was under the leadership of the author, H.I.E. Dlomo. Driven by low wages to give up her profession she entered the Garment Industry in 1941 when she received a wage of £1. 2. 6. per week. Two years later she actively participated in a strike which resulted in an increase in wages, better working conditions and less hours.

Her sincere interest in the trade union movement and determination to improve the lot of her fellow-workers resulted in her election to the Executive Committee of the Garment Workers' Union (No. 2 Branch) in 1946.

Lucy has two children, a son and a daughter aged 15 years and 13 respectively. Her husband is Mr. M.C.K. Mvubelo, a teacher and also was at one time a prominent footballer. Lucy is now Secretary of the Garment Workers Union of African Women and enjoys the popularity of workers of all races.

Her energy and vivacity on the National Executive Committee of S.A.C.T.U. have proved invaluable assets to the running of the organisation.

CONGRESS PREPARES FOR MAY DAY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

The employers of all nations hate the working people. We are only the means of their enrichment, as far as they are concerned. They force us to live in slums. When it suits them they throw us out of work on to the streets to starve. In our country the majority of us have to carry passes, and suffer the indignities of the colour bar. We are kicked, beaten and pushed around at the will of our masters. But our masters fear our progress and in spite of what they do our fight goes on and will be successful. Because the employers hate us they also hate May Day. They hate to see us unite in a common struggle. Our victory means their doom. The employers have consistently tried to destroy our May Day. They sent their police and soldiers to break up our demonstrations. But May Day has remained and we have grown stronger. In the same way as the employers have failed to destroy May Day so they will fail to destroy our march to a better life.

The programme will include songs by the People's Choir, a recital of poems and a reading of extracts from "Comrade Bill". A Peace Exhibition depicting the destruction which would result from the dropping of a hydrogen bomb on South Africa and as a contrast life in a world of peace.

RAILWAY UNION DEFENDS ITS MEMBERS.

The S.A.R. & H. Non-European Workers' Union is not recognised by the Railways Administration. The bosses recognise only their own company union, the so-called Staff Association. The Union is therefore compelled to refer cases of wrong treatment of its members to attorneys to take up as civil law cases. As a result of this procedure many railway workers have had their complaints adjusted.

Some workers at a small station in the Transvaal were accused of assaulting their ganger. They were found not guilty in Court. They were also suspended from their work while the case was on. Afterwards the Railways refused to pay their wages. When the matter was taken up as a civil case, the Railways agreed to pay these workers in full for the time they were suspended. There were several other such cases where suspended workers got their pay after bringing the cases to the Union.

At a Reef station workers staying in shacks, on Railway property, were told that their homes would be broken down. Now, after the Union had taken up the case, the Railways have agreed to deal with the matter in the usual way through Court. This will at least give the workers a chance to defend the case, and time, if necessary, to find other homes.

Married Railway workers get higher cost of living allowance than unmarried ones. One worker, who remarried his wife by Christian rites had his cost of living allowance reduced because they said that all the time he had not been married. Now he will get his proper cost of living allowance and also the back pay for the time his wages were wrongly reduced. Other workers have also had their cost of living allowance increased in this way.

These are just a few examples of the way in which the true Railway Workers' Union defends its members.

The Union is also preparing demands for better conditions for all railway workers.

Workers on the railway must unite behind their own Trade Union, which is free of any control by the Railways Administration.

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Memorandum Submitted to
Select Committee on I.C. Bill



WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT
CONDEMS S.A. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Duplicate

WORKERS

BULLETIN OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN
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UNITY

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AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN
INJURY TO ALL!



S.A.C.T.U.'s FIRST FULL NATIONAL EXECUTIVE MEETING.

The first full meeting of the N.E.C. which was held on June 27th, in Johannesburg, marked an important phase in the development of SACTU.

Firstly it was the first full meeting of the N.E.C. to which came representatives from all centres.

Secondly the decisions of the management committee, which acts in the interim periods between N.E.C. meetings, were unanimously ratified, and

Thirdly the work of SACTU since its inception 3 months ago was reviewed.

The General Secretary's report to the meeting deserves close study and discussion by all trade unionists, for it contains a factual account of our activities and does not attempt to gloss over errors or deficiencies.

S.A.C.T.U. IS ON ITS FEET

The report states that following the inaugural conference, the administrative machinery necessary to maintain SACTU had to be created. Premises, organisers, local committees, clerical assistants and other technical details were required.

Despite the serious shortage of personnel, which must be overcome, all these requirements were met, and in addition SACTU submitted a memorandum on the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill to the Select Committee, issued 10,000 leaflets on the significance of May Day, appealed to Trade Unions to assist the Toy and Tobacco workers during their strikes financially, as well as to support the Food and Canning Workers in the defence of their General Secretary.

Among other activities press statements on the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill and the Senate Act were issued and SACTU was represented at all important conferences of other organisations. Recognising the fact that greater speed is required if we are to make progress, it is commendable that SACTU is rising out of its teething troubles so rapidly.

THE UNORGANISED WORKERS

The N.E.C.'s adoption of the draft organising plan will greatly assist in the campaign to organise the unorganised workers. After being studied and discussed by local committees, this plan should be immediately implemented. Our success in organising the tens of thousands of unorganised workers depends entirely upon the enthusiasm and driving force of local committees. In fact the impact of SACTU cannot be made upon the workers without the full co-operation of the local committees, the instruments through which SACTU functions.

LOCAL COMMITTEES ^{must} display INITIATIVE

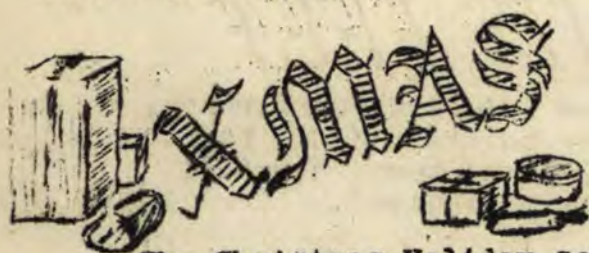
The General Secretary's criticism of local committees requires particular emphasis. He states that local committees do not act swiftly enough and that they do not exert sufficient initiative in tackling local problems and are inclined to depend too greatly on directives from the Management Committee.

Although we fully realise that local committees have only recently been established, and that constant directives are required from the Management Committee, it is important to remember that up to the minute actions must at all times be the keynote of local committees whose skill and efficiency in organising the workers round SACTU's programme is their responsibility.

FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Now that the immense task of creating the administrative machinery has been completed and local committees have been issued with the organising plan, the pace of work must be increased, new Trade Unions formed, existing Unions requiring assistance strengthened. SACTU must become deeply ingrained in the hearts of the workers as an organisation striving for the emancipation of the oppressed and capable of leading the workers to Freedom.

Considering the great tasks before us, the recommendation to postpone the first Conference of SACTU to March, 1956 is wise and we are convinced that all Trade Unionists and class conscious workers will work ceaselessly to ensure that this Conference will be the most representative and successful of all Trade Union Conferences ever held.



PARCELS For WORKERS

The Christmas Holiday season is a very difficult one for us workers. We have a lot of extra expense. There are presents to buy, extra foodstuffs to be bought and a number of other items which we do not normally need during the year. Most of the places where we work close down for the holiday period and our inadequate leave pay is spent long before the holiday is over. This means that at the end of our leave we have to starve or live on credit, and be in debt for the rest of the following year.

Arnold's Xmas Hampers is a great help to us during this time of the year. During the year we make a small payment each week and at the end of the year we get a £5 parcel of groceries. In this way we have the extra food without having the burden of paying out a large part of our leave pay. Some large families take out as many as three parcels. Last year 1,500 Xmas Hampers were delivered and this year as many as 4,500 hampers will be delivered.

Besides getting a hamper at the end of the year customers also receive a copy of New Age newspaper in the post each week. Arnold's Xmas Hampers know that our sufferings will never until we get freedom. To get our freedom we must organise strongly into our trade unions, we must join the National Liberation Movement, we must be brave. Besides organisation and courage we must also have knowledge. We must know what is going on in our country and other countries. That is why customers are sent New Age. New Age is the people's paper, it fights fearlessly against our bosses who want to keep us oppressed for all time. It gives publicity to our fight for a better life.

Workers wishing to take out a Hamper can find out all about Arnold's Xmas Hampers by asking at their Trade Union office or at 5 Progress Building, 154 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

THE PEOPLE MAKE THE LAWS



by
Hilda
Watts

People come together in congresses, conferences or assemblies when they have important problems to discuss. They meet, they talk, discuss proposals, pass resolutions, and go back to their homes strengthened in purpose and understanding through this contact they have made with others who are working for the same things.

Such meetings of people are the very life-blood of a democratic society. They are as necessary to living and growing as food and clothes, for without such gatherings and discussions people cannot arrange their lives in our modern world. No government can prevent them, any more than they can prevent the people from thinking, for even if a government tries to suppress all democratic meetings and associations, people find a way to come together, however it may be done, and share their ideas and their beliefs, and continue to work and organise for them.

We shall always remember the last week of June, 1955, for during this week two outstanding congresses took place - one in South Africa, and one in Helsinki in Finland, both of them great milestones in the long history of humanity's struggle upwards towards freedom and happiness.

The World Peace Assembly, meeting in Finland at the same time as our great Congress of the People met in our own country, was a tremendous gathering of representatives from every country of the world. They came together to discuss the vital question of peace: how to prevent world war, how to find ways for different countries to live in peace side by side, how to stop a toxic power from being used to destroy human beings, how to remove the threat of atomic warfare that may wipe out millions of lives and threatens life itself in every country.

The delegates to the C.O.P. were keenly aware of this question of peace. They unanimously agreed to send a telegram greeting the World Peace Assembly, and embodied in the Freedom Charter a section stating "There Shall Be Peace and Friendship!"

"South Africa shall strive to maintain world peace," reads a portion of this clause, "and the settlement of all international disputes by negotiation - not by war."

With these words the people of South Africa have declared their clear understanding of the struggle for peace, as an inseparable part of the struggle for freedom.

How can such an Assembly as the one that took place at Helsinki prevent war, or change the policies of governments? The World Peace Assembly will wield a great influence during the months to come; not only because it was such an impressive demonstration of the desire and determination of so many diverse people for peace; but also because it inspires all who attended it - and all who heard of it - to greater efforts to wipe out the threat of war. Just as our own C.O.P. will inspire everyone who believes in justice and freedom to work harder to make them a reality. At such an Assembly the barriers that separate people fall away. They no longer feel divided by different nationalities, by different languages, by different political and religious views; they become aware that all these differences cannot conceal the fact that they all want the same things: they all want security and happiness for their own families and their own people; they all want an end to oppression by one over another; they all want to free the world from war and everything it means.

Those who attended the Congress of the People can perhaps understand this best. I think in the failing light on Sunday 26th, while the police barricaded the ground at Kliptown, the people who danced and sang together must have felt that tremendous but totally unreal barrier of colour dissolve and disappear, so that the black man and

The People Make The Laws (contd.)

woman from the slums and the white man and woman from the suburbs were aware only that they were friends - "equals, countrymen and brothers" - united in a common cause.

These Assemblies are like stones dropped on a lake. They set up flowing rings, that widen and spread from the centre until they have reached the outermost edge. The ripples have started spreading even now, from Kliptown and from Helsinki. The ripples set up by the Congress of the People will spread over the whole of South Africa, disturbing the minds and hearts of our people, sending the message of freedom across town and countryside, changing the pattern of our lives; and as the message of the Freedom Charter spreads everywhere, so will action result that will set us on the road to freedom.

The ripples from Helsinki are spreading through the world; they flow across frontiers, and over deserts and seas; they prepare the way for that time for which we are working, when war has disappeared completely, and the material and cultural riches of the world have become the common property of all mankind.

Makhotla a Basebetsi ba Basoëu le Mosebetsi oa batho ba Batsö

Haela ntho e teng e tsosane, bo-ralichelete ba 'Musu oa South Africa, hammoho le bo-ralipolasi ba hirang makhoba, ke hore ka nako e 'ngoe makhotla a Basebetsi ba basoëu (white Trade Unions) a ka 'no a tloha a Sebetsa hammoho le batho ba Ma-Africa bao ho bonahalang hore ba ikemiselitse ho Sebetsa, 'me ba tlohe ba Koenchele beng ba bona ba pele.

Ho fihlela joalei Makhotla a Basebetsi ba basoëu ha a so khathatsoe haholo ke taba e kang ena. Ho batho ba tsoang mosei haholo England, Mo-Africa e bile ntho eo ba sa kang ba e tsotella malebana le mosebetsi. Hona ho entsoe haholo ka hore batho ba England ba itsebeletsa ka bo bona, hoba nana ea bona e arohane le tse ling. Ha ba fihla S.A. moo ba fumanang batho ba bang ka baka la imala oa bona ba Shebeloa Hase, boikhantso ba bona bo tsoela pele. Hona hape ho ile ha matlafatsoa ke phapang ea matla a ho etsa mesebetsi e meng e itseng pakeng tsa makhooa le Ma-Africa, hoba mesebetsi e meng ho nahanoa hore ke e tsoanetseng Ma-Africa feela; me hona entse hore batho ba basoëu ba be botsoa ba nahane hore mesebetsi e meng ha se e tsoanetseng motho ea moseu.

Empa hona ha se ntho e Ha ea hole hoba, Ma-Africa joale a ithutile mesebetsi e mengata, e neng e etsoa ke bona fela, esita le eo ho thoeng ke ea Makhooa, Ma-Africa a ithuta eona ka potlaka e makatsang. Pele ho lembo sa 1920, Ma-Africa a na Sebelisoa joaleka makhoba, ba etsa mesebetsi e seng mekae metseng ea makhooa, me ka mora moo ba busetsoe hae ba nehiloe Chelete e bonyenyane bo Hotlollang.

Eitse ha bofutsana bo kena libakeng tsa Ma-Africa, ba ba ngata ba bona ba ile ba balehela litoropong ho ea batla mesebetsi. Le Ma-Buru a lipolasi a ile a hloloa ke bofutsana lipolasing, 'me a balehela litoropong le 'ona, haholo a ile a ea merafong ea Gauda moo a ileng a Atleha (to succeed) ho jala moea o litsila oa bona, oa hore motho a ka 'na hloea ka baka la 'mala oa hae, ('me ba bang ba ile ba kena makhotla a basebetsi) ba tlisa le lipelo tse mpe tse tletseng moea o mobe oa ntoea, oa lehloea, le menahano ea bona ea khale e saleng e ikemiselitse ho loantsa le ho hloea batho ba bang.

K baka la moea oona o litsila, makhotla a basebetsi ba basoëu ha a ka a nka boikhathatso ba ho thusa batho ba batso hore le bona ba thehe ba basoëu. Ka baka lena, makhooa shebe ka mahlo a mabe ka hobane ba; ne ba nahana hore Ma-Africa a tla bahlolisa mesebetsing hoba a ne a sa batle Chelete e ngata joaleka ea makhooa.

Ba ile ba gala ho hloea Ma-Africa, ba lumellana le bo-ralichelete

/.... ha ba

ha ba re batho ba Ma-Africa, Ba-'Mala (coloureds) le Maindia a se ke a nehoa tokoloho hoba bo-ralichelete (capitalists) ba ka tsona ba oa.

Eitse ha batho ba Ma-Africa, ka lemo sa 1918, ba hana ho Sebetsa, le khotla la S.A. Industrial Federation le ile la bolela hore le ka thusa 'Musu (Sout) ka ho bokella batho ba tla Sebetsa ka tefo e nyenyane. Lena lekhotla le ne le lebe haholo.

Makhoaa a ile a gala ho tsoha ha a utloa hore Lekhotla lena le vera ho tlosa Makhoaa mesebetsing e mengata, 'me mesebetsi eo e nkue ka Ma-Africa hoba 'ona ha a batle Chelete e ngata.

Empa le ka tlasa taba tse tiena, ha ho khathatso e ileng ea etsoa hore basebetsi ba batso ba kopane le ba basoen Mehlang eo hoile ha hlaha lepetjo (slogan) ho Makhoaa le reng "Basebetsi ba Lefatse, Kopanang ho etsa S.A. naha ea batho ba basoeu." Hona ho bontsa hantle phokolo (weakness) ea mekhatlo (organisation) e joalo. Empa le ha ho le joalo, phetoho e na ntse e hlaha. Leketso le lipolelo tse kang ena e re tsoang ho e bolela, li ile tsa nahantsa batho ba nang le kelello haholo. Hang ho ile ha hlaha Sehlotsoana (small band) sa batho ba ileng ba bolela phatlalatsa (openly) hore basebetsi ba kopane e be ntho e le 'ngoe ho se talingoe 'mala.

Ke potlako ha batho bana ba qala ho hlohai batho ba neng ba latella 'mala (colour) ba ile ba 'na ba hlahela pepeneneng le bobele ba bona ba khethollo ea 'mata. Ka mora tsena, ho ile ha etsoa phutheho e kholo ea bathe bochle motseng oa Johannesburg ka la 25 March 1925, ho theha lekhotla le le hola la "S.A. Association of Employees' Organisations" -- leo ha morao leileng la bitsoa S.A. Trades and Labour Council. 'Musu o ile oa tsoha oa ba oa makala ha u fumana (hammoho le malalabapies) hore mongoli oa pele oa lekhotla lena e bile Mong. W.H. Andrews, eleng eena mothehi oa lekhotla la Communist Party la S.A.

Empa le ha ho le joalo, ho ke ke ha nepahala ho nahana hore batho ba neng ba kene lekhotleng lena ba ne ba lumellana le eena. O ile a tuma (H. Andrews) ka ho nchoa hlomphe ea hore ke mosebetsi ea nang le tsebo e tletseng malebana le tsamaiso ea makhotla a basebetsij le hore ke mosebetsi ea keng a kenngoa moea o mobe oa tlhoha ea 'mala (colour). Katleho ea hae e ile ea khotsatsa basebetsi ea ba fa matla, ea ba ka khupisa le thaka tsa hae tse reng li loantsana le eena, bo K. George ba neng ba tsamaisa lekhotla la "Reduction Workers" le ne kileng la lumellana le Molao oa Creswell (Creswell's Bill).

Empa o ile a hloleha ho atleha hore lekhotla la T.U.C. le kopane le la I.C.U., 'me a getella a hlolehile hore molao oa Industrial Conciliation Act o feliso.

"Tsela ea ho etsa lira Metsoalle.

"The Path of Conciliation".

Ke 'nete hore phutheho e kholo ea 1925 e ile ea lumela ea ba ea tera : hore molao o lelefatsoe e le hore o tle o ame le Ma-Africa. Empa e ile ea hana ho lahla molao oo ho ea ka moo o neng o ngotsoe katengi, e ile ea nka molao ona e le motheo oo holima 'ona mokhatlo oa basebetsi o ka thehoana; 'me ke tsela ena makhotla a basebetsi a ile a 'na a la matla 'me a 'na tsoela pele ho holofala (to degenerate).

Industrial Conciliation Act, joaleka ha bitso la eona le re bolella, ke molao o ileng oa etsa hore basebetsi ba arole lihlopha ka ho ea ke borui le 'mala oa bona. Ke ona molao ona o galileng ho beha hore ho be le Makhotlana ao ho thoeng ke Industrial Councils, a sebetsang hammoho le Makhotla a basebetsi le a sebetsanang le ho hire basebetsi. Ke makhotlana a kane le tsoa boleloa a sebetsang haholo malebana le litumella pakeng tsa basebetsi le bahirij ho buisana ka meputso; lihora tsa ho Sebetsa, mekhoha ea ho hira le tse ling tse ngata.

Ha fela Tona e kholo ea tsamaiso ea mesebetsi (the Minister of Labour) e ka amhoela se bebang ke makhotlang ana, hang tumellano e joalo e se ba molao.

Makhotlana ana a hira bangoli, batho ba tsamaisang mosebetsi, esita le batho ba hlahlang le ho fumana kapa ho tiisa hore tumella tse entsoeng ha li thunthetsoe. Ho bolela 'nete, makhotlana ana la

makala a karolo ea Mosebetsi ea 'Muso (the Department of Labour).

Ho ke ke ha hanoa hore molao oa Industrial Conciliation Act, o ile oa thusa hahola makhotlana a basebetsi. Hangata makhotla a basebetsi a ea rate hore tumellano tsa 'ona le batho ba hirang batho, li tsireletsoe ke molao, ka mabaka a mang a itseng. Le hape ka ho tlisa kamano le molao pakeng tsa basebetsi le makhotla a bona, molao ona o thusitse haholo ho tsosa makhotlana a basebetsi a neng a sa tsitsa hantle.

Molao ona ke ona o batlang o thibela basebetsi hora ba etse listvaeke. Empa hona ho tlare bontsa hore basebetsi ba tla hloka tsela eo ba ka itsiveletsang ka eona ha batho ba ba hirileng ba ba etsa hampe. Ho etsa setevaeke, ke eona fela tsela eo basebetsi, ho tloha khale ba tsebileng ho itsireletsa la ho loanela litokela to bona.

Sebetsa (weapon) seo basebetsi ba ka tsebang fela hore ba be le matla a ho loana, ke hore ba kopane, ba lumellane 'me e be ntho e le 'ngoe.

Empa litokelo tse kang tsenaj tseo basebetsi ba ka itoanelang ka tsona, li ile tsa nkuoa e le ntho e nyenyane ke molao oa Industrial Conciliation Act. Hoo molao oona o ileng oa ho etsa e bile hore o ngoloe ka mantsoe a khahlehang, a monate a tla lahla batho hore ba se eelloe hore e lumellana haholo le makhotlana ao ho thoeng ke Industrial Councils, le Department of Labour.

Mokhoa o bonolo oa ho etsa hore makhotla a basebetsi a tla the hantle ke ka ho etsa "li-stop-order", tseo ka tsona fela makhotla a basebetsi a ka tsebang ho sebetsa hantle. Ona hape ke mokhoa oa ho fokoletsa batsamaisi ba Makhotla a basebetsi mosebetsi oa ho ea li-factoring ho ea bolella basebetsi ka makhotla a bona. Hape ke oona mokhoa o motle oa ho etsa hore basebetsi ba patale lichelete hantle tseo ba pakang hore ke litho (members) tsa makhotla a basebetsi.

Empa ba ba ngata ba tsamaisang makhotla a basebetsi ba ee ba le bale hore ba tsoanetse ho thusa batho ba "tlase" ba sebetsanang le makhotla a bona.

Ntho e khupisang hape ea molao oona ke hoba ha oa ka mamela keletso ea T. & L.C. ea hore Ma-Africa le 'ona a nkuoe e le "basebetsi" joaleka ka moo Mokhoa a nkuoang ka teng, empa molao oona o ile oa tsehetsu lipolele tse reng motho e motso a lefshoe chelete e ngenyane.

Empa ho feta mona re ha fumana hore ho na le banna ba bang ba makhotla a mang a basebetsi ba sa tsotelleng Ma-Africa empa ba ka 'na ba tseba ho ba thusa. Batho bana ba lefshoa chelete e ngata ka boomo hore ba tle ba shebele ma-Africa tlase, ba ba nke e se batho joaleka bona. Tumellano ea Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry ke mohlala o motle oa ho ea ka moo Ma-Africa a tsoevoeng hampe ka teng. Ka ha mokhatlo ona o kenoe ke batho ba mekhatlo e 25 e fapaneng le makhotla a makalo a fapaneng o tseba ho tsamaisa tefe ea meputso ea basebetsi ba likete.

Monare ka bontsa phapang malebana le ka moo mokhoa le Ma-Africa a lefshouvya ka teng.

e.g. "Engineering Agreement".

Kardo ea Pele (Makhoog

Kardo ea Bobeli (Ba-'Mala)

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TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

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